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No. 13



Wednesday,
23 July, 2014
1 Sravana, 1936 (Saka)

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

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 23rd July, 2014/1st Sravana, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 221. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I have given a notice for suspension of Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Zero Hour, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take it up in Zero Hour, and don't show any newspapers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the matter is before ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't show newspapers, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take it up in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... No newspapers, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We all read newspapers. You don't have to educate us. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take it up in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will take it up in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, महाराष्ट्र हाउस में एक रोजा रखने वाले मुसलमान को एक माननीय सांसद ने उसके मुंह में ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसे जबरदस्ती रोटी खिलायी है। यह क्या हो रहा है?

श्री सभापति : इसे आप जीरो ऑवर में उठाइए या किसी और वक्त उठाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, यह इस देश में क्या हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या यही सब होगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बहुत गलत बात है। इसे बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please allow us to make a mention of that in Zero Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, हमें जीरो ऑवर में बोलने की इजाजत दीजिए।

श्री सभापति : ठीक है, अच्छा आप बैठ जाइए। क्वेश्चन 221. बैठ जाइए प्लीज। सप्लीमेंट्रीज प्लीज। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सर, लोगों के मुंह में रोटी डाल रहे हैं। यह जबरदस्ती हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री परवेज हाशमी : सर, वे लोग रोजे पर हैं।

श्री सभापति : आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं। बैठ जाइए।... मैंने कहा कि आप जीरो ऑवर में उठाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए। प्लीज बैठ जाइए...*(व्यवधान)*... सप्लीमेंट्रीज प्लीज ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please ask your supplementary question. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are discussing Question No. 221. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will allow it in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ask your supplementary question. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will allow it in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, एक एम.पी. ने यह किया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह मुद्दा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए। नरेश जी, बैठ जाइए। Take it up in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : इससे पूरी दुनिया में क्या मैसेज जाएगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take it up in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is a serious issue. Please allow us to raise this in Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I have already said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

बैठ जाइए। क्वेश्चन 221. सप्लीमेंट्रीज पूछिए।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Non-functioning of SEZs

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

- (a) the details of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs), name and their developers, which have not started functioning despite approval given by Government;
- (b) the reasons for their not starting functioning and period for which they are lying non-operational;
- (c) the details of the loss of revenue to Government due to non-functioning of SEZs, for whom land and other tax sops were given; and
- (d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

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 details of approved non-functional Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is a long term process and time for completion of project depends on several issues. The reasons for not being able to operationalise the SEZs include changed fiscal incentive regime for SEZs, difficulty in achieving contiguity of land, global recession, delay in approvals from statutory/State Government bodies and delay in environmental clearance, etc.

(c) The SEZ is cancelled/de-notified subject to payment of all applicable duties and tax benefits availed by the Developer and receipt of No-Objection Certificate (NOC) from the concerned State Government. The loss is more in terms of lost opportunity in creation of additional economic activities, generation of jobs and their contribution to exports.

(d) Review of functioning of 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.

Statement-I*List of Non-functional SEZs (as on 31.3.2014)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Developer	Location	Type	State code	Area (hectares)	Date of Notification	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh							
1.	Sanghi SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Koheda, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	202.4	12th Dec. 2006	
2.	Whitefield Paper Mills Ltd.	Tallapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	Writing and printing paper mill	AP	109.81	22nd Dec. 2006	
3.	Emaar Hills Township Private Limited	Manikonda Village, Rajendra-nagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	10.33 (add 3.14 and De-notified-2.95) Total 10.52	10th April 2007/ 19th May 2010	

4.	Brahmani Infotech Private Limited	Mamidipalli Village, Sarroornagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	60.7	14th April 2007
5.	Kakinada SEZ Private Limited	Ramanakkapeta and A. V. Nagaram Villages, product East Godavari District, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	Multi-IT/ITES	AP	1035.6688	23rd April 2007
6.	Rudradev Infopark Pvt. Ltd.	Kistapur & Antharam Villages, Chevella Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	12.25	28th May 2007
7.	Satyam Computer Services Limited	Thotlakonda Hills, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	20	1st June 2007/ 17th April 2007 De-notification approved by BoA dated 31st May, 2011
8.	Stargaze Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Kancha Imarat, Raviryal village, Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	68.96	1st June 2007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Mahaveer Skyscrapers Limited	Chevella Village, Besides Faraha Engineering College, Ranga Reddy District Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	22-78	6th June 2007	
10.	Neogen Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Thumkunta and Gollapuram Villages, Hindupur Mandal, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh	Apparel Sector	AP	141.65	13th June 2007	De-notification approved by BoA dated 14th January, 2011
11.	Information Technology and Communication Department (IT and C), Government of Andhra Pradesh through Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA)	Kokapet Village, Serilingampalli Mandal, Ranga Reddy District in the State of Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	47.6	13th June 2007	
12.	Maytas Ventures SEZ Private Limited	Gundla Pochampalli Village, Medchal Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	14.15	13th June 2007	De-notification approved by BoA dated 11th August 2009

13.	Maytas Hill County SEZ Private Limited	Bachupally village, Qutbullapur Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	29.87	13th June 2007
14.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Karkapatla Village, Bio-technology Mulugu Mandal, Medak District, Andhra Pradesh		AP	40.47	25th July 2007
15.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	electronics hardware	AP	111	25th July 2007
16.	V. R. Enterprises	Ananthasagar Village, Hasanparthy Mandal, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	10.12	17th Sep. 2007
17.	VGTM Urban Development Authority	Nowluru Village, Mangalagiri Mandal, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	16.44	29th Oct 2007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIC)	Madikonda Village, Hanamkonda Mandal, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	14.5	12th Dec. 2007	
19.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Kurukalva Village, Renigunta Mandal, Tirupati Division, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	32.51	24th Jan. 2008	
20.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC)	Putlampalli Village, Cuddapah Mandal, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	21.36	15th Feb. 2008	
21.	Genpact India Business Processing Private Limited	Jawaharnagar Village, Shameerpet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	20.234	26th May. 2008	
22.	Cognizant Technology Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.	Survey No. 255, Adibatla Village, Ibrahimpattam	IT/ITES	AP	16.19	9th June 2008	

23.	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	30.35175	4th Feb. 2009	
		Adibatla Village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh					
24.	Raagamayuri Builders Pvt. Ltd.	Village Tadakanapalli, Rural Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	12.15	23rd April 2009	
25.	S2Tech.com India Pvt. Ltd.	Village and Mandal Kandukur, District Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh.	IT/ITES, Electrical Hardware	AP	10.0964	23rd April 2009	De-notification approved by BoA dated 31st May 2011
26.	Beneficent Knowledge Parks and Properties Ltd. (Formerly Rassai Properties and Industries Ltd.)	Villages Parigi and Serikolum, Mandal Parigi, Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Multi-services	AP	366.409	23rd April 2009	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Gambheeram Village, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	20.76	24th April 2009	
28.	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited	Village Lingampally and Melasangam, Mandal Municipally, District Medak, Andhra Pradesh.	Pharmaceuticals	AP	103	24th April 2009	De-notification approved by BoA dated 28th November 2011
29.	Anrak Aluminium Ltd.	APIIC Industrial Park, Village G. Koduru, Mandal Makavarapalle, District Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Alumina/Aluminium refining, smelting, associated processes, Products and raw material industrial	AP	113.69159/ 641.966 (Total 755.6576)	5th May 2009/ 5th March 2010	
30.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Villages Ratchumaripalli, Peddarangapuram and Venkatampalli, Mandal Pulivendula,	Biotechnology	AP	31.99	24th August 2009	

31.	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited	District Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh Village Devunipalavalasa, Mandal Ranasthalam, District Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh.	Pharmaceutical	AP	100.37	11th November 2009
32.	Shantha Biotechnics Limited	Village Muppireddipally, Mandal Toopran, District Medak, Andhra Pradesh	Biotech and related activities	AP	10.12	13th August 2010
33.	Indus Gene Expressions Limited	Village Kodur and Settepalli, Mandal Chilamathur, District Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.	Biotechnology	AP	10.53	18th March 2011
34.	Parsvnath SEZ Limited	Phase -III, Biotechnology Park, Village Karkapatla, Mandal Mulugu, District Medak, Andhra Pradesh	Biotechnology	AP	10	20th December 2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Biological E. Limited	Village Kolthur, Mandal Shameerpe, District Ranga Reddy, Andhra Pradesh	Biotechnology	AP	10.347	16th March 2012	De-notification approved by BoA dated 12th June 2013
36.	Kakinada SEZ Private Limited	Ponnada, Mulapeta, Ramanakkapeta Villages in Kakinada, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Product	AP	1013.64	6th February 2013	
37.	Radiant Corporation Private Limited	Muppireddypally Village, Andhra Pradesh	Electronic Hardware and Software and related activities	AP	10.223	20th June 2013	
38.	Bavana Sai Associates	Uppaluru, Manthana, Kesarapalli Village, Andhra Pradesh	Software Development/ ITES	AP	25		Formal Approval
39.	Whitcity Projects International Private Limited	Survey No. 238 to 260, Kaza Village, Mangalagiri Mandal	IT/ITES	AP	45.8		Formal Approval

and S.No. 23-29 and
55-71, Kantheru Village,
Tadikonda Mandal,
Guntur District,
Andhra Pradesh

40.	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	GMR Hyderabad International Airport, Multi product Shamshabad, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Airport based	AP	101.2	Formal Approval
41.	Infosys Technologies Limited	Pocharam Village, Ghatkesar Mandal, Rangar Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT	AP	119.87	Formal Approval
42.	Ananth Technologies Limited	Kancha Inarat, Raviryal Village, Mashweram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	10.12	Formal Approval
43.	Devbhumi Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES, E/H, S/W	AP	10.12	Formal Approval
44.	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Kommadi Village, Madhurwada, Visakhapatnam District	IT/ITES	AP	17.25	Formal Approval

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
45.	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Kukatpally Village, Balanagar (Mandal), Ranga Reddy district	IT/ITES	AP	10.11		Formal Approval
46.	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Shamshabad Mandal, Ranga Reddy District	IT/ITES	AP	10.11		Formal Approval
47.	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Qutbullapur (Mandal), Ranga Reddy District	IT/ITES	AP	20.23		Formal Approval
48.	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Hayat Nagar (M), Ranga Reddy District	IT/ITES	AP	40		Formal Approval
49.	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Madhurawada Mandal, Visakhapatnam District	IT/ITES	AP	15.78		Formal Approval
50.	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Chinakondur (East), Andhra Pradesh	Pharmaceutical Products and Medical devices including Addictives	AP	100		Formal Approval
51.	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings	Akutotapally, Andhra Pradesh	Textile and apparel,		AP	100	Formal Approval

	Limited	garments and fashion accessories			
52.	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Mahabubnagar, Andhra Pradesh	AP	108.356	Formal Approval
53.	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Medak District, Andhra Pradesh	AP	20.23	Formal Approval
54.	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	AP	40.469	Formal Approval
55.	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Mahabubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh	AP	41.056	Formal Approval
56.	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Mahabubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh	AP	16.2	Formal Approval
57.	Lahari Infrastructure Limited	Shankarpally Village, Shankarpally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	AP	10	Formal Approval

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
58.	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Bhongir, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh	Light Engineering SEZ	AP	101.17		Formal Approval
59.	Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited (AP Markfed)	Karimnagar Town, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	10.12		Formal Approval
60.	Madhusheel Infra Projects Private Limited	Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	AP	10.88		Formal Approval
61.	JSW Aluminium Limited	S. Kota, District Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh	Alumina sector	AP	240		Formal Approval
62.	Real Griha Nirman Pvt. Ltd.	Hindupur, Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh	Biotech SEZ	AP	28.34		Formal Approval
63.	M/s. Krishnapatnam Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Chillakur Mandal, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Product	AP	1023		Formal Approval
64.	Suchirindia Infrastructure Private Limited	Turkapally Village, Shameerpet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	Biotechnology	AP	13		Formal Approval

65.	M/s. Lepakshi Knowledge Hub Private Limited	Chillamaturu Mandal, Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh	Aerospace and Precision Engineering	AP	115.41	Formal Approval
66.	M/s. Lepakshi Knowledge Hub Private Limited	Chillamaturu and Gorantla Mandal, Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh	Biotechnology	AP	11.88	Formal Approval
67.	M/s. Lepakshi Knowledge Hub Private Limited	Chillamaturu Mandal, Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh	FTWZ	AP	40	Formal Approval
Chhattisgarh						
68.	Naya Raipur Development Authority (NRDA)	Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh	IT/TES	CG	10.77	Formal Approval
Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
69.	Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited.	Village Kharadpada, District Naroli of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Gems and Jewellery	DNH	10.3	De-notification approved by BoA dated 19th September 2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
70.	AEC Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	Village Morkhal Silvassa, Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Gems and Jewellery	DNH	12.16		Formal Approval
Delhi							
71.	M/s. Delhi Metro Corporation	Shastri Park, Delhi	IT	DL	6		Formal Approval
72.	Delhi State Industrial Information Development Corporation Ltd.	Baprola Village, Delhi	IT	DL	10.52		Formal Approval
73.	Delhi State Industrial Information Development Corporation Ltd.	Baprola Village, Delhi	Gem and Jewellery	DL	16.73		Formal Approval
Gujarat							
74.	Ganesh Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Village Chharodi, Taluka Dascroi, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat	IT/ITES	GJ	10.5623	22nd June 2007 / 19th Sep 2007/ 26th July 2007	
75.	Gujarat Hira Bourse	Ichhapor, Surat, Gujarat	Gems and Jewellery	GJ	73.87.97	20th July 2007	

76.	CPL Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Pharmaceutical	GJ	122.30.61	24th Dec. 2007
77.	Shivganga Real Estates Holders Private Limited	Sargasan (Sarkhej-Gandhinagar Highway), Taluka Gandhinagar, District Gandhinagar. Gujarat	IT/ITES	GJ	37.55.56	2nd July 2008
78.	J.B.SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Panoli, Taluka-Ankleshwar, District-Bharuch, Gujarat	Pharmaceuticals	GJ	125.04.94	9th Jan. 2009
79.	Biotor Industries Ltd.	Village Vilayat, Taluka Vagra, District Bharuch, Gujarat	Chemical (Agro-based)	GJ	118.90.63	23rd April 2009
80.	Calica Construction and Impex Private Limited	Village Ognaj, Taluka Dascroi, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat	IT/ITES	GJ	10.43.10/add 0.5059 (Total 10.9369)	8th May 2009/ 12th October 2011
81.	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation	Gandhinagar - Sarkhej Highway, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	IT/ITES	GJ	22.2585/0.452 6 (Total-22.2585)	13th May 2009/ 25th October 2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
82.	Myron Realtors Private Limited	Village Santhal, Taluka Sanand, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat	IT/TES	GJ	10.68.62	11th September 2009	
83.	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation	Biotech Park, Savli GIDC Estate Village Manjusar, District Vadodara, Gujarat.	Biotechnology	GJ	15.80.98	27th October 2009	
84.	Dishman Infrastructure Limited	Villages Kalayangadh and Gangad, Taluks Bavla, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Pharmaceutical	GJ	106.83.83	13th November 2009	
85.	Gujarat Hydrocarbons and Power SEZ Limited	Village Vilayat, Taluka Vagra, District Bharuch Gujarat	Oil and gas including (Petrochemicals)	GJ	139.90.40	23rd March 2010	De-notification approved by BoA dated 18th January 2013
86.	Adani Ports and SEZ	Village Dhrub, Taluka Mundra, District Kutch, Gujarat	FTWZ	GJ	168.41	26th March 2012	

87.	OPGS Power Gujarat Pvt. Ltd.	Village Bhadreshwar, Engineering Taluka Mundra, District Kutch, Gujarat	GJ	55.7537	10th December 2013	
88.	Essar Jamnagar SEZ Developer Ltd.	Jamnagar, Gujarat	GJ	1125		Formal Approval
89.	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation	Jhagadia, Bharuch District, Gujarat	GJ	170.7		Formal Approval
90.	Kandla Port Trust	Kandla, Gujarat	GJ	640		Formal Approval
91.	Adani Townships and Real Estate Company Private Limited	Dantali Village on SG Highway, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	GJ	20		Formal Approval
92.	Gujarat Growth Centres Development Corporation Limited (GGDCL)	Moti Chiral GGDCL Estate, Village Moti Chiral, District Kutch, Gujarat	GJ	131.59.62		Formal Approval
93.	Asia Pacific Corporation Limited	District Kutch, Gujarat	GJ	101.17		Formal Approval

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
94.	Dishman Infrastructure Limited	Bhamsara Kalyangadh Gangad, Taluka Bavla, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Engineering Industries	GJ	133.86		Formal Approval
95.	SGV Infrastructure Private Limited	Village Makarba, Taluka and District Ahmedabad	IT/ITES	GJ	11.4224		Formal Approval
96.	Gaurinandan Property Holders Pvt. Ltd.	Village Badarabad Taluka Daskaroi, Dist. Ahmedabad, Gujarat	IT/ITES	GJ	16.1866		Formal Approval
97.	Mexus Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Chala, Ta. Pardi, Valsad District	Electronics Hardware, Software including IT/ITES	GJ	11.11		Formal Approval
98.	Gujarat Hydrocarbons and Power SEZ Limited	Village Vilayat, Taluka Vagra, District Bharuch Gujarat	Oil and gas	GJ	140		Formal Approval
99.	Akshaypatra	Village Agol Taluka	Food	GJ	108.3		Formal Approval

Goa

100.	Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Kadi, District, Mehsana, Gujarat	Processing	GOA	123.2	10th April 2007	
	Meditab Specialities Private Limited	Bhut Kham, Kerim Industrial Estate, Taluka Ponda, Goa	Pharmaceuticals	GOA			
101.	Peninsula Pharma Research Centre Pvt. Ltd.	Sancoale Tal- Mormugao, Goa	Bio-technology	GOA	20.365	10th July 2007	
102.	K. Raheja Corp Pvt. Ltd.	Verna Industrial Area, Goa	IT/ITES	GOA	105.91	6th Nov 2007	
103.	Paradigm Logistics and Distribution Private Limited	Phase IV - Verna Industrial Estate, Goa.	IT/ITES	GOA	40.25		Formal Approval
104.	Planetview Mercantile Company Limited	Verna, Goa	Gems and Jewellery	GOA	13.28		Formal Approval
105.	Inox Mercantile Company Private Limited	Verna, Goa	Biotech	GOA	48.48		Formal Approval

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
106.	Panchbhoomi Infrastructure Private Limited	Survey No. 260, Village Socorro, Bardez Taluka, North Goa District, Goa	IT	GOA	18.5		Formal Approval
Haryana							
107.	Orient Craft Infrastructure Ltd.	Gurgaon, Haryana	Textile	HR	114.8318 Add 20.4423 (Total 135.2741)	13th April 2007 & 23rd Nov. 2007/ 19th October 2010	De-notification approved by BoA dated 30th August 2013
108.	Selecto Systems Pvt. Ltd.	15/1, Main Mathura Road, Faridabad, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	3.34	17th April 2007	
109.	Dr. Fresh Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.	Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	23.429/include 3.2829/de-notified 1.378 (Total -25.334)	17th April 2007/ 31st December 2010/ 14th December 2011	
110.	Metro Valley Business Park Private Limited	Gurgaon - Faridabad Road, Opp. Ansals Valley View Apartments, Gurgaon, Haryana	IT	HR	10.393/add 0.8236 total 11.2136	6th Nov. 2007	

111.	GHI Finlease and Investments Ltd.	Village Bhondsi, Tehsil Sohna, Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	12.936 (Total 13.309)	3rd Dec. 2007/ 29th March 2010
112.	Ascendant Estates Private Limited	Bhondsi, Tehsil Sohna, District Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	12.5975	2nd May 2008
113.	Ansal SEZ Projects Limited	Badshahpur Village, (District Gurgaon), on Gurgaon-Sohna Road, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	10.9915	15th May 2008 De-notification approved by BoA dated 6th July 2012
114.	Ansal Colours Engineering SEZ Limited (Ansal Kamdhenu Engineering SEZ Ltd.)	Village Bhagan, Tehsil Ganaur (Sonapat) and Village Kurar Ibrahimpur, Tehsil Sonapat, on National Highway, Haryana	Agro and Food Processing Products (Engineering)	HR	101.24	7th July 2008
115.	Perpetual Infracon Private Limited	Sector-81, Villages Budena and Faridabad, District Faridabad, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	21.695	14th July 2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
116.	Anant Raj Industries Ltd.	Plot No. TP-I, Rai, Sonapat District, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	10	1st Sep. 2008	
117.	Mayar Infrastructure Development Pvt. Ltd.	Rahka and Nimoth Villages, Tehsil Sohna, Gurgaon, Haryana	Biotechnology	HR	15.0877	9th Sep. 2008	
118.	Progressive Buildstate Pvt. Ltd.	Village Ghamroj, Bhondsi and Mahendwada, Tehsil Sohna, Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	29.9398	17th Nov. 2008	
119.	Mittal Infratech Private. Limited.	Sewah Village G T Road, Panipat District, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	10.89	24th Feb. 2009	
120.	Sunwise Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Ardee City, Distt. Gurgaon	IT/ITES	HR	10.13	24th April 2009	
121.	Mohan Investments and Properties Private Limited	Shijra, Kilabandi Village and Tehsil, Badshahpur, District- Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	27.9	4th May 2009	

122.	G.P. Realtors Private Limited	Village Behrampur, District Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	18.86858/ de-notified 2.1601/add 4.8817 (Total 21.590231)	4th May 2009/ 18th January, 2011	
123.	Espire Infrastructure Corporation Limited	12/1, Sector 27-D, Industrial area, Mathura Road, Faridabad, Haryana.	IT/ITES	HR	10.4	26th August, 2009	De-notification approved by BoA dated 6th July 2012
124.	Mikado Realtors Private Limited	Village Behrampur and Balola, District Gurgaon, Haryana	Electronic Hardware, IT/ITES	HR	11.033	29th October 2009	
125.	Sohna Buildcon Private Limited	Village Sohna, Teshil Sohna, District, Gurgaon, Haryana	Electronic Hardware including IT/ITES	HR	10.202	5th February 2010	
126.	Goldsouk International Gems and Jewellery SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Bhondsi, Tehsil- Sohna, Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES (change the sector form "Gems and Jewellery" on 9th November 2011	HR	10.455	22nd December 2010	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
127.	G.P. Realtors Private Limited	Village Behrampur Balola and Bandhwari, Tehsil Sohna, District Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	36.3744/add. 0.3919 (Total 36.7663)	24th December 2010	
128.	Orient Craft Infrastructure Limited	Village Bans Hariya District Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	26.56019	1st March 2011	
129.	Natasha Housing & Urban Development Limited	Village Sarai Kohand, Tehsil Panipat, District Panipat and Village Kohand, Tehsil Gharonda, District Karnal, Haryana	Handicrafts	HR	10.4872	9th September 2011	
130.	Ansal Properties and Infrastructure Ltd.	Village Bhigan and Kurad Ibrahimpur, Near Murthal, Distt. Sonapat, Haryana	Engineering Goods	HR	100		Formal Approval

131.	Pioneer Urban Land and Infrastructure Limited	Village Ghata, Gurgaon, Haryana, very close to NH-8	IT/ITES	HR	40.48	Formal Approval
132.	Global Health Private Limited	Medi City, Sector 38, Gurgaon, Haryana	Biotechnology	HR	17.41	Formal Approval
133.	Bentex Towers Pvt. Ltd	Roje Ka Gujjar, Distt. Gurgaon (Gurgaon)	Multi-Services	HR	168	Formal Approval
134.	DS Realetors Private Limited	District Gurgaon, Haryana	IT	HR	56.65	Formal Approval
135.	Starex SEZ Developers Pvt. Ltd.	District Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	10	Formal Approval
136.	Gracious Buildcon Private Limited	Sector 102, Village Kherkimajra, Tehsil and District Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	11.1	Formal Approval
137.	Wellgrow Buildcon Private Limited	Revenue Village of Babra Bankipur, Tehsil and District Gurgaon, Haryana	Electronics / IT & ITES	HR	24.29	Formal Approval

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
138.	Primose Buildworth Pvt. Ltd.	Village Sehola, Tehsil Taoru, Distt Nuh, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	18.48		Formal Approval
139.	M/s. Rose View Promoters Private Limited	IMT Manesar, Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	HR	10.12		Formal Approval
Jharkhand							
140.	Adityapur Industrial Area Development Authority	Adityapur, District Seraikela-Kharsawan, Jharkhand	Automobiles and components	JH	36.4218	5th Sep 2006	
Kerala							
141.	Cochin Port Trust	Puthuvyppeen, Ernakulam District, Kerala	Port Based	KL	285.8413	2nd Nov 2006	
142.	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Thrikkakara village, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala	Electronics Industries	KL	12.141	13th June 2007	

143.	Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Limited	Village Eramam, Taluka Thaliparambu, District Kannur, Kerala.	IT/ITES	KL	10.37.50	9th October, 2009
144.	Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Limited	Village Purakkad, Taluk Ambalappuzha, Distt. Alappuzha, Kerala	IT/ITES	KL	13.4415	18th November, 2009
145.	Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Limited	Village Mulavana, District Kollam, Kerala	IT/ITES	KL	18	19th November 2009
146.	Uralungal Labour Contract Cooperative Society Limited (ULCCS -Ltd.)	Nellikode Village, Kozhikode district, Kerala	IT/ITES	KL	10.162	23rd February, 2010
147.	Bluestar Realtors Private Limited	Village Thrikkakara North, Taluka Kanayannur, District Ernakulam, Kerala.	IT/ITES	KL	28.329	23rd March, 2010
148.	Smart City (Kochi) Infrastructure Limited	Village Kakkanad, Taluka Kanayannur, District Ernakulam, Kerala	IT/ITES	KL	53.1809	1st March, 2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
149.	Infoparks Kerala	Village Puthencruz and Kunnathunadu, Taluka Kunnathunadu, District Ernakulam, Kerala	IT/ITES	KL	12.5804	16th May, 2011	
150.	Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Limited (KSITIL)	Village Pantheerankavu and Nellikode, Taluka Kozhikode, District Kozhikode, Kerala.	IT/ITES	KL	10.121	27th May, 2011	
151.	Electronics Technology Parks	Village Andoorkonam, Kerala	IT/ITES	KL	17.712	29th November, 2012	
152.	Electronics Technology Parks	Village Pallippuram and Veiloor, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	IT/ITES	KL	39.37	13th February, 2013	
153.	Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Limited	Village Cheemeni taluk Hosdurg Kasaragod Distt. Kerala	IT/ITES	KL	40.711	28th February, 2013	
154.	Parsvnath Infa Ltd.	Village Aluva, Kerala	IT/ITES	KL	17.08	8th April, 2013	

155.	Kerala State IT Infrastructure Limited (KSITIL)	Village Muringur-Thekkumuri, Mukundapuram Taluk, Koratty Panchayath, Thrissur District, Kerala	IT/ITES	KL	7.4909	23rd June, 2014	
156.	Unitech Real Estate Project Ltd.	Village Kunnathunadu, Taluk Morkala Desam, Ernakulam, Kerala	IT/ITES	KL	10		Formal Approval
157.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	Newsprint Nagar, Kottayam	Pulp and Paper	KL	126		Formal Approval
158.	MM Tech Towers	Chengamanadu Village, Alwaye, Kerala	ITES	KL	11.15		Formal Approval
159.	Emaar MGF Land Ltd.	Chengamanadu, Alwaye, Kerala	IT related SEZ	KL	12.17		Formal Approval
160.	Cochin International Airport Limited,	Angamali Villages, Ernakulam, Kerala	Airport Based	KL	100		Formal Approval

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
161.	Cochin Port Trust	Southern end of Willingdon Island, Survey No. 2578/4, 1166, Thoppumpady Ramesaram Village, Cochin, Kerala	FTWZ	KL	40.85		Formal Approval
Karnataka							
162.	Itina Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Bagur Village, Anugondanahalli Hobli, Hoskote Taluk, Bangalore Rural District, Karnataka	Electronic Hardware and Software including IT/ITES	KN	14.625	11th Aug 2008	
163.	B.A.Tech Park Pvt. Ltd.	Thumbe Village, Bantwal Taluk, Dakshin Kannada District, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	12.80067	25th Aug 2008	De-notification approved by BoA dated 28th November, 2011
164.	Karle Infra Projects	Nagavara Village, North Bangalore Taluka, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	10.876	12th Dec 2008	
165.	Brigade Enterprises Pvt.Ltd.	Ganjimutt, EPIP Industrial Area, Taluka Mangalore,	IT/ITES	KN	10.117	23rd April 2009	

166.	Gopalan Enterprises (India) Private Limited.	Dakshin Kannada District, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	14.2903	4th May 2009
		Village Mahadevpura and Kaggadaspura, K.R. Puram, Whitefield, Bangalore, Karnataka.				
167.	Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB)	Villages Pajeer and Kairangala, District Mangalore Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka.	IT/ITES	KN	65.571	24th August 2009
168.	Opto Infrastructure Limited	Village Doddra Basavanahalli and Chikkabasavanahalli, Talukas Shanthigrama Hobli and Hassan, District Hassan, Karnataka	Electronic Hardware and Software including IT/ITES	KN	101.171	15th June, 2010
169.	Opto Infrastructure Limited	Village Kallahalli, Taluka Nanjungud, District Mysore, Karnataka	Electronic Hardware and Software including IT/ITES	KN	13.345	21st June, 2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
170.	Milestone Buildcon Private Limited	Village Chokkanahalli, Taluka Yelahanka Hobli Bangalore North, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	10.11	27th September, 2010	
171.	Brooke Bond Real Estates Private Limited	Bangalore, Karnataka	IT/ITES/ BPO/EH	KN	10.72	7th October, 2010	
172.	Renaissance Designbuild Private Limited	Plot No. 47 of Koorgally Industrial Area, Village Koorgally, Hobli Ilawala, Taluka Mysore, Distt. Mysore, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	10.118	4th January, 2011	
173.	Infosys Limited	Villages Borgunte, Surjapur and Billapur, Taluka Anekal, District Bangalore, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	24.446	31st October, 2011	
174.	Bhuvana Comforts Private Limited	Villages B.M.Kaval and Rachanamadu, Kangeri Hobli,	IT/ITES	KN	12.4851	5th March, 2012	

175.	Gulf Oil Corporation Limited	District Bangalore, Karnataka.	IT/ITES	KN	12.14	14th March, 2012	
		Village Kattigenahalli and Venkata, Hobli Yelahanka, District Bangalore, Karnataka					
176.	Wipro Limited.	Village Kodathi, Varthur Hobli, Sarjapur Road, District Bangalore, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	19.53	20th March, 2012	
177.	San Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	Whitefield, Bangalore	IT/ITES	KN	10		Formal Approval
178.	Golden Gate Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Jala Hobli, Bangalore	IT/ITES	KN	26.304		Formal Approval
179.	Concord Investments (Bangalore)	Bangalore, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	13.44		Formal Approval
180.	Chaitanaya Infrastructure Private Limited	Whitefield Main Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	20.24		Formal Approval

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
181.	Salarpuria Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Sonenahalli Village, K.R. Purama Hobli, Bangalore East Taluk	IT/ITES	KN	14.54		Formal Approval
182.	Kinfotech Software Private Limited	EPIP, KIADB Industrial Area, Ganjimutt, Mangalore, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	10		Formal Approval
183.	Bagmane Construction Private Limited	K.R. Puram, Bangalore North, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	12		Formal Approval
184.	High Street Developers Private Limited	Sriangapatna Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	44.25		Formal Approval
185.	Gokaldas Images Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Bangalore Rural District, Karnataka	IT/ITES/BPO	KN	10.36		Formal Approval
186.	Hera Realcon Pvt. Ltd.	Thirupalya, Taluka Anekal, District Bangalore	IT/ITES	KN	25.5		Formal Approval
187.	Bangalore International Airport Limited	Devenahalli, Bangalore	Airport based SEZ	KN	113		Formal Approval

188.	Concord India Private Limited	Kadugondi Industrial Area, Kadugondi Plantation Village, Bidarahalli Hobli, Bangalore East Taluk, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	23.471	Formal Approval
189.	Gopalan Enterprises India Pvt. Ltd.	Kundalahalli and Nallurahalli Villages K.R. Puram Hobli, Bangalore	Biotech	KN	10.95	Formal Approval
190.	Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. (KEONICS)	Shimoga, Karnataka	Electronic Hardware and Software including IT/ITES	KN	14.5	Formal Approval
191.	M/s. Poornimadevi Tech Park Private Limited	Sulikere Village, Kengari Hobli, Bangalore South Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	13.11	Formal Approval

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
192.	M/s. Gopalan E-Park, Itwala, Hobli, Mysore Taluk, Mysore District, Karnataka	Village Koorgalli, Itwala, Hobli, Mysore Taluk, Mysore District, Karnataka	Electronic Hardware and Software including ITES	KN	11.35		Formal Approval
193.	Wipro Limited	Belagola Industrial Area, Mogarhalli Village, Belagola Hobli, Srirangapatna Taluk, Mandya District, Mysore, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	29.94		Formal Approval
194.	Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB)	Gamanagatti, Hubli Taluk, Dharwad District, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	12.15		Formal Approval
195.	M/s. Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited	Padur, Karnataka	FTWZ	KN	41.2		Formal Approval
196.	M/s. Manipal ETA Infotech Limited	Agra and Jakkasandra Village, Begur	Electronic Hardware and Software including	KN	11.2		Formal Approval

197.	M/s. Jubilant Infrastructure Limited	Hobli, Bengaluru, Karnataka	IT/ITES	KN	10	Formal Approval
		Kalahalli Village, Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore District, Karnataka	Biotech (Pharma)			
Maharashtra						
198.	Royal Palms (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Aarrey Milk Colony, Goregaon (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	10.1 (additional land of 11.7 hec)	De-notification approved by BoA dated 15th December 2009
199.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Latur Industrial Area, District Latur, Maharashtra	Agro-processing	MH	200 (61 de-notified) total 139	11th Jan., 2007/ 27th June, 2007
200.	Bajaj Auto Limited	Wajaj Industrial Area, Within village limit of Pandharpur, Waladgaon and Kamalapur, of Taluka- Gangapur, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Automobiles and automobiles components	MH	100.26	De-notification approved by BoA dated 13th March, 2012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
201.	K. Raheja Universal Private Limited	Raheja Infocity-I, Plot No. 2/1/B, Block -D, Trans-Thane Creek Industrial Area, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Villages Kukshet and Shirvane, Opposite Juinagar Railway Station, Taluka- Thane, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	20.654	13th June, 2007	De-notification approved by BoA dated 16th September, 2010
202.	MIDC	Additional Yavatmal Industrial Area, District Yavatmal, Maharashtra	Textile	MH	208	20th Aug., 2007	De-notification approved by BoA dated 31st May, 2011
203.	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Dronagiri, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Multi-product	MH	1223.6767	21st Nov., 2007	

204.	Zeus Infrastructure Private Limited	Village Mulund, Taluka Kurla, District Mumbai Suburban and Village Kopri, Taluka Thane, District Thane, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	57.0979	23rd April, 2008	
205.	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Ulwe, Taluka Panvelo, District Raigad, Maharashtra	IT/ITES-B	MH	38.28	8th May, 2008	
206.	Base Realty Private Limited	Hinjawadi, Taluka-Mulshi, District Pune, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	10.56.15	15th May, 2008	De-notification approved of BoA dated 16th September, 2010
207.	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Ulwe, Taluka Panvelo, District Raigad, Maharashtra	IT/ITES-A	MH	21.13	27th May, 2008	
208.	Gitanjali Gems Limited	Village Chirvat and Sangurli, Taluka Panvel, District Raigad, Maharashtra	Gems and Jewellery	MH	10.035	9th June, 2008	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
209.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC)	Akola Industrial Area, Village-Mouje Yevata and Shivapur, Taluka and District-Akola, Maharashtra	Agro-processing	MH	100	17th June, 2008	De-notification approved by BoA dated 19th September, 2011
210.	Mahindra and Mahindra Limited	Village Owale, Ghodbunder Road, District Thane, Maharashtra	Bio-technology	MH	22.32.7	2nd July, 2008	
211.	Sanvo Resorts (P) Limited	Village Kolkhe, Taluka Panvel, District Raigad, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	10-69-20	10th July, 2008	De-notification approved by BoA dated 11th February, 2010
212.	Saloni Business Park Private Limited	Villages Kharivali and Bhopivali, Taluka-Wada, District Thane, Maharashtra	Bio-technology	MH	34.46.40	31st July, 2008	
213.	Ajanta Projects (India) Ltd.	Plot No. C-22, MIDC, Shendre Five Star Industrial	Bio-technology	MH	10	5th Aug., 2008	

	Area, District					
	Aurangabad, Maharashtra					
214.	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Kalamboli, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	103.0727	11th Aug., 2008 / 19th May, 2009
215.	New Found Properties and Leasing Pvt. Ltd.	Trans Thane Creek Industrial Area, MIDC, Thane District, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	21.26	22nd Aug., 2008
216.	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Kalamboli, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Multi-services	MH	176.708	28th Aug., 2008
217.	Ajanta Projects (India) Ltd.	Plot No. C-21, MIDC, Shendre Five Star Industrial Area, Aurangabad District, Maharashtra	Pharmaceuticals	MH	100	22nd Oct., 2008
218.	Suyog Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	MIDC Industrial Area, Butibori, Village-Rengapur, Taluka-Napur Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	17.189	27th Oct., 2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
219.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Five Star Industrial Area, Nandgaon Peth, District-Amaravati, Maharashtra	Multi-product	MH	1008.36	31st Oct., 2008	De-notification approved by BoA dated 23rd November, 2012
220.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Kesurde Village, Satara District, Maharashtra	Engineering	MH	111.12	12th Nov., 2008	
221.	Kumar Builders Township Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	Hinjewadi, Pune, Maharashtra	Electronics Hardware and Software including IT/ITES	MH	10.968	12th Dec., 2008	
222.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Village Pahi, Taluka Hingna, Butibori Industrial Area, D-zone, Nagpur District, Maharashtra	Textile	MH	147.04	24th Dec., 2008	De-notification approved by BoA dated 23rd November, 2012
223.	Sunny Vista Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	Villages Talegaon and Panshil, Taluka-Halapur and Village	Services Sector	MH	139.83	19th Feb., 2009	

224.	Bhokarpada, Taluka-Panwal, District Raigad, Maharashtra	Lodha Dwellers Pvt. Ltd.	Village Narivali, Taluka Thane, District Thane, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	32.67	12th March, 2009	
225.		Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Ulwe, Taluka Panvelo, District Raigad, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	10.77	12th March, 2009	
226.		Uttam Galva Steels Ltd.	Village Dahiwali, Taluka Khalapur, District Raigad, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	14.43.20	12th March, 2009	De-notification approved by BoA dated 30th August, 2013
227.		Gera Developments Pvt. Ltd.	Village Kharadi, Taluka Haveli, District Pune, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	10.14	23rd April, 2009	
228.		MIDC	District Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	Pharmaceuticals	MH	141.69.20	23rd April, 2009	De-notification approved by BoA dated 13th March, 2012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
229.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC)	Village Chincholi-Kati, Taluka Mohal, District Solapur, Maharashtra	Textile	MH	103	19th May, 2009	De-notification approved by BoA dated 25th March, 2011
230.	International Biotech Park Limited	Village Mann, Taluka Mulshi-Hinjewadi, District Pune, Maharashtra	Bio-technology	MH	12.87	22nd May, 2009	
231.	Uttam Galva Steels Limited	Village Devnhave, Taluka Khalapur, District Raigad, Maharashtra.	Biotechnology	MH	10-71-9	19th June, 2009	De-notification approved by BoA dated 30th August, 2013
232.	Karanja Infrastructure Private Limited	Village Chanje, Taluka Uran, District Raigad, Maharashtra	FTWZ	MH	40-02-8	18th August, 2009	
233.	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Ulwe, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Multi-services	MH	128.4292	3rd September, 2009	
234.	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Ulwe Node, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Gems and Jewellery	MH	33.5403	3rd September, 2009	

235.	Indiabulls Industrial Infrastructure Limited	Villages Musalgaon and Gulvanch, Taluka Sinnar, District Nasik, Maharashtra	MH	1006.96	27th October, 2009	
236.	Benchmark Realty Private Limited	Village Mouje Puna, wale, Taluka Mulshi District Pune, Maharashtra including IT/ITES	MH	10.01	26th April, 2010	De-notification approved by BoA dated 19th September, 2011
237.	Empire Industries Limited (EIL)	Village Chikholi, Taluka Ambarnath, District Thane, Maharashtra	MH	14.16	2nd July, 2010	De-notification approved by BoA dated 23rd November, 2012
238.	Yashrabha Enterprises	Village Pathardi, Taluka Chiplun, District Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	MH	10.36	7th July, 2010	De-notification approved by BoA dated 22nd July, 2011
239.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Village Suradi and Nandal, Taluka Phaltan, District Satara, Maharashtra	MH	101.25	4th August, 2010	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
240.	Arshiya International Limited	Village Bori, Taluka Nagpur, District Nagpur, Maharashtra	FTWZ	MH	43.258	30th September, 2010	
241.	SEZ Bio-Tech Services Pvt. Ltd.	Village Manajri Budruk, Taluka Haveli, District Pune, Maharashtra	Biotechnology	MH	16.1201	29th March, 2012	
242.	iGate Global Solutions Ltd.	Plot No. IT-3, IT-4, Airoli Knowledge Park, TTC Industrial Area, MIDC, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Electronic Hardware & Software including ITES	MH	14.162	21st April, 2014	Formal Approval
243.	Viraj Profiles Ltd.	Village Aam Wada Tehsil, Distt. Thane, Maharashtra	Stainless Steel Engineering Products	MH	235		Formal Approval
244.	Balaji Infra Projects Limited.	Dighi Port, District Raigadh, Maharashtra	Port based SEZ for multi product inclusive of FTWZ	MH	100		Formal Approval
245.	City Parks Pvt. Ltd.	Gahunje, Taluka Haveli, District Pune	Electronics, IT/ITES	MH	30		Formal Approval

246.	Broadway Integrated Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village Tathawade, Taluka Mulshi, District Pune, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	10.55	Formal Approval
247.	Muttha Realty Private Limited	Village Lohagaon, Taluka Haveli, District Pune, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	10.27	Formal Approval
248.	Cornell Housing and Infrastructure Private Limited	Khari Village, Thane District, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	41	Formal Approval
249.	Bombay Industrial Corporation	Mahul, Mumbai	IT/ITES	MH	12	Formal Approval
250.	Siddhivinayak Knowledge City Developers Private Limited	Village Bhosari (Bhojapur), Taluka Haveli, District Pune	Electronic Hardware and Software including Information Technology Enabled Services	MH	12.14	Formal Approval
251.	Dosti Enterprises	Thane, Maharashtra	IT	MH	45	Formal Approval

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
252.	Bilcare Limited	Maujhe Pimpri Budruk, Taluka Khed, Rajgurunagar, District Pune, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	10		Formal Approval
253.	Shirpur Gold Refinery Limited	Shirpur, District Dhulia, Maharashtra	Gems and Jewellery	MH	12.98		Formal Approval
254.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Airoli Software Park, District Thane, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	60.7		Formal Approval
255.	Royal Palms India Private Limited	Survey No. 169, Aarey Milk Colony Goregaon (East), Mumbai	Gems and Jewellery	MH	10		Formal Approval
256.	Jindal Photo Limited	Igatpuri, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	12.23		Formal Approval
257.	Navi Mumbai SEZ Private Limited (Kalamboli - Bio-Technology Division)	Kalamboli - Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Boi Technology	MH	63.74		Formal Approval
258.	Reliance Infocom Infrastructure Private Limited	Dhirubhai Ambani Knowledge City, Koper Khairne,	IT/ITES	MH	18.26		Formal Approval

259.	RNA Builders	Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Village Ghodbunder, Mira Road, Taluka and District Thane, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	13.5	Formal Approval
260.	Ferrani Hotels Private Limited/Ozone Developers	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Mumbai, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	27.73	Formal Approval
261.	Pride Infrastructure and SEZ Private Limited	Taluka Haveli, Distt. Pune, Maharashtra	Electronics Hadrware and Software including ITES		MH	12.34	Formal Approval
262.	RNA Builders	Village Tivri and Rajawali, Taluka Vasai, District Thane, Maharashtra	IT/ITES		MH	40.85	Formal Approval
263.	Modern India Property Developers Limited	Village Khalapur, Taluka Khopoli District Raigad, Maharashtra	Electronic Hardware Software Incl. IT/ITES		MH	14.77	Formal Approval

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
264.	Rajiv Gandhi IT Park Co-operative Society Ltd., Aurangabad	Survey No. 27, Girner, Paithan Road, Tal Aurangabad, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	10.21		Formal Approval
265.	DLF Akruiti Info Parks (Pune) Ltd.	Pune Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	11.83		Formal Approval
266.	Rameshwar Vaibhav Development Pvt. Ltd.	Taluka Sudhagad, Raigad	IT/ITES	MH	17.227		Formal Approval
267.	Township Developers India Private Limited	Pune, Maharashtra	Engineering	MH	126.6		Formal Approval
268.	M/s. Cavalcade Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Pune, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	10.8		Formal Approval
269.	Sun Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Nashik, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	10		Formal Approval
270.	Essel Infraprojects Ltd. (Formerly Pan India Paryatan Ltd.)	Gorai-Manori- Uttan Region, Mumbai	Multi Services	MH	110		Formal Approval
271.	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Kunbiwadi, Tal and District Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	Port Based SEZ	MH	226.03		Formal Approval

272.	Wakad Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Village Wakad, Tal. Mulshi, Distt. Pune, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	10		Formal Approval
273.	Kirti Infrastructure	Pune, Maharashtra	IT/ITES	MH	19.57		Formal Approval
274.	Marathon Pachin Infrastructure	Raigad, Maharashtra	Multi product	MH	400		Formal Approval
275.	Veritas Infrastructure Development Limited	Village Shahbaez, Taluka Alibaug, Distt. Raigad, Maharashtra	Biotech	MH	11.54		Formal Approval
276.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT)	Navi Mumbai, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Port Based Multi Product	MH	277		Formal Approval
Madhya Pradesh							
277.	Parsvnath Developers Limited	Village Lasudia Parmar, Tehsil Sanwer, District Indore, Madhya Pradesh	IT/ITES	MP	30.981	26th July, 2007	
278.	Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Kendra Vikas (Jabalpur) Limited	Village Hargarh, Tehsil Sehora, District Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	Mineral and Mineral based products	MP	101.21	24th July, 2007	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
279.	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited	Ganga Malanpur Village, Tehsil and District Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.	IT/ITES	MP	12	23rd April 2009	
280.	Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Kendra Vikas (Jabalpur) Limited	Village Umariya, Tehsil Shahpura, District Jabalpur Madhya Pradesh.	Agro Based Products	MP	101.21	25th August, 2009	
281.	Hindalco Industries Limited	Village Bargawan, District Singruali, Madhya Pradesh	Aluminium	MP	111.89	19th March, 2012	
282.	Impetus Infotech (India) Private Limited	Village Badiyakima District Indore, Madhya Pradesh	IT/ITES	MP	10	5th February, 2013	
283.	Infosys Ltd.	Village Tigariya Badshah, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	IT	MP	52.643	13th March, 2013	
284.	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Village Bada Bangarda and Tigariya Badshah, Madhya Pradesh	IT/ITES/ BPO/KPO	MP	40.468	5th July, 2013	

285.	Writers and Publishers Limited	Chindwara, Madhya Pradesh	IT/ITES	MP	18.9	Formal Approval
286.	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation (MPSEDC)	Village Purva, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	IT/ITES	MP	36.437	Formal Approval
287.	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation (MPSEDC)	Badwai, Near Airport, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	IT/ITES	MP	85	Formal Approval
288.	Zoom Developers Private Limited	Bada Bangarda, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	IT/ITES	MP	100	Formal Approval
289.	MAN Industries (India) Limited	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	IT/ITES	MP	10.44	Formal Approval
290.	Malwa IT Park Ltd.	Khajarana AB Road, Bypass, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	IT/ITES	MP	10.343	Formal Approval
291.	The Gwalior Agriculture Co. Ltd.	Dabra, District, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	Multi Services	MP	100	Formal Approval

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
292.	Cassandra Realty Private Limited (100% subsidiary of Entertainment World Developers Private Limited)	MR-10 Road, Off by pass Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	IT/ITES	MP	13.72		Formal Approval
293.	Ruchi Realty Holdings Limited	Village Kaanadia, Tehsil & District Indore, Madhya Pradesh	IT/ITES	MP	14.25		Formal Approval
294.	M.P. Audyogik Kendra Vikas Nigam (Indore) Limited	Village Rangwasa, District Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Gems and Jewellery	MP	10.924		Formal Approval
Manipur							
295.	Manipur IT SEZ Project Development Company Ltd.	Imphal, Manipur	IT/ITES	MN	10.85	26th February, 2014	
Nagaland							
296.	Nagaland Industrial Development	Ganeshnagar Under Dhansiri	Agro and Food	NG	50.7	9th July, 2009	

297.	Corporation Limited	Sub-Division, Demapur District, Nagaland.	Processing			
	H.N. Company	Dimapur, Nagaland	Multi Product	NG	290	15th October, 2012
Odisha						
298.	Hindalco Industries Limited	Village Lapanga, Tehsil-Rengali, District Sambalpur, Odisha	Aluminium and Aluminium Products	OR	115.706	13th March, 2008
299.	Vedanta Aluminium Limited	Brundamal and Kurebaga Villages, Tehsil and District - Jharsuguda, Odisha	Manufacture and Export of Aluminium	OR	166.91/ 18.57864/ 35.08689	27th Feb., 2009/ 29th October, 2009/ 3rd March, 2010
300.	Saraf Agencies Private Limited	Chhatrapur, Gunjam District, Odisha	Mineral based Industries	OR	105.1953	9th June, 2009
301.	Orissa Industrial Development Corporation	Village Gaudakashipur and Arisal, Tehsil Jatni, District Khurda, Odisha	IT (Knowledge Park)	OR	106.26	4th January, 2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
302.	Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)	Bhubaneswar, P.S.-Chandrasekharpur, District Khurda, Odisha	IT/ITES	OR	26.7		Formal Approval
303.	Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)	Village Manoharpur (Kalinganagar Industrial Complex), P.S.- Duburi, Tehsil -Sukinda, District Jaipur Odisha	Metallurgical based Engineering, ancillary and downstream industries	OR	101.15		Formal Approval
304.	Gopalpur Special Economic Zone Limited	Gopalpur, District-Ganjam, Odisha	Multi Product	OR	1173		Formal Approval
305.	Lanco Solar Pvt. Ltd.	Ramdaspur, Cuttack Distt., Odisha	Solar	OR	101		Formal Approval
306.	M/s. Suryo Infra Projects Private Limited	Mouza - Tulasideipur, Chandaka, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	IT/ITES	OR	10.526		Formal Approval

Punducherry

307. Punducherry Special Economic Zone Company Ltd Sedarpet, Karasur, Punducherry Multi Product PON 346 Formal Approval

Punjab

308. Lark Projects Private Limited Village Landra, Mohali, Punjab Electronic hardware and software including ITES PB 10.89 Formal Approval

309. Sukhmani Towers Private Limited Nenetpur and Jawaharpur, Punjab IT/ITES PB 10.6 Formal Approval

310. Sukhm Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. Mohali (SAS Nagar) District, Punjab IT PB 10.58 Formal Approval

311. ATS Estates (P) Ltd. Dera Bassi, District Patiala, Punjab IT/ITES PB 12 Formal Approval

312. Shipra Estate Limited Dera Bassi, District S.A.S. Nagar, Mohali, Punjab IT/ITES PB 17.03 Formal Approval

313. M/s Ishan Developers & Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. Village Khasa, G. T. Road, Amritsar Textile Park PB 102.032 Formal Approval

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan							
314.	Somani Worsted Limited	Khushkera Industrial Area, Bhiwadi District, Rajasthan	Electronics Hardware and Software or ITES	RJ	19.9994	26th Nov., 2007	
315.	Mansarovar Industrial Development Corporation	Jaipur Highway, Village Kaparda, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Handicraft	RJ	130.689	7th Dec., 2007	De-notification approved by BoA dated 31st May, 2011
316.	Vatika Jaipur SEZ Developers Limited	Jaipur-Ajmer Expressway, Jaipur, Rajasthan	IT/ITES	RJ	20.1366	12th Dec., 2007	De-notification approved by BoA dated 30th August, 2013
317.	RNB Infrastructure Private Limited	NH-15, Opp. Khara Industrial Area, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Textile	RJ	103.39	9th June, 2008/ 11th Aug., 2008	
318.	Genpact Infrastructure (Jaipur) Private Limited	Village Jamdoli, Tehsil Jaipur, Rajasthan	IT/ITES	RJ	10.1175	30th September, 2010	
319.	Mahindra World City	Village Bhambhoriya, Rajasthan	Gems and	RJ	10.136	13th May, 2011	

320.	(Jaipur) Limited	Tehsil Sanganer, District Jaipur, Rajasthan	Jewellery	RJ	56.913	27th March, 2012
	Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Limited	Village Kalwara, Tehsil Sanganer, District Jaipur, Rajasthan	IT/ITES			
Tamil Nadu						
321.	Hacciendaa Infotech & Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	Solinganallur Village, Old Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu	IT/ITES	TN	26.615	11th April, 2007
322.	True Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Arasur Village, Palladam Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu	Electronics Hardware, and IT/ITES	TN	11.50.40	20th Nov., 2007
323.	Foxconn India Developer Private Limited	Santhavelore-B, Chittur Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	IT and Electronics Hardware	TN	10.39.00	5th Dec., 2007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
324.	Velankani Technology Parks Pvt. Ltd.	Podavur Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	Electronics Hardware and Software and ITES	TN	57.46715	11th Dec., 2007	
325.	State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu	Footwear Park, Irungattukottai, SIPCOT Industrial Park, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	Footwear	TN	62.22	7th Feb., 2008	
326.	SNP Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Zamin Pallavaram Village, Tambaram Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	IT/ITES	TN	11.14.70	12th Feb., 2008	
327.	Chennai Business Park Private Limited	Madhuranthagam Taluka, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu	IT/ITES or Business Process Outsourcing	TN	11.78	27th March, 2008	
328.	Rudradev Township Private Limited	Solankurini Village, Madurai Taluk, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu	IT/ITES	TN	31.04	22nd April, 2008	

329.	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)	Sholinganallur II and Perumbakkam Villages, Tambaram Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	IT/ITES	TN	80.81.50	30th April, 2008	De-notification approved by BoA dated 11th February, 2010
330.	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)	Ilandhaikulam Village, Madurai I, Madurai North Taluk, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu	IT/ITES	TN	11.70.50	30th April, 2008	
331.	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)	Vadapalanji Village, Madurai South Taluk and Kinnimangalam Village, Tirumangalam Taluk, Madurai II, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu	IT/ITES	TN	86.46.50	30th April, 2008	
332.	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)	Jagir Ammapalayam Village, Salem Taluk, Salem District, Tamil Nadu	IT/ITES	TN	66.50.50	30th April, 2008	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
333.	IG3 Infra Limited (ETL Infrastructure Services Limited)	Vadamugam Kangeyampalayam Village, Perundurai Taluka, Erode District, Tamil Nadu	Textile	TN	103.64.57	9th June, 2008	
334.	Platinum Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	Navallur Village, Chengulpet Taluk and Semencherry Village, Tambaram Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	Hardware and Software	TN	10.565	16th Oct., 2008	
335.	Frontier Lifeline Pvt. Ltd.	Edur Village, Gummudipundi Taluk, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu	Biotechnology	TN	16.63	2nd Feb., 2009	
336.	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)	Viswanathapuram Village, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu	IT/ITES	TN	70.01	4th May, 2009	
337.	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)	Gangikondan Village, Thirunelveli Taluk, Thirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.	IT/ITES	TN	40.48/ 76.893	8th June, 2009/ 20th December, 2011	

338.	KPR Developers Limited	Kollupalayam Village, Arasur Panchayat, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu	IT/ITES	TN	20.43	8th July, 2009
339.	Hall Marc Techno Park Private Limited	Saravanampatty Village, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu	IT/ITES Electronic Hardware	TN	12.67	9th July, 2009
340.	Jay Gee Hitech Infraventures Pvt. Ltd.	Vengadu and Pennalur Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	IT/ITES	TN	11.885	4th August, 2009
341.	Xansa India SEZ Development Private Limited	G-2, SIPCOT Information Technology Park, Siruseri, Egattur Village, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu.	IT/ITES	TN	10.02	9th February, 2010
342.	State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu	Uthangarai Taluk and Pochampalli Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu	Granite Processing and Industries Sector	TN	153.83.0	15th March, 2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
343.	Sterlite Industries (India) Limited	Village Therkku District Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	Copper	TN	128.805	3rd May, 2013	
344.	V.V. Mineral	Thiruvambalapuram Village, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu	Mineral and Mineral based Products	TN	50.7537	16th December, 2013	
345.	Anush Infrastructure	Paiyanur, Tamil Nadu	IT/ITES	TN	40.56		Formal Approval
346.	TIDCO	Ennore, Tiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	Multi Product	TN	1172.44		Formal Approval
347.	Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd.	Taramani, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	IT&ITES	TN	10.68		Formal Approval
348.	Jafza Chennai Business Parks Private Limited	Vallur Village, Ponneri Taluka, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu	FTWZ	TN	136.38		Formal Approval
349.	Rakindo Kova Township Pvt. Ltd.	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	IT/ITES	TN	10.12		Formal Approval
350.	SAIL Salem SEZ Private Limited	Salem, Tamil Nadu	Steel	TN	112.34		Formal Approval

351.	Best and Crompton Engineering Limited	Chengadu Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, hardware Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	Electronic	TN	10.774	Formal Approval
352.	DSRK Holding (Chennai) Private Limited	New No. 51, (Old No. 138), Sholinganallur Village, Tambaram Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu	IT/ITES	TN	16.187	Formal Approval
353.	Nagarjuna Oil Corporation Limited	Kayalpattu Village Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu	Petrochemical/ Petroleum	TN	104.0079	Formal Approval
354.	NEPC India Limited	Vadambancheri Village, Palladam Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu	Non-conventional Energy (Solar)	TN	24.88	Formal Approval
355.	Emaar MGF Land Limited	Pattanam Village, Palladam Taluk, Coimbatore District	IT/ITES	TN	17.75	Formal Approval
356.	GVK Perambalur SEZ Private Ltd.	Perambalur District, Tamil Nadu	Multi Product	TN	1053.856	Formal Approval

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
357.	M/s. PRP Granites Exports	Kalkurichi, Chandran Kulam and Mallankinari Villages, Kariyapati Taluk, Virudhnagar District, Tamil Nadu	Granite	TN	104.373		Formal Approval
Uttar Pradesh							
358.	Ansal IT City and Parks Limited	Techzone, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	UP	30.41		29th Aug., 2006
359.	OSE Infrastructure Limited	Plot No. C-001, Sector-67, Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar District, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	UP	10.11753		14th May, 2007
360.	Unitech Infracon Limited	Plot No. TZ-04, Greater Noida, District Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	UP	20.23		15th Jan., 2008
361.	Perfect IT SEZ Private Limited	Plot No. 6, Sector-144, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	UP	10		15th May, 2008

362.	Unitech Hi-tech Projects Private Limited	Plot No. 1, Sector-144, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	UP	10.08	9th June, 2008
363.	Gallant Infrastructure Private Limited	Plot No. 202, Sector Knowledge Park- V, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	UP	33.2169	17th July, 2008
364.	Jubilant Infracon Pvt. Limited	Plot No. 3, Sector-140 A, Noida, U.P.	IT/ITES	UP	10.1769	2nd Sep., 2008
365.	Sarv-Mangal Realtech Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. 01, Sector-140A, Noida, U.P.	Electronic hardware and software including IT/ITES	UP	10.045	22nd Oct., 2008
366.	IVR Prime IT SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. 5, Sector-144, Noida, U.P.	IT/ITES	UP	10	27th Oct., 2008
367.	Golden Tower Infraitech Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. 8, Sector-144, Noida, U.P.	IT/ITES	UP	10	18th Dec., 2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
368.	Hari Fertilizers Limited	Pargana-Ralhupur, Tehsil and District Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh	Multi-Services with FTWZ	UP	100.429	23rd February, 2010	
369.	Uppal Housing Limited	Knowledge Park-V, Greater Noida, District Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.	Electronics hardware and software and IT/ITES	UP	10.5242	22nd December, 2010	
370.	R.C. Infosystems Private Limited	Plot No. TZ-09 Technical Zone, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.	IT/ITES	UP	10	31st December, 2010	
371.	Artha Infratech Private Limited	Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	Electronic Hardware and Software including IT/ITES	UP	10.006754	11th May, 2011	
372.	UP Electronics Corporation Limited	Chuck Gajaria Farm, Sultanpur Road, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	IT & Electronics	UP	40.469	26th December, 2013	

373.	Pavitradham Constructions Private Limited	Noida, U.P.	IT/ITES	UP	22.22	Formal Approval
374.	Uppals IT Projects Pvt. Limited	Greater Noida, District Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	Electronic Hardware and Software including IT/ITES	UP	30.83	Formal Approval
375.	Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC)	Bhadohi, District Sant Ravidas Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	Carpet and Handicrafts	UP	103.96	Formal Approval
376.	Max-Digi Infotech Private Limited	Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	UP	10.08	Formal Approval
377.	DLF Commercial Developers Limited	Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	UP	10.0256	Formal Approval
378.	Diamond IT Infracon Pvt. Limited	Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT	UP	10	Formal Approval
379.	CBS International Projects Private Limited	Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	UP	10	Formal Approval
380.	Diamond Software Developers Pvt. Ltd.,	Plot No. 11, Sector-144, Noida	IT/ITES	UP	10	Formal Approval

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
381.	Wellgrow Infotech Private Limited	Noida, UP	IT/ITES	UP	10.457		Formal Approval
382.	Anand Infoedge Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. 1, Sector 143, Greater Noida Express Way, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	UP	10		Formal Approval
Uttarakhand							
383.	Parsvnath Developers Limited	Sahastra Dhara Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	IT/ITES	UT	13.5426	28th Sep., 2007 & 13th Nov., 2007	De-notification approved by BoA dated 8th November 2013
384.	State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttaranchal Ltd.	Sitarganj, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	Multi Product	UT	440		Formal Approval
West Bengal							
385.	Enfield Exports Limited	Kanks, Panagarh Bazar, District Burdwan, West Bengal	IT/ITES	WB	28.972	24th Aug., 2007	

386.	Bengal Shapoorji Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. III-F/1, Action Area-III, New Town, Kolkata, West Bengal	IT/ITES	WB	20.2345	5th Dec., 2007	De-notification approved by BoA dated 31st May, 2011
387.	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Plot No. II-F/3, Action Area-II, New Town, Kolkata, West Bengal	IT/ITES	WB	16.19	26th May, 2008	
388.	Enfield Energy Limited	Kanksa, Panagarh, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal	Non- conventional Energy including solar energy equipments/cell	WB	10.12	10th Feb., 2009	
389.	Bengal Shriram Hi-tech City Private Limited	Uttarpara, Koalkata, West Bengal	IT/ITES	WB	24.29	24th April, 2009	
390.	Enfield Realtors Limited	Kanksa, Panagarh, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal	Non- conventional including Solar Energy Equipments/cell	WB	10.2752	24th March, 2011	
391.	M.L. Dalmiya & Co. Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	Leather Products	WB	44		Formal Approval

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
392.	Enfield Infrastructure Limited	Chandpur Champagachi, near Rajarhat (24 Pdns. North), West Bengal	IT/ITES	WB	20		Formal Approval
393.	Enfield Infrastructure Ltd.	Uttar Gazipur, South 24 Parganas (earlier Kalyani) West Bengal	IT/ITES	WB	16		Formal Approval
394.	Abex Infocom (P) Ltd.	Distt. 24-Parganas South	IT	WB	40		Formal Approval
395.	Salarpuria Properties Private Limited	District-24 Praganas South West Bengal	IT/ITES	WB	10.27		Formal Approval
396.	Bengal Shristi Infrastructure Development Limited	Asansol, West Bengal	IT	WB	10.207		Formal Approval
397.	Capstone Developer Private Limited	Mouza, Karaidanga, Bhatipouta, Kharamba, (24 Parganas South West Bengal)	IT/ITES	WB	10.43		Formal Approval
398.	Orion IT Parks Pvt. Ltd.	Rajarhat, Kolkata, West Bengal	IT/ITES	WB	28.33		Formal Approval

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Sir, one of the objects of establishing Special Economic Zones was to create employment opportunities. In this regard, I would like to know if Special Economic Zones have still not started, how is the Government going to fulfil the promise of creating employment opportunities? Apart from this, is the Government having any plan to give employment opportunities to SCs and STs?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, as regards operationalising SEZs, several factors determine it. It is a long-term process and the time for completion of every project, actually, depends on several issues. Of late, of course, we know that the reasons for not being able to operationalise any particular SEZ are because of various factors, like change in the Fiscal Incentives Regime, global recession, situations arising out of difficulties in achieving the continuity in the land which has been acquired and so on. So, operationalising SEZs, being dependent on several factors, take its time. But the facts are, now, in front of us and the situation is easing. There are several conditions which are improving as a result of which we think SEZs may, probably, now attract greater investor interest and employment generation also may pick up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now put your second supplementary.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Sir, the answer is not complete.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the answer is not complete, then, there is a different procedure for it. Now put your second supplementary.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Okay, Sir. As many Special Economic Zones are non-starters, I would like to know whether the Government has taken any steps to take back the land allotted to SEZs. If lands are taken back, they can be utilized for any other purposes including agriculture. What is the stand of the Government in this regard?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, when a SEZ is cancelled or when it is denotified, several procedures are adopted before a No Objection Certificate (NOC) is issued. One such thing relates to land which comes under the purview of State Governments. Of course, State Governments will go through the Terms of Reference and conditionalities with which the land was given, and after reviewing that, they will take action at the State level. When it comes to other factors, at the time of Denotification, the No Objection Certificate is issued only after making sure that the conditionalities and the amounts which are due to the Authorities are retrieved. It is only after ensuring these things that NOCs are issued. Now, with particular reference to land, State Governments do their due diligence on it and ensure that dues to States are settled, and it is only then that the NOCs are issued.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, Parliament passed the new law relating to Land Acquisition in 2013, and SEZs were brought under this law. My supplementary relates to SEZs that came prior to the passage of this law. I have heard the answer that the hon. Minister had given to the previous questioner. There are 398 non-functioning SEZs with a total area in excess of 9,000 hectares. I take the point that States, ultimately, decide what will happen to the unutilized land. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether she would consider issuing an advisory to all State Governments on what the best practice should be for the utilization of the land that was taken over by SEZs and which have become non-functional.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the input by the hon. Member, Shri Jairam Ramesh, is, certainly, very valid and I will, certainly, look into it and see what best we can do on that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदया को बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में एस.ई.जेड. एरियाज़ जिन इलाकों में खुल रहे हैं, उन इलाकों की वह जमीन जा रही है, जो जमीन जोत के काबिल है, जबकि देश में तमाम ऐसी जमीनें पड़ी हैं, जो उपजाऊ नहीं हैं, जिनको हम ऊसर या बंजर कहते हैं। तो मंत्री महोदया से हम यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि एस.ई.जेड. एरियाज़ खोलने के लिए आपने जो मानक बनाए हैं, जो गाइडलाइन्स बनाई हैं, उन गाइडलाइन्स में क्या आप यह necessary करेंगे की फ्यूचर में जो भी एस.ई.जेड. एरियाज़ खुलेंगे, उनमें उन इलाकों को प्रायोरिटी दी जाएगी, जिन इलाकों में ऊसर भूमि उपलब्ध है, ताकि उपजाऊ जमीन कम न हो? साथ ही साथ, आप देखिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जितने एस.ई.जेड दिखाए गए हैं, वे सब नोएडा में ही हैं, सिर्फ एक है लखनऊ का एरिया, बाकी सब नोएडा में हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश केवल नोएडा में तो नहीं हैं। एक हजार किलोमीटर लंबा उत्तर प्रदेश है, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार ने एस.ई.जेड. खोलने की मांग की थी या दूसरे लोगों ने की थी, यह आप बताएं और उनमें से आप कितने स्वीकृत करने जा रही हैं?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: The hon. Member has raised a specific point about SEZs in Uttar Pradesh and particularly referring to SEZs which are in non-NOIDA areas, in the sense referring to *Banjar* lands which are non-agricultural lands or wastelands which can be usefully not utilized in agriculture. I will have to certainly look into this because I would not, at this stage, be able to tell you the priority in determining whether the SEZs have to be only in NOIDA or not utilized *Banjar* lands was the condition at all because I don't think SEZs as far as I can understand here have gone ...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरे प्रश्न का ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I have not completed my answer, Sir. Would you allow me?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, हम लोग हिन्दी बोलने वाले हैं और मंत्री महोदया अंग्रेजी बोलने वाली हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दुर्भाग्य है कि हम लोग हिन्दी बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, प्लीज। आपको जवाब तो पूरा कर लेने दीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मैंने पूछा था कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : उनका जवाब तो सुन लीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हमने यह प्रश्न किया था कि क्या वे उनकी गाइडलाइन्स में फ्यूचर में उस एरिया को एस.ई.जेड. की प्राथमिकता देंगे जहां पर अनकल्टीवेटेड लैंड है?

श्री सभापति : ठीक है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : क्या उस एरिया को प्राथमिकता देंगे, यह प्रश्न हमने पूछा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कौन-कौन से एरियाज हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is for the future.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Can I please answer completely and after which I will certainly be glad to answer the additional questions which come out of my answer. I am certainly trying to underline the fact that SEZs are taken up after the proposals are received from State Governments. While the suggestion given by the hon. Member is very valid and it may be of use for future, at the moment, the hon. Member, I am sure, is seized of how proposals come from State Governments and lands that are chosen for SEZs are essentially decided, therefore, by the State-driven proposal and therefore, the answer for current proposals being located wherever they are located is essentially because of the choice made by the States and for future the suggestion that the hon. Member is giving we will certainly be glad to consider.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri A. U. Singh Deo.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, for the last fifteen days I have not been given a chance to put a supplementary question.

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: It is in China where SEZs have been a universal success because of the size and infrastructure created in for companies which locate themselves in SEZs. Such companies achieve global competitiveness due to economies of scale. Whereas in India, SEZs have been nomenclatured without adequate size of land or surrounding infrastructure, thus achieving no benefit apart from tax incentives for exports. Will the Government reconcile the SEZ guidelines to ensure that that any SEZ created in India provides for adequate size of land and infrastructure thereby creating economies of scale and ensuring that Indian companies become globally competitive?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, as regards the size of the land being an issue in the determination of the SEZ rules, I think quite a lot of discussions have taken place. Sometimes, we found that the largeness of the requirement itself is a deterrent in forming an SEZ and some other times we found that absence of contiguous availability of land became an issue in establishing an SEZ. Land availability is certainly an issue and sometimes, of course, you would have seen that we have probably reduced the requirement of land in some cases. So that is a serious issue on which the reviews which are taking place of SEZs are seized of the issue of non-availability and that is certainly a thing for future so that SEZs do not suffer because of strict availability of size of land becomes an issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 222.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that. Only three supplementaries can be taken. You can't irritate like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप क्या कर रहे हैं?...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing of this is going on record.

Purchase of oil and gas through barter trade

*222. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to purchase crude oil, petrol and gas through barter trade to avoid paying in dollars;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to control frequent increase in prices of petrol, diesel and domestic LPG?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) While there is no existing barter arrangement involving import of crude oil, Government continues to explore possibilities for such an arrangement as it would lead to export promotion and result in saving of foreign exchange.

*Not recorded.

(c) The price of petrol has been made market determined effective 26th June 2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of petrol in line with international oil prices and market condition. Also, in order to reduce under-recovery being incurred on the sale of diesel to OMCs, the Government has authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different States/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. Besides, 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 has been subsequently increased to 9 and 12 cylinders effective 18 January, 2013 and 30th January, 2014 respectively.

However, there has been no increase in basic price of Subsidized Domestic LPG since 25th June, 2011. Moreover, in order to cushion the common man from the impact of high international oil prices and domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of diesel (in retail) and Subsidized Domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recovery on the sale of these products to OMCs. As per the current Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 16th July, 2014 for diesel (in retail) and 1st July, 2014 for Subsidized Domestic LPG, the consumer is getting a subsidy of ₹ 2.49/litre on diesel (in retail) and ₹ 471.75/ cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, India is importing crude oil from Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Iran, UAE, Qatar, Russia, Sudan and from so many other countries. Sir, usually, they have the practice to purchase crude oil through dollar. But, there was an arrangement of barter system. In case of Iran, the Government of India has already taken certain steps to introduce barter system, because India is exporting rice and some other items to Iran. So, what is the Government's intention to introduce the barter system to avoid dollar expenditure?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, ईरान के साथ जो हमारी ऑयल इंपोर्ट की प्रैक्टिस है, वह बार्टर सिस्टम नहीं है, जैसा कि हमने उत्तर दिया है। सन् 2012 से एक अरेंजमेंट है, लगभग 45 प्रतिशत सौदे की हम भारतीय मुद्रा में पेमेंट करते हैं। हम चाहेंगे कि विश्व में जो हमारी कूड ऑयल की पर्चेजिंग हो रही है, हम किस तरह कूटनीतिक तरीके से डॉलर के ऊपर की निर्भरता को घटा सकते हैं, भारत की अर्थनीति के लिए यह एक अच्छी बात होगी। लेकिन अभी जो माननीय सदस्य ने ईरान का उल्लेख किया है, तो ईरान की व्यवस्था बार्टर सिस्टम के अंदर नहीं आती है, लेकिन हम चाहेंगे कि वह आगे बढ़े।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, still India is importing kerosene and LPG products for domestic use. And, some export-oriented refineries began reorienting production for domestic use since 2009 to overcome shortage of motor gas, gasoline, kerosene, LPG, etc.

The Hon. Minister has given the reply that every month they have given permission to OMCs to increase 40-50 paise on diesel. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they are going to increase import of all these items which we are still importing from outside the country, or, would they like to get the same from the domestic market to manage the situation so that 40-50 paise increase on diesel can be avoided.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, जो पिछले 18 महीने से 40 से 50 पैसे डीजल में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है, माननीय सदस्य ने उसके बारे में उल्लेख किया है। अभी हमारी जो व्यवस्था है, उसके अनुसार हम पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स बाहर से नहीं लाते हैं। हमारे देश की पी.एस.यू. और निजी क्षेत्र की रिफाइनरीज हैं, वे हमारी डोमेस्टिक डिमाण्ड को पूरा करने में सक्षम हैं। महोदय, यह मूल विषय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। जैसे अभी इराक में संकट आया, न चाहते हुए भी हमें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर, कुछ विषयों पर देश की अर्थ-नीति को संतुलित रखने के लिए, ऐसा कदम उठाना पड़ा, ताकि हमारे ऊपर और बोझ न पड़े। इस प्रैक्टिस को कम बोझिल करने के लिए सरकार कोशिश कर रही है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, लगभग 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा कूड ऑयल हम उन देशों से लेते हैं, जिनमें बहुत उथल-पुथल है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इराक में जो कुछ हो रहा है या अन्य उन देशों में जहां कुछ हो रहा है, जहां से हम कूड ऑयल लेते हैं, क्या उसका प्रभाव आने वाले दिनों में एल.पी.जी., पेट्रोल, डीजल के खुदरा दामों पर पड़ेगा? अगर पड़ेगा तो उसकी रोकथाम के लिए अपने क्या उपाय किए हैं?

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : ماننے سپہا پتی مہودے، لگ بھگ ستر فیصد سے زیادہ کڑوڈ آئل ہم ان ممالک سے لیتے ہیں، جن میں بہت اتھل پتھل ہے۔ میں ماننے منتری جی سے آپ کی وساطت سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ عراق میں جو کچھ ہو رہا ہے یا دوسرے ان ممالک میں جہاں کچھ ہو رہا ہے، جہاں سے ہم کڑوڈ آئل لیتے ہیں، کیا اس کا پرہاؤ آنے والے دنوں میں ایل پی جی، پیٹرول، ڈیزل کے کھدرا داموں پر پڑیگا؟ اگر پڑیگا تو اس کی روک تھام کے لئے اپنے کیا آپائے کئے ہیں؟

MR. CHAIRMAN : No discussion, please.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रश्न सही दिशा में पूछा है। इस क्षेत्र में आज भी हमारी लगभग 61 प्रतिशत निर्भरता खाड़ी देशों पर है, लेकिन हमारे देश का व्यवसाय धीरे-धीरे अफ्रीकी देशों से बढ़ रहा है। हम साउथ अमरीका, ब्राजील, कोलंबिया, वेनेजुएला जैसे देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों के माध्यम से व्यवसाय बढ़ा रहे हैं। यूरेशिया ऐसा इलाका है, जिसमें हमारे कूड ऑयल इम्पोर्ट की बहुत बड़ी संभावनाएं हैं, लेकिन इसमें कुछ कूटनीतिक दिक्कतें भी हैं। इस संबंध में विदेश मंत्रालय ने अपनी कोशिश जारी रखी हुई है, क्योंकि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के सुधरने से भारत को कुछ फायदा मिल सकता है। इन सारे विषयों पर हमारा सोच-विचार जारी है। केवल एक जगह पर हमारी निर्भरता न रहे, हम विश्व में अपनी श्रेष्ठता बढ़ाते हुए अपनी एनर्जी सिक्योरिटी को और सिक्योर करें, इस नेटवर्क को और सिक्योर करने की कोशिश करें, तो अच्छा होगा। मैंने पहले भी कहा है इन सारी चीजों के बावजूद भी भारत सरकार इसकी कोशिश कर रही है कि हमारे देश में गरीबों के ऊपर कम बोझ पड़े।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : धन्यवाद सभापति जी। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि हम ईरान के साथ 45 प्रतिशत रुपीज के हिसाब से और 55 प्रतिशत डॉलर के हिसाब से तेल लेते हैं। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि ईरान के साथ हमारा जो कारोबार है, क्या हम उसको पूरी क्षमता के आधार पर कर रहे हैं? अगर हमारा डॉलर बच रहा है, विदेशी मुद्रा बच रही है, तो क्या पूरी क्षमता, जिसके लिए हमारा करार है, हम उसके अनुसार आयात कर रहे हैं? रुपी वाली उनका जो सारा पैसा यूको बैंक में जमा है, उस पैसे को रिलीज करना चाह रहे हैं ताकि उसको बार्टर या दूसरे सामान ले जाने के लिए इस्तेमाल कर सकें। क्या उस मामले में उन्होंने वित्त मंत्रालय से संपर्क करके ऐसी अनुमति दी है, ताकि करार लगातार चलता रहे और हमें अच्छा और सस्ता तेल मिलता रहे?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, यह जो विषय है, इसके लिए मैं कहूंगा कि हम मूलतः व्यवसाय करते हैं, लेकिन इसका जो कूटनीतिक पक्ष है, हम उस विषय में पूरी मर्यादा के साथ कहना चाहते हैं कि हमारे विदेश विभाग ने उस विषय को दृष्टि में रखा है, उनके पूरे ध्यान में है। सारे विषय का जो कूटनीतिक उत्तरदायित्व है, उसके अंदर जो कुछ करना आवश्यक है, हम उसको कर रहे हैं।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : मेरे हिसाब से सिर्फ 12 बिलियन डॉलर ...(व्यवधान)... या ऐसा कुछ हो रहा है, पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। आप इसका पता लगाकर बाद में बता दीजिएगा।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : ठीक है, मैं आपको बाद में भेज दूंगा।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : सभापति जी, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि oil exporting countries, जो Gulf की oil exporting countries, हैं, वहां पर जो डिस्टरबेन्सेज हैं इसकी वजह से आप अपनी निर्भरता अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज पर ज्यादा डाल रहे हैं, लेकिन अफ्रीका में कहां पर पीस है? सारी ऑयल प्रोड्यूसिंग कंट्रीज, जो अफ्रीका में हैं, चाहे Nigeria और Mozambique, South Sudan, Libya, हैं, इन सभी कंट्रीज में डिस्टर्बेन्स है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप डोमेस्टिक प्रोडक्शन को इंक्रीज करने के लिए क्या स्टेप्स उठा रहे हैं? Why don't you push the

domestic production? In that case, neither you will have any outgo of foreign exchange nor burden of heavy cost on our exchequer. आप डोमेस्टिक प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं उस पर सैद्धांतिक तरीके से सहमत हूँ, यह चिंताजनक विषय है। पिछले तीन आर्थिक वर्षों में जो निजी उत्पादन होना चाहिए था, हमारी जो flagship companies हैं- ONGC and Oil India, इन दोनों का उत्पादन घट रहा है। नई सरकार आने के बाद हमने इस पर जोर दिया है। निजी उत्पादन बढ़े, इसके लिए हमने प्रति माह मॉनिटरिंग शुरू की है। निजी उत्पादन बढ़ाना और यह निर्भरता इसका उत्तर हो सकते हैं। मैं इससे सहमत हूँ और हमने इस पर काम शुरू किया है। हमें विश्वास है कि पिछले कुप्रबंधन के कारण जो नेगेटिविटी बनी है, उसको हम इस आर्थिक वर्ष में सुधारेंगे।

Setting up of new RVTI

*223.SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved setting up of a new Regional Vocational Training Institute (RVTI) for Women in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details of location where the RVTI would be set up; and
- (c) by when the RVTI would be functional?

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

Statement

- (a) Yes Sir, the Government has approved eight new Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) in the country including one in Tamil Nadu.
- (b) The State Government has identified Industrial Training Institute (ITI) campus at Tiruchirappalli for setting up the said RVTI.
- (c) It would be possible to make the institute functional in twenty four months after the land is transferred to Central Government by the State Government.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, about women vocational courses, I was looking at the website and I saw that the basic courses are mainly dressmaking, hair and skin care, preservation of fruits and vegetables, fashion technology, catering, etc. Most of these courses are connected to beautician training, child care and textile related training.

According to statistics, about what happens to women who come out of these vocational training courses, it is found that there is a big disconnect between the market needs and what they are trained to become. Over 56 per cent of women, as against 20 per cent of men, are unemployed. Will the Government look at other courses including moving away from to traditional courses allotted to women? Will the Government look at other courses which actually benefit the women in finding jobs?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारी सदस्या बहन ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही है और यह सच है कि रोजगार की दृष्टि से, कार्य की दृष्टि से महिलाओं का प्रतिशत घट रहा है। यह हम सब लोगों के लिए चिंता का विषय है और यह सरकार के संज्ञान में है। व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की दृष्टि से हमने बहुत सारे काम हाथ में लिए हैं, लेकिन अभी इनकी और भी आवश्यकता है। उस आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए विषयों की दृष्टि से हम लोग और ध्यान केन्द्रित करेंगे, जिससे और महिला उद्यमी तैयार हों और वे आगे बढ़ सकें।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : महिलाएं ज्यादा काम कर रही हैं, तो सरकार को चिंता हो रही है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the answer be finished. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the answer be finished. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू : महिलाएं ज्यादा काम कर रही हैं, तो क्या यह चिंता का विषय है?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं। बैठ जाइए, प्लीज। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने यह नहीं कहा, मैंने यह कहा कि बहनों की संख्या काम की दृष्टि से कम हो रही है, यह सरकार के लिए चिंता का विषय है। ये आगे बढ़ें, इस दृष्टि से सरकार पूरा प्रयत्न करेगी।...*(व्यवधान)*...आर.वी.टी.आई. के माध्यम से देश में जो प्रशिक्षण योजना चल रही है, उसके परिणाम ठीक आ रहे हैं। यह योजना और भी आगे बढ़े, इस दृष्टि से और आर.वी.टी.आई. आगे खोलने का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिस पर काम चल रहा है। सरकार महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षित करने की दृष्टि से पूरी तरह चिंतित है। इस दृष्टि से जरूर हम विचार करेंगे।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I would like a little more detailed reply to my first supplementary because I want to know whether they are planning to bring in more courses than what is already there.

Sir, my second supplementary is, in the courses on stenography and secretarial practice, stenography is in Hindi, and secretarial practice is in English. The advance course on secretarial practice is again in Hindi and English alone. Sir, in States like Tamil

Nadu and others where regional languages are spoken, Hindi and English can alone not help the women to find better job market. Will regional languages also be taken into consideration for giving training in those languages?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति जी, जो विषय अभी विद्यमान हैं, उनमें मुख्य रूप से जो लोकप्रिय विषय हैं, मैं उनका उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा, बाकी बहन जी चाहेंगी, तो माननीय सदस्या को पूरी सूची उपलब्ध करा दूंगा, सूची मेरे पास है। इसमें इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, मैकेनिक्स, कंप्यूटर ऑपरेटर्स, प्रोग्राम सहायक, सचिवालय पद्धति, ड्रेस बनाना, आदि हैं, जिनकी एक तरह से डिमांड ज्यादा है। यह सच है कि तमिलनाडु जैसे क्षेत्रों में निश्चित रूप से भाषा की दृष्टि से तकलीफ है। इस दृष्टि से जरूर हम विचार करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is Tamil Nadu-focussed. Supplementaries on this can be asked; Tamil Nadu-focussed supplementaries. Shri Parvez Hashmi, Tamil Nadu-focussed supplementary. The question is Tamil Nadu focused.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सर, इसके जो 8 सेंटर्स, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से उनके बारे में जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पढ़िए।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सर, उसमें यह दिया गया है कि सरकार 8 नए सेंटर्स खोलने जा रही है। just want to know वे कौन से प्लेसेज हैं, जहां 8 नए सेंटर्स खुलने जा रहे हैं, वे कब तक खुलेंगे और कब तक ऑपरेशनल होंगे? सर, आप इसका सेकंड पैराग्राफ देखिए। It says, 'The Government is going to open eighth new RVTI.'

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पढ़िए प्लीज। Please read the question. It is Tamil Nadu focussed.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सर, आन्सर में दिया हुआ है कि 8 नए आर.वी.टी.आईज. खोले जाएंगे। I am asking, where and when.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... पूछिए just one minute

श्री तरुण विजय : सभापति जी, हमें भी प्रश्न पूछने दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Stop agitating. Questions are rotated around the House. I do not like this attitude of everybody agitating. There is no way by which everybody can ask a supplementary on every question. Mr. Minister, please go ahead.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति जी, 28 फरवरी 2014 को 8 नए आर.वी.टी.आईज. खोलने का निर्णय हुआ है, जिनमें एक तमिलनाडु में है, एक पंजाब में है, एक

हिमाचल प्रदेश में है, एक त्रिपुरा, एक बिहार, एक गोवा, एक उत्तराखंड और एक जम्मू-कश्मीर में है। ये 2017 तक कार्यशील हो जाएं, सामान्यतः यह लक्ष्य है और जिन स्थानों का अनुमोदन किया गया है, उन स्थानों पर भूमि इत्यादि ली जाए, उसकी प्रक्रिया राज्य शासन के साथ चल रही है।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, in fact, my question is more of a suggestive nature. The new Regional Vocational Training Institutes are coming up. In addition to what hon. Member Kanimozhi has asked the Minister, I would like to inform the Minister, through you, that there was a better vocational training which was imparted in the State of Maharashtra through CBSE Institutes in the field of General Insurance, Life Insurance, etc. Unfortunately, that has been discontinued. But if you happen to see the outcome of those courses, a lot of employment was generated which really helped the middle-class students. If the hon. Minister tries to inculcate or imbibe it and give more impetus to this kind of courses, it will really help through the Regional Vocational Institutes which are coming up in eight centres in India. Sir, through you, I would like the Minister to throw some light on this.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति महोदय, वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग के अनेक कार्यक्रम अनेक विभागों द्वारा संचालित हैं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की दृढ़ इच्छा है, जो इस बात की परिचायक है कि देश में स्किल डेवलपमेंट हो, इस दृष्टि से तेजी से प्रयत्न किए जाएं। श्रम और रोजगार विभाग की दृष्टि से, चाहे महिलाओं की ट्रेनिंग का सवाल हो, चाहे अन्य छात्रों की ट्रेनिंग का सवाल हो, उनकी स्किल डेवलपड हो, वे कुशल बनें इस दृष्टि से से सभी कोर्सों और पाठ्यक्रमों के बारे में विचार हुआ है। जहां तब्दीली की आवश्यकता है, वहां तब्दीली करने का प्रयास भी किया गया है। सभी जगहों से इनपुट्स मंगाए गए हैं और जितना सुधार किया जा सकता है, वह करने का प्रयास सरकार कर रही है, जिससे ट्रेनिंग की गुणवत्ता बढ़े और लोग आगे आकर काम में लगे।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Actually I would like to request the hon. Minister that there is a heavy demand in Tamil Nadu for having web based usage in Tamil which is likely to give a great opportunity for employment. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Ministry will take into consideration the inclusion of Tamil-based web training in syllabus along with stenography.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने पूर्व में ही कहा कि निश्चित रूप से तमिलनाडु जैसे राज्यों में तकलीफ होगी। मैं सिद्धांततः इससे सहमत हूं, लेकिन इस दृष्टि से विभाग में विचार किया जाएगा।

Rehabilitation package for flood affected people in Bihar

*224. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had promised to provide a rehabilitation package for the areas and the people affected by floods in Bihar in recent years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this package has not been provided to the Government of Bihar so far,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action being taken to provide the package to Bihar at an early date?

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) to (d) Yes, Sir. After the Kosi Floods in Bihar in 2008, the Ministry of Home Affairs provided an assistance of ₹ 497.35 crore under the Calamity Relief Fund and ₹ 117.21 crore from the National Calamity Contingency Fund for relief and immediate restoration works. Further, an assistance of ₹ 1732.80 crore was provided by the Ministry of Rural Development under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana and Indira Awas Yojana. The Ministry of Drinking Water Supply provided an assistance of ₹ 239.69 crore for restoration of damaged drinking water supply system including 2nd installment under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. ₹ 88.53 crore was provided by the Ministry of Water Resources for restoration works. The Department of Food and Public Distribution made an allocation of 1.25 lakh tons of food grains at an estimated cost of ₹ 200.36 crore. The Ministry of Agriculture made a supply of wheat minikits and maize seeds at a cost of ₹ 11.77 crore. In addition, the Government of India in the Department of Economic Affairs facilitated an external assistance package amounting to a total of 220 million US Dollars for taking up the reconstruction and rehabilitation works after the Kosi Floods.

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी : सर, बिहार में जो कोशी आपदा आई थी, उससे पूरे देश की जनता आहत हुई थी। उस समय तत्कालीन सरकार ने वहां के लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चरल डेवलपमेंट के लिए, नुकसान और तबाही के हिसाब से जो धन मुहैया करवाया, आज तक उसकी आपूर्ति नहीं हो सकी है। इसके कारण आज भी वहां की जनता को जो सहायितें देनी चाहिए, वे सहायितें हम उन्हें मुहैया नहीं करवा पा रहे हैं। ऐसा इसलिए है

क्योंकि बिहार सबसे अधिक कमजोर राज्य है और आर्थिक एतबार से बहुत निचली सतह पर है।
...(व्यवधान)...

†**جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی :** سر، بہار میں جو کوشی آپدا آئی ہے، اس سے پورے دیش کی جنتا آبت ہوئی تھی۔ اس وقت کی سرکار نے وہاں کے لوگوں کے پنرواس کے لئے، انفراسٹرکچر ڈیولپمینٹ کے لئے، نقصان اور تباہی کے حساب سے جو دھن مہیا کروایا، آج تک اس کی آپورتی نہیں ہو سکی ہے۔ اس کے کارن آج بھی وہاں کی جنتا کو جو سہولیتیں دینی چاہئیں، وہ سہولتیں ہم انہیں مہیا نہیں کروا پا رہے ہیں۔ ایسا اس لئے ہے کیوں کہ بہار سب سے زیادہ کمزور راجیہ ہے اور آرتھک اعتبار سے بہت نچلی سطح پر ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी : सर, इस संदर्भ में हम माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहते हैं कि आपदा से सम्बन्धित जो जवाब इन्होंने हमको दिया है, उस जवाब से मैं कतई संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ। उनके लिए स्पेशल पैकेज दिए जाने का सवाल था। चूंकि मंत्री महोदय खुद वहां जाकर उनकी हालत देख चुके हैं, इसलिए हम माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या आपदाग्रस्त लोगों के लिए इससे आगे का कोई स्टेप है या नहीं है?

†**جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی :** سر، اس سندر بہہ میں ہم مائنے منتری مہودے سے یہ کہنا چاہتے ہیں کہ آپدا سے سمبندھت جو جواب انہوں نے ہم کو دیا ہے، اس جواب سے میں قطعی سنٹشٹ نہیں ہوں۔ ان کے لئے اسپیشل پیکیج دئے جانے والے کا سوال تھا۔ چونکہ منتری مہودے خود وہاں جاکران کی حالت دیکھ چکے ہیں، اس لئے ہم مائنے منتری مہودے سے جاننا چاہتے ہیں کہ کیا آپدا گرسٹ لوگوں کے لئے اس سے آگے کا کوئی اسٹیپ ہے یا نہیں ہے؟

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, 18 अगस्त, 2008 को कोशी नदी में बाढ़ आई थी, जिसके कारण बहुत बड़ी तबाही हुई थी, इसमें कहीं कोई दो मत नहीं हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा, उसका उत्तर देते समय अपनी तरफ से मैंने पूरा विवरण दिया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि तबाही से आहत उस क्षेत्र की जनता को राहत दिलाने के लिए जितना भी अधिक धन मुहैया कराया जा सकता था, उतना धन पहले ही मुहैया करवाया गया है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकारी भी देना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ल्ड बैंक के द्वारा जो आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त हुई थी, जो अभी तक खर्च हो जानी चाहिए थी, राज्य सरकार के द्वारा वह धनराशि अभी तक खर्च नहीं की गई है।

सभापति महोदय, यदि माननीय सदस्य और अधिक जानना चाहेंगे और आपकी अनुमति होगी, तो मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि सरकार द्वारा तैयार वर्ल्ड बैंक की एक योजना थी, जिसकी कुल लागत लगभग 220 मिलियन अमरीकन डॉलर, यानी लगभग 1000 करोड़ रुपये के आसपास थी। लेकिन यह धनराशि भी अभी तक खर्च नहीं हो पाई है। एन.डी.आर.एफ., यानी नेशनल डिजास्टर रिस्पांस फोर्स, की तरफ से भी धनराशि जारी की गई है, जो 614.56 करोड़ रुपये है। साथ ही आपदा राहत निधि से 497.35 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए।

इसके अतिरिक्त भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा कभी-कभी कुछ विशेष धन मुहैया कराने की आवश्यकता होती है, तो फाइनांस मिनिस्ट्री और प्लानिंग कमिशन वह धन मुहैया कराते हैं। लगभग 117.21 करोड़ रुपये राष्ट्रीय आपदा आकस्मिक निधि से मुहैया कराए गए। इसी तरह बहुत सारी ऐसी मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं, जिन्होंने कोशी रिवर में फ्लड आने के बाद अपना बहुत ही इम्पार्टेंट रोल प्ले किया है। रूरल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री ने वहां बहुत कार्य किया है। साथ ही पेयजल आपूर्ति मंत्रालय, वॉटर रिसोर्सिज मिनिस्ट्री, फूड एवं पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन मिनिस्ट्री, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री इत्यादि ऐसी बहुत सारी मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं, जिन्होंने वहां की जनता को राहत दिलाने के लिए बहुत सारी धनराशि मुहैया कराई है।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी : सर, इस संदर्भ में जो भी पैकेज दिया गया है, या जो भी राहत दी गई है, तबही के हिसाब से वह राशि कुछ भी नहीं है। वहां पर दो-तीन जिलों को जोड़ने वाले करीब दो-तीन पुल हैं, जो आज भी क्षतिग्रस्त हैं और हमारे पास इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि फिर से हम उनको नया बना सकें।

हम माननीय मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करेंगे कि हमारे जो सांसद हैं, उनको समय दिया जाए और उस इलाके के पूरे तौर पर डेवलपमेंट के लिए किसी स्पेशल पैकेज की व्यवस्था की जाए। चूंकि, सर, आप अपनी आंखों से सब कुछ देख चुके हैं, वहां स्वयं जा चुके हैं, वहां एन.एच.-30 से मधेपुरा होते हुए सब हम सुपौल, सहरसा निकलते हैं, इस पूरी लाइन में रास्ते में जो बड़े-बड़े पुल आते हैं, आज भी वे सारे पुल डैमेज्ड हैं जब तक आपकी तरफ से कृपा नहीं होगी, तब तक हम कोई बहुत बड़ा काम नहीं कर पाएंगे। मैं आपसे आशा रखता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस पर माननीय सदन के माध्यम से मुझे कोई ठोस आश्वासन देंगे।

جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی : سر، اس سندر بہم میں جو بھی پیکج دیا گیا ہے، یا جو بھی راحت دی گئی ہے، تباہی کے حساب سے وہ راہی کچھ بھی نہیں ہے۔ وہاں پر دو-تین ضلعوں کو جوڑنے والے قریب دو-تین پل ہیں۔ جو آج بھی شرتی-گربست ہیں اور ہمارے پاس اتنی شکتی نہیں ہے کہ پھر سے ہم ان کو نیا بنا سکیں۔ ہم مائنٹے منتری مہودے سے اگر بے کریں گے کہ ہمارے جو سمسد ہیں، ان کو وقت دیا جائے اور اس علاقے پورے طور پر ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے کسی اسپیشل پیکج کی ویوسٹھا کی جائے۔ چونکہ، سر، آپ اپنی آنکھوں سے سب کچھ دیکھ چکے ہیں، وہاں خود جا چکے ہیں، وہاں این-ایچ-30 سے مدھے پورہ بوئے بوئے جب ہم سپول، سہرسہ

نکلتے ہیں، ہم پوری لائن میں راستے میں جو بڑے بڑے پل آتے ہیں، آج بھی وہ سارے پل ڈیمینڈ ہیں۔ جب تک آپ کی طرف سے کرپا نہیں ہوگی، تب تک ہم کوئی بہت بڑا کام نہیں کر پائیں گے۔ میں آپ سے اٹھا رکھتا ہوں کہ مائٹے منتری مہودے اس پر مائٹے سدن کے مادھیم سے مجھے کوئی ٹھوس آٹھواں دیں گے۔

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि यह बाढ़ 2008 में आई थी। उस समय बाढ़ से राहत देने के लिए जो धनराशि मुहैया कराई गई थी, उसके अतिरिक्त 2009 के बाद सी.आर.एफ. (सेन्ट्रल रिलीफ फंड) के द्वारा भी 497 करोड़ की धनराशि मुहैया कराई गई है। साथ ही साथ, एन.सी.सी.एफ. के द्वारा भी 117 करोड़ की धनराशि मुहैया कराई गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त रूरल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री ने, ड्रिंकिंग वाटर मिनिस्ट्री ने वाटर रिसोर्सेज मिनिस्ट्रीज ने भी अलग-अलग धनराशि मुहैया कराई है। रूरल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री ने वहां बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्र के डेवलपमेंट के लिए और हर गांव में ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए धनराशि मुहैया कराई है। वह धनराशि लगभग 1732 करोड़ की है। ड्रिंकिंग वाटर मिनिस्ट्री ने वहां पर पेयजल की व्यवस्था को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जो धनराशि मुहैया कराई है, वह एप्रॉक्सिमेटली 239 करोड़ है।

श्री सभापति : श्री हुसैन दलवाई। सवाल बिहार फ्लड्स पर है। आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : महोदय, बिहार की स्थिति ऐसी है कि वहां 40 परसेंट जमीन पर या तो सूखा होता है या बाढ़ होती है। सरकार का एक 'इंटरलिंग ऑफ रिवर्स प्रोजेक्ट' है। तो क्या इसमें बिहार के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सर, यह प्रश्न इंटरलिंग ऑफ रि वर्स के बारे में है। वैसे भारत सरकार सिद्धांततः पूरी तरह से सहमत है कि इंटरलिंग ऑफ रिवर्स होना चाहिए और इस बार राष्ट्रपति महोदय, ने भी अपने अभिभाषण में उसकी चर्चा की है। यानी उससे हमारी भारत सरकार की मंशा पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट हो चुकी है। इसके लिए प्रोजेक्ट तैयार करना है और आगे कैसे प्रोसीड करना है, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं समझता हूं कि जल्दी ही भारत सरकार अपनी कोई योजना तैयार करेगी।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the answer explains how funds have been given from different Heads and from different schemes. My question is very specific, Sir. After the Kosi flood devastation, you as the Chairman of this august House had appealed to the Members of this House to contribute from their MPLAD funds. In the case of Leh and Ladakh also, you made a similar appeal. In the case of Uttarakhand devastation also, you made a similar appeal. Many of us have contributed to the relief work. How are these funds utilized? What is the mechanism that your Ministry has got to monitor how the funds given from Members' MPLAD funds are spent?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो जानकारी चाही है, वह जानकारी मैं माननीय सदस्य को उपलब्ध करा दूंगा।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी उन्होंने कहा कि जो पैसा दिया गया है, वह खर्च नहीं हुआ है, मगर वह खर्च हुआ है। पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। इन्होंने कहा था कि 1000 करोड़ रुपये देंगे, मगर कितना दिया? यह इनसे भी पूछिए।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, यह मेरा सवाल ही है। वहां पैसा खर्च किया गया, मगर वहां पैसा कम पड़ गया। वहां पर जितना खर्च के लिए चाहिए, वह पैसा कम पड़ गया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप इसकी जांच करा लीजिए कि कितना पैसा कम पड़ा है और उसको दीजिए, क्योंकि बिहार एक गरीब राज्य है। आप इसे विशेष राज्य दर्जा देने का काम कीजिए, ताकि हम उसे ठीक कर सकें। आप यह कब तक देंगे, इसका हमें आश्वासन दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 225.

Poor condition of ESI hospital in Bhubaneswar

*225. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the deplorable condition of the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospital in Bhubaneswar; and

(b) the steps, if any, being taken to resolve various deficiencies so that the workers covered under ESI and their families can get the best of treatment?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospital in Bhubaneswar, which is being run by the State Government of Odisha, is presently under up-gradation/renovation and, thus, is not fully functional.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has taken up a project for up-gradation of the ESI Hospital, Bhubaneswar from 50 beds to 100 beds by renovating/upgrading the existing block and by constructing a new block. The renovation/up-

gradation work in the existing building includes provision of centralized air conditioning, lifts, modular operation theatre, 100% power back up etc.

Presently, the hospital is functional with 33 beds along with OPD services, Ultra-sonography, Laboratory and Operation theatre. In-patient Services are available in the field of Medicine, General Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Eye along with round the clock emergency services. For providing cash-less super speciality medical services to workers and their families, the ESIC has made tie-up arrangements with 12 private/government hospitals.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, the request for the ESI hospital was for a 200-bedded hospital. Will the Minister be pleased to say that why a 50-bedded hospital was started when a prime land in the heart of Bhubaneswar was given for a 200-bedded hospital? Why 50-bedded hospital was started in the first place and why is it being upgraded now to 100 beds? It is now creating a lot of crowding and congestion and the workers who are insured are not being looked after.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति महोदय, भुवनेश्वर में जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पताल है, वह पचास बेड का पहले से था, 50 बेड का 100 बेड में उन्नयन किया जाए, यह प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित हुआ था। माननीय सदस्य जो 200 बेड वाले अस्पताल का जिक्र कर रहे हैं, वह मेरे संज्ञान में नहीं है, लेकिन जो पचास बिस्तर वाला अस्पताल है, उसका उन्नयन करके उसको सौ बिस्तर का बनाया जा रहा है। उसके निर्माण की प्रक्रिया लगभग सत्तर प्रतिशत पूरी हो गई है और हम लोगों का यह प्रयत्न है कि वह मार्च, 2015 तक पूरा हो जाए।

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I only hope that on my first supplementary, the hon. Minister would try to look at the old records because I have personal knowledge that the request was made, two decades ago, for a 200-bedded hospital. On that basis, the land was given. So, that may kindly be enquired into.

My second supplementary is, it is stated that in-patient services in the field of Medicine, General Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Eye are available there. All these specialists are there. But they are all busy with private practice. Most of them are not available in the hospital. The hospital administration is in a mess. Workers who go there keep on complaining about the very sad state of the hospital, and it is a pity that nobody goes to see it. Will the Minister please constitute a Committee or send some

high level official from the Centre to go and have a look at that hospital? Please give an assurance that something will be done within a particular time-line and information will be made available.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की चिंता से निश्चित रूप से मुझे भी चिंता हुई। यदि अस्पताल में काम करने वाले डॉक्टर प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस कर रहे हैं और उसके कारण हमारे श्रमिक परेशान हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से यह बहुत ही गंभीर बात है। माननीय सदस्य ने इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया है, मैं इसके लिए अधिकारी नियुक्त करके वहां जांच भी कराऊंगा और जांच से माननीय सदस्य को अवगत भी कराऊंगा।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि अगर उनकी कोई विशेष और स्पेसिफिक शिकायत है, तो वे मुझे जरूर लिखकर दें। हम उसकी पूरी जांच कराने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : माननीय सभापति जी, इस प्रकार के अस्पताल तो बनते हैं, लेकिन वहां पर सफिशिएंट मात्रा में स्टाफ नहीं रहता है, जिसके कारण लोगों का वहां इलाज नहीं हो पाता है और फिर टाइ-अप करके मरीजों को इलाज के लिए बाहर भेजा जाता है। क्या सरकार अस्पतालों में पूरा स्टाफ रखने का भरोसा देगी?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा है। कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पतालों में भी, केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित अस्पतालों में भी और देश के बाकी विभिन्न अस्पतालों में चिकित्सीय और परा-चिकित्सीय स्टाफ का अभाव है और उसके कारण स्थान-स्थान पर यह तकलीफ आती है। हम लोगों ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पतालों में, जो केन्द्र शासन के द्वारा संचालित हैं, उनमें से स्टाफ पूरा हो, इसके लिए बार-बार विज्ञापन दिए हैं, बार-बार चयन की प्रक्रिया चलाई है और उसके कुछ परिणाम भी निकले हैं, लेकिन निश्चित रूप से चिकित्सीय स्टाफ की अनुपलब्धता इस मामले का एक विशेष कारण है। इस वजह से यह सोचा गया है कि अगर किसी फैकल्टी का डॉक्टर हॉस्पिटल में नहीं है और उस चिकित्सा की आवश्यकता है, तो श्रमिक के स्वास्थ्य की सुरक्षा हो, इसलिए निजी क्षेत्र के चिकित्सालयों के साथ भी टाइ-अप किया गया है। सरकार निरंतर इस बात का प्रयत्न करती रहती है कि हमारे अस्पतालों में सारी फैकल्टीज मौजूद हों और उसके लिए जो प्रयत्न किए जा सकते हैं, वे निरंतर जारी रहते हैं।

श्री शरद यादव : सभापति जी, तोमर साहब तो अभी नये आए हैं, लेकिन इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जो ई.एस.आई. अस्पताल है, उसके बारे में जो एक सुविधा आपने निजी अस्पतालों के लिए दी है, उसमें इतना भारी भ्रष्टाचार है जिसकी कोई इतिहा नहीं है। ई.एस.आई. की ओर से

जो ये हॉस्पिटल्स खोले गए हैं, वे हर तरफ बुरी हालत में हैं। आप यह मत समझिए कि यह अकेले ओडिशा के हॉस्पिटल्स की बात है, आप एकाध बार नोएडा का दौरा कर लीजिए, वहां ये हॉस्पिटल्स काफी बुरी हालत में हैं। उनकी हालत के खराब होने का कारण यह भी है कि आपने निजी अस्पतालों में जो सुविधाएं दी हैं, वे कमाई का जरिया हो गई हैं। अपना तो देश ही अद्भुत है। आपने, सरकार ने जो काम अच्छी नीयत से किया था, उसमें से उन्होंने रास्ता निकाल लिया है।

इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस मामले में आप देश के संबंधित लोगों को बुलाकर इस बात पर विचार करें कि इसमें क्या-क्या कमियां हैं। इस पर इसलिए भी ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री में यही एक सबसे बड़ी सुविधा ई.एस.आई. वर्क्स के लिए है। अगर आप इसको और लोगों के लिए खोलने का काम करेंगे, बाकी वर्क्स के लिए खोलने का काम करेंगे, कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्क्स के लिए खोलने का काम करेंगे, तो यह इस देश के छोटे और मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों के लिए एक बड़ी भारी एसेट साबित हो सकती है।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय शरद यादव जी बहुत वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं और उनका आम लोगों के बीच में तथा संसदीय क्षेत्र में भी बड़ा दीर्घकालिक अनुभव है। उन्होंने अपने अनुभव के आधार पर ई.एस.आई. हॉस्पिटल्स के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, वह निश्चित रूप से विचारणीय है और मैं उस पर ध्यान दूंगा तथा कार्रवाई करूंगा।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, the ESI hospital in Bhubneswar is situated in the coastal area of Odisha. But most of the industries and mining areas are located in the western part of Odisha. There has been a long-pending demand for an ESI hospital to be established in the western part of Odisha, which would meet the growing demands of employees and workers. Does the Government have any plans to establish another ESI hospital in western Odisha near the industrial area?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात उठाई है, अपनी जगह उनको जरूर आवश्यकता दिखती होगी, लेकिन ई.एस.आई. हॉस्पिटल्स की स्थापना के कुछ मानक बने हुए हैं। उन्होंने जिस पश्चिमी क्षेत्र की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है, उस क्षेत्र में अस्पताल भी हैं, औषधालय भी हैं और केन्द्र के द्वारा संचालित जो बड़ा अस्पताल आई.पी.जे. के लिए होना चाहिए, वह भी है।

Crimes in India *vis-a-vis* other countries

*226. **SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break up of crimes *i.e.* rape, theft, murder in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has made any comparative study of above crimes with other countries;

(c) if so, the details of top ten countries and what is the ratio of above crimes there; and

(d) what are the steps taken by Government to overcome above crimes by law, awareness and other ways?

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

Statement

(a) The information/data which is available for the years 2011-2013 indicating the position on rape, theft and murder in the country is given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government of India has not made a comparative study of crimes like homicide (murder), rape and theft with other countries. However, the United Nations Crime Trends Survey by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) provides country-wise statistics on crimes of theft, murder and rape. A statement of India comparing it with the top ten countries in terms of annual incidence of murder, theft and rape is given at Statement-IV.

(d) The Government has taken the following steps to overcome the crimes:

(i) **Criminal Law Amendment Act:**

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.

(ii) **Nirbhaya Project:**

A Nirbhaya Fund was set up by the Government, of India to support initiatives by various Ministries, Departments and NGOs towards protecting the safety, security and dignity of women in India. Under the aegis of the Nirbhaya Fund, Ministry of Home Affairs was sanctioned Rs. 321.69 crore for launching an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking and Global Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch function that will help to improve the efficiency in responding to women distress calls and provide speedy assistance.

(iii) **The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) :**

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.

(iv) **Modernization of State Police Force Scheme:**

The Scheme for 'Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) is a significant initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs towards capacity building of the State Police Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. Some of the major items for which funds were provided under the Scheme include construction of police stations, outposts, police lines, ensuring mobility, provision of modern weaponry, security/surveillance/communication/forensic equipment, up-gradation of training, infrastructure, police housing, computerization etc.

(v) **Scheme for up-gradation and creation of Central Forensic Lab:**

Six Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and Forty District Mobile Forensic Units were to be set up by the State Governments and Union Territories with the financial assistance of the Central Government amounting to ₹ 88 crores during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The release of Central assistance was linked to the progress made by the States/Union Territories in setting up of the laboratory. During the

Eleventh Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.35.99 crores has been released to the States/ UTs for this purpose, depending upon the milestones achieved towards setting up of the Regional Forensic Labs/District Mobile Forensic Units.

(vi) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS):

All the police stations created and notified in the gazette till 31st March, 2011 have been included in CCTNS. More than 15000 Police Stations across the 35 States/ UTs shall use an integrated application platform based on Core Application Software (CAS) or the State's own existing application. The envisaged objective of CCTNS is to make the Police functioning citizen-friendly, transparent, accountable, effective and efficient by automating the processes and functions at the level of the Police Stations and other police offices at various levels. This information is critical to build the repository of crimes and criminals for Investigation Officers. The data is also required for statistical analysis and data mining. Fingerprints enrolment capability is part of CCTNS project.

(vii) Advisories:

- (a) Advisory on Crime against Women-Measures needed to curb issued on 04.09.2009.
- (b) Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime issued on 16-07-2010.
- (c) Advisory on Arrest of an accused outside the State/UT jurisdiction issued on 16-05-2012.
- (d) Advisory on 22nd April 2013 whereby the States / UTs were requested to raise the women representation in Police to 33%.
- (e) Advisory on Registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR was issued on 10.05.2013.
- (f) Compulsory Registration of FIR u/s 154 Cr.P.C. when the information makes out a cognizable offence issued on 5-2-2014.

Further the Government has allowed for increase in Women Police Personnel and also strengthening PCR fleet and vans and also gender sensitization programme, self defence training and solving of cases of crime against women within first fortnight, Women Help Desks in all police stations, security audit for paying guest accommodation for women, intensified PCR and Beat patrolling near girls schools/colleges are some of the major initiatives taken for reducing crime against women. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

However, the Government of India takes cognizance of various incidents of rape, theft, murder etc and depending upon the gravity of the crime, seeks reports from the concerned State Governments and directs quick remedial action.

Statement-I

Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV), Conviction Rate (VR) under Rape during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011						2012						2013								
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	VR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	VR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	VR
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1442	1216	111	1758	1783	157	11.0	1341	1276	108	1664	1608	178	11.2	1635	1149	105	1960	1679	190	11.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	38	4	47	41	4	17.4	46	24	3	47	24	3	10.0	75	62	1	106	61	1	50.0
3.	Assam	1700	1012	179	1470	1080	165	23.3	1716	1110	97	1626	1156	153	19.2	1937	1366	123	1745	1313	123	13.9
4.	Bihar	934	820	210	1185	1036	246	24.8	927	902	119	1327	1398	161	19.5	1128	840	180	1156	1039	271	31.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	1053	1027	217	1257	1253	240	24.5	1034	988	223	1214	1201	259	22.8	1380	1366	364	1637	1591	485	27.7
6.	Goa	29	33	4	34	46	4	28.6	55	26	1	61	35	1	8.3	86	60	2	103	72	2	28.6
7.	Gujarat	439	409	31	621	616	46	14.7	473	438	31	647	631	56	15.3	732	662	43	1027	998	54	18.8
8.	Haryana	733	532	135	801	820	175	23.4	668	635	133	940	997	180	25.3	971	792	287	1398	1386	420	31.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	168	143	29	187	183	46	22.3	183	149	29	259	240	41	27.1	250	199	56	299	307	81	24.6
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	277	231	14	349	346	18	8.3	303	257	19	388	387	28	7.5	378	241	22	404	401	36	5.9
11.	Jharkhand	784	604	185	758	731	220	39.0	812	602	161	780	706	196	28.6	1204	884	264	1135	1058	308	40.4
12.	Karnataka	636	533	74	837	812	84	19.8	621	587	65	842	795	97	15.2	1030	856	90	1263	1156	101	21.2
13.	Kerala	1132	706	31	1226	798	390	15.4	1019	961	57	1259	1186	62	22.9	1221	977	92	1358	1151	103	25.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3406	3223	826	4593	4603	898	23.6	3425	3483	547	4822	4842	758	19.5	4335	4085	1079	5879	5800	1456	24.7
15.	Maharashtra	1701	1565	205	2533	2422	268	20.3	1839	1616	164	2591	2479	215	16.1	3063	2591	181	4243	3814	249	17.5
16.	Manipur	53	5	1	24	5	2	100.0	63	9	0	46	12	0	-	72	15	2	37	16	6	50.0
17.	Meghalaya	130	81	0	128	83	0	-	164	93	7	182	100	7	46.7	183	198	7	190	215	7	53.8
18.	Mizoram	77	68	46	74	70	40	80.7	103	95	61	122	96	59	82.4	89	69	39	89	83	47	66.1

19. Nagaland	23	20	16	27	19	29	84.2	21	15	8	26	21	19	72.7	31	22	18	41	26	10	85.7
20. Odisha	1112	1037	148	1224	1219	204	23.2	1458	1336	154	1666	1631	184	21.3	1832	1660	108	2080	2047	131	16.0
21. Punjab	479	426	155	598	571	208	36.3	680	512	151	895	696	201	33.1	888	812	382	1048	978	464	41.3
22. Rajasthan	1800	1119	205	1642	1634	358	26.1	2049	1225	230	1807	1778	408	30.0	3285	1947	270	2783	2771	434	31.7
23. Sikkim	16	12	11	25	12	11	55.0	34	24	1	29	20	18	50.0	43	48	59	43	44	59	73.8
24. Tamil Nadu	677	478	72	837	611	110	20.4	737	558	60	962	862	104	20.1	923	1076	133	1193	1247	186	26.2
25. Tripura	205	238	24	258	248	28	11.9	229	206	16	202	215	19	14.7	233	252	21	356	298	21	17.4
26. Uttar Pradesh	2042	1580	816	3571	2398	1325	56.4	1963	1513	619	3593	2508	809	50.3	3050	2302	663	5587	3664	939	53.7
27. Uttarakhand	129	98	48	149	143	73	54.5	148	128	75	184	187	93	63.0	228	179	111	289	291	189	56.3
28. West Bengal	2363	2004	79	1870	2104	121	11.5	2046	2165	112	1963	2165	124	10.9	1685	2577	151	2674	2642	181	12.6
TOTAL (STATES)	23582	19258	3876	28083	25687	5470	25.9	24157	20933	3251	30144	27976	4433	23.1	31967	27287	4853	40123	36148	6554	26.8
29. A&N Islands	13	22	0	28	48	0	-	12	7	3	17	15	3	37.5	27	35	3	36	44	3	21.4
30. Chandigarh	27	21	9	27	31	10	42.9	27	34	9	34	41	11	33.3	45	29	18	49	31	21	41.9
31. D & N Haveli	4	3	0	4	3	0	-	3	6	1	5	8	2	20.0	5	3	0	9	7	0	-
32. Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	5	4	1	10	9	1	50.0	8	9	0	10	10	0	-
33. Delhi	572	477	186	707	647	243	41.5	706	568	297	892	862	368	49.3	1636	1386	227	1851	1608	314	35.7
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	1	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	4	0	0	-
35. Puducherry	7	4	0	29	20	0	-	13	13	1	15	14	3	50.0	17	6	0	33	8	0	-
TOTAL (UTs)	624	527	196	795	749	254	41.1	766	632	312	973	949	388	48.2	1740	1468	248	1992	1708	338	35.5
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	24206	19785	4072	28878	26436	5724	26.4	24923	21565	3563	31117	28925	4821	24.2	33707	28755	5101	42115	37856	6892	27.1

Source: Crime in India NCRB

Statement-II

Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV), PIR (Percentage Variation Over Previous Year), RT (Rate of Crime), GR (Chargesheeting Rate) and VR (Conviction Rate) under Theft during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011						2012						2013								
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	VR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	VR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	VR
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1442	1216	111	1758	1783	157	11.0	1341	1276	108	1664	1608	178	11.2	1635	1149	105	1960	1679	190	11.6
1	Andhra Pradesh	28267	18874	5992	22543	22010	6423	34.2	27475	17589	5088	22106	21169	5362	34.3	31032	19095	5109	23948	21956	5777	37.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	414	145	42	320	157	49	71.2	402	163	35	333	180	42	50.0	514	185	35	445	218	35	54.7
3	Assam	8309	2277	683	8348	2904	697	23.4	9394	2383	256	9073	3281	543	14.8	10515	2757	291	7747	3672	357	12.0
4	Bihar	16292	4737	507	8580	7793	796	11.8	17667	6399	350	10499	9865	622	12.3	21423	8791	554	16093	13917	862	16.9
5	Chhattisgarh	5315	1817	551	2955	2972	806	27.3	5341	1991	791	3532	3603	1043	35.5	5189	1930	725	3176	3158	1162	26.5
6	Goa	1115	225	37	463	326	45	24.8	915	238	29	425	335	43	19.3	1138	198	33	466	288	42	21.7
7	Gujarat	16043	5892	381	9509	9230	590	14.2	15952	5446	393	8579	8931	542	12.6	15313	5052	252	8536	8326	437	8.0
8	Haryana	17425	4927	1674	7517	6967	2648	37.4	17590	4470	2067	6124	6805	2747	42.9	18620	4764	2441	6796	7487	3255	45.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	1042	404	44	864	803	98	19.3	769	385	55	747	733	104	18.6	818	395	60	696	739	119	23.6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2655	1619	40	3765	3761	67	6.1	2022	1286	247	2942	2933	805	14.2	1862	932	134	1949	1936	259	5.6
11	Jharkhand	6378	1765	586	3666	3259	1202	29.9	6680	1698	511	3488	3134	779	25.2	6839	1849	525	2993	3037	929	26.5
12	Karnataka	19834	5902	630	7556	7655	655	13.2	18418	5737	461	6565	6541	616	8.9	19756	5626	402	6917	6405	617	7.9
13	Kerala	4704	2613	803	3475	3380	1064	35.7	4078	2547	613	3326	3420	844	34.2	4079	2624	758	3690	3522	953	38.4
14	Madhya Pradesh	22414	6901	5317	11928	11909	3582	33.8	23182	7327	1920	12095	12057	3030	32.9	25045	7444	1799	12271	12285	2846	33.7
15	Maharashtra	53449	18712	2145	33298	32303	2660	19.1	47476	17091	2320	29e91	28050	2933	18.0	52670	16952	2091	33294	30306	2642	14.8
16	Manipur	719	19	3	189	22	6	50.0	903	15	12	243	15	13	85.7	854	17	2	243	19	3	25.0
17	Meghalaya	696	162	60	389	222	93	44.4	543	156	24	312	217	33	53.3	617	177	30	357	221	37	53.6

18. Mizoram	734	608	460	676	663	510	90.7	605	504	563	619	534	591	94.9	643	570	413	698	661	480	89.4
19. Nagaland	360	245	223	251	215	344	86.1	381	199	143	268	286	269	65.6	406	187	170	284	176	108	79.1
20. Odisha	8724	5098	313	7789	7729	511	10.5	9630	5223	290	6287	8142	431	9.3	10044	5362	267	8506	8453	372	9.5
21. Punjab	4784	2712	1062	4480	4341	1830	453	5272	2803	945	4689	4071	1580	44.4	4885	2889	1135	4029	3935	1771	44.7
22. Rajasthan	21099	4549	2015	8178	8167	3278	53.4	23314	4471	1938	7944	7901	3478	49.4	28928	4260	1907	7541	7472	3041	52.6
23. Sikkim	72	47	17	86	59	17	56.7	117	77	27	87	68	8	50.9	122	58	31	130	107	44	24.0
24. Tamil Nadu	13924	9071	5199	12709	10296	7017	596	11996	8242	4563	11123	10544	7212	56.9	11950	9520	8143	13278	13019	8212	50.2
25. Tripura	494	220	21	478	317	27	18.6	565	267	43	548	548	53	22.5	533	243	39	522	427	42	22.7
26. Uttar Pradesh	36683	8644	5253	17719	14964	8524	64.3	37376	8839	3631	18291	15517	5688	60.4	41949	9495	3446	20065	17607	5859	57.2
27. Uttrakhand	2093	850	286	1248	1177	607	79.4	1913	841	758	1319	1288	1172	83.6	1596	983	603	1026	1099	995	82.2
28. West Bengal	21446	4553	104	14705	7966	232	48	22991	5482	113	15331	7575	169	4.3	22904	5746	381	14885	8634	382	20.9
TOTAL (STATES)	315484	113588	34448	193684	171567	44378	34.3	312967	111829	28186	187986	167743	40752	32.3	340244	118101	31776	200581	179082	41638	32.9
29. A&N Islands	88	47	4	61	64	4	50.0	71	16	13	36	48	17	39.4	37	29	22	26	34	39	41.5
30. Chandigarh	1502	569	282	645	691	342	75.2	1549	677	329	992	1045	473	77.2	1519	699	385	1055	1008	531	81.4
31. D&N Haveli	69	34	1	84	77	2	12.5	68	48	5	105	124	9	16.7	58	39	3	143	133	4	13.6
32. Daman & Diu	47	14	0	23	30	0	-	55	23	0	53	44	0	-	38	15	0	26	22	0	
33. Delhi	22899	5934	1869	9471	6821	2538	49.7	22032	4655	2604	8119	7028	3367	45.6	30124	4346	1900	8251	6271	2798	41.8
34. Lakshadweep	4	1	4	4	1	4	50.0	7	1	2	0	1	1	40.0	8	1	0	0	1	0	-
35. Puducherry	707	196	65	235	215	44	80.2	658	259	55	264	226	49	73.3	594	281	75	222	270	104	62.0
TOTAL (UTs)	25316	6795	2225	10523	7899	2934	52.3	24440	5679	3008	9569	8516	3916	47.9	32378	5410	2385	9723	7739	3476	45.7
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	340800	120383	36673	204207	179466	47312	35.0	337407	117508	31194	197555	176259	44668	33.3	372622	123511	34161	210304	186821	45114	33.5

Source: Crime in India NCRB

Statement-III

Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV), Conviction Rate (VR) under Murder during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011						2012						2013								
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	VR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	VR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	VR
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2808	2250	450	5584	4878	942	18.6	2717	2272	428	5509	5634	754	19.8	2484	1908	293	5033	4419	679	20.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65	58	16	62	62	16	34.8	73	52	2	113	61	2	25.0	69	58	5	86	59	5	83.3
3.	Assam	1303	702	191	1666	1241	293	42.4	1368	806	157	1650	1056	308	37.6	1354	842	213	1590	1090	283	33.8
4.	Bihar	3198	3189	706	8898	6445	1489	32.5	3566	3781	516	7198	7207	1450	30.4	3441	2727	465	6439	7296	1216	24.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	1110	942	361	1683	1698	583	44.7	998	875	392	1490	1520	590	42.1	945	918	491	1453	1406	732	35.7
6.	Goa	48	33	7	87	62	12	70.0	45	31	7	47	50	9	58.3	36	31	9	74	58	11	50.0
7.	Gujarat	1126	944	136	2408	2327	285	24.5	1126	888	102	2085	2124	211	235	1118	945	92	2197	2199	227	22.8
8.	Haryana	1062	786	221	1999	1960	548	33.2	991	803	279	2183	2261	868	37.9	982	791	340	1966	2017	681	41.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	130	81	30	186	161	57	40.5	113	96	30	206	191	65	41.7	104	73	39	148	177	86	34.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	169	127	20	328	328	50	14.2	124	116	45	328	325	78	26.5	150	105	35	252	251	65	17.4
11.	Jharkhand	1747	1288	344	2038	2026	545	35.3	1694	1130	344	1790	1758	474	30.9	1630	1125	331	1833	1670	430	32.2
12.	Karnataka	1820	1501	259	3404	3333	491	23.4	1860	1552	254	3487	3516	470	18.3	1601	1403	176	3141	3023	353	17.7
13.	Kerala	365	355	73	733	593	132	47.7	374	350	82	886	997	148	488	372	292	108	703	676	197	64.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2511	2187	1324	5317	5245	2690	52.5	2373	2223	886	5505	5518	1920	46.1	2112	2001	921	4704	4796	2015	47.2
15.	Maharashtra	2818	2427	449	6193	6551	846	29.4	2712	2278	501	6119	5899	944	27.4	2512	2158	484	5433	5441	1027	27.4
16.	Manipur	78	8	0	94	11	0	-	83	13	2	49	13	2	66.7	93	19	6	82	23	7	50.0
17.	Meghalaya	170	70	8	156	74	12	25.0	137	46	4	97	61	5	28.6	166	53	6	166	71	11	46.2
18.	Mizoram	26	20	16	28	22	16100.0	30	23	20	26	20	20	23100.0	27	36	10	32	36	6	83.3	

19.	Nagaland	46	59	56	27	26	72	96.6	75	29	15	31	27	23	78.9	78	41	57	51	24	21	77.0
20.	Odisha	1477	1342	184	2340	2288	321	23.0	1548	1330	189	2450	2409	337	23.7	1454	1389	155	2200	2222	235	23.4
21.	Punjab	842	635	355	1550	1283	722	51.1	855	680	302	1553	1316	596	47.5	711	626	373	1243	1076	626	52.8
22.	Rajasthan	1461	952	351	2378	2360	1003	53.4	1461	968	343	2175	2182	772	48.7	1573	972	438	2026	2024	626	54.4
23.	Sikkim	14	10	7	7	13	7	63.6	7	6	4	7	5	24	80.0	15	18	38	18	18	38	84.4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1877	1583	433	4128	3406	1180	33.9	1949	1763	355	4420	4415	1032	33.2	1936	1786	347	4456	4093	767	28.5
25.	Tripura	163	173	19	306	213	38	28.8	124	80	35	167	151	46	33.7	142	125	30	209	179	35	32.3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4951	3893	2339	14093	10492	6901	54.5	4966	4048	1675	13983	11127	3891	48.6	5047	4126	1716	14784	11324	4237	50.9
27.	Uttarakhand	178	136	50	311	315	132	58.8	217	171	214	347	349	376	75.9	197	147	184	225	170	170	64.3
28.	West Bengal	2109	1653	109	3363	3369	275	18.9	2252	1972	221	3534	3341	592	24.2	2264	1851	245	3278	3338	495	28.9
TOTAL (STATES)		33672	27404	8514	69367	60802	19658	38.4	33838	28382	7404	67435	63533	16010	35.1	32613	26566	7607	63822	59176	15281	36.3
29.	A&N Islands	14	10	1	18	13	1	50.0	15	18	3	21	30	3100.0	6	10	4	9	14	9	57.1	
30.	Chandigarh	24	24	13	65	65	32	61.9	21	20	9	66	65	22	56.3	22	18	11	34	41	25	44.0
31.	D&N Haveli	14	4	2	24	10	2	25.0	7	7	0	13	22	0	-	3	4	1	4	5	2	12.5
32.	Daman & Diu	6	6	1	7	7	1	20.0	3	2	4	11	11	8	36.4	9	6	0	9	8	0	-
33.	Delhi	543	506	185	974	918	310	47.9	521	423	293	987	1043	394	55.4	517	400	142	842	881	326	48.6
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
35.	Puducherry	32	25	2	138	116	4	22.2	29	19	1	143	146	1	7.7	31	36	3	93	87	4	50.0
TOTAL (UTIs)		633	575	204	1226	1129	350	47.3	596	489	310	1241	1317	428	54.0	588	474	161	991	1036	366	47.6
TOTAL (All-India)		34305	27979	8718	70593	61931	20008	38.5	34434	28871	7714	68676	64850	16438	35.6	33201	27040	7768	64813	60212	15647	36.5
Source: Crime in India NCRB																						

Source: Crime in India NCRB

Statement-IV**Rape:***Rape at the national level (number of police recorded offences):**Year 2010 Figures*

Country	Count	Rate*
Philippines	4,718	5.1
USA	85,593	27.3
Mexico	14,993	13.2
Brazil	41,180	21.09
Colombia	3,157	6.8
Sweden	5,960	63.5
France	10,108	16.2
Russian Federation	4,907	3.4
UK	15,892	28.8
Germany	7,724	9.4
India	22,172	1.8

*(for 1,00,000 population)

Source: UN Crime Trends Survey (2010 figures).**Theft:***Theft at the national level (number of police recorded offences):**Year 2010 Figures*

Country	Count	Rate*
Canada	543,157	1591.6
USA	6,204,601	1987.1
Mexico	132,068	112.0
Brazil	1,382,710	708.3

Country	Count	Rate*
Chile	186,982	1090.2
Japan	612,115	480.6
Republic of Korea	269,410	556.0
Russian Federation	1,108,369	771.7
UK	1,422,133	NA
Germany	1,833,293	2208.3
India	330,312	27.4

*for 1,00,000 population.

Source: UN Crime Trends Survey (2010 figures).

Murder/ Intentional Homicide.

Homicide Count and rate per 100,000 population by country: Year 2012 Figures

Country	Count	Rate *
D. R. Congo	18,586	28.3
South Africa	16,259	31.0
Nigeria	33,817	20.0
Mexico	26,037	21.5
Brazil	50,108	25.2
Colombia	14,670	30.8
Venezuela	16,072	53.7
Russian Federation	13,120	9.2
Myanmar	8,044	15.2
Pakistan	13,846	7.7
India	43,335	3.5

* for 1,00,000 population.

Source: Global Study on Homicide, UNODC 2013.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : माननीय सभापति जी, इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में विदेश के 10 देशों के साथ कम्पैरेटिव जानकारी दी गई है, उससे मन को एक प्रकार से तसल्ली मिलती है। इसमें बाकी की अन्य जानकारी भी दी गई है, जैसे- अलग-अलग प्रकार के क्रिमिनल लॉज, निर्भया प्रोजेक्ट, प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ चिल्ड्रेन फ्रॉम सेक्सुअल ऑफेंस आदि। इस पर मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी स्थिति इस प्रकार के अपराधों से बच जाए, इस दिशा में क्या सरकार ने मीडिया, पेपर्स और सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर लगने वाले गन्दे पोस्टर्स या अन्यान्य प्रकार के प्रचार माध्यमों के बारे में कभी सोचा है? अगर सोचा है तो उसके बारे में कोई कदम उठाया है, क्योंकि एक तरफ बिगड़ने के रास्ते को खुला रखकर दूसरी तरफ कानून बनाने से क्या होगा? इस दिशा में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

श्री किरन रिजिजू : चेयरमैन सर, जैसा कि हमने अपने उत्तर में विवरण दिया है, भारत की स्थिति इतनी खराब नहीं है जितना प्रोजेक्ट किया जाता है, लेकिन हम संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे सिस्टम में इम्प्रूवमेंट होनी चाहिए। वर्ष 2013 के बाद हमारे सामने जो डिटेल्स आई हैं, Numbers of cases against women, वह चाहे रेप हो, मर्डर हो या थेफ्ट हो, इसमें इजाफा इसलिए हुआ है क्योंकि रजिस्ट्रेशन ऑफ केसेज को इजी कर दिया गया है। इसके बावजूद भी, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि अवेयरनेस के तौर पर हम क्या कर सकते हैं? महोदय, लॉ एंड ऑर्डर तो स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, लेकिन समय-समय पर भारत सरकार का गृह मंत्रालय, इसकी रिपोर्ट लेता है और कुछ एडवाइजरी भी हम उन्हें समय-समय पर देते हैं। हमारे यहां अवेयरनेस का प्रावधान भी है कि राज्यों के अधिकारियों से बातचीत करने के बाद अवेयरनेस के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं, जरूरी होने पर वे उपाय भी करने का प्रावधान है।

श्री सभापति : दूसरा प्रश्न। गृह मंत्री जी कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सभापति जी, राज्य मंत्री जी के उत्तर में मैं यह जोड़ना चाहूंगा कि इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि लोगों में अवेयरनेस पैदा की जाए और इस बारे में एक पर्सपेक्शनल चेंज लाया जाना चाहिए। महोदय, लाइफ वैल्यूज के प्रति लोगों का कमिटमेंट बढ़े ताकि वल्वैरिटी को बढ़ावा न मिल सके और माननीय सदस्य द्वारा व्यक्त चिंता पर काफी हद तक रोक लगाई जा सके। इसलिए एक यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि टैक्सट बुक्स, जिन्हें बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, उनके कंटेंट्स में भी इस प्रकार के परिवर्तन लाए जाएं ताकि ह्यूमन वैल्यूज और लाइफ वैल्यूज की जानकारी भी बच्चों को हो सके।

श्री सभापति : दूसरा प्रश्न।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं एक बार फिर से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मीडिया, टी.वी., रेडियो, पत्रिका या अन्य सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर जितनी बड़ी मात्रा में गंदी चीजों को दिखाया जाता है, उन्हें कैसे रोका जाए? साथ-ही-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम राज्य सरकारों पर जिम्मेदारी थोपकर देश की जिम्मेदारी से हट नहीं सकते। इस प्रकार की घटनाएं जब घटती हैं और मीडिया में आती हैं, दुनिया के अन्य देशों से ज्यादा सामग्री भी यहां बिकती है।

इसलिए मैं एक बार फिर कहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में गंभीरता से सोचे और मीडिया इत्यादि के बारे में अपना रोल स्पष्ट करे।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : महोदय, मीडिया हमारे लोकतंत्र का चौथा स्तम्भ है और मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी के उपदेश देने से उसे नियंत्रित नहीं किया जा सकता है। महोदय, सेल्फ-रेगुलेशंस के कुछ प्रोवीजंस पहले से ही हैं और मैं समझता हूँ संबंधित विभाग भी समय-समय पर कुछ इस तरह के एडवायजरी कदम उठाता रहता है। माननीय सदस्य को इस बात की जानकारी निश्चित रूप से होगी, लेकिन जहां तक महिलाओं की सेफ्टी और सेक्योरिटी का सवाल है, मैं यह बतलाना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार महिलाओं की सेफ्टी और सेक्योरिटी के लिए पूरी तरह से प्रतिबद्ध है। महोदय, हमने सी.आर.पी.सी., आई.पी.सी. की कई धाराओं में परि-वर्तन भी किए हैं। साथ-ही-साथ उनकी सेफ्टी और सेक्योरिटी एंशोर करने के लिए कई प्रभावी कदम उठाए गए हैं, जैसे कि जेंडर सेंसटाइजेशन का सिलसिला भी हमने प्रारंभ किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त हमने कुछ सिस्टम्स डेवलप किए हैं ताकि ऐसे अपराध करने वाले लोगों के मन में भय पैदा हो सके। यदि किसी महिला के साथ कहीं पर छेड़खानी या किसी प्रकार का हरैसमेंट होता है, तो उसके लिए एक ज्योग्राफिकल इंफॉर्मेशन सिस्टम है और उसके अतिरिक्त ग्लोबल पोजीशनिंग सिस्टम भी है। साथ ही इन दोनों के सहयोग से एक कम्प्यूटर एडेड डिस्पैच सिस्टम भी हमने इवॉल्व किया है ताकि अगर वह मोबाइल फोन का कोई बटन दबाए, तो इस सिस्टम के माध्यम से पता लग सके कि अमुक स्थान पर किसी महिला के साथ किसी प्रकार की छेड़छाड़ हो रही है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में तो इस प्रकार के अपराध रोज बढ़ रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप उनकी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... भाई, यह सवाल किसी और का था। ...(व्यवधान)... डा. संजय सिंह। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं उनका सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, एक बहुत जरूरी प्रश्न है। उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कही गयी है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : क्वेश्चन ऑवर इज ओवर। Dr. Sanjay Singh ...(Interruptions)... Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Officers from Para-military forces taken on deputation

*227. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) and above have been taken on deputation from Para-military forces;

(b) the names along with their designations and from which forces they have been taken on deputation; and

(c) how many of them have had no experience of investigation before they were taken on deputation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per the information given by all CAPFs the rank-wise and Force-wise details of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (Dy.SP) (Assistant Commandant) and above on deputation to various organizations are as under:

Force	No. of Officers					
	AC	DC	2-I/C	Comdt.	DIG	Total
CRPF	102	87	36	18	08	251
BSF	84	101	54	42	14	295
ITBP	04	05	02	01	0	12
SSB	12	04	02	0	0	18
CISF	34	08	0	12	05	59
AR	06	06	0	07	0	19
TOTAL	242	211	94	80	27	654

No officers of the CAPFs and AR officer of the rank of IG and above on deputation to other organizations at present.

(b) Names of the CAPFs and AR officers of the rank of Dy.SP (Assistant Commandant) and above on deputation to various organizations are given at Statement (*See belpw*).

(c) Only those willing officers of the CAPFs and AR are nominated/ sponsored for deputation to the needy borrowing organizations, including the organizations dealing with investigations, who meet the eligibility criteria prescribed by the borrowing organizations for the posts. Further, the borrowing organizations select the most suitable officer(s) from the officers nominated, as per their requirement.

Statement*Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)*

Sl. No.	Present Rank	Name (Shri/Smt.)
1.	DIG	Vikram Sahgal
2.	DIG	R.S. Sandhu
3.	DIG	Anil Kumar
4.	DIG	Rajesh Kumar Yadav
5.	Comdt.	Pankaj Singh
6.	2-I/C	Satya Ranjan Behura
7.	AC	Amod Kumar
8.	DC	S.K. Mall
9.	DC	Gopal Kumar Gupta
10.	2-I/C	Surjeet Kumar
11.	DC	Vinod Rawat
12.	2-I/C	Rishi Raj Sahay
13.	2-I/C	A.K. Jerai
14.	2-I/C	Anurag Singh
15.	DC	Pradipta Kumar Sahu
16.	DC	L. David
17.	AC	J.N. Mandal
18.	AC	B. Rajesh
19.	2-I/C	Amit Choudhary
20.	AC	P.P. Pramod

Sl. No.	Present Rank	Name (Shri/Smt.)
21.	Comdt.	T.P. Vishwanath
22.	DC	Deependra Kumar
23.	AC	Premvir Singh
24.	AC	Miss Amrapali
25.	AC	Khan Salim Ahmed
26.	DIG	Devendra Yadav
27.	2-I/C	S.K. Dwivedy
28.	Comdt.	Rajendra Singh Sekhawat
29.	DC	Rajesh Kumar
30.	DC	Rajeev Kumar
31.	DC	Kumar Mayuank
32.	DC	Md. Sazid
33.	AC	R.K. Sharma
34.	DC	Vishvas Kumar Singh
35.	2-I/C	Alok Bhattacharya
36.	2-I/C	Vikas Kumar Sinha
37.	2-I/C	Maish Kumar Bharti
38.	2-I/C	Ravishankar Mishra
39.	2-I/C	K. Sajith Kumar
40.	DC	K. Senthil Nathan
41.	DC	Ashish Vishwakarama
42.	DC	Manoj Kumar Tripathi
43.	AC	Dilip Kumar Maurya

Sl. No.	Present Rank	Name (Shri/Smt.)
44.	AC	Preetinder Rajput
45.	DC	Vishal Vaibhav
46.	AC	Sanjeev Kumar
47.	AC	Rajesh Kumar Batra
48.	AC	Sonna Khamthlanmung
49.	AC	Prakash Singh
50.	AC	Kamble Amol Vijay
51.	DC	Devnath Som Kunwar
52.	DC	Kanhaiya Singh
53.	DC	P. R. Mishra
54.	DC	Kunal
55.	DC	Harspal Singh
56.	DC	Pawan Kumar Singh
57.	DC	Manoj Dang
58.	AC	Vikash Shrivastava
59.	DC	Ziaul Haque
60.	DC	Raju Kumar Singh
61.	2-I/C	Hemant Kumar Dwivedi
62.	DC	Sunil Kumar
63.	2-I/C	B.R. Meena
64.	AC	Biju Ram B.
65.	AC	Ranveer Singh
66.	DIG	T. Sekar

Sl. No.	Present Rank	Name (Shri/Smt.)
67.	DC	Senthil Kumar G.
68.	AC	Thakur Jay Shankar Roy
69.	AC	Alok Kumar Verma
70.	AC	Manish Tyagi
71.	DC	Arun Kumar Singh
72.	DC	Anil Kumar Singh
73.	DC	Rajnish Kumar
74.	DC	Sanjeev Kumar Singh
75.	DC	Shailesh Deepak
76.	DC	Bimlesh Chandra Jha
77.	DC	Rajiv Ranjan
78.	DC	Lallan Kumar Pandey
79.	Comdt.	L.N. Mishra
80.	Comdt.	Mohsen Shaedi
81.	Comdt.	D.N. Lal
82.	DC	J. M. Shilswal
83.	DC	Mitu Roy
84.	DC	Krishna Kumar Singh
85.	DC	Dinesh Kumar Singh
86.	DC	Neeraj Kumar Singh
87.	DC	Narender Kumar Saran
88.	DC	Abhishek Sahay
89.	DC	Hanuman Prasad

Sl. No.	Present Rank	Name (Shri/Smt.)
90.	DC	Kamalvir Yadav
91.	DC	Achla Ram
92.	DC	Ajay Singh Parmar
93.	DC	Manapillian Pradeep John
94.	DC	Sandeep
95.	DC	Rajeev Kumar
96.	DC	Sudhir Kumar
97.	2-I/C	Kishore Kumar
98.	2-I/C	Rajesh Kumar
99.	2-I/C	Tashi Gyalik
100.	2-I/C	Deepak Dhoundiyal
101.	DC	Lokesh Kumar
102.	DC	Virendra Kumar
103.	DC	Vineet Kumar
104.	DC	Pranav Shekhar
105.	DC	Ashish Gurung
106.	AC	M.K. Gupta
107.	2-I/C	Dhirendra Verma
108.	DC	Mahesh Vishwakarama
109.	2-I/C	Sunit Varshney
110.	2-I/C	H.S. Gurjar
111.	DC	Bipin Kumar Singh
112.	2-I/C	D.S. Kathayat

Sl. No.	Present Rank	Name (Shri/Smt.)
113.	2-I/C	Shiva Rama Krishna
114.	DC	T.K. Murali Krishana
115.	DC	Rahul Kant Sahu
116.	DC	Ashish Yadav
117.	DC	Sandeep Singh Panwar
118.	DC	Rupesh Kumar
119.	2-I/C	Ratul Das
120.	DC	Dinesh Kumar Singh
121.	AC	Pallavi Sharma
122.	AC	Rinki Kumari
123.	AC	Sandhya Rani
124.	DC	Amit Sangwan
125.	DC	Pitbasa Panda
126.	Comdt.	Dalip Singh Ambesh
127.	2-I/C	Mahesh Chandra Thwal,
128.	2-I/C	Himanshu Pande
129.	AC	Bhupendar Singh Rawat
130.	AC	Satyabir Singh
131.	DC	Raajdweep Gupta
132.	DC	Anand Prasad Gothwal
133.	DC	Ravi Shanker
134.	DC	Sandip Sharma
135.	Comdt.	Vivek Bhandral

Sl. No.	Present Rank	Name (Shri/Smt.)
136.	Comdt.	D.T.Banerjee
137.	Comdt.	Bahadur Singh Negi
138.	2-I/C	Uday Divyanshu
139.	DC	Ravindra Singh
140.	DC	Pankaj Kumar
141.	AC	Praveen Kumar
142.	DC	Kameshwar Sahu
143.	DC	Vikas Kumar Singh
144.	DC	Shyam Lal
145.	AC	Sanjay Sharma
146.	AC	Siddh Gorava Godarn
147.	AC	Shailendra Kumar
148.	AC	Abhijit Singh Rathore
149.	AC	Akhilesh Kumar
150.	AC	Shailender Kumar
151.	DIG	Rajesh Kumar
152.	DIG	Ajay Mishra
153.	Comdt.	Dhoop Singh Maan
154.	Comdt.	Sudhanshu Singh
155.	Comdt.	Aneesh Sirohi
156.	Comdt.	Sumitra Roy
157.	Comdt.	Asit Kumar Chudhary
158.	2-I/C	Manish Sharma

Sl. No.	Present Rank	Name (Shri/Smt.)
159.	2-I/C	P.K.G. Goswami
160.	2-I/C	Yogesh Purohit
161.	2-I/C	A.K. Dhyani
162.	2-I/C	Pal Singh Siwal
163.	AC	Abhay Singh Bhati
164.	AC	Brijesh Kumar
165.	AC	Sandip Mitra
166.	AC	Nirajan Saini
167.	AC	Dhiraj Rai
168.	AC	Rajender Prasad Patel
169.	AC	Sona Lal Sahoo
170.	AC	Vivek Kumar
171.	AC	Mohan Singh
172.	AC	Vinod Upadhyay
173.	AC	Neeraj Awasthi
174.	AC	Ajaya Kumar Dixit
175.	AC	Shyam Kumar K.R.
176.	AC	Shraman Chaturvedi
177.	AC	Shirish Kumar Rai
178.	AC	Amit Kumar Sachin
179.	AC	Wankar Sandeep Ram Krushna
180.	AC	Pushkar Singh Budwal
181.	AC	Daniel Lalramzau Hmar

Sl. No.	Present Rank	Name (Shri/Smt.)
182.	AC	Manoranjan Kumar
183.	AC	Amit Kolay
184.	AC	Ajay Kumar
185.	AC	Vijay Hemron
186.	AC	Smt. Anjana
187.	AC	Jay Pratap Singh
188.	AC	Rajendra Singh Bisht
189.	AC	P. Nilakanta Singh
190.	AC	Suresh Kumar
191.	AC	Mohit Tyagi
192.	AC	Sunil Kumar
193.	AC	Hemant Bhatt
194.	AC	Vinod Kumar Birman
195.	AC	Rakesh Saini
196.	AC	Surendra Beniwal
197.	AC	Vijay Mehadiratte
198.	AC	Suresh N.
199.	AC	Manoj M.
200.	AC	Tjamgjal Tej Kumar Singh
201.	AC	Mahendra Singh Kuri
202.	AC	Srijit S.
203.	AC	Aman Singh
204.	AC	Hari Singh Ola

Sl. No.	Present Rank	Name (Shri/Smt.)
205.	AC	Nihal Singh Nehra
206.	AC	Ajay Sharma
207.	AC	Chittaranjan Sahoo
208.	AC	Rakesh Kumar
209.	AC	Dilip Kumar
210.	AC	Siddartha Kumar Gautham
211.	AC	Somi
212.	AC	Kishor Kumar
213.	AC	Dipendra Singh
214.	AC	Sanjay Yadav
215.	AC	Sanjeev Kumar Sharma
216.	AC	Harish Kumar Salhan
217.	AC	Umesh Kant Brahme
218.	AC	Rajesh
219.	AC	Manisha Pathak
220.	AC	Shobha Rawat
221.	Comdt.	Alok Awasthy
222.	Comdt.	Rakesh Singh Joon
223.	Comdt.	Prasant Dhar
224.	2-I/C	Sanjay Kumar
225.	2-I/C	P.G. Varghese
226.	2-I/C	S.K. Rana
227.	DC	Sohan Singh

Sl. No.	Present Rank	Name (Shri/Smt.)
228.	DC	Santosh Kumar
229.	DC	Muneesh Kumar
230.	DC	Kuldeep Singh
231.	DC	Gawade Sachidanand S
232.	DC	Ithape Pandit Kishan Rao
233.	DC	Bijender Kumar
234.	DC	Smt. Santosh Kumari
235.	DC	Gambhir Singh
236.	DC	A.K. Singh
237.	DC	A. S. Chauhan
238.	DC	Alok Kumar
239.	DC	Arbind Kumar Choubey
240.	DC	G. Vijayan
241.	AC	Sahabuddin Ali Ahmed
242.	AC	P. Vairavanathan
243.	AC	Vinoj P. Joseph
244.	AC	Jitesht M.
245.	AC	Nalavade Mahesh B
246.	AC	Ranvir Kumar Mishra
247.	AC	Dharmveer Singh
248.	AC	Madhusudhanan Reddy M.
249.	AC	Rana Pratap Bharti
250.	AC	Krishan Kumar
251.	2-I/C	R.K. Srivastav

Border Security Force (BSF)

Sl.No.	Present Rank	Name
1.	Comdt.	Ashwani Kumar Sharma
2.	Comdt.	Sudhir Hooda
3.	Comdt.	Prabhakar Joshi
4.	Comdt.	Kuldeep Singh
5.	Comdt.	Vikash Mohan Singh
6.	Comdt.	Ish Aul
7.	Comdt.	L.S. Dahiya
8.	2-I/C	Rakesh Razdan
9.	2-I/C	K. N. Tripathi
10.	2-I/C	Ajay Kumar Sharma
11.	2-I/C	Sanjay Tandon
12.	2-I/C	Ravindra Kumar
13.	2-I/C	Pradeep Singh
14.	2-I/C	Mayank Upadhyay
15.	2-I/C	Gopal Ranjan Singh
16.	2-I/C	Mukesh Panwar
17.	2-I/C	Anam Saxena
18.	2-I/C	Pankaj Mishra
19.	2-I/C	Chandresh Sona
20.	2-I/C	Ajjet Kumar
21.	2-I/C	Nitin Gupta

Sl.No.	Present Rank	Name
22.	2-I/C	Hemant Kumar Yadav
23.	2-I/C	T. Mohan
24.	2-I/C	Ashok Kumar Singh
25.	2-I/C	Sunil Kumar Mishra
26.	2-I/C	Neeraj Singh Jamwal
27.	2-I/C	Alkesh Kumar Sinha
28.	2-I/C	Udham Singh Kuhad
29.	DC	Sunil Shekhawat
30.	DC	Vinod Singh
31.	DC	Dinesh Singh
32.	DC	Kamal Rawat
33.	DC	Sanjay Doval
34.	DC	Alok Shukla
35.	DC	Neeraj Phogaat
36.	DC	Amit Kumar Anupam
37.	DC	Vijay Kumar
38.	DC	Pawan Kumar
39.	DC	Amit Kumar
40.	DC	Virender Kumar
41.	DC	Sunil Singh
42.	DC	Peneet Wadhwan
43.	DC	Charan Singh
44.	DC	Virendra Pratap

Sl.No.	Present Rank	Name
45.	DC	Akhilesh Rana
46.	DC	Subodh Dixit
47.	AC	Push Kumar Chaturvedi
48.	AC	Pradeep Kumar
49.	AC	Shambhunath Kushwaha
50.	AC	Vishnu Dhar Mishra
51.	AC	Prashant Sharma
52.	AC	Bharat Veer
53.	AC	Ramesh Chander Siwach
54.	AC	Hanuman Prasad Sharma
55.	AC	Mandeep Singh
56.	AC	Rajinder Kumar
57.	AC	Budh Singh
58.	AC	Anil Kumar Roy
59.	AC	Raju Kumar
60.	AC	Budhi Singh
61.	AC	Bhagwana Ram Palli
62.	AC	S. Ravichandran
63.	AC	U. Chandran
64.	AC	S. P. Baluni
65.	AC	Virendra Singh
66.	AC	Rajesh Kumar Sharma
67.	AC	Jai Ram

Sl.No.	Present Rank	Name
68.	AC	Karambir Singh Yadav
69.	AC	Rohtash Singh Tanwar
70.	2-I/C (CMO)	Dr (Miss) N. K. Bharti
71.	2-I/C (CMO)	Dr L. L. Mandal
72.	2-I/C (CMO)	Dr. Amit Singhal
73.	DC (SMO)	Dr. Rashmi Gupta
74.	AC/AE (Elect)	Biju Antony
75.	AC/AE (Elec)	K. M. Murleedharan
76.	DIG	K. S. Banyal
77.	DIG	N. K. Mehta
78.	DIG	S. K. Sharma
79.	DIG	S. K. Mishra
80.	Comdt.	A. K. Chakraborty
81.	Comdt.	Bhupinder Singh
82.	Comdt.	Amrish Kumar Arya
83.	Comdt.	Dinesh Singh Rawat
84.	Comdt.	Hidam Shubol Singh
85.	Comdt.	Manoj Kumar Sharma
86.	Comdt.	Rajesh Kumar
87.	Comdt.	Satyndra Giri
88.	Comdt.	P. K. Singh
89.	Comdt.	C. M. S. Rawat
90.	COMDT	S. S. Rathore

Sl.No.	Present Rank	Name
91.	Comdt.	Tarun Kumar Gautam
92.	2-I/C	A. V. S. Kaliyar
93..	2-I/C	Sumit Sindhi
94.	2-I/C	Kamal Khulbe
95.	2-I/C	Sanjay Chouhan
96.	2-I/C	Sanjay Dass
97.	2-I/C	Ch. Shekhar Parasari
98.	DC	Jitender Yadav
99.	DC	Randhir Ranjan
100.	DC	Shakti Singh
101.	DC	Ajay Kumar Sukla
102.	DC	Ishwar Ch. Kumar
103.	DC	Raj Pal Singh
104.	DC	Sanjay Kumar
105.	DC	Gyurmed Dorji
106.	DC	Sukhdev Bhumipal
107.	DC	Vikash Kunwar
108.	DC	Subey Singh Yadav
109.	DC/SSO (T)	Ashok Dubey
110.	DC/SSO (T)	Mukesh Kumar
111.	DC/SSO (T)	B. S. Chandel
112.	DC	Rajesh Kumar Yadav
113.	DC	Vishal Joshi

Sl.No.	Present Rank	Name
114.	DC	M. Ravinder
115.	DC	Praveen Kr. Dabral
116.	DC	Chandra Shekhar
117.	DC	Indresh Kr. Yadav
118.	DC	Hawa Singh Yadav
119.	DC	Sanjeev Kumar
120.	DC	R.K. Khugshal
121.	DC	Himanshu Undeyria
122.	DC	Shubhank Raturi
123.	DC	Gunanand Prasad
124.	DC	Rakesh Anand
125.	DC	Raj Pal Singh
126.	DC	Rajesh Meena
127.	DC	Manoj Negi
128.	DC	Devesh Kumar Singh
129.	DC	Rajesh Kumar Karwasra
130.	DC	Pranav Kumar Sharma
131.	DC	Narendra Singh Chauhan
132.	2-I/C (CMO)	Dr. (Mrs) Neeta Paliwal
133.	CVO	S. S. Arya
134.	AC	Rana Raj Singh
135.	AC	Santosh Kumar Singh
136.	AC	Mrityunjai Kr. Choudhary

Sl.No.	Present Rank	Name
137.	AC (NBR)	Gopal Singh
138.	AC (NBR)	Chander Shekhar
139.	AC (NBR)	Vinod Kumar
140.	AC (NBR)	Manoj Kumar Tiwari
141.	AC (NBR)	Ravi Shankar
142.	AC (NBR)	Santosh Kumar Sahu
143.	AC (NBR)	Pratap Singh
144.	AC (NBR)	Rohit Kumar Bhatt
145.	AC (NBR)	Dorjee Bhutia
146.	AC (NBR)	Pankaj Kumar
147.	AC (NBR)	Sandeep Sharma
148.	AC (NBR)	Krishna Kumar
149.	AC (NBR)	Sobhi Ch. Yadav
150.	AC (NBR)	Ajay Kumar Jhsa
151.	AC (NBR)	D. D. Sharma
152.	AC (NBR)	Gautam Kumar
153.	AC (NBR)	Prabhat Khandpal
154.	AC (NBR)	Vivek Kumar
155.	AC (NBR)	L. Simte
156.	AC (NBR)	Pradeep M.
157.	AC (NBR)	Manoj Kumar
158.	AC (M)	Sardar Singh Chouhan
159.	Comdt. (Lodge-1)	R. K. Patnaik

Sl.No.	Present Rank	Name
160.	Comdt.	Shyam Kapoor
161.	Comdt.	Ashok Kumar
162.	Comdt.	Dhirendra Kumar
163.	Comdt.	Hemant Kumar Jha
164.	Comdt.	Saroj Kumar Singh
165.	Comdt.	C. H. Sethuram
166.	Comdt.	Prakhar Trivedi
167.	Comdt.	Rajpal Singh
168.	Comdt.	Mahabir Prasad
169.	Comdt.	Nand Ram
170.	Comdt.	Rajiv Vatsraj
171.	Comdt.	Vijendra Kumar Kasana
172.	Comdt.	Sanjay Kumar
173.	2-I/C	Surinder Kumar
174.	2-I/C	Anup Lal Bhagat
175.	2-I/C	Balwant Singh Negi
176.	2-I/C	Sanjeev Sharma
177.	2-I/C	Rakesh Sinha
178.	2-I/C	Om Prakash
179.	2-I/C	Ajay Kumar
180.	2-I/C	Khanindra Choudhary
181.	2-I/C	Kamal Bhagat
182.	2-I/C	Ashok Kumar

Sl.No.	Present Rank	Name
183.	2-I/C	Sanjay Prasad Singh
184.	2-I/C	Shiv Om
185.	2-I/C	Khoushalesh Rai
186.	2-I/C	Sonam Chering
187.	2-I/C	Nandan Singh Bisht
188.	DIG	N. N. D. Dubey
189.	2-I/C	Satya Nand Pandey
190.	DC	Vishal Garg
191.	DC	Dhan Ram Singh
192.	DC	Jalaj Srivastava
193.	DC	T. J. Singh
194.	AC	Jasveer Singh
195.	AC	Mohd. Tanzel
196.	AC	Yashpal Singh Thakur
197.	AC	Sudhanshu Singh
198.	AC	Santosh Kumar K.S.
199.	AC	Subhash Chand
200.	AC	Rajesh Bakshi
201.	DIG	B. K. Jha
202.	DIG	Sanjay Shiva
203.	DIG	Pankaj Goomer
204.	DIG	G.S. Choudhary
205.	DIG	Sunil Kapur

Sl.No.	Present Rank	Name
206.	DIG	Indraj Singh
207.	COMDT	Sultan Ahmed
208.	COMDT	Sanjay Sharma
209.	AC (NBR)	Anil Kumar Nair
210.	2-I/C	Kumar Sanjay Jha
211.	DC	Parveen Kumar
212.	DC	Madho Singh
213.	DC	Praveen Kumar
214.	DC	Manoj Kumar
215.	AC(NBR)	Sanjay Singh
216.	AC(NBR)	Piyush Gautum
217.	AC(NBR)	Pratap Singh Negi
218.	AC(NBR)	Sajjan Singh
219.	AC(NBR)	Anoop Kaushik
220.	AC(NBR)	Azad Singh
221.	AC(NBR)	Jacob Koshy
222.	AC(NBR)	Roshan Lal Negi
223.	AC(M)/NBR	PV Girivasan
224.	AC(NBR)	Brahmanand
225.	AC(NBR)	Sunil Kumar
226.	Comdt.	Naresh Chaturvedi
227.	Comdt.	Prem Prakash Sharma
228.	Comdt.	Rajesh Kumar Sahay

Sl.No.	Present Rank	Name
229.	DC	Sibi U.S.
230.	DC	Kumar Abhay
231.	DC	Sudhir Kumar Mishra
232.	AC	Sreenivasan Nair
233.	DC(NBR)	Surinder Singh
234.	DC(NBR)	Rakesh Uba
235.	DC(NBR)	Kuldeep Singh
236.	DC	J. P. Srinivash
237.	AC(NBR)	Jasmeet Singh
238.	AC	Amit Sharma
239.	AC(NBR)	Deepak Ram
240.	COMDT	Anil Kumar Sinha
241.	COMDT	Tarun Kumar Tiu
242.	DC	Ajeet Ekka
243.	DC(NBR)	Rambir Singh
244.	DC	Vijay Kumar
245.	DC	Wong Kiyang
246.	DC	G.C. Poaramanik
247.	AC(NBR)	N. K. Chaturvedi
248.	DC	Tejpal Daber
249.	DC	Amarveer Yadav
250.	DC(NBR)	Arvind Yadav
251.	AC(NBR)	Sanjay Kumar

Sl.No.	Present Rank	Name
252.	AC(NBR)	Lakhmi Chand
253.	DC	Nirmal Singh
254.	DC	J. S. Antony Augiine
255.	DC	Sandeep Kumar
256.	DC	Yashpal Singh
257.	2-I/C	Rohitashwa Meena
258.	DC	Sanny Alok Tigga
259.	DC	Rajendra Toppo
260.	DC	Shamboo Prasad
261.	DC	Manoj Kumar Yadav
262.	DC	S. K. Singh
263.	DC	Ravi Bhushan
264.	DC	R. S. K. Choudhary
265.	DC	Naveen Kumar
266.	DC	Anupam Kumar
267.	DC	Suhail Ahmed
268.	DC	Rajesh Kr. Bharti
269.	DC	Vibhash
270.	DC	Rana Brajesh Bhushan
271.	DIG	P.R. Sumiyon V. Raj
272.	Comdt. (NBR)	Pradeep Kumar Dubey
273.	AC	Sanjay Kumar Karna
274.	2-I/C	Bhawani Singh

Sl.No.	Present Rank	Name
275.	2-I/C	Surinder Singh
276.	DC	Keshav Kumar
277.	DIG	J. K. S. Rawat
278.	DC	Narayan Das Sharma
279.	DC	Jay Prakash
280.	DC	Pratap Bhanu Bhakar
281.	DC	Prashu Ram Upadhya
282.	AC	Mukesh Kumar
283.	DC	Trideep Sangma
284.	2-I/C	VPS Yadav
285.	DIG	Manoj Kumar Yadav
286.	AC(PS)	PJ Thampi
287.	AC(PS)	Vedpal Khatri
288.	2-I/C	Anand Singh Rawat
289.	AC(NBR)	Jitendra Sharma
290.	AC(NBR)	Sanjay Upadhyay
291.	AC(NBR)	Vinod Sharma
292.	AC(NBR)	Sanjeev Kumar Jha
293.	DC	Ashok Kumar Jha
294.	COMDT	Dhirendra Singh Sandhu
295.	DC	Manoj Kumar Rai

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

Sl. No.	Present Rank	Name
1.	Comdt.	Harish Kumar

Sl. No.	Present Rank	Name
2.	2-I/C	Karan Yadav
3.	2-I/C	D.K. Bhateria
4.	DC	Saurabh Dubey
5.	DC	Sudesh Kumar Rana
6.	DC	Karambir Singh
7.	AC	Sibi G.
8.	AC	Sanjay Tiwari
9.	AC	Jitendra Kumar
10.	DC	Jaspreet Singh
11.	DC	Atul Kumar Thawait
12.	AC	Saurabh Bhalla

Sashatra Seema Bal (SSB)

Sl. No.	Present Rank	Name
1.	DC	Shekhar Bajaj
2.	AC/PS	Rajeev Thapliyal
3.	AC/PS	Yogendra Kumar
4.	2-I/C	Balwan Singh
5.	2-I/C	Mukesh Kumar
6.	DC	Dinesh Ch. Yadav
7.	DC	Rohit Ashwa
8.	AC/TELE	Prem Narain Chaurasia
9.	AC/TELE	Jagbhushan Singh

Sl. No.	Present Rank	Name
10.	AC/PS	Ajay Pal Singh
11.	AC/PS	Sudhir Sundriyal
12.	AC	Amit Tiwari
13.	AC	Vivek Kumar Singh
14.	AC	Suresh Kumar
15.	DC(MO)	Dr. A.K. Kabra
16.	AC	Niraj Kr. Singh
17.	AC/PS	M.M. Raju
18.	AC(Vety)	Dr. E. Chaoba Singh

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

Sl. No.	Rank	Name
1.	DIG	Dr. K.C.S. Ray
2.	DIG	Nilima Rani Singh
3.	DIG	Rajeev Pant
4.	DIG	S.S. Sarmah
5.	DIG	P. Agarwal
6.	Sr. Comdt.	S.K. Trivedi
7.	Sr. Comdt.	Vinay Kaila
8.	Sr. Comdt.	S.K. Mallick
9.	Sr. Comdt.	Rohit Katiyar
10.	Sr. Comdt.	S. Ambastha
11.	Sr. Comdt.	S.S. Babu

Sl. No.	Rank	Name
12.	Sr. Comdt.	Nirvikar
13.	Sr. Comdt.	Hari Om Gandhi
14.	Sr. Comdt.	Manish Priyadarshi
15.	Comdt.	Kanchan Kumar Sinha
16.	Comdt.	Dr. Aditya Jha
17.	Comdt.	Sunil Kumar Sinha
18.	DC	J.P. Mukherjee
19.	DC	Shashi Ranjan
20.	DC	T.O. Nair
21.	DC	Devender Singh Balu
22.	DC	Pankaj Kumar
23.	DC	V.K. Yadav
24.	DC	S.P. Singh
25.	DC/LR	Suchit Tyagi
26.	AC	B.S. Patwal
27.	AC	Rajiv Panwar
28.	AC/E	M.K. Dash
29.	AC/E	Subhash Chander
30.	AC/JAO	K. Raja
31.	AC/E	Babu K. Joseph
32.	AC	Vinod Dabade
33.	AC	Prabhu Ram
34.	AC	Rahul Yadav

Sl. No.	Rank	Name
35.	AC	Vivek Sharma
36.	AC	Vivek Arya
37.	AC	Shanti Swaroop
38.	AC	Vishal Sharma
39.	AC	Deepak Rai
40.	AC	Vishwanathan
41.	AC	Vikash Kumar
42.	AC	D. P. Dahiwadkar
43.	AC	G.M.Thangzom
44.	AC	Ajay Singh
45.	AC	Gaurav Tomar
46.	AC	Rahul Singh Gautam
47.	AC	Neeraj Kumar
48.	AC	Ravi Yadav
49.	AC	Pramod Kumar
50.	AC	Narpat Singh
51.	AC	Yogesh Kumar
52.	AC	Deepak Kumar
53.	AC	Koda Raju
54.	AC	B. Nilesh Ghanshyam
55.	AC/JAO	M. Joseph
56.	AC/F	O.V.K. Shastry
57.	AC/JAO	M. M.S. Rawat
58.	AC/EXE	Manish Kumar Sharma
59.	AC/JAO	Dalbir Singh Rana

Assam Rifles

Sl.No.	Present Rank	Name
1.	Comdt.	P.A. Mathew
2.	Comdt.	M.S. Yadav
3.	Comdt.	Murti Singh
4.	Comdt.	K.C. Rana
5.	Comdt.	K.S. Bankoti
6.	Comdt.	J.P. Rana
7.	Comdt.	B.S. Dogra
8.	DC	M. Joychandra Singh
9.	DC	Arjun Singh Patwal
10.	DC	Kul Bahadur Karki
11.	DC	Ganga Singh
12.	AC	Daya Chand Moral
13.	AC	Saji P.V.
14.	AC	Manoj Kumar
15.	AC	Praveen Kumar S.V.
16.	DC(MO)	Dr. Anil Kumar Jha
17.	DC(MO)	Palwinder Singh
18.	AC(MO)	Harjinder Sharma
19.	AC(MO)	Md. Akbar

Abbreviations:-

AC - Assistant Commandant, DC - Deputy Commandant, 2-I/C- Second-in-Command,
Comdt. - Commandant, DIG - Deputy Inspector General, IG - Inspector General

Setting up of a steel plant at Bayyaram in Telangana

*228. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that there are iron ore mines at Bayyaram in Khammam district of Telangana;
- (b) if so, whether there are any plans before the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) to set up a steel plant at Bayyaram;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) No, Sir. There are no plans currently before SAIL to set up a Steel Plant at Bayyaram of Khammam District. However, as per the 13th schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, SAIL is to examine the feasibility of establishing an Integrated Steel Plant in Khammam district of Telangana. The study is under progress.

(c) Does not arise.

Integrating Aadhaar Card Project with NPR

*229. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to integrate the Unique Identification Authority of India (Aadhaar) identification project with the National Population Register (NPR);
- (b) if so, whether the move is to make a common pool of data so far generated under both the systems and to eliminate duplication;
- (c) whether according to the new arrangement, the enrolment will be done entirely by National Population Register while UIDAI will carry out de-duplication exercise ahead of generating the unique number; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) No, Sir.

The creation of National Population Register (NPR) is undertaken as per the

provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules 2003. The demographic data for NPR has already been collected for the entire country in 2010 and also digitized thereby creating an electronic database of 118 crore persons. Biometric enrolment has been completed for more than 25 crore persons including linker. The biometric enrolment for NPR is for the purpose of de-duplication and cleaning of data. Hence, the de-duplication and generation of Aadhaar number by UIDAI is a part of NPR process.

To minimise the duplication of efforts between NPR and UIDAI, the capture of biometrics in the country has been divided between National Population Register (NPR) and Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) by allocating 12 States/UTs to NPR and 24 States/ UTs to UIDAI. If during the course of NPR biometric enrolment, a person indicates she/he is already enrolled for Aadhaar, the biometric data will not be captured for NPR. Instead the Aadhaar number will be recorded in NPR and the biometric data will be sourced from the UIDAI.

The Government has now decided to create the National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) based on the information collected under the scheme of NPR by verifying the citizenship status of all individuals in the country.

Price of gas imported by GAIL from US

*230. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether GAIL is importing gas from United States at \$ 11-12 per MMBTU after regassifying and transport costs added into Henry Hub price;
- (b) if so, reasons for not increasing gas price from present \$ 4.2 MMBTU to new rate of \$8.40 per unit already notified on 10 January, 2014 but yet to be implemented;
- (c) whether according to a study by global consulting firm HIS Cera, 85 per cent of India's natural gas is viable at price above \$10 per MMBTU; and
- (d) if so, reasons for not implementing the 10 January, 2014 notification causing investment hurdles in the sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir. GAIL is currently not

importing gas from United States. However, GAIL has signed an LNG offtake agreement with Sabine Pass Liquefaction, LLC, a subsidiary of M/s Cheniere Energy Partners, L.P. for buying 3.5 million tonnes per annum (MMTPA) of liquefied natural gas for 20 years from its Sabine Pass Terminal, USA. Additionally, GAIL through its subsidiary, GAIL Global (USA) LNG LLC, executed a Terminal Service Agreement with Dominion Cove Point, LP for booking capacity rights of 2.3 MMTPA in its proposed brownfield Cove Point LNG liquefaction terminal.

The price of both US LNG contracts signed by GAIL is indexed to Henry Hub gas price. The deliveries of LNG from the above projects are expected to commence during FY 2017-18. Hence, the price of imported LNG will be dependent on the prevailing Henry Hub price at that time.

(b) to (d) The present formula for pricing of gas in blocks licensed under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) was due for revision *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2014. It was earlier approved by the Government for a period of 5 years and was to remain valid upto 31st March, 2014. As per approval of the Government, the Domestic Gas Pricing Guidelines were notified on 10.1.2014, which envisaged the revised gas prices to become applicable from 1st April, 2014.

Government has now decided that the whole issue of Domestic Natural Gas Pricing needs a comprehensive re-examination and the Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014, be kept in abeyance upto 30.9.2014, and till that time, the domestically produced gas would continue to be priced at the rates prevailing on 31.3.2014.

Several estimates are available globally on the viability of gas price for enabling commercial extraction of gas from different horizons.

Compensation for damage to crops due to heavy rains in M.P.

†*231. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the crops compensation policy in the event of natural calamities, disasters and vagaries of nature along with the measures taken to pay compensation expeditiously; and

(b) the details of aid sought for and provided by the Central Government for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

making good the loss incurred due to failure of soyabean crops following heavy rains in the years 2012 and 2013 and due to failure of wheat crops following heavy rains and hail-storms in the years 2013 and 2014 in the context of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The concerned State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural disasters, including hailstorms and floods. 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. 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.

In addition, the farmers are also entitled for compensation under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, which is implemented by the State Governments.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted memoranda projecting the demand of Rs. 575.17 crore for responding to the floods during 2013 and Rs. 5723.65 crore in the context of response to hailstorms of January - March 2014. Upon receipt of the memoranda from the State Government, Inter-Ministerial Central Teams were constituted by the Government of India (in the case of flood by MHA and in the case of hailstorm by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), which visited the affected areas for on the spot assessment of damages. The High Level Committee in its meetings held on 16.01.2014 and 19.03.2014 considered the memoranda, reports of the Central Teams, recommendations of the Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) thereon and the extant items and norms of assistance for immediate nature. The following assistance was approved.

(i) For floods of 2013-14 (HLC held on 16.01.2014)

- Rs. 388.75 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of balance available in the SDRF account for the instant disaster.
- Air bills, as per actual, based on the bills received from the Ministry of Defence.

(ii) For hailstorms of 2013-14 (HLC held on 19.03.2014)

- Rs. 494.95 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of balance available in the SDRF account for the instant disaster.

The Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 1251.48 crore from SDRF and NDRF to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for management of relief necessitated by notified natural disasters, during 2012-13 to 2014-15, as given below:

(₹ in crore)

Years	Centre's share of SDRF	Releases from NDRF	Total releases from SDRF/ NDRF
2012-13	324.76	--	324.76
2013-14	341.00	502.59	843.59
2014-15	--	83.13	83.13
TOTAL	665.76	585.72	1251.48

Management of Spices/Park

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

(a) whether Government is strengthening geographical leadership of the real users and cultivators of spices in the management of Spices Parks established by Government/ funds; and

(b) if so, whether the Sivaganga Spices Park in Tamil Nadu has been handed over to local registered users and cultivators or a Kerala based company is managing the park against the interests of the registered users of Sivaganga, Ramnad, Madurai, Pudukottai and Virudhunagar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government, through its scheme of crop-specific Spices Parks, caters to the needs of growers, real users and all stakeholders in the relevant producing region of the country. The objective of the Spices Park is to provide common infrastructure facilities for value addition in form of

processing, grading, storage and packaging of spices for exports. The land in Spices Park is leased out after development, to prospective entrepreneurs to set up their own spices processing facilities, while the infrastructure of the park is supervised by the Spices Board under an appropriate management structure.

(b) The Spices Board had invited Expression of Interest (EOI) for operating the plant and machinery in the Spices Park at Shivganga in Tamil Nadu on December 5, 2013. After following an open and transparent bidding process, the Spices Board selected M/s Plant Rich Agritech Pvt. Ltd., Kottayam, Kerala to operate the processing facilities established in the Park and an agreement with M/s Plant Rich Agritech Pvt. Ltd. was executed on April 3, 2014 to manage the Park for the benefit of all growers and users from the region.

Decline in the number of child labourers

*233. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a considerable decline in the number of child labourers in the country, if so, the sector-wise details in this regard;
- (b) the details of measures taken by Government to resettle the freed child labourers;
- (c) whether Government proposes to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act in line with the Right to Education (RTE) Act; and
- (d) if so, the progress made in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The total number of working children in the age group of 5 to 14 years in the country has declined from 1.26 crore as per the Census 2001 to 43.53 lakh as per Census 2011, which shows a decline of 65%. The sector-wise details on child labour from 2011 Census is not available.

(b) Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour since 1988 in the area of high concentration of child labour. Under this scheme, all children in the age group of 9-14 years are rescued/withdrawn from hazardous occupations and processes and enrolled in NCLP Special

Training Centres, which have provisions for bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. At present the Scheme is approved for 270 Districts in 20 States of the country through approximately 6000 Special Training Centres with enrolment of more than 2.50 lakh children.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on the proposed amendments in the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 is under examination in the Ministry.

Under reporting of cases of sexual violence

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

(a) whether it is a fact that sexual violence affects as many as 27.5 million women in the country, though only one per cent of the victims report the crime to the police;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a rise in reporting of rape cases to police, particularly in 2013; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) No definitive data is available on cases of sexual violence and corresponding reporting to police. However, data on various forms of crimes registered against women during 2011-13 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per data regarding the reporting of the offence of rape, as provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 24,206 cases, 24,923 cases and 33,707 cases were registered in the country during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. From the above data it is evident that there is a considerable rise in the number of cases registered during 2013 which can be attributed to the enactment of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, in which non-registration of crimes against women by Police was made a punishable offence u/s 166A of IPC. The State-wise details of the total number of cases registered (CR), chargesheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR),

persons chargesheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) in the cases of rape is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No. Crime Head	Year		
	2011	2012	2013
1. Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	24,206	24,923	33,707
2- Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363-373 IPC)	35,565	38,262	51,881
3. Dowry Death (Sec. 302/304 IPC)	8,618	8,233	8,083
4. Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 of IPC)	42,968	45,351	70,739
5. Insult to modesty of women (Sec. 509 of IPC)	8,570	9,173	12,589
6. Importation of Girls from foreign country (Sec. 366B of IPC)	80	59	31
7. Sati Prevention Act, 1987	0	-	0
8. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	2,435	2,563	2,579
TOTAL	1,22,442	1,28,564	1,79,609

Statement-II

Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV), Conviction Rate and (CVR) under Rape during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011						2012						2013								
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR
1	Andhra Pradesh	1442	1216	111	1758	1783	157	11.0	1341	1276	108	1664	1608	178	11.2	1635	1149	105	1960	1679	190	11.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	42	38	4	47	41	4	17.4	46	24	3	47	24	3	10.0	75	62	1	106	61	1	50.0
3	Assam	1700	1012	179	1470	1080	165	23.3	1716	1110	97	1626	1156	153	19.2	1937	1366	123	1745	1313	123	13.9
4	Bihar	934	820	210	1185	1036	246	24.8	927	902	119	1327	1398	161	19.5	1128	840	180	1156	1039	271	31.8
5	Chhattisgarh	1053	1027	217	1257	1253	240	24.5	1034	988	223	1214	1201	259	22.8	1380	1366	364	1637	1591	485	27.7
6	Goa	29	33	4	34	46	4	28.6	55	26	1	61	35	1	8.3	86	60	2	103	72	2	28.6
7	Gujarat	439	409	31	621	616	46	14.7	473	438	31	647	631	56	15.3	732	662	43	1027	998	54	18.8
8	Haryana	733	532	135	801	820	175	23.4	668	635	133	940	997	180	25.3	971	792	287	1398	1386	420	31.9
9	Himachal Pradesh	168	143	29	187	183	46	22.3	183	149	29	259	240	41	27.1	250	199	56	299	307	81	24.6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	277	231	14	349	346	18	8.3	303	257	19	388	387	28	7.5	378	241	22	404	401	36	5.9
11	Jharkhand	784	604	185	758	731	220	39.0	812	602	161	780	706	196	28.6	1204	884	264	1135	1058	308	40.4
12	Karnataka	636	533	74	837	812	84	19.8	621	587	65	842	795	97	15.2	1030	856	90	1263	1156	101	21.2
13	Kerala	1132	706	31	1226	798	390	15.4	1019	961	57	1259	1186	62	22.9	1221	977	92	1358	1151	103	25.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	3406	3223	826	4593	4603	898	23.6	3425	3483	547	4822	4842	758	19.5	4335	4085	1079	5879	5800	1456	24.7
15	Maharashtra	1701	1565	205	2533	2422	268	20.3	1839	1616	164	2591	2479	215	16.1	3063	2591	181	4243	3814	249	17.5
16	Manipur	53	5	1	24	5	2	100.0	63	9	0	46	12	0	-	72	15	2	37	16	6	50.0
17	Meghalaya	130	81	0	128	83	0	-	164	93	7	182	100	7	46.7	183	198	7	190	215	7	53.8

18	Mizoram	77	68	46	74	70	40	80.7	103	95	61	122	96	59	82.4	89	69	39	89	83	47	66.1
19	Nagaland	23	20	16	27	19	29	84.2	21	15	8	26	21	19	72.7	31	22	18	41	26	10	85.7
20	Odisha	1112	1037	148	1224	1219	204	23.2	1458	1336	154	1666	1631	184	21.3	1832	1660	108	2080	2047	131	16.0
21	Punjab	479	426	155	598	571	208	36.3	680	512	151	895	696	201	33.1	888	812	382	1048	978	464	41.3
22	Rajasthan	1800	1119	205	1642	1634	358	26.1	2049	1225	230	1807	1778	408	30.0	3285	1947	270	2783	2771	434	31.7
23	Sikkim	16	12	11	25	12	11	55.0	34	24	1	29	20	18	50.0	43	48	59	43	44	59	73.8
24	Tamil Nadu	677	478	72	837	611	110	20.4	737	558	60	962	862	104	20.1	923	1076	133	1193	1247	186	26.2
25	Tripura	205	238	24	258	248	28	11.9	229	206	16	202	215	19	14.7	233	252	21	356	298	21	17.4
26	Uttar Pradesh	2042	1580	816	3571	2398	1325	56.4	1963	1513	619	3593	2508	809	50.3	3050	2302	663	5587	3664	939	53.7
27	Uttarakhand	129	98	48	149	143	73	54.5	148	128	75	184	187	93	63.0	228	179	111	289	291	189	56.3
28	West Bengal	2363	2004	79	1870	2104	121	11.5	2046	2165	112	1963	2165	124	10.9	1685	2577	151	2674	2642	181	12.6
TOTAL (States)		23582	19258	3876	28083	25687	5470	25.9	24157	20933	3251	30144	27976	4433	23.1	31967	27287	4853	40123	36148	6554	26.8
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	22	0	28	48	0	-	12	7	3	17	15	3	37.5	27	35	3	36	44	3	21.4
30	Chandigarh	27	21	9	27	31	10	42.9	27	34	9	34	41	11	33.3	45	29	18	49	31	21	41.9
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	3	0	4	3	0	-	3	6	1	5	8	2	20.0	5	3	0	9	7	0	-
32	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	5	4	1	10	9	1	50.0	8	9	0	10	10	0	-
33	Delhi	572	477	186	707	647	243	41.5	706	568	297	892	862	368	49.3	1636	1386	227	1851	1608	314	35.7
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	1	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	4	0	0	-
35	Puducherry	7	4	0	29	20	0	-	13	13	1	15	14	3	50.0	17	6	0	33	8	0	-
TOTAL (UTIs)		624	527	196	795	749	254	41.1	766	632	312	973	949	388	48.2	1740	1468	248	1992	1708	338	35.5
TOTAL (All-India)		24206	19785	4072	28878	26436	5724	26.4	24923	21565	3563	31117	28925	4821	24.2	33707	28755	5101	42115	37856	6892	27.1

Induction of a battalion of CRPF for deployment in Odisha

*235. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Odisha has requested the Central Government for Induction of one additional battalion of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) for deployment in districts like Bolangir, Baragarh, Nuapada, Kalahandi and Nabarangpur along the border with Chhattisgarh to contain Maoist activities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Odisha has requested deployment of an additional battalion of CAPF. The Union Government has deployed Central Armed Police forces (CAPFs), namely, CRPF, BSF, ITBP, and SSB in the LWE affected States to assist the State Police in conducting anti-naxal operations. The deployment of CAPFs is a dynamic process and is based on requirements projected by the State Governments, availability of Force and the security situation in a particular location. The deployment of CAPFs keeps changing from time to time. 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 06 coys of Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are deployed in Odisha.

Joint Memorandum to Government by Central Trade Unions

*236. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Trade Unions met the Labour Minister on 24 June, 2014 and submitted a joint memorandum on pressing demands of the workers and the people;

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum; and

(c) whether Government is going to consider the views of the trade unions and take action to address them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Ministry of Labour and Employment invited all Central Trade

Union Organizations on 24th June, 2014, to discuss the challenges and way forward in respect of labour related issues in the country. However, no Joint Memorandum was submitted by Central Trade Union Organisations.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Achievements under PYKKA

*237. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of aims and objectives achieved under the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) in the country;

(b) the State-wise details of sports infrastructures created under the scheme during the last three years; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for the betterment of the PYKKA scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) aimed at providing basic Sports Infrastructure (through development of playfields) and equipments at the Village and Block Panchayat level and encouraging sports and games in rural areas through annual competitions at the block, district, State and National levels for promoting sports at the grassroots level by way of providing grants to the States and Union Territories. The details of playfields developed under PYKKA and participation in the PYKKA annual competitions are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(c) The PYKKA has now been revised and named as the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) under which it is proposed to construct a sports complex in each block of the country, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines. Details of the RGKA Scheme are given in Statement-III (*See below*). Development of playfields in village panchayats will now be undertaken under the scheme under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Statement-I

*Status of development of playfields as on 31.03.2014 in respect of village/
block panchayats approved/covered under PYKKA scheme for the
period from 2008-09 to 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	Coverage of village/ block panchayats under PYKKA scheme			No. of playfields developed
		No. of village panchayats	No. of block panchayats	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339	6909	6909
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1420	128	1548	1161
3	Assam	999	66	1065	355
4	Bihar	847	53	900	-
5	Chhattisgarh	2946	42	2988	691
6	Goa	19	4	23	23
7	Gujarat	1975	44	2019	922
8	Haryana	2476	48	2524	2524
9	Himachal Pradesh	1685	42	1727	1727
10	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	427	427
11	Jharkhand	403	21	424	424
12	Karnataka	2825	90	2915	2332
13	Kerala	400	60	460	230
14	Madhya Pradesh	6912	93	7005	4670
15	Maharashtra	5441	70	5511	5511

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Manipur	79	4	83	83
17	Meghalaya	249	24	273	273
18	Mizoram	817	26	843	590
19	Nagaland	1098	52	1140	690
20	Odisha	3115	155	3270	3270
21	Punjab	3699	42	3741	3727
22	Rajasthan	1786	49	1835	893
23	Sikkim	166	95	261	261
24	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	1299	649
25	Tripura	1040	44	1084	648
26	Uttar Pradesh	13080	246	13326	9860
27	Uttarakhand	3761	46	3807	2279
28	West Bengal	335	33	368	368
UTs					
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	6	66	-
30	Daman and Diu	14	4	-	14
31	Lakshadweep	2	9	11	-
32	Puducherry	50	5	55	-
TOTAL		65943	1988	67931	51497

Statement-II

State-wise number of participation details in annual sports competitions under PYKKA Scheme held during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	78081	56016	134097	78153	57058	135211	339848	318971	658819	188692	136711	325403	811517	686325	1497842	114	229	343
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17412	11898	29310	27232	19600	46832	1638	1170	2808	12588	9622	22210	75	49	124	-	-	0
3	Assam	96429	43471	139900	13	8	21	9724	5488	15212	76359	46208	122567	103	118	221	-	-	0
4	Bihar	87	56	143	105	56	161	105738	65428	171166	-	-	0	-	90	90	0	72	72
5	Chhattisgarh	85	49	134	52834	36051	88885	60102	40298	100400	64649	83101	147750	42080	72924	115004	19401	56211	75612
6	Goa	92	64	156	-	-	0	1743	1542	3285	-	-	0	2966	5917	5883	0	34	34
7	Gujarat	95	69	164	87507	66852	154359	7523	5791	13314	-	-	0	103	173	276	98404	101497	199901
8	Haryana	97	70	167	43657	32570	76227	90129	81865	171994	55462	65739	121201	68002	80307	148309	61370	73102	134472
9	Himachal Pradesh	2771	2369	5140	13314	8015	21329	19120	26095	45215	24000	23159	47159	17424	22215	39639	16735	21245	37980
10	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0	-	-	0	53850	6638	60484	45231	9003	54234	33974	7975	41949	-	-	0
11	Jharkhand	80	60	140	-	-	0	8709	6348	15057	-	-	0	36773	34604	71377	99	100	199
12	Karnataka	97	71	168	65933	47651	113584	90884	109802	200686	82443	122044	204487	88554	126760	215314	109538	163520	273058
13	Kerala	82	67	149	56177	19310	75487	41623	23277	64900	60209	31643	91852	51270	29966	81236	47528	29604	77132
14	Madhya Pradesh	93	66	159	98570	49733	148303	117471	89111	206582	109426	95274	204700	110197	100886	211083	91798	88116	179914
15	Maharashtra	95	71	166	119509	86240	205749	181062	141011	322073	130560	123891	254751	136268	122146	258414	158446	158836	317282
16	Manipur	-	-	0	93	97	190	4745	2912	7657	-	-	0	184	283	467	12823	15805	28628

17	Meghalaya	-	-	0	-	-	0	18871	16715	35586	-	-	0	22514	21492	44006	-	-	0
18	Mizoram	11836	8156	19992	13624	8134	21758	26473	21489	47962	13239	7771	21010	21587	17631	39218	16339	15626	31965
19	Nagaland	-	-	0	14892	7361	22253	4943	23478	28421	-	-	0	86	53	139	8	0	8
20	Orissa	37479	26888	64367	37514	27382	64896	122030	121510	243540	-	-	0	115536	180396	246432	39	89804	39843
21	Punjab	86993	33425	120418	72303	43181	115484	82411	35594	138005	68655	49925	118580	2620	14749	17369	2728	4263	6991
22	Rajasthan	-	-	0	52237	62254	144491	67581	30994	98575	-	-	0	88922	71052	159974	-	-	0
23	Sikkim	-	-	0	8370	7198	15568	1542	955	2497	30139	25950	56089	31	21	52	-	-	0
24	Tamil Nadu	97	71	168	246336	150899	397235	392306	398490	790796	157202	98830	256032	189071	178618	367689	124771	134790	259561
25	Tripura	10098	6761	16859	9415	6101	15516	13800	18664	32464	9710	16825	26535	14698	25659	40357	18525	28417	46942
26	Uttar Pradesh	130163	59422	189585	190299	112409	302708	398733	180957	579690	347261	210921	558182	296894	182844	479738	155700	80110	215810
27	Uttarakhand	-	-	0	9774	6949	16723	763762	67063	145825	126935	33771	160706	33364	40166	73530	38439	49134	87573
28	West Bengal	42	44	86	47124	18649	65773	66737	25589	92326	39350	19135	58485	36671	17549	54220	508	580	888
UTs																			
29	A & N Islands	-	-	0	-	-	0	148	148	296			0		0	0			0
30	Chandigarh	-	-	0	-	-	0	827	541	1368			0		0	0	0	7	7
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	0	-	-	0	623	503	1126			0	8	5	13			0
32	Daman and Diu	-	-	0	-	-	0	810	123	933			0		0	0			0
33	Delhi	25	26	51	117	84	201	4557	3626	8183			0	91	188	279	2818	4307	7125
34	Puducherry			0			0	2437	1651	4088			0		0	0			0
TOTAL		472329	249190	721519	1375102	8573842	2248944	2417500	1893833	4311333	1642410	1209523	2851933	2221583	1991661	4213244	955931	1065409	2021340

Statement-III***Details of the RGKA Scheme***

Under the RGKA scheme, it is proposed to construct a sports complex in each block, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines, on land measuring about six - seven acres at a cost of Rs. 80 lakh each (Total ₹ 1.60 crore). There is also provision of ₹ 15 lakh for sports equipment to be provided by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. It is proposed to have sporting facilities for both indoor and outdoor disciplines.

All the 6545 blocks in 634 districts will be covered in a phased manner over a period of 5 years. Funds for construction of the block-level sports complex will be converged from different schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF); Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR -Central); Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, of the Ministries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) and Planning Commission respectively with RGKA.

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.

CISF move towards standardisation of technical equipments

*238. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) will now move towards standardisation of technical equipments and security related infrastructure in all the units it is guarding as well as the ones expected to come under its wings in the future;

(b) whether it is also a fact that CISF emphasis is also on detailed specifications to get right devices;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that CISF will now demand that suppliers be made more accountable and glitches be removed in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) No, Sir. There is already a standardized procedure for recommending technical equipment and security related infrastructure at each facility protected by CISF.

(b) Yes, Sir. The requirement of security equipment at each facility is assessed by a Board of Officers. The items are procured in consultation with management of the concerned undertakings as per Qualitative Requirements (QRs).

(c) Specifications of devices are approved by MHA. These specifications are updated from time to time depending on changes in technology and user requirements.

(d) No, Sir. As per the existing rule and practice supplier have been made accountable by laying down conditions in the supply orders.

Unemployment among the youth

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the unemployment among the youth aged between 15 to 24 years has risen from 17.6 per cent in 2001 to 20 per cent in 2011; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to solve the unemployment problem, particularly among the youth?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. As per results of the surveys conducted during 1999-2000, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12, details of unemployment rate on usual status among the youth in the age group of 15-29 years are given below:

(Figures in percentage)

	Unemployment Rate (in %)			
	1999-2000	2004-2005	2009-2010	2011-2012
Rural Male	4.3	3.9	4.7	5.0
Rural Female	2.7	4.2	4.6	4.8
Urban Male	10.8	8.8	7.5	8.1
Urban Female	13.9	14.9	14.3	13.1

(b) To address the unemployment issues including that of youth, the Government runs various public employment generation schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), ‘ Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). In addition, the government is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. The 12th Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and skill certification to equivalent numbers. National Skill Development Agency has been set up to coordinate action among Central Ministries in this context. It has also been decided to use at least 10% of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA-SCP), Multisectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of Border Area Development Programme funds for skill development and enhancing employability of youth. To improve exchange of employment related information in the labour market, the Government has also decided to convert the Employment Exchanges into Career Centres in collaboration with the State Governments for providing counseling services to the students and job-seekers along with other employment related assistance. The Government is also reviewing apprenticeship scheme to enlarge participation of small and medium industries so as to enhance employability of youth in the country.

Persons from Pakistan seeking citizenship

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

(a) how many persons have come to India from Pakistan on temporary visa in the last ten years;

- (b) the States in which they are residing, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) how many persons have applied to get citizenship and how many have got the same; and
- (d) how many applications are pending for grant of citizenship and by when these applications will be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) There is no category as Temporary visa. However, there is a category as 'Visit Visa' for Pakistani nationals visiting India to meet relatives or friends or for any other legitimate purpose. Details of Pakistani nationals living on Long Term Visa (LTV) in various States/UTs are not centrally maintained. However, during 2013 and 2014 (up to 30/6/2014) Govt. has approved LTV for 3853 Pak nationals. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The number of applications received from Pakistani nationals and the number of citizenship certificates issued during respective years since 2010 are given as follows:

Year	No. of applications received	Citizenship granted during year*
2010	346	147
2011	282	307
2012	222	355
2013	201	301
2014 (Upto 20.7.2014)	17	136
TOTAL	1068	1246

*This figure includes the number of citizenship granted for the earlier years applications also.

Some applications are pending for grant of citizenship either due to any deficiency in the application or for want of security clearance. Once the applications are complete in all respects the applicant will be considered for the grant of citizenship.

Statement

State	Number of Pak nationals granted LTV		
	2013	2014 (upto 30-06-2014)	Total
Gujarat	704	151	855
Haryana	125	05	130
Punjab	62	04	66
Kerala	62	03	65
Chandigarh	01	-	01
Jharkhand	02	-	02
Bihar	06	-	06
West Bengal	20	05	25
Himachal Pradesh	01	01	02
Uttar Pradesh	114	50	164
Uttarakhand	49	13	62
Rajasthan	1388	401	1789
Delhi	192	95	287
Karnataka	20	13	33
Andhra Pradesh	03	01	04
Tamil Nadu	08	-	08
Maharashtra	115	-	115
Madhya Pradesh	196	03	199
Chhattisgarh	14	23	37
Goa	03	-	03
GRAND TOTAL	3085	768	3853

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Doha agreement on subsidy to farmers**

†1521. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that it was decided under the Doha agreement that developing countries could give subsidy to their farmers in the form of minimum support price to maintain foodgrain stocks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the developed countries are now laying down new conditions by disassociating themselves from the consent arrived under Doha agreement; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the stand of Government over this changed situation?

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

- (b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise, in view of reply to (c) above.

Trade relations with Pakistan

1522. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the main features of India's trade with Pakistan;
- (b) the manner in which the trade relations between the two countries moved during last one decade;
- (c) the scope for strengthening trade relations between the two countries; and
- (d) the details of the measures proposed to be taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India and Pakistan have no

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

formal bilateral trade agreement. India granted the MFN status to Pakistan in the year 1996. Pakistan is yet to reciprocate.

(b) The Composite Dialogue between India and Pakistan, which started in 1998, was continued through 4 rounds of talks by Commerce Secretaries of both countries on “Commercial and Economic Cooperation” during the period 2004-2007.

Bilateral dialogue between the two countries resumed after the two Prime Ministers met on the sidelines of SAARC Summit in Thimphu in April 2010.

Bilateral trade dialogue with Pakistan was re-initiated with the 5th round of India-Pakistan Commerce Secretary level talks on Commercial and Economic Co-operation in April 2011. This was followed by further rounds of talks held in November 2011 at Delhi and September, 2012 at Islamabad. Three Ministerial level dialogues were also held in September 2011, February 2012 and April 2012.

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

Pakistan has moved from ‘Positive List’ regime to a ‘Negative List’ regime comprising of 1209 tariff lines of import of goods not allowed from India. Both countries have Preferential Trading arrangement under South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA) process. Benefits under the SAFTA process are partially blocked by Pakistan through ‘Negative List’.

(c) and (d) In the recent meeting between Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on 27th May 2014, it was stated that the two countries could move immediately towards full trade normalisation on the basis of the September 2012 roadmap worked out between the Commerce Secretaries of both countries.

Evaluation of impact of FTAs

1523. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently evaluated the impact of Free

Trade Agreements (FTAs) entered into with neighbouring as well as various other countries;

(b) whether after undertaking Impact Evaluation of FTAs, Government has identified any domestic sector in the country which has been adversely affected;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government will take any corrective measures to safeguard the interest of the domestic industry?

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

DIPP Schemes in Goa

1524. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of schemes of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) being implemented in Goa;

(b) the essential features of the schemes and the financial assistance given to the State of Goa in the last three years;

(c) the targets achieved and the proposed for further financial assistance if any, pending with Government; and

- (d) the nature of proposed and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Under the Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS), introduced *w.e.f.* 18.07.2013, States are provided grant to upgrade infrastructure in industrial estates/parks/areas. No proposal has been received from the State Govt. of Goa, under the scheme, so far.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

Assistance to A.P. under APEDA

1525. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the financial assistance provided to the State of Andhra Pradesh under Infrastructure Development Scheme of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) during the last three years;

- (b) whether these financial assistance schemes really helped in export of agricultural products from the State;

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Under the Scheme for Infrastructure Development of APEDA, no proposals were received for setting up of Common Infrastructure facilities during the last three years for consideration of APEDA. However, APEDA has released financial assistance under this Scheme to individual exporters of the State of Andhra Pradesh as under:

(Value in ₹ lakhs)

2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
2	9.37	4	47.12	1	3.92

- (b) to (d) The performance and impact of APEDA's five financial assistance schemes implemented during XI Plan Period has been assessed through an independent evaluation

study. As per the finding of this study, these schemes provide an enabling environment for the promotion of export of APEDA mandated agro products. The analysis revealed that most of the exporter surveyed perceive that APEDA assistance schemes had positively affected their business and have resulted in an upward trend in overall growth of their exports.

UNCTAD Report on FDI

1526. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite India drawing 28 billion dollars in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in 2013 against 24 billion dollars in previous year, its ranking in terms of most favoured FDI destination slipped by a notch compared to the 2013 in the ranking released in World Investment Report, 2014 brought out by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);

(b) whether the report mentions that FDI continues to flow into single-brand retail, with no new investment in multi-brand retail; and

(c) whether major multinational corporations that entered India after the first round of liberalization have now exited citing policy uncertainties’?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per UNCTAD World Investment Report, 2014, India received FDI of US \$ 28 (billion in 2013 compared to US \$ 24 billion in 2012. Further as per UNCTAD World Investment Report, 2014 India’s rank from the point of view of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) among top prospective host economics is 4th as against 3rd as per the UNCTAD World Investment Report, 2013.

(b) The UNCTAD Report mentions that although foreign investment continues to flow into single brand retail, no new projects have been recorded in multi brand retail.

(c) No data is centrally maintained.

Poor state of exports and balance of trade

1527. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the poor state of exports and balance of trade;

(b) if so, whether Government plans to take steps to improve the balance of trade;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Since last two decades, exports from the country are continuously increasing except for the years 1998-99, 2001-02, 2009-10 and 2012-13. However, imports have also been increasing over the same period except for the years 2009-10 and 2012-13. While Exports of 17.8 US \$ billion in 1991-92 have risen to 313.5 US \$ billion in 2013-14, the imports have also risen from 19.4 US \$ billion in 1991-92 to 450.6 US \$ billion in 2013-14. The details for the last three years and current year are given below:

(Value in US\$ Billions)

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade balance
2011-2012	306.0	489.3	(-) 183.4
2012-2013	300.4	490.7	(-) 190.3
2013-2014	313.5	450.6	(-) 137.1
2014-15 (April-June)	80.1	113.2	(-) 33.1

Source: DGCI&S

(b) to (d) In order to boost exports and control imports of non-essential items, various measures have been taken *e.g.* compression in import of gold and silver by increasing the custom tariffs and administrative measures like linking gold imports with the gold exports under 80-20 scheme, whereby 20 per cent of the imported gold has to be channelized for gold exports. Government also announced the Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) on 18.4.2013. Apart from this, the Government took a number of other measures to boost exports, which, *inter alia*, include the following;

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

- (ii) As part of product diversification and market diversification strategy, 47 new items were added to Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) and 122 new items were added to the Focus Product Scheme (FPS). Government also notified 153 hi-tech products on 10.7.2013 under Focus Product Scheme making them eligible for duty scrip at the rate of 2%.

Objections in WTO on subsidy on sugar export

†1528. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several countries in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) have raised the issue of subsidy being given by India on sugar, as a result of which competitive rate of Indian sugar gets enhanced and price of sugar is affected in the International market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to continue subsidy on the export of sugar till the end of sugar season in September;
- (d) if so, whether consequent upon it any punitive action is likely to be taken by the World Trade Organisation; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by Government to tackle this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Brazil, Columbia, Australia and the European Union raised the issue of the incentive provided by the Government of India to the sugar sector in the meetings of the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held in March and June 2014. These countries sought information on various aspects of the scheme.

(c) The scheme provides an incentive on marketing and promotion services of raw sugar production which will be reviewed before the commencement of the next sugar season 2014-15.

(d) and (e) India has been questioned in the WTO's Committee on Agriculture but no penal action has been initiated. India explained in the WTO that the aim of the government intervention is to facilitate payments of outstanding arrears to farmers by the sugar mills and product diversification by incentivizing raw sugar production.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Study on effect of anti-tobacco laws on farmers

†1529. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any technical study has been undertaken by the Tobacco Board regarding the effect of anti-tobacco laws on the farmers;
- (b) if so, the details and the conclusions thereof;
- (c) the follow-up action taken by Government on this; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government including policy formulation to save the farmers from anti-tobacco laws and exploitation?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The increasing Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco exports from India indicates that there is no significant effect on FCV tobacco growers. However, India is a signatory to WHO'S Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) whereby there is an obligation to implement the provisions of FCTC in India to reduce the use of tobacco. The Government is responsible for promotion of appropriate economically viable alternatives for tobacco growers, workers, whose livelihoods are seriously affected as a consequence of tobacco control programmes.

Promotion of services sector exports

1530. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO:

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

- (a) whether Government has laid down any specific policy for the promotion of the services sector exports including outsourcing of information technology;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the impact of the efforts being made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has taken a number of measures to boost export of services. The Foreign Trade

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Policy (FTP) 2009-14 of Government of India aims at accelerating the growth of export of services so as to create a powerful and unique 'Served from India' (SFIS) brand. As per para 3.12 of the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14), which is available on the website of Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) at www.dgft.gov.in, incentive is available to providers of specified services in the form of duty credit scrip equivalent to 10% of free foreign exchange earned. With effect from 18.04.2013, the entitlement is on the basis of the net foreign exchange earned.

In addition, financial assistance is provided by Department of Commerce to Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC), Telecom Exports Promotion Council (TEPC) and Electronics & Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC EPC) under Market Access Initiative (MAI) and Market Development Assistance (MDA) schemes for promotion of exports. In order to move further in this direction, Services Conclave was organized by Department of Commerce in November, 2013 to discuss issues and bottlenecks hindering export of services from India. Government has decided to make this event an annual feature.

(c) Year-wise figures of incentives in the form of duty credit scrip granted during last 3 years, and exports of services are as under:

Year	Incentives (₹ in crores)	Exports (in US\$ million)
2011-12	1243.40	142,325
2012-13	2004.00	145,678
2013-14 (preliminary estimates)	1431.00	151,475

Source : RBI

Steps taken to stimulate inflow of FDI

1531. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO:

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

(a) the role played by Government in investment promotion particularly Foreign Direct Investment (FDI); and

(b) the efforts being made, both through bilateral and multilateral initiatives, to stimulate inflow of FDI into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) 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. International Cooperation for industrial partnerships is solicited both through bilateral and multilateral arrangements. It also coordinates with apex industry associations, such as FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM, in their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation, both through bilateral and multilateral initiatives intended to stimulate inflow of foreign direct investment into India.

The Government has also set up 'Invest India', a joint venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy and 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.

Trade with neighbouring countries

1532. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

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

- (a) the main features of India's trade with neighbouring countries;
- (b) how the trade relations among these countries moved during the last three years;
- (c) the scope available for strengthening trade relations with neighbouring countries; and
- (d) the details of the measures proposed to be taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India enjoys trade surplus with all members of SAARC comprising Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Trade between India and China currently stand at USD \$ 65.870 Billion in 2013-14. China is currently the largest trading partner in bilateral trade.

Myanmar (an ASEAN country) also enjoys a high level of bilateral trade through border trade arrangement at Moreh (Manipur). Joint Trade and Investment Agreement between India and ASEAN group of countries is expected to also boost bilateral trade with South East Asian countries.

(b) The details of trade between India and the SAARC countries, China and Myanmar were as under during the last three years:

Value in US \$ Million

(P) — Provisional

Country	Year	Export	Import	Total Trade
1	2	3	4	5
Afghanistan	2011-12	511	133	644
	2012-13	473	160	633
	2013-14 (P)	474	209	683
Bangladesh	2011-12	3789	586	4375
	2012-13	5145	639	5784
	2013-14 (P)	6051	461	6512
Bhutan	2011-12	230	203	433
	2012-13	233	164	397
	2013-14 (P)	300	151	451
Maldives	2011-12	125	19	144
	2012-13	122	06	128
	2013-14 (P)	108	04	112
Nepal	2011-12	2722	550	3272
	2012-13	3089	543	3632
	2013-14 (P)	3575	528	4103
Pakistan	2011-12	1542	362	1904
	2012-13	2065	542	2607
	2013-14 (P)	2275	427	2702

1	2	3	4	5
Sri Lanka	2011-12	4379	578	4957
	2012-13	3984	626	4610
	2013-14 (P)	4549	677	5226

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Country	Year	Export	Import	Total Trade
China	2011-12	18077	55314	73391
	2012-13	13580	52248	65828
	2013-14 (P)	14829	51049	65878

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Country	Year	Export	Import	Total Trade
Myanmar	2011-12	545	1386	1931
	2012-13	545	1413	1958
	2013-14 {P}	785	1392	2177

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

(c) and (d) An *ad-hoc* working group for reductions in 'sensitive list' has been formed under South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA). Bhutan, India, Maldives and Pakistan have put forward a proposal for reduction in the Peak Tariff Rate to 0%-5% by 2020. There has been a sharp expansion of bilateral trade with China and also a rise in the bilateral trade deficit between India and China. The 9th Session of India-China Joint Group on Economic Relation (JEG) at the Ministerial Level was held in August, 2012. Recently, 3 MoUs were signed between the Ministry of Commerce of India and the Ministry of Commerce, China in May, 2013. These measures are expected to strengthen trade relations with China. To enhance bilateral trade with Myanmar the India-Myanmar Border Trade Committee, India Myanmar Border Haat Committee and Joint Trade and Investment Forum have been formed. The India-ASEAN Trade in Goods (TiG) signed in August, 2009 is also expected to boost bilateral trade with South East Asian countries.

Proposal for SEZ for China

1533. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details about the proposed Special Economic Zone (SEZ) for China; and
- (b) whether this issue was discussed during the Ministers' recent visit to China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No specific proposal has been received for setting up Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in India for China.

(b) During the recent visit of MOS (C&I) (IC) to China, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation on Industrial Parks in India was signed between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India and the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China on 30th June, 2014. This also includes Special Economic Zone (SEZ), National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) etc.

Trade agreement with Malaysia

1534. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Malaysia has shown interest to invest in infrastructure in India to improve economy and exports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether both the countries have signed certain agreements with wide-ranging involvement in this process;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether both the countries have set a trade target between them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Investments have been received from Malaysian companies in various sectors including Construction Development: Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects. Top five sectors that have attracted FDI equity inflows from Malaysia between April, 2000 and May, 2014 are as under:

Sectors	Amount of FDI equity inflows		% of FDI equity inflows from Malaysia
	₹ in crore	US\$ in million	
Non-conventional Energy	1,760.38	312.72	43.48
Construction Development: Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction development projects	350.63	74.02	10.29
Metallurgical Industries	320.59	64.61	8.98
Services sector	269.29	54.90	7.63
Power	181.23	36.79	5.11
TOTAL	2,882.12	543.04	

(c) and (d) India and Malaysia has signed a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) on 18.2.2011 which has come into effect from 1.7.2011. The Agreement includes chapters on Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment and other areas of economic cooperation. Details of the Agreement are available in public domain.

(e) India and Malaysia agreed to target a bilateral trade volume of US\$ 15 billion by 2015.

Boosting bilateral trade through trade agreements

1535. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India proposes to enter into a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with Japan;

(b) whether such an agreement with EU countries is also in the offing;

(c) if so, the status thereof;

(d) whether india has such an agreement with Korea and a Free Trade Agreement with Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has also been entered into; and

(e) how far the above agreement will boost bilateral trade with the above countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India and Japan have signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) on 16th February, 2011 which has come into force from 1st August, 2011.

(b) and (c) India-EIU BITA Negotiations were launched in Brussels in 2007. No agreement has been signed till date.

(d) India and the Republic of Korea have signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) on 7th August, 2009, which has come into force from 1st January, 2010. In order to boost bilateral trade through Trade Agreement with South East Asian (ASEAN) countries the following agreements have been signed:

- (i) Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between India and Singapore signed in June, 2005.
- (ii) Indian ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement in August, 2009.
- (iii) India Malaysia CECA in July, 2011.
- (iv) Early Harvest Scheme with Thailand in 2003.

(e) The Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement and Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement covers a number of areas including trade in goods, trade in services, rules of origin, intellectual property rights, investment, etc. Such Agreements promote stronger trade and commercial ties between participating countries, and open up opportunities for exporters and investors to expand their business in the tariff lines which are opened or in which tariff is reduced.

High level meeting between Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan

1536. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level meeting between the Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan was held recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and agreements signed between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan met on 18th January, 2014 on the sidelines of the 5th

SAARC Business Leaders Conclave held at New Delhi. Both Ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to expeditiously establish normal trading relations and in this context to provide Non-Discriminatory Market Access (NDMA), on a reciprocal basis. Both sides decided to intensify and accelerate the process of trade normalization, liberalization and facilitation and to implement the agreed measures of the September, 2012 roadmap signed between the Commerce Secretaries of both the countries.

Restriction on cultivation of Tobacco

1537. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of States which cultivate more tobacco in the country at the cost of growing foodgrains and vegetables, acreage-wise; and
- (b) the steps Government proposes to take to curb cultivation of such crops which are health hazards when consumed by human beings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh are the major tobacco growing States of the country. However, tobacco is usually grown on marginal lands and does not compete with food grains and vegetable crops for acreage.

(b) The Government is regulating the FCV tobacco crop by several means including:

- (i) Imposing stringent restrictions on area planted, quantity of FCV tobacco produced, cured and marketed.
- (ii) Imposing heavy penalties on violators.
- (iii) Ban on new registrations for new growers.
- (iv) Ban on Horizontal expansion of FCV tobacco cultivation.
- (v) Tobacco Board, an autonomous body under the Government of India, is encouraging farmers to go for alternative crops/cropping systems.

Trade from Nathu La border in Sikkim

1538. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of trade from Nathu La border in Sikkim;
- (b) the details of items that have been allowed to be traded from that border from both sides;
- (c) whether there is any demand to revise the list of items; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Trade between India and China through Nathu La border in Sikkim since 2011 is given below:

Table-1; Extent of Trade from Nathu La Border in Sikkim

(Value in ₹ crore)			
Year/s	Export	Import	Total Trade
May, 2011- Nov., 2011	3.72	Nil	3.72
May, 2012- Nov., 2012	5.99	1.01	7.00
May, 2013- Nov., 2013	7.75	1.17	8.92
May, 2014- 16th, July 2014	1.92	0.04	1.96

- (b) The details of items which have been allowed to be traded through Nathu La border from both sides are as under:

Items of Import:

(i) Wool, (ii) Goat Cashmere (Pasham), (iii) Goat Skins, (iv) Sheep Skins, (v) Yak Tails, (vi) Goats, (vii) Sheep, (viii) Yak Hair, (ix) Horses, (x) Salt, (xi) Borax, (xii) Szaibelyita, (xiii) China Clay, (ivx) Butter, (xv) Silk, (xvi) Readymade Garments, (xvii) Shoes, (xviii) Quilt/ Blankets, (xix) Carpets, (xx) Local Herbal Medicine.

Items of Export:

(i) Agricultural Implements, (ii) Blankets, (iii) Copper Products, (iv) Clothes, (v) Textiles, (vi) Cycles, (vii) Coffee, (viii) Tea, (ix) Barley, (x) Rice, (xi) Flour, (xii), Dry Fruit, (xiii), Dry and Fresh Vegetables, (xiv) Vegetable Oil, (xv) Gur and Misri, (xvi) Tobacco, (xvii) Snuff, (xviii) Cigarettes, (xix) Canned Food, (xx) Agro Chemical, (xxi) Local Herbs, (xxii) Dyes, (xxiii) Spices, (xxiv) Watches, (xxv) Shoes, (xxvi) Kerosene Oil, (xxvii) Stationery, (xxviii) Utensils, (xxix) Wheat (Ua and Buck), (xxx) Processed Food Items, (xxxi) Flowers, (xxxii) Fruits and Spices, (xxxiii) Religious Products such as

beads, prayer wheels, incense sticks and butter oil lamps, (xxxiv) Readymade Garments, (xxxv) Handicraft and Handloom Products, (xxxvi) Local Herbal Medicine.

(c) and (d) List of items to be traded through Nathu La border was last expanded in 2012 on a request received from the Government of Sikkim. Department of Commerce is not aware of any further demand to revise the list of tradable items.

Roadmap to boost investment between Japan and India

1539. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Japan decided to chart out a roadmap to boost investment between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India and Japan have taken several steps to boost investment between the two countries. As part of India-Japan Strategic and Global Partnership, the two sides have launched a Special Economic Partnership Initiative (SEPI) which includes the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project.

India and Japan have also signed the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) in February, 2011. The CEPA is a comprehensive agreement which contains, *inter-alia*, agreement on investment also.

In the Joint Statement issued on the occasion of the visit of the Japanese Prime Minister to India in December, 2011, the two Prime Ministers stressed the importance of infrastructure development in the areas between Chennai and Bengaluru, where an increasing number of Japanese companies including SMEs have made direct investments to establish their manufacturing base or other forms of business presence.

During the visit of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan to India on September 11, 2013, a Joint Statement was signed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry of India and Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan. Both sides committed to an Action Plan to promote two way investments between India and Japan.

Action on various initiatives including the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor project and the Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor project is progressing ahead.

Increasing trade and commerce with China

1540. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has initiated efforts to increase trade and commerce with China;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during a recent visit to China, the Indian side has discussed setting up of Chinese manufacturing units in India and *vice-versa*, if so, the details of the agreement;

(c) the steps taken to ensure quality of the products keeping in view the low standard of Chinese consumer goods; and

(d) the steps taken for an inbuilt mechanism for safe disposal of industrial pollutants of such manufacturing units/factories and stricter norms against pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It is the Government's constant endeavour to increase trade and commerce with other countries, including China.

(b) During the recent visit of MOS (C&I) (IC) to China, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation on Industrial Parks in India was signed between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India and the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China on 30th June 2014. This would 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

(c) Any goods imported into India are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environment and safety norms. These regulations are notified in ITC (HS) classification of export and import items. The Government acts in case goods imported from any source are found to violate these regulations and threaten human, animal or plant life or health. In specific cases where Customs detect import of substandard and hazardous goods, they are empowered to seize the goods and initiate penal action under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 read with other Allied Acts. In the recent past, the Government has taken steps to prevent/restrict import of toys, milk and milk products (including chocolates and chocolate products and candies/confectionaries/ food preparation with milk or milk solids as ingredient) from China.

(d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has in place multi-prong strategies in the form of regulations, legislations, agreements, fiscal incentives and other measures to prevent pollution. Under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 the industry desirous to establish or operate any process or any treatment and disposal system is required to obtain consent to establish/consent to operate from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee. The State Boards prescribes the norms for discharge of effluents/release of emissions which the industry has to adhere too. Industry specific norms are notified under the Environmental Protection Act. The State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committees can prescribe norms more stringent than those specified under the Environmental Protection Act but are not allowed to relax the existing norms. These norms as specified in the consent to establish/consent to operate have to be complied by the industry.

FDI in Railways

1541. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has moved a Cabinet Note to allow 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Railways;

(b) if so, the reasons for permitting FDI in spite of stiff opposition from all quarters, including unions;

(c) the details of sectors that are going to be opened for FDI;

(d) whether any consultations have been held with Finance Ministry, unions and other stakeholders; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Inter-ministerial consultation to allow FDI in respect of certain activities of Railways are being undertaken. No final decision in the matter has been taken.

(c) to (e) Review of the FDI policy of the country is an ongoing process and Government has taken a number of steps in the recent past to make India an attractive investment destination.

As regards proposal to increase the cap in some sectors, Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, given on 10.7.2014, has made following statement:

“The policy of the NDA Government is to promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) selectively in sectors where it helps the larger interest of the Indian Economy. FDI in several sectors is an additionality of resource which helps in promoting domestic manufacture and job creation. India today needs a boost for job creation. Our manufacturing sector in particular needs a push for job creation.

India today is the largest buyer of defence equipment in the world. Our domestic manufacturing capacities are still at a nascent stage. We are buying substantial part of our Defence requirements directly from foreign players. Companies controlled by foreign governments and foreign private sector are supplying our Defence requirements to us at a considerable outflow of foreign exchange. Currently we permit 26 per cent FDI in Defence manufacturing. The composite cap of foreign exchange is being raised to 49 per cent with full Indian management and control through the FIPB route.

The Insurance sector is investment starved. Several segments of the Insurance sector need an expansion. The composite cap in the Insurance sector is proposed to be increased up to 49 per cent from the current level of 26 per cent, with full Indian management and control, through the FIPB route.

To encourage development of Smart Cities, which will also provide habitation for the neo-middle class, requirement of the built up area and capital conditions for FDI is being reduced from 50,000 square metres to 20,000 square metres and from USD 10 million to USD 5 million respectively with a three year post completion lock in.

To further encourage this, projects which commit at least 30 per cent of the total project cost for low cost affordable housing will be exempted from minimum built up area and capitalisation requirements, with the condition of three year lock-in. FDI in the manufacturing sector is today on the automatic route. The manufacturing units will be allowed to sell its products through retail including E-commerce platforms without any additional approval.”

**Financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh for new
industrial development hubs**

†1542. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent proposal for financial assistance to Central Government for setting up of new industrial development hubs and upgradation of facilities in the existing hubs;

(b) if so, by when this proposal is likely to be decided and approved;

(c) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has sought financial assistance from Central Government for the development of essential infrastructure so that various industrial projects may be completed; and

(d) if so, by when this proposal is likely to be decided and approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes Sir, two project proposals were received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) One project at Industrial Area, Sitapur, District Morena has been accorded 'in-principle' approval. Another project proposal submitted by M. P. Audyogik Kendra Vikas Nigam (Indore) Ltd. (AKVN) for development of new industrial cluster at Industrial Area, Ujjaini, District Dhar has been revised and the same is under consideration for 'in-principle' approval in the Department.

(c) No Sir. No such proposal has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise.

Impact of import of solar power equipments from China

1543. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of solar power equipments mainly from China and Taiwan is adversely affecting the domestic solar power equipment manufacturing industry; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the domestic solar power equipment manufacturing industry?

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

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

The Designated Authority has further stated in its findings that having established positive dumping margin as well as material injury to the domestic industry caused by such dumped imports, imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty is required to offset dumping and injury. The Designated Authority has recommended to the Government for imposition of definitive anti-dumping duties ranging from US\$ 0.11 per watt to US\$ 0.81 per watt on the imports of the subject goods from subject countries.

(b) The above recommendations of the Designated Authority are under the consideration of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Export promotional support for six major products

1544. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of exports of petroleum products, engineering goods, gems and jewellery, chemicals and agricultural products projected and achieved for the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14;

(b) the measures taken by Government to improve and increase the export of these six major sector products in the US, Europe, West Africa and North Africa (WANA) regions, Gulf and South-East Asian countries; and

(c) the list of financial and technical facilitations and export promotional support provided for the development of export of these top six products from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of total value of exports in the five sectors are given below:

(Values in US\$ Billion)

Commodity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-2014 (Provisional)
1. Petroleum Products	41.5	56.0	60.9	62.7
2. Engineering Goods	49.8	58.6	56.8	61.6
3. Gems and Jewellery	40.5	44.9	43.3	41.1
4. Chemicals and Related Products	30.9	39.4	41.5	43.7
5. Agricultural Products	21.4	32.7	37.2	38.9
Export target fixed and actual achievements of exports are given below:				
Target for exports	200	300	350	325
Total Exports (Achieved)	251.1	306.0	300.4	313.5

Source: DGCI&S

The Item-wise details of quantity exported are available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form, namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Vol. I (Exports). Such CDs are regularly sent to Parliament Library by DGCI&S, Kolkata and may be accessed there. CDs of financial year ending March, 2014 are yet to be released.

(b) and (c) Increasing exports to these countries in specific products and providing necessary thrust by way of strategy is a continuous process through market study initiatives to identify product tariff lines. Issues relating to tariff/non-tariff barriers are actively taken up during bilateral meetings and also under the Institutional dialogues and accordingly FTA are signed between countries. Various product lines under these sectors are supported through the different schemes under Foreign Trade Policy like Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY), Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, Focus Product Scheme and Incremental Exports Incentivisation Scheme. Apart from above various Industry and trade Bodies are given support for participation in Buyer Seller Meets (BSMs), trade fairs and exhibitions in various countries under Market Access Initiative (MAI) scheme.

Improving export and import facilitations

1545. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per World Bank report, India is ranked 132nd in the 'Ease of doing business' and 127th rank on 'Trading across borders', and it requires 9 export documents to be cleared with minimum time to export being 16 days and average cost to export being \$ 1120 per container;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to improve the export and import facilitations and relaxing of the policies and norms which are the major reasons and obstacles for the growth of exports in the country; and

(c) the steps taken and trade facilitation measures adopted to help the export sector without any cost to Government exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per 'Doing Business 2014' report of World Bank, India is ranked 134th in the 'Ease of Doing Business' and 132nd in 'Trading across Borders' out of 189 countries. As per report, exports from India require 9 documents and 16 days' time to export. Cost to export is reported as US\$1170 per container.

(b) and (c) Export and import of most items can be carried out freely without the need of permission/authorization from the Government. Import/Export controls are imposed on small number of tariff lines, predominantly on account of Security, Public Health, Public Morals and Environment grounds. 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) 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.
- (iii) Exporters can file online applications to avail benefits under the Foreign Trade Policy Schemes. They can also make online payment for application fee.

Strengthening of Indian Patent Office

1546. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing a Plan scheme for modernization and strengthening of Indian Patent Office;
- (b) if so, to what extent the Indian Patent Office has been strengthened; and
- (c) to what extent it has increased the registration of patents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Plan Scheme for Modernization and Strengthening of Intellectual Property (Offices) was implemented in the 11th Five Year Plan. This plan scheme has been continued in the 12th Five Year Plan also.

(b) The Plan scheme has led to substantial improvement in the infrastructure of the Intellectual Property Office, upgradation of IT facilities and human resource augmentation. Measures taken during Eleventh Plan, *inter-alia*, include construction of an International Search Authority (ISA)/International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA) building in Delhi for enabling the patent office to function as an ISA/IPEA and construction of the Trade Marks Registry Complex at Ahmedabad.

Steps were taken to improve efficiency through comprehensive e-filing facility for patents and trademarks, digitization of all IP records and by obtaining access to global patent and non-patent database. Measures to bring transparency in the functioning and improve quality of examination *inter-alia* included introduction of dynamic utilities for patents and trademarks, issue of examination guidelines for traditional knowledge and biotechnology, setting up of specialized technology groups for examination of patent applications and providing real time status of IP application with entire file wrappers and e-registers. The Indian Patent Office has started functioning as an ISA/IPEA from 15th October, 2013. The Madrid Protocol for International Registration for Trade Marks became effective in India from 8th July, 2013. With respect to Human Resources, a total of 414 posts were created in the 11th Plan. Of this 256 posts have been filled up.

(c) As compared to 2006-07 when 14119 patent applications were examined and 7539 patents were granted, in 2013-14, 18306 patent applications were examined and 4225 patents were granted. The grant of patent, which is governed by the Patents Act, 1970 (as amended) and the Patents Rules, 2003 (as amended), is a quasi-judicial process involving a number of steps such as publication of applications, examination and pre-grant oppositions etc. The patents are granted only to those inventions, which satisfy the criteria of patentability prescribed under the said Act. Hence, the patent grant depends on many factors and is not related to modernization and strengthening of the IP Office.

Temporary ban on export of some agricultural commodities

1547. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to temporarily ban the export of some agricultural commodities following reports of a weak monsoon;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the likely impact on the exports of agricultural products during 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No Sir. Government has not taken any recent decision to ban the export of any agricultural commodity temporarily.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The export of agricultural products depend on various factors including availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stock, if any, including strategic reserve, concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices.

Agreement signed with China for setting up Chinese Industrial Parks

†1548. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India and China have signed an agreement to set up Chinese Industrial Parks in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this agreement is likely to reduce India's trade deficit with China;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of immediate and long-term benefits to be accrued to India from this agreement?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation on Industrial Parks in India was signed between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of India and Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China on 30 June, 2014. Both the countries have agreed to cooperate to increase mutual investment in each other's economies in accordance with the relevant domestic laws and regulations of each country, and on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Both the countries have also agreed to share relevant information on the regulatory framework and investment priorities/projects as may be needed during the preparation of investment proposals. Both the countries have also agreed to provide necessary local assistance to implement projects under this MoU.

(c) to (e) Widening trade deficit with China is a major concern for India. Signing of the MoU is expected to facilitate investment from Chinese companies into India, facilitate an orderly flow of production factors from China into India and accelerate development of competitive manufacturing sector in India as a result of which many goods which are now being imported from China could be expected to be produced in the country which in turn is expected to reduce the country's trade deficit. Increase in manufacturing growth will also provide gainful employment to large number of youth in the country.

Ticket counters at national monuments

1549. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of national monuments maintained by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) which maintain ticket counters in the country;
- (b) how much gate money is generated by these monuments;
- (c) whether Government would consider utilization of this gate money for the upkeep of these monuments and also on the maintenance of staff; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) There are 116 ticketed monuments, archaeological sites and remains under the Archaeological Survey of India. The revenue earned through sale of entry tickets during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in lacs)

Year	Amount
2011-12	9555.17
2012-13	9762.81
2013-14	9236.62

(c) and (d) The revenue collected from the entry fee at the ticketed monuments of the Archaeological Survey of India is remitted into the Government account in the Consolidated Fund of India. This is in accordance with the Central Government Account (Receipts and Payments) Rules.

The Archaeological Survey of India had made a proposal for retaining this revenue in the form of a non-lapsable fund for conservation and preservation of the protected monuments. The Ministry of Finance examined the proposal and stated that as regards the creation of a “Non Lapsable Fund”, proliferation of such funds in the public account is not encouraged by Ministry of Finance as it leads to unnecessary parking of funds besides the ASI receipts being part of non-tax revenue of the Government, curtailing such source of revenues has fiscal implications and cannot be agreed to.

Heritage site Abhaneri in Bandikui, Rajasthan

1550. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the great heritage site at Abhaneri in Bandikui, Rajasthan and its significance;

(b) whether Government has reports of this Eighth Century world marvel getting into ruins and the statues being in utter neglect; and

(c) what Government envisages to protect this cultural heritage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There are three Centrally protected monuments/sites at Abhaneri in Bandikui, Rajasthan namely; (i) Ancient Mound and (ii) Baori and (iii) Harsat Mata ka Mandir. The Archaeological Survey of India is aware of their significance.

(b) and (c) The Centrally protected monuments/sites at Abhaneri in Bandikui, Rajasthan are in good state of preservation. The conservation of these monuments/sites is taken up by the Archaeological Survey of India as per requirement of the monument/

site and availability of resources. The expenditure incurred on Centrally protected monuments/sites at Abhaneri during the last three years and allocation for the current year is as under:

Year	Amount
2011-12	₹ 2,12,525
2012-13	₹ 1,67,180
2013-14	₹ 9,99,961
2014-15	₹ 13,00,000 (Allocation)

Review Committee on the ZCCs

1551. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government continues to endorse the recommendations made by the Review Committee on the Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) submitted in April, 2011; and
- (b) if so, whether the Coordination Committee for ZCCs will continue to operate?

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

- (b) The Coordination Committee still exists.

Declaring bungalow of Dr. Homi Bhabha as a national monuments

1552. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Maharashtra has urged the Central Government to acquire 'Mehrangir' the bungalow of late Dr. Homi Bhabha, the father of India's atomic programme and declare it as a national monument; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No such proposal from the Government of Maharashtra is on record as on date.

(b) Since the bungalow is of less than 100 years of age, Central Government has requested Government of Maharashtra to examine the feasibility of declaring the property either as a protected monument under the State Archaeology Act or as a heritage building by the Mumbai Heritage Committee keeping in view the historicity of the building and Art Deco Style of Architecture.

Special scheme for artists of circus

1553. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that circus artists are facing greater difficulties for their survival in this era, as slowly the charm and attraction of circus is going down due to television and cinema; and

(b) if so, whether Government intends to launch any special scheme for circus artists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No formal study has been undertaken by the Ministry on this matter. However, it is a fact that in this age of globalization, due to changing lifestyles, livelihood and shift to popular means of entertainment, some forms of performing arts are declining.

(b) Presently, there is no proposal to launch any special scheme for circus artists. However, Ministry of Culture administers Performing Arts Grants Scheme under which financial assistance is granted to not-for-profit cultural Organisations and individuals for promotion of drama-theatre, dance and music.

Ancient monument of Kachari Kingdom of Dimapur

1554. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Ministry to protect and preserve the ancient monument of Kachari Kingdom of Dimapur, Nagaland; and

(b) the amount of funds sanctioned during the last five years and the details of the work done thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process.

During the last five years work attended at the site includes clearance of vegetation, cleaning and maintenance of site, watch and ward, mild steel pipe railing around the tank, pointing of brick work, painting of the grill, barbed wire fencing, etc. The details of expenditure incurred during the last five years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure
1.	2009-10	₹ 1,49,900/-
2.	2010-11	₹ 2,86,679/-
3.	2011-12	₹ 99,965/-
4.	2012-13	₹ 8,94,005/-
5.	2013-14	₹ 9,00,000/-

Statue of Unity of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

1555. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has proposed for funding the statue of unity and National Monument of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel; and

(b) the response of Central Government, thereto?

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

(b) The Government has allocated a sum of ₹ 200 crores in the Union Budget 2014-15 for the purpose of funding the Statue of Unity.

Including cultural heritage of Karnataka to the list of UNESCO

1556. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state whether the State Government of Karnataka had during the past few years taken up with the Central Government the issue of inclusion of Mahamastakabhisheka of Shravanabelagola, Yakshagana and Leather Puppet, Soligas of BR Hills, Mysore Dasara, Kodavas of Kodagu and Soligaru (Tribal) of BR Hills, the Intangible Cultural Heritage, in the list of UNESCO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Yes Sir. The State Cultural Institutions, Government of Karnataka had

submitted the following six nominations to the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), for submission of nominations to the 'Representative List' of Intangible Cultural Heritage on Humanity of the UNESCO:

- (i) Mahamastakabisheka
- (ii) Mysore Dasara
- (iii) Kodavas of Kodagu
- (iv) Leather Puppetery
- (v) Yakshagana
- (vi) Soligaru (Tribal of B.R. Hills).

As the nomination documentations were incomplete, they could not be sent to UNESCO for consideration.

Nomination of Majuli Island for World Heritage site

1557. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Majuli Island towards nomination as a World Heritage Site under cultural landscape category during 2013 and current year;
- (b) the details of tentative World Heritage List prepared by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);
- (c) whether Majuli Island in Assam is in the tentative list of ASI for World Heritage Site; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The nomination dossier of Majuli Island was returned from World Heritage Centre (WHC) in March, 2012 as it was not complete as per the latest Operational Guidelines (OG) of 2011. It was thereafter decided that the revised nomination would be prepared by Government of Assam. The State Government was accordingly requested for this purpose.

- (b) The tentative world heritage list is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Majuli Island is in tentative list for World Heritage.

(d) Majuli is a river Island in the mid stream of Brahmaputra in Assam. It is the largest mid river delta system in the world. The island of Majuli today houses a total of 243 small and large villages. There are a total of 30 Sattras, with a distinct spiritual influence. Each Sattra, represents, within its region, a centre for cultural activities.

Statement

List of Tentative World Heritage Sites of India

-
- Ancient Buddhist Site, Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh (03/07/1998)
 - Apatani Cultural Landscape (15/04/2014)
 - Archaeological remains of a Harappa Port-Town, Lothal (15/04/2014)
 - Baha'i House of Worship at New Delhi (15/04/2014)
 - Bhitarkanika Conservation Area (26/05/2009)
 - Buddhist Monastery Complex, Alchi, Leh, known as AlchiChos-kor (03/07/1998)
 - Cellular Jail, Andaman Islands (15/04/2014)
 - Chettinad, Village Clusters of the Tamil Merchants (15/04/2014)
 - Chilika Lake (15/04/2014)
 - Churchgate - Extension to Mumbai CST (28/01/2009)
 - Delhi - A Heritage City (22/05/2012)
 - Desert National Park (26/05/2009)
 - Dholavira: A Harappan City (15/04/2014)
 - Ekamra Kshetra - The Temple City, Bhubaneswar (15/04/2014)
 - Excavated Remains at Nalanda (09/01/2009)
 - Group of Monuments at Mandu, Madhya Pradesh (03/07/1998)
 - Hemis Gompa (01/07/1998)
 - Historic City of Ahmadabad (31/03/2011)
 - Iconic Saree Weaving Clusters of India (15/04/2014)
 - Kangchendzonga National Park (15/03/2006)
-

-
- Mattanchery Palace, Ernakulam, Kerala (03/07/1998)
 - Moidams - the Mound-Burial system of the Ahom Dynasty (15/04/2014)
 - Monuments and Forts of the Deccan Sultanate (15/04/2014)
 - Monuments of Srirangapatna Island Town (15/04/2014)
 - Mountain Railways of India (Extension) (15/04/2014)
 - Mughal Gardens in Kashmir (13/12/2010)
 - Namdapha National Park (15/03/2006)
 - Narcondam Island (15/04/2014)
 - Neora Valley National Park (26/05/2009)
 - Padmanabhapuram Palace (15/04/2014)
 - River Island of Majuli in midstream of Brahmaputra River in Assam (02/03/2004)
 - Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala (15/04/2014)
 - Santiniketan (20/01/2010)
 - Silk Road Sites in India (20/01/2010)
 - Sites along the Badshahi Marg - The Grand Trunk Road (15/04/2014)
 - Sites of Saytagrah, India's non-violent freedom movement (15/04/2014)
 - Sri Harimandir Sahib, Amritsar, Punjab (05/01/2004)
 - Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam (15/04/2014)
 - Temples at Bishnupur, West Bengal (03/07/1998)
 - The Glorious Kakatiya Temples and Gateways (15/04/2014)
 - The Neolithic Settlement of Burzahom (15/04/2014)
 - The QutbShahi Monuments of Hyderabad Golconda Fort, QutbShahi Tombs, Charminar (10/09/2010)
 - The Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai (22/05/2012)
 - Thembang Fortified Village (15/04/2014)
 - Urban and Architectural Work of Le Corbusier in Chandigarh (23/10/2006)
 - Wild Ass Sanctuary, Little Rann of Kutch (15/03/2006)
-

Nomination of Mawsynram and Cherrapunji for World Heritage Site status

1558. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry will consider to propose nomination of wettest place on Earth *i.e.* Mawsynram and Cherrapunji, situated in the East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya, to UNESCO for recognition as World Heritage Site; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to promote these places as tourist destinations at national and international level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The World Heritage Convention has defined a set of 10 criteria under any one or more of whom, a property can be considered for inscription to the list of world heritage. The dossiers for inscription of the properties to the list of world heritage under natural category are prepared by the respective State Governments in consultation with expert individuals/organisations.

Further, for consideration for inscription to list of World Heritage, a property first needs to be listed under the Tentative List. Currently, Mawsynram and Cherrapunji are not listed in the Tentative List. For listing under the Tentative List as well as under the list of World Heritage, the proposal needs to be submitted by the State Government. No such proposal has been received from the State Government so far.

(b) Development and promotion of tourism including pilgrimage tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments for various tourism projects prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se priority* and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The details of the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under its various schemes to the State of Meghalaya during the 10th, 11th and 12th Plan (till date) is as under:

Sl. No.	Plan Period	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in lakh)
1.	10th	2475.05
2.	11th	5669.41
3.	12th (till date)	64.84

The State Government of Meghalaya has taken several steps such as promotional literature, inflight magazines, participation in tourism trade fairs at national and international venues and enhancement of tourist facilities in Mawsynram and Cherrapunji.

National Police Commission for Police Reforms

†1559. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the National Police Commission was set up for bringing about reforms in police system; and

(b) the details of recommendation of National Police Commission and implementation thereof as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Central Government had set up the National Police Commission (NPC) in the year 1977 under the chairmanship of Shri Dharamvira to make a comprehensive review of the policing system in the country and to recommend necessary measures on police reforms.

(b) The NPC submitted eight reports during the period February, 1979 to May, 1981. All the eight reports of the NPC were sent to State Governments/UT Administrations for taking appropriate action on the recommendations.

‘Police’ being a State subject in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is the State Governments/UTs Administrations, which have to implement various police reforms measures. The Centre has been persuading the State Governments from time to time to bring in the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people.

Among the various recommendations of NPC which the Central Government have implemented pertain to providing more funds for housing to policemen, strengthening of the police communication system, giving assistance for computerisation in the State Police Force under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Force, establishment of National Crime Records Bureau, organising management courses at Sardar Vallabhbhai National Police Academy, Hyderabad for IPS officers, stream-lining the set up of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), Directorate of Coordination of Police Wireless (DCPW) and Lok Nayak Jaiparkash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (LNJN NICFS), issue for guidelines of arrest of persons etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Functions of NATGRID

1560. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up a National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) so as to access real time intelligence data;
- (b) if so, the functions and present status thereof;
- (c) the time by when the NATGRID is likely to become fully operational; and
- (d) whether the NATGRID is able to combat terrorism and internal security challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) NATGRID has been set up with a mandate to automate the existing manual processes 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.

(b) and (c) NATGRID shall leverage information technology to access, collate, analyse, correlate, predict and provide speedy dissemination. On 14.06.2012, CCS approved ₹ 1002.97 crore for implementation of foundation and Horizon I and some elements of Horizon II of the project. In addition, on 28.11.2013, CCS approved ₹ 346.05 crore for physical infrastructure. CCS, on 13.3.2014, approved the extension of NATGRID project for a period of two years, till 30 June, 2016.

(d) Once NATGRID is set up it shall augment country's counter-terrorism capabilities.

Vacancy of IPS officers

1561. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a shortage of IPS officers in Direct Recruitment quota and there will be total 1295 vacancies over the next seven years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and vacancies in various States/Union Territories and the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Committee on Home Affairs recommended Government to explore the possibility to overcome this shortage by filling up the vacancies on promotion from State Police Service Officers and also on special recruitment drive from Central Police Forces; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As on 01.01.2014, the gap between the number of authorized posts under Direct Recruitment Quota of the Indian Police Service and the number of in-position officers against that quota is 658. The number of incoming vacancies in the next 7 years can only be speculated and it cannot be worked out so as to reach to a final number since it depends on a number of foreseen and unforeseen factors. Cadre-wise vacancies are given in Statement (*See below*). To fill up these vacancies, intake through annual Civil Services Examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission has been increased from 88 to 103 from CSE, 2005, to 130 from CSE, 2008 and to 150 from CSE, 2009. The Government has also introduced third mode of recruitment to IPS *i.e.* Limited Competitive Examination to recruit 80 candidates annually.

(c) and (d) No Sir. However, a Committee known as ‘Kamal Kumar Committee’ was constituted by the Central Government to recommend “Recruitment Plan (2009-2020) for Indian Police Service”. In one of the recommendations, that Committee recommended to fillup the Direct Recruitment vacancies by “Limited Competitive Examination” for directly-recruited Dy. SP of States and their equivalent in CPOs, with a minimum of 5 years of service and below 45 years of age. As regards filling up of the promotion quota vacancies, the Committee supported the proposal of the Union Public Service Commission to fill up these vacancies through a three tiered selection process wherein the concept of written examination was proposed.

Statement

Cadre-wise gap position in DR quota of IPS as on 01.01.2014

Sl. No.	Cadre	Sanctioned strength (DRs)	No. of In-position officers	Gap
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180	138	42
2.	AGMUT	206	147	59

200	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	131	103	28
4.	Bihar	161	128	33
5.	Chhattisgarh	72	57	15
6.	Gujarat	136	103	33
7.	Haryana	96	75	21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	62	44	18
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	80	63	17
10.	Jharkhand	94	71	23
11.	Karnataka	143	108	35
12.	Kerala	114	85	29
13.	Madhya Pradesh	203	161	42
14.	Maharashtra	211	156	55
15.	Manipur	62	37	25
16.	Nagaland	49	23	26
17.	Odisha	131	105	26
18.	Punjab	120	93	27
19.	Rajasthan	143	126	17
20.	Sikkim	22	21	01
21.	Tamil Nadu	183	141	42
22.	Tripura	45	33	12
23.	Uttar Pradesh	341	253	88
24.	Uttarakhand	48	38	10
25.	West Bengal	242	163	79
	2013 batch of IPS probationers		145	-145
	TOTAL	3275	2617	658

Funds for modernisation of jails in Odisha

1562. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of Government of Odisha for release of funds for modernisation of jails in the State is pending with the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry would consider expeditious sanction of the proposal, as delay in sanction will hinder the process of modernisation of Jails in Odisha; and

(c) if so, by when?

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

(b) and (c) "Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prison is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Government of India had launched a scheme of Modernisation of Prisons from 2002-2007 with an outlay of ₹1800 crore with Centre and State sharing in the ratio of 75:25. The scheme closed on 31.3.2009. The Thirteenth Finance Commission had also allocated ₹ 609 crore from 2011-15 for upgradation of prisons to the following eight States - Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha and Tripura. No new scheme could be introduced before the completion of mid-term review of the 12th Five Year Plan.

Officers of CPMFS for Anti-naxal operations in Odisha

1563. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government to spare the services of some Gazetted Officers of Central Para-Military Forces (CPMF) in the rank of Assistant and Deputy Commandant for their utilization in anti-naxal operations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach to

deal with the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the areas of security, development, enforcing rights and entitlements of local communities, ensuring good governance and public perception management. The State Governments specifically deal with various issues related to LWE activities in the States. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and coordinates and supplements their efforts in several ways, *inter-alia*, including providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs, earlier called CPMFs) to assist the State Police Forces in counter-LWE operations. At present, 16 Battalions (Bns) of CAPFs and 01 CoBRA Bn have been provided to the State Government of Odisha to assist their State Police Forces in counter-insurgency operations. Requests for additional Bn of CAPFs and services of officers of CAPFs are received from the State Governments from time to time. However, the Central Government makes available the CAPF Bns and officers of CAPFs to a particular State keeping in view the requirements projected by that State as well as demands of other LWE affected States, availability of force and the security situation in the particular State.

The Electricity (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2013

1564. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has referred The Electricity (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2013 to the Ministry in April/May, 2013, for obtaining Presidential Assent;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal; and

(c) by when the Ministry would advice the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes Sir. The Electricity (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2013, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Karnataka under article 200 read with article 254(2) of the Constitution of India, for consideration of the President under article 201 of the Constitution of India, was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 18.04.2013.

(b) The Bill has been examined in the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Union Ministries of (i) Law and Justice (Legislative Department); and (ii) Power. Comments from the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) have been received on 19.07.2013. The Ministry of Power has been last reminded on 17.07.2014 for furnishing their comments.

(c) The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/ Departments concerned from three angles viz,

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

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

Child abuse in Delhi

1565. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) latest report, children are most abused in Delhi than anywhere else in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to check crime against children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) A total number of 33,052, 38,172 and 58,224 cases were registered in the country under total crime committed against children during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. As per latest "Crime in India -2013" report of National Crime Record Bureau, the highest number of cases under total crime committed against children were registered in Uttar Pradesh (9,857 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh (8,247 cases) and Delhi (7,199 cases).

Government has taken among others, the following steps to check crime against children:

1. Government has issued an advisory to all States / UTs on 25.06.2013 regarding mandatory registration of FIRs in case of Missing Children.

2. Anti-Human-Trafficking Units have been created in all 11 Districts of Delhi and the Crime Branch of Delhi Police for investigation of missing / kidnapping cases registered in respect of untraced children and for identifying organized gangs involved in the kidnapping of the children.
3. Delhi Police promptly registers cases of kidnapping in respect of missing children.
4. Delhi Police has also formulated SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) for dealing with the cases of missing children.

Death of prisoners in jails

†1566. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of death of prisoners due to negligence of jail administrations have come into light in various jails of different States including Tihar Jail;
- (b) whether a number of prisoners have died in prisons during last three years;
- (c) the manner in which the cases of death of prisoners due to negligence of prison administration is handled by prison administration;
- (d) whether Government is taking any steps to deal with the negligence of prison administration in future;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether important works like maintenance and repairing in prisons are done with utter carelessness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2010, 2011 and 2012, a State/UT-wise Statement showing number of natural deaths and unnatural deaths of inmates in various jails of country is given in Statement (*See below*). In the case of Tihar jail five cases of deaths of prisoners due to negligence of jail staff have come to light during last three years.

(c) to (e) In all death cases, a magisterial inquiry is conducted to ascertain the reasons of death. All such cases of deaths are reported within 24 hours to the National Human

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rights Commission. In case a prison official is found negligent, appropriate action is taken under the rules. The family members /next of kin of the deceased prisoners are given suitable compensation as directed by NHRC and courts.

(f) No Sir.

Statement

Number of natural and unnatural deaths of inmates in various jails of the country

Sl. No	States/UTs	Deaths of inmates in 2010		Deaths of inmates in 2011		Deaths of inmates in 2012	
		Natural	Unnatural	Natural	Unnatural	Natural	Unnatural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	82	4	76	3	74	12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	24	1	20	0	25	4
4	Bihar	93	1	78	6	93	13
5	Chhattisgarh	31	4	40	1	65	2
6	Goa	0	0	1	0	2	0
7	Gujarat	39	1	44	4	23	2
8	Haryana	31	5	30	7	46	6
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	7	1	4	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	2	0	4	0
11	Jharkhand	51	2	41	3	41	2
12	Karnataka	56	12	52	5	62	7
13	Kerala	42	4	36	2	30	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	90	1	83	6	96	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Maharashtra	99	3	82	6	75	3
16	Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	2	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	0
19	Nagaland	2	1	1	0	0	0
20	Odisha	48	5	28	3	43	7
21	Punjab	94	4	102	3	120	17
22	Rajasthan	79	8	77	6	35	15
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	63	15	49	15	54	8
25	Tripura	1	0	1	0	1	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	317	12	280	7	344	12
27	Uttarakhand	16	0	10	0	8	0
28	West Bengal	64	4	69	4	81	7
29	A & N Islands	1	0	4	0	1	0
30	Chandigarh	5	0	4	0	2	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	1	0	0
33	Delhi	10	5	24	4	15	3
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL		1344	92	1244	88	1345	126

Request from Delhi Government for control over Delhi Police

1567. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the continuous rise in violence and crime in Delhi is because of the lack of coordination between the Central Home Ministry and the Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has recently received any official request from the Government of NCT of Delhi for control over the Delhi Police;

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

(e) the effective steps taken by Government to check the increasing number of cases of crimes in the NCT of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) There is no lack of coordination between the Central Government and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. Delhi Police is functioning properly under the present system and is taking steps for improving law & order situation of Delhi and to check the crime in the NCT of Delhi.

(c) and (d) A request dated 17.01.2014 from the Government of NCT of Delhi was received, wherein it was stated that while policing of NDMC & Delhi Cantonment areas may be kept with Central Government, policing of rest of Delhi may be transferred to Delhi Government.

As per the special provisions with respect to Delhi under Article 239 AA of the Constitution (Sixty ninth Amendment) Act, 1991, the administrative and legislative competence on the subjects of "Public Order" and "Police" vests with the President acting through the Lt. Governor. There is no proposal under consideration to amend the Constitution to bring Delhi Police under Government of NCT of Delhi.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to check the increasing number of cases of crime in NCT of Delhi:

1. Government has constituted a Special Task Force under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary to look into the safety and security of women in Delhi.

2. 370 additional new PCR Vans have been sanctioned to Delhi Police for deployment in Delhi.
3. Police Helpline '100' is functioning with increased lines from 60 to 100. Women helpline '1091' is also functioning with increased lines from 4 to 10.
4. Government has issued an advisory to all State / UTs on 25.06.2013 regarding mandatory registration of FIR in case of Missing Children.

In addition to this, Delhi Police has also taken various steps like expeditious handling of complaints, maintaining confidentiality of complainants, speedy trial of gang rape cases, Special Police Units for Women & Children intensified Beat patrolling in sensitive areas, Special drives at Metro/ Railway stations, self-defence training, security audit of paying guest accommodations/ hostels, missing children report uploaded on ZIPNET and active involvement of NGOs etc. to check the increasing number of cases of crime against women and children in the NCT of Delhi.

Establishing NSG hubs

1568. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has decided to establish National Security Guard (NSG) hubs in different parts of the country;
- (b) if so, which States are identified for this purpose;
- (c) whether any proposal has been received from any State Government; and
- (d) the details of States which are easiest to enter through the sea route to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government has established four Regional Hubs of National Security Guard (NSG) at Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh/ Telengana, Kolkata in West Bengal and Mumbai in Maharashtra. These hubs have been operationalized on 30th June 2009 /1st July, 2009.

(c) A request from the Government of Gujarat has been received for setting up of a NSG Regional Hub in Gujarat.

- (d) There are 09 Coastal States; viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka,

Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. The vulnerability of these States for entry through the sea routes is not disclosed in the interest of national security.

Human trafficking cases

1569. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of human trafficking cases reported during the last three years till date;
- (b) whether Government is doing anything to eradicate human trafficking;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government is taking special steps to rehabilitate minor girls involved in human trafficking; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As per data available, the total number of cases registered under different provision of law which come under the generic description of Human Trafficking during the period 2011, 2012 and 2013 were 3517, 3554 and 3940, respectively. States/UTs wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, therefore, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. The Government of India, however, 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 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" - a Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. As on date, 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 (PCV) 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	4	13	9	7	0	22	17	0	4	1	29	20	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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	0	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	384	48	549	391	20	743	613	46	669	478	17	854	818	23
	TOTAL STATES	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
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	12	12	0	2	2	0	14	14	0
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.)

SOP for repatriation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants

1570. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the repatriation of rescued victims of trafficking as well as illegal migrants back to Bangladesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the arrested illegal migrants from Bangladesh, who have got repatriation orders are often just left at the Indo-Bangladesh border and they come back to Indian cities in few years' time; and
- (d) the number of illegal immigrant cases registered and repatriation orders issued for illegal migrants from Bangladesh during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Standard Operating Procedure exists for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi migrants and for repatriation of rescued victims of trafficking. People who illegally enter India from Bangladesh are being arrested/ intercepted by BSF/State/UT Police and after completion of legal action against them, are being deported to Bangladesh. In case of rescued victims of trafficking, nationality verification of the victims is done and on receipt of travel documents, they are repatriated in presence of non-Government Organisation. For prevention of trafficking and issues related to repatriation of rescued victims, a task force has been constituted between India and Bangladesh since 2009.

(c) There is no such report that the deported Bangladeshi persons are left at the border due to which they re-infiltrate into the territory of India. On the contrary, the deported persons are handed over at the border to Bangladeshi officials who ensure that the repatriated persons are sent home.

(d) The Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national illegally staying in the country under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying Bangladeshi Nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. Details of such deportation orders issued by the State Governments/UT Administrations are not centrally maintained. Number of Bangladeshi Nationals who came on valid travel documents and who were deported during the last two years is as follows:

Year	No. of Bangladeshi nationals deported
2012	6537
2013	5234

Some foreign nationals who came on valid travel documents were found to be overstaying in the country. Total number of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying as on 31.12.2012 and 31.12.2013 and the number of Bangladeshi nationals who were found to be overstaying during the same period is given below:

Total number of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying		No. of Bangladeshi nationals who were found to be overstaying	
2012 (As on 31.12.2012)	2013 (As on 31.12.2013)	2012 (As on 31.12.2012)	2013 (As on 31.12.2013)
71164	56785	16530	1541

Measures taken to tackle natural disasters in hilly areas

†1571. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken to tackle natural disasters triggered by sudden changes in weather in hilly and coastal States;

(b) whether the calamity triggered by the heavy and flash downpour/cloud burst and landslides in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh on 16-17 June, 2013 was recorded by the weather data gathering equipments and whether we have a technique to have a realistic forecast in such eventuality if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to install state-of-the-art Doppler radars in hilly and coastal States, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of extent to which Doppler radars prove useful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. Improvement

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of disaster preparedness system is a continuous and evolving process of governance. Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, which includes coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation in the country and requires holistic measures by various wings of Government for prevention, mitigation and for minimising the effects of disasters.

As a part of this process, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) is setting up Doppler weather radars to strengthen their advance warning capabilities to provide the timely early warning of extreme weather to tackle disaster at national and State level against the sudden changes in weather in hilly and coastal states.

The hilly areas are mainly affected by the heavy rainfall leading to floods and landslides. IMD has informed that they have established Meteorological Centres at Srinagar, Shimla, Dehradun, Lucknow, Patna, Guwahati, Gangtok and Itanagar to issue weather forecasts and warnings in addition to the warning issued by Headquarter at New Delhi, and Regional Centres at Delhi, Kolkata and Guwahati.

Coastal areas are mainly affected by heavy rain and cyclone. There is dedicated three tiers Cyclone Warning Organisations at National, Regional and State levels. There are six cyclone warning centres at Mumbai, Ahmadabad, Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Bhubaneswar and Kolkata in addition to State Meteorological Centres.

IMD follows a Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for issue of heavy rainfall and cyclone warnings. The latest SOPs have been published in 2012 and 2013 respectively.

The observational network and forecasting techniques have been upgraded under modernization programme of IMD. Further up gradation is taken up through Integrated Himalayan Project and Phase-II of modernization Programme and Severe Weather Forecasting Project etc.

IMD has sound techniques {including Doppler Weather Radar (DWR), Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), satellite} to observe and global and regional Numerical Weather Prediction Models to predict weather upto 5 days.

IMD provided timely weather forecasts, warnings and advisories in June last year for the state of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, in order to further improve the accuracy and develop a better dissemination mechanism, discussions were held between experts of IMD and State Government authorities of Uttarakhand. Fifteen (15) weather sensitive locations were identified by the State Government and IMD has made arrangements to

provide specific forecasts along with suggestive actions to these locations to the focal nodes identified by the State Government of Uttarakhand. Seven-day forecasts and warnings for Chardham and Hemkund Yatra is also provided to State Government authorities and posted on IMD website. Wind and temperature information for helicopter operations is also provided on six-hourly basis.

There is a plan to install DWRs in hilly region under the scheme “Integrated Himalayan Project” at 10 places (Shimla, Srinagar, Gulmarg, Mussoorie, Uttarkashi, Nainital, Leh, Jammu, Bhuntar and Dalhausie) or nearby depending on suitability of site:

Sites at Srinagar & Shimla have been finalized. Site at Mussoorie has been identified. Suitable sites at Nainital and Uttarkashi are under consideration. This proposed network is in addition to existing DWRs at Patiala, Lucknow, Patna, Mohanbari and Agartala.

DWR at Mumbai and Bhuj are under the process of commissioning. DWR at Goa, Paradip and Karaikal are under the process of installation and commissioning after the security audit by Ministry of Defence. The proposed network is in addition to existing DWRs at Kolkata, Visakhapatnam, Chennai and Machilipatnam.

With the present network of DWR, the heavy to very heavy rainfall events associated with monsoon and tropical cyclones along the east and west coasts are captured. The DWR installed at inland stations helps in nowcast of extreme weather events like thunder-squalls, heavy spell of rain etc. over and around the places where DWRs are installed. The coastal DWRs are immensely helpful for tracking of cyclone affecting the country.

Crimes against children

1572. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many cases of crimes against children have been recorded by Government during the recent period of time;
- (b) what kind of legislations relating to child trafficking, missing children, sexual exploitation, slavery and their welfare are in operation in the country;
- (c) whether State Governments are responsible in implementing these legislations and how Central Government monitors them;

(d) whether Government is considering to bring any comprehensive legislation covering all issues relating to children and decide about the nodal agency to implement it; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) As per data available, the total number of cases registered on account of crimes against children for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 are 33,052 cases, 38,172 cases and 58,224 cases respectively.

The President of India on 2nd April, 2013 has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, which has come into force since 3rd Feb, 2013. In the said Act, Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) 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.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, which has come into effect from 14th November, 2012 is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

Apart from the above, there are several other specific legislations for crimes against children. These are:

1. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
2. Prohibition of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986
3. Child Marriage Prohibition Act, 2006
4. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
5. Information Technology Act, 2000 (as amended in 2008) and relevant sections of IPC
6. Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act 2005
7. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act., 2009
8. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976 etc.

The above mentioned legislations comprehensively cover all aspects of crimes against children. A list of legislations is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) As per seventh schedule to the Constitution of India “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against children and augments the efforts of States/UTs through various schemes advisories etc. The following advisories in respect of crime against children have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States/UTs from time to time:

1. Advisory on Crime against Children issued on 14.07.2010.
2. Advisory on Preventing and combating various crimes against Children issued on 04.01.2012.
3. Advisory on Missing Children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children issued on 31.01.2012 and 29.10.2012.
4. Advisory on Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2013 issued on 28.05.2013.
5. Advisory based on Hon’ble Supreme Court directions regarding filing of FIR mandatorily in case of missing children was issued on 25.06.2013.

The general monitoring of all these legislations and their implementation is done by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights through CPCR Act, 2005, Section 31 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009, Section 44 of the PoCSO Act, 2012 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. Periodic meetings are also conducted by concerned Ministries / Departments with States / UTs to improve co-ordination and obtain ground level information for effective implementation of the legislations.

Statement

*List of Indian laws relating to child trafficking, missing children,
sexual exploitation, slavery and their welfare*

-
- (1) Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act 2005
 - (2) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Act, 2009
-

-
- (3) Child Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children / Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012
- (4) Juvenile Justice
- Probation of Offenders Act 1958
 - Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act 1960
 - Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006
- (5) Care, Custody/ Guardianship, Access/ Visitation and Succession/ Inheritance Rights of Children
- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
 - Indian Penal Code-Sec. 125, 317
 - Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956 (Sec. 1 - 17: Adoption, Sec. 22 - 23: Maintenance)
 - Special Marriage Act 1954 (Sec. 26 and 38)
 - Hindu Marriage Act 1955 (Sec. 16 and 26)
 - Foreign Marriage Act 1969 and Rules 1970
 - Citizenship Act, 1955 and Rules 1956
- (6) Girl Child
- Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 199 and Rules 1995
 - Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
 - Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 and Rules
- (7) Children and Media
- Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986 and Rules 1987
 - Information Technology Act, 2000
 - Young Persons (Harmful Publication) Act, 1956
-

(8) Evidence Act, 1872

(9) State Laws

- Bombay Prevention of Begging Act 1959 (applicable in Delhi also)
- Karnataka Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act 1982
- Goa Children's Act, 2003

(10) Miscellaneuous Laws

- Narcotics Drug and Psychotropic Substances Act, (NDPSA), 1985 and Rules
- PCR, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 - Extend to the whole of India with rider

(11) Child Labour

- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
 - The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
-

Ambush by Maoists on police personnel

1573. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CRPF and the State police ignored pinpoint warning that Maoist insurgents were preparing an ambush along the road where 15 police personnel were killed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India's US\$ 220 million fleet of Israel made surveillance drones was not used to track the build up; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) As per the reports received from the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), prior to the incident, two intelligence inputs were conveyed to the

CRPF on 6th and 7th March 2014. The first related to presence of LWE cadres between village Gadam, Badagadam and Munga and the second related to their presence in Elingar. However, no specific input regarding a likely ambush by the Maoists at the area of incident of violence on 11th March, was received. Based on the inputs received on 6th and 7th March, operations were launched resulting in no contact or verification of the input.

(c) and (d) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) was not used for surveillance at the place of occurrence as intelligence input was not specific.

Mandatory registration of FIR for stolen mobile phones

1574. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mobile phone theft has become a major challenge for law enforcement agencies particularly due to national security implications attached to it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering it mandatory to getting FIRs registered for each stolen mobile handset and immediately blocking it to prevent its misuse by antisocial elements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) No Sir. National Telecom Policy 2012 provides for facilitating establishment of a National Mobile Property Registry for addressing security, theft and other concerns including reprogramming of mobile handsets. There are more than 900 million SIMs/handset in circulation in the country and it is liable only on the part of the individual to stop its functioning and for its probable misuse if any from the operators. Further, the individuals are at liberty to file an FIR or report of loss of the handset /SIM, thereby to prevent the cause of its misuse. An Advisory to States/UTs was issued on 5-2-2014 for the Compulsory Registration of FIR u/s 154 Cr.P.C when the information makes out a cognizable offence, which would also cover the above.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not collect data on mobile phone theft separately. However, State and UT wise cases of electronic components stolen, and

recovered in the country during 2011 to 2013 are given in Statement (*See* below). The number of cases of mobile phones theft registered by Delhi Police during the period 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto 30.06.2014) is as under:

2011	2012	2013	2014 (upto 30.06.2014)
1123	1205	3610	71159

Police promptly registers FIR in all cases, where the Mobile Phones have reportedly been stolen. The complainant is also advised to inform the Service Provider to block the SIM to prevent misuse. Moreover, concrete steps /measures have also been taken by Police to make the public aware of their rights to lodge a complaint/FIR in Police Stations. There is a sign board in the Duty Officer's room of every Police Station, indicating the right of complainant to lodge an FIR. Efforts are made by Police to track/trace stolen mobile phones are as under:-

The Investigating Officer makes necessary efforts to track and recover the stolen mobile phones. These include contacting the service providers, ascertaining the user details of the number on which the handset is activated subsequent to this theft and visiting the address mentioned in the subscriber form. The technical knowhow pertaining to IMEI number of a stolen mobile phone is available only with the service providers and necessary follow-up of a painstaking kind is done with the service providers to scan and work upon the IMEI numbers of stolen phones, in order to trace them. Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) has been provided which contains the details (IMEI numbers) of lost/stolen mobile handsets. Citizen are advised to check the list of stolen/list mobile handsets on the ZIPNET before purchasing a pre-owned mobile phone.

Further, the Government has emphasized that the Law Enforcement Agencies *i.e.* Police, Prosecution and Judiciary etc. and the Public at large may be made aware and for the effective implementation of Information Technology Act, 2000 read with Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 and Rules made there under, as these are effective laws to deal with matters on Crimes. Agencies like NASSCOM, NTRO, CERT-In etc. may also be taken for training. The aforesaid measures are only indicative and the State Governments/UT Administrations may consider any additional measures for the preventing and combating crime as necessary.

Statement*State and UT-wise cases of Electronic Components Stolen (CSL)
and Recovered (CRV) during 2011 to 2013*

Sl.No. State/UT		2011		2012		2013	
		CSL	CRV	CSL	CRV	CSL	CRV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1136	694	1293	874	1337	807
2	Arunachal Praesh	73	22	73	25	70	15
3	Assam	317	74	319	68	218	102
4	Bihar	1188	160	921	179	581	58
5	Chhattisgarh	310	94	238	81	325	116
6	Goa	133	21	137	43	126	26
7	Gujarat	521	213	536	218	590	180
8	Haryana	816	277	708	175	954	329
9	Himachal Praesh	168	55	143	56	128	39
10	Jammu and Kashmir	154	38	45	21	34	18
11	Jharkhand	194	44	216	33	315	62
12	Karnataka	3871	288	1946	296	2833	301
13	Kerala	553	288	460	276	641	362
14	Madhya Pradesh	1928	761	1760	643	1814	709
15	Maharashtra	2019	522	1913	461	2705	686
16	Manipur	75	5	64	4	58	7
17	Meghalaya	47	13	69	27	98	9
18	Mizoram	226	170	117	86	87	68

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	Nagaland	27	11	30	5	35	12
20	Odisha	100	32	121	48	203	51
21	Punjab	353	182	337	214	400	195
22	Rajasthan	294	66	273	61	230	45
23	Sikkim	29	11	19	13	45	28
24	Tamil Nadu	921	756	841	700	916	740
25	Tripura	37	18	26	11	70	44
26	Uttar Pradesh	162	49	104	40	31	15
27	Uttarakhand	6	2	13	7	14	6
28	West Bengal	2726	779	1626	575	1789	486
	TOTAL (States)	18384	5645	14348	5240	16647	5516
29	A&N Islands	24	13	28	6	16	6
30	Chandigarh	173	53	264	135	283	148
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	10	5	9	8
32	Daman & Diu	5	0	6	4	7	3
33	Delhi UT	1155	347	967	274	2376	317
34	Lakshadweep	1	0	2	0	8	0
35	Puducherry	34	19	40	30	31	16
	TOTAL (UTs)	1393	432	1317	454	2730	498
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	19777	6077	15665	5694	19377	6014

Source: Crime in India

Establishment of National Institute of Disaster Management in A.P.

1575. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken steps for establishment of National Institute of Disaster Management in Andhra Pradesh, as promised at the time of bifurcation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, as on date;
- (c) the latest position of this proposal; and
- (d) by when this proposal is expected to be finalized along with the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) According to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, the Government of India has to establish the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh within a period of 10 years.

At the initiative of the Central Government, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified land in Guntur district for establishment of NIDM. The Institute is expected to be established well before the stipulated time.

Cases of building collapse

1576. DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the cases of building collapses in Delhi and Chennai recently;
- (b) how many such incidents had taken place in various cities in the last three years;
- (c) whether National Disaster Management Authority has made any study of such incidents and guidelines issued for the State Governments, Municipal authorities and the builders;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the total loss of lives, people injured in the incidents mentioned in part (a) above, city-wise and the compensation paid by the respective agencies; and
- (f) the action taken against the people responsible for such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

However, the Ministry of Home Affairs does not maintain state wise list of such building collapses. As per information received from the Government of Delhi, 108 such incidents were reported in Delhi in the last three years.

As per the publication compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, following incidents of house collapse and building collapse occurred in the major cities in the last three years:

Cities	2013		2012		2011	
	House Collapse	Building Collapse	House Collapse	Building Collapse	House Collapse	Building Collapse
Chennai	3	1	0	1	2	15
Delhi	17	3	22	26	15	8
Jodhpur	16	5	8	2	5	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	52	0
Meerut	9	0	15	0	20	1
Mumbai	5	118	0	11	5	17
Nasik	1	3	16	7	1	1
Patna	30	0	16	0	20	0
Pune	0	19	0	1	4	20

(c) and (d) NDMA has published guidelines for Management of Earthquakes, which deal with large scale building collapses at the epicenter of the earthquakes. They cover areas of earthquake resistant structures and guidelines for making all new constructions earthquake resistant. They also stress the need for building and regulation enforcement including building and other safety codes. The guidelines contain capacity building initiatives such as Education, Research, and Development & Training.

(e) and (f) Delhi Government has reported 65 loss of lives due to such incident in the last three years. Further, 168 people were injured in Delhi due to such incidents in the last three years.

As per the publication compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, following loss of lives due to house collapse and building collapse occurred in the major cities in the last three years:

Cities	2013		2012		2011	
	House Collapse	Building Collapse	House Collapse	Building Collapse	House Collapse	Building Collapse
Chennai	3	1	0	1	22	14
Delhi	18	3	10	22	9	19
Jodhpur	16	5	8	2	5	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	52	0
Meerut	4	0	14	0	21	1
Mumbai	5	86	0	11	5	7
Nasik	0	0	0	1	0	0
Patna	10	0	5	0	6	0
Pune	0	20	0	11	4	20

Financial assistance to the affected families is provided as per the provision of the respective State Governments. Total compensation amount of ₹ 2.48 crore was paid in Delhi in the last three years.

The action taken against guilty persons included registration of case under IPC, arresting of the guilty persons etc.

Initiative for resolving Kashmir problem

1577. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any fresh initiative for resolving the Kashmir problem;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any action on the recommendations made by the working groups in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) A resolution of the Kashmir problem involves multi-

faceted approach to address the issues besieging the State such as terrorism, infiltration, Pakistan factor, political polarization etc. The Government have initiated several actions from time to time for resolving the above issues emanating from the domestic and external factors. Towards the domestic front, the Government in tandem with the State Government have adopted a multi-prolonged approach to contain cross border infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir, which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening of border management and multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along international border/line of control and infiltration routes, improved intelligence and operational coordination and pro-active action against the terrorists within the State. The counter infiltration efforts are reviewed periodically at various levels in the State Government and in the Central Government.

The bilateral talks held next day between the Prime Minister of India and Pakistan following the swearing-in ceremony of the Indian Government on 26th May, 2014, it was agreed that Foreign Secretaries of both the countries would get in touch to explore the possibility of how to move bilateral relations between the two countries forward. Our Prime Minister further emphasized the importance of maintaining peace and tranquility at the borders and upholding the sanctity of the Line of Control (LoC).

Further, in the Budget of 2014-15, introduced in the Parliament on 10th July 2014, ₹ 500 crores have been earmarked for rehabilitation of Kashmir Migrants.

(c) and (d) During the Second Round Table Conference held in Srinagar on May 24-25, 2006, the Prime Minister suggested the setting of five Working Groups. Working Group (WG) I to V have submitted their recommendations on various issues of Jammu and Kashmir, in January, 2007 (WG I & II), March, 2007 (WG III & IV) and December, 2009 (WG V). The key recommendations having impact on well being of various segments in the State of J&K have been implemented.

Maining peace and harmony in BTAD area

1578. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the immediate major steps Central Government has taken to maintain peace and harmony and safeguard the life and property of the people in the Bodoland Territorial Autonomous District (BTAD) area;

(b) whether the search and seizure of possession of illegal arms, and ammunitions is in process;

(c) if so, the details of arms siezed and persons held till date in BTAD area;

(d) the total number of families of victims of ethnic clashes identified by Government of Assam in BTAD area, area-wise, details in last three years; and

(e) the steps taken for distribution of relief and grants by Government of Assam and Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Action taken against defaulting NGOs

1579. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the list of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which have received foreign aid under various heads like education, health, sanitation, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) etc., during the last three years;

(b) the details of such NGOs with amount received, names of donor organisation and countries during the last three years;

(c) whether these NGOs have submitted audited accounts during the financial year of said period; and

(d) the action taken by Government on defaulting NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) The purpose-wise details of the Associations which have reported receiving foreign aid during the last three years *i.e* 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011 -12 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Further, details of these organizations with donors are available on this Ministry's website <http://mha1.nic.in/fcra.htm>

(c) Submission of Annual Returns is mandatory as Section 18 of the FCRA, 2010 and the return must be submitted within nine months of the closure of the financial year *i.e* before 31st December of the following financial year as per Rule 17 of FCRR, 2011 and NGOs are filing their Annual Returns.

(d) Notices are issued from time to time to defaulting associations for furnishing mandatory annual return in the prescribed proforma along with its proof of submission

to the Government. On the basis of reply received, further action is initiated. In July 2012, FCRA registration of 4138 associations was cancelled for not filing their annual returns for the years 2006-07 to 2008-09. Action is also taken in accordance with the Gazette notification NO. SO 1070(E) for imposing penalty on the defaulting associations (Annexure-II).

Statement

Purpose-wise receipt of donation

Block year - 2009-10

Purpose	Amount in INR	Total No. of Associations
1	2	3
Activities other than those mentioned below	20738463469	8063
Rural Development	9459025632	1613
Welfare of children	7444185993	1507
Construction and maintenance of school/college	6334065029	1275
Other expenses	4890952992	3893
Grant of stipend/scholarship/assistance in cash and kind to poor/deserving children	4553993377	1211
Establishment of Corpus Fund	4248732889	271
Research	3599698963	323
Awareness about AIDS/Treatment and rehabilitation of persons affected by AIDS.	3303405465	638
Welfare of the orphans	2996184672	927
Relief/Rehabilitation of victims of natural calamities	2672531448	620
Construction/Extension/Maintenance of office, administrative and other buildings	2642772034	821
Non-formal education projects/coaching classes	2323207706	593

1	2	3
Construction/Running of hospital/ dispensary/clinic	2299764417	571
Construction/Repair/Maintenance of places of worship	2062252310	511
Holding of free medical/health/family welfare/immunisation camps	2036830933	705
Welfare/Empowerment of women	1929843844	962
Construction and running of hostel for poor student	1925536562	795
Awareness Camp/Seminar/Workshop/ Meeting/Conference	1897727307	889
Maintenance of priests/preachers / other religious functionaries	1794823100	695
Religious schools/education of priests and preachers	1500607274	618
Treatment/Rehabilitation of persons suffering from leprosy	1495958071	239
Education/Schools for the mentally challenged	1430265945	580
Environmental programs	1317267119	301
Vocational training - tailoring, motor repairs, computers etc	1076166685	646
Construction and Management of Orphanage	1071897297	327
Payment of salaries/honorarium	1068346077	345
Religious functions	998582197	526
Income generation projects/schemes	969577359	215
Welfare of the physically and mentally challenged	961629538	454

1	2	3
Establishment expenses	922133515	385
Provision of free clothing/food to the poor, needy and destitute	916111721	562
Agricultural activity.	847797757	312
Supply of free medicine, and medical aid, including hearing aids, visual aids, family planning	784331969	376
Micro-finance projects, including setting up banking co-operatives and self-help groups	625023916	158
Purchase of land	610299337	137
Purchase and supply of educational material - books, notebooks etc	568129386	268
Welfare of the aged/widows	563669898	410
Asset building	416628220	141
Construction of community halls etc	401987858	160
Construction and Management of old age home	382039521	129
Publication and distribution of religious literature	344984958	128
Survey for socio-economic and other welfare programs	333375750	148
Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes	302908921	191
Celebration of national events (Independence/ Republic day)/festivals etc	291251056	378
Digging of bore wells	250607407	123
Welfare of the Scheduled Castes	199892044	93
Maintenance of places of historical and cultural importance	194301999	49

1	2	3
Sanitation including community toilets etc.	185532375	134
Construction and Management of dharamshala/shelter	184056644	72
Help to the victims of riots/other disturbances	182594351	112
Conducting adult literacy programs	148531797	104
Animal husbandry projects	136758958	105
Theatre/Films	121627093	31
Welfare of the Other Backward Classes	108127280	65
Providing free legal aid/Running legal aid centre	89108967	34
Provision of aids such as Tricycles, calipers etc to the handicapped	66076373	54
Cultural shows	58919313	47
Publication of newsletter/literature / books etc	52877644	78
Treatment/Rehabilitation of drug addicts	47276324	35
Holding sports meet	15889444	14
Preservation of ancient/tribal etc art forms	9760754	7
Setting up and running handicraft centre/ cottage and Khadi industry/social forestry pro	8937090	17
TOTAL	111415845344	36191

*Purpose-wise receipt of donation**Block year - 2010-11*

Activities other than those mentioned below	21814820064	7517
Rural Development	8649275244	1546
Welfare of children	7455291321	1631
Construction and maintenance of school/college	6832767577	1349

1	2	3
Grant of stipend/scholarship/assistance in cash and kind to poor/deserving children	4587744000	1257
Other expenses	4328187599	5051
Research	3649464163	339
Awareness about AIDS/Treatment and rehabilitation of persons affected by AIDS	2930470351	559
Establishment of Corpus Fund	2859762304	298
Construction/Extension/Maintenance of office, administrative and other buildings	2794584747	903
Welfare of the orphans	2610092034	918
Construction/Running of hospital/dispensary / clinic	2533266162	623
Awareness Camp/Seminar/Workshop/ Meeting/Conference	2270527761	1014
Non-formal education projects/coaching classes	2251671729	696
Maintenance of priests/preachers/other religious functionaries	2117780972	717
Religious schools/education of priests and preachers	2093926875	647
Welfare/Empowerment of women	2031876610	1019
Construction and running of hostel for poor students	1998726442	764
Holding of free medical/health/family welfare/ immunisation camps	1862105425	754
Construction/Repair/Maintenance of places of worship	1687590920	464
Education/Schools for the mentally challenged	1682555480	489
Relief/Rehabilitation of victims of natural calamities	1594927145	443

1	2	3
Treatment/Rehabilitation of persons suffering from leprosy	1445995056	237
Welfare of the physically and mentally challenged	1297982314	515
Establishment expenses	1153763625	418
Environmental programs	1134571768	284
Payment of salaries/honorarium	1128712521	380
Construction and Management of Orphanage	1097601401	321
Income generation projects/schemes.	1008045180	229
Vocational training - tailoring, motor repairs, computers etc	933757100	691
Religious functions	905493402	535
Provision of free clothing/food to the poor, needy and destitute	886449744	616
Agricultural activity	858532775	321
Supply of free medicine, and medical aid, including hearing aids, visual aids, family planning	819177522	401
Purchase and supply of educational material - books, notebooks etc.	700315151	285
Micro-finance projects, including setting up banking co-operatives and self-help groups	614192425	129
Asset building	588600578	153
Welfare of the aged/widows	564685784	405
Purchase of land	449918349	134
Construction and Management of old age home	424520531	143
Sanitation including community toilets etc.	409249786	151

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1	2	3	
Survey for socio-economic and other welfare programs	345087695	157	
Publication and distribution of religious literature	310247639	121	
Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes	303771997	194	
Construction of community halls etc.	247748984	143	
Animal husbandry projects	235749516	117	
Help to the victims of riots/other disturbances	213624243	81	
Conducting adult literacy programs	190351299	101	
Maintenance of places of historical & cultural importance	189934498	35	
Welfare of the Scheduled Castes	186315271	105	
Celebration of national events (Independence/ Republic day)/festivals etc.	173232572	383	
Welfare of the Other Backward Classes	172176918	55	
Construction and Management of dharamshala/shelter	169979860	59	
Theatre/Films	142670336	30	
Digging of bore wells	105739768	124	
Publication of newsletter/literature/books etc.	81394397	99	
Providing free legal aid/Running legal aid centre	79550412	26	
Provision of aids such as Tricycles, calipers etc. to the handicapped	76723944	48	
Cultural shows	68233696	63	
Treatment/Rehabilitation of drug addicts	62029662	30	
Preservation of ancient/tribal etc. art forms	32905347	10	
Setting up and running handicraft centre/ cottage & Khadi industry/social forestry pro	29449591	19	

1	2	3
Holding sports meet	6256642	11
TOTAL	110482154224	37357

*Purpose-wise receipt of donation**Block year - 2011-12*

Activities other than those mentioned below	22552703642	6434
Rural Development	9457703473	1636
Welfare of children	9294675810	1652
Construction and maintenance of school/college	8241771472	1415
Research	5399255788	369
Establishment of Corpus Fund	5078943448	298
Other expenses	4430460715	4726
Grant of stipend/scholarship/assistance in cash and kind to poor/deserving children	4129286140	1256
Construction/Running of hospital/ dispensary/clinic	3366080639	661
Non-formal education projects/coaching classes	3098304129	690
Welfare of the orphans	3044863672	936
Construction/Extension/Maintenance of office, administrative and other buildings	2923152700	878
Construction/Repair/Maintenance of places of worship	2708326813	515
Construction and running of hostel for poor students	2631943233	803
Awareness Camp/Seminar/Workshop/Meeting/ Conference	2413820234	1094
Awareness about AIDS/Treatment and rehabilitation of persons affected by AIDS	2312120849	509

1	2	3
Maintenance of priests/preachers/other religious functionaries	2274039368	708
Religious schools/education of priests and preachers	2087128583	727
Holding of free medical/health/family welfare/ immunisation camps	2041859756	618
Welfare/Empowerment of women	2037304364	1036
Purchase of land	1526672155	117
Environmental programs	1491198828	303
Payment of salaries/honorarium	1342333002	364
Establishment expenses	1308486306	445
Treatment/Rehabilitation of persons suffering from leprosy	1287572874	240
Religious functions	1284475584	556
Relief/Rehabilitation of victims of natural calamities	1282568704	409
Construction and Management of Orphanage	1277304300	343
Welfare of the physically and mentally challenged	1253252241	582
Vocational training - tailoring, motor repairs, computers etc.	1212257308	670
Provision of free clothing/food to the poor, needy and destitute	1118236702	611
Purchase and supply of educational material - books, notebooks etc	945359126	310
Agricultural activity	912399551	351
Income generation projects/schemes	818635363	218
Supply of free medicine, and medical aid, including hearing aids, visual aids, family planning	793500081	447

1	2	3
Education/Schools for the mentally challenged	765399282	377
Asset building	625072757	169
Construction and Management of old age home	589079862	157
Welfare of the aged/widows	545524457	409
Micro-finance projects, including setting up banking co-operatives and self-help groups	400396308	123
Animal husbandry projects	395549129	128
Publication and distribution of religious literature	385746980	140
Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes	381965469	216
Sanitation including community toilets etc.	343205998	159
Cultural shows	310792706	56
Construction of community halls etc.	296999508	137
Welfare of the Other Backward Classes	242648776	59
Survey for socio-economic and other welfare programs	235509059	109
Celebration of national events (Independence/ Republic day)/festivals etc.	234553951	341
Maintenance of places of historical and cultural importance	228063164	26
Conducting adult literacy programs.	224867461	103
Construction and Management of dharamshala/shelter	193787120	69
Welfare of the Scheduled Castes	188716470	98
Digging of bore wells	138593350	121
Theatre/Films	114324974	40

1	2	3
Help to the victims of riots/other disturbances	105408302	50
Provision of aids such as Tricycles, calipers etc. to the handicapped	99162341	61
Providing free legal aid/Running legal aid centre	62222759	27
Setting up and running handicraft centre/cottage & Khadi industry/social forestry pro	54315540	19
Publication of newsletter/literature/books etc.	42195848	81
Treatment/Rehabilitation of drug addicts	38357003	39
Preservation of ancient/tribal etc. art forms	13783266	10
Holding sports meet	2244495	15
TOTAL	124636483288	36266

Equipping para military forces to tackle internal security

†1580. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to formulate a concrete security related policy to deal with the rising threat to Internal security, especially the dangers arising from the naxalite and maoist incidents in the country;

(b) whether this policy includes equipping the para-military forces with latest arms and imparting them modern training;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when this policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The Central Government has a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency - Security Related Measures; Development Related Measures; Ensuring Rights and Entitlements of Local Communities and Public Perception Management, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes and measures.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the states through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), the Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme etc. In addition, other security related interventions include providing helicopters to States, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools, assistance to raise India Reserve Battalions (IRB), modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme) etc.

On the development front, the Central Government is implementing special schemes for LWE affected areas like the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme (in place of old Integrated Action Plan), the Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) etc.

To ensure Rights and Entitlements of local communities, the Central Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules were notified on 01.01.2008 have been further amended on 06.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act.

Under Public Perception Management, the Central Government is implementing the Media Plan to convey the Government's view to the people of LWE affected areas through the Media.

It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance are the effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency in the long-term.

(b) to (d) The Union Government has approved a Modernization Plan for the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) with an overall financial implication of Rs. 11009.19 crore. This plan is proposed to be implemented in a phased manner upto 2016-17. Other details of the Plan cannot be divulged due to security reasons.

As regards training of CAPFs, it is stated that, CAPFs before being inducted in the LWE areas, undergo a compulsory six weeks induction training in which the main component is jungle warfare tactics.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Trafficking of girls

†1581. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that trafficking of girls has increased in the country, particularly in Kerala, Tripura, Assam, Bihar and Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of cases brought to the notice of Government as on date and the steps being taken by Government against this inhuman act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) As per data available, a total number of 3517, 3554 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, selling of minor girls for prostitution, procurement of minors girls and importation of girls from foreign countries during 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively), showing an increasing trend and States/UTs wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*) and details of cases reported under Human Trafficking in the current year is given in Statement (*See below*).

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ being State subjects under the 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 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 inter-state ramifications. It also provides an important link to National Portal on missing children, ‘Track Child’ which is operational in many States.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various Advisories on Human Trafficking, which are available on Ministry of Home Affairs's 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" - a Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. As on date, 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-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) 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	
		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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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	0	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	3	14	14	8	19	12	3	65	48	15	14	16	3	72	86	8
28	West Bengal	481	220	32	565	384	48	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	
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	12	12	0	2	2	0	14	14	0	
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 and Courts includes the information of Police from previous years also.

*Includes heads (Immoral Traffic (Preventions Act + Importation of Girls + Procurement of Minor Girls + Buying of Girls for Prostitutions and Selling of Girls for Prostitution)

Statement-II
Cases reported under Human Trafficking during 2014 (from January to June)

State/UT	Number of Cases Reported under												
	Indian Penal Code u/s 363A, 366, 366A, 366B, 370, 371, 372, 373 & 374	Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act u/s 16, 17, 18, 20 & 23	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act u/s 14(1), 14(2) & 14(3)	Juvenile Justice (Case & Protection of children) Act u/s 23, 24(1), 24(2), 25 & 26	Transplan- tation of Human Organs Act u/s 18(1), 18(2), 19, 20 21(1) 21(2)	The Prohibi- tion of Child Marriage Act u/s 9, 10, 11(1) & 11(2)	SC/ST (Preven- tion of Atrocities) Act u/s 3(1) vi.	Other Acts	Other Acts - 1	Other Acts - 2	Other Acts - 3	Total	Data not received for the month
Andhra Pradesh	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	2	0	48	59	June
Arunachal Pradesh	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	May, June
Assam	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	March to June
Bihar													Jan. to June
Chhattisgarh	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	April to June
Goa	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	Jan., May, June
Gujarat	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	April to June
Haryana													Jan. to June
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	May, June
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb. to June
Jharkhand													Jan. to June
Karnataka	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	35	1	0	34	42	April to June
Kerala													Jan. to June
Madhya Pradesh	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Jan. to April, June
Maharashtra	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	4	32	Feb, March, May, June

[illegible]

Note: Data is provisional

1. Data in -ve- refers to additional victims rescued

* denotes data not received.

Tackling naxal menace in coordinated way

1582. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that naxals are getting more sophisticated arms and ammunitions than the armed forces and are equipped with better intelligence network;
- (b) if so, how Government proposes to tackle the naxal menace in more coordinated way;
- (c) how many people have lost their lives in naxal attacks during the last three years and till May, 2014; and
- (d) what Government proposes to do to improve intelligence network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The weapon holding of Left Wing Extremists is not superior to the weaponry used by the security forces in the LWE affected area. The LWE outfits are using weapons/equipments like LMG, AK-47, SLR, .303 Rifles, GF Rifles, HE Grenades and VHF & HF sets for attacks on security forces. Further, there are reports that the CPI(Maoist) is focusing on further augmentation of its military capability to increase the lethality of its armory. The use of Rockets, Mortars and Molotov Cocktails through indigenously manufactured launchers have also been witnessed during some attacks on security forces in the Bastar region. In this regard, it also informed that the banned CPI(Maoist) party has its own weapons manufacturing unit called the Technical Research and Arms Manufacturing (TRAM) unit. The TRAM caters to the weapons/ ammunition requirement of the CPI(Maoist).

The Left Wing Extremists have an intelligence network, mainly among villagers in their strongholds.

- (b) The Central Government has a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency - Security Related Measures; Development Related Measures; Ensuring Rights and Entitlements of Local Communities and Public Perception Management, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes and measures.

In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying Central Armed Police

Forces (CAPFs), the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the states through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme(SIS), the Construction/ Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme etc. In addition, other security related interventions include providing helicopters to States, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools, assistance to raise India Reserve Battalions (IRB), modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme) etc.

On the development front, the Central Government is implementing special schemes for LWE affected areas like the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme (in place of old Integrated Action Plan), the Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) etc.

To ensure Rights and Entitlements of local communities, the Central Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules were notified on 01.01.2008 have been further amended on 06.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act.

Under Public Perception Management, the Central Government is implementing the Media Plan to convey the Government's view to the people of LWE affected areas through the Media.

It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance are the effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency in the long-term.

The information pertaining to procurement and usage of arms and ammunition by the Maoists is gathered by the intelligence agencies on a continuous basis. Such cases, whenever detected, are investigated as per law by the state police forces and other concerned specialized agencies. LWE affected states have also been advised to set up Special Investigation Teams to look into important naxal crimes.

(c) The number of peoples killed in the LWE violence during the last three years and in the current year (upto 31st May 2014):

Year	Incidents	Deaths
2011	1760	611
2012	1415	415
2013	1136	397
2014 (upto 31st May)	512	158

(d) Several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence agencies at the Central and state level. This includes intelligence sharing through Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) at the central level and State Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) at the State level on 24x7 basis.

Training in intelligence is an integral part of regular training imparted to security personnel belonging to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and Border Security Force (BSF) have set up their own schools to provide training on intelligence to its troops.

The LWE affected states have been advised from time to time to strengthen their intelligence wings/State Intelligence Bureaus (SIBs). Steps have been taken to improve the intelligence network - technical intelligence and human intelligence through continuous technical upgradation and regular training of personnel on surveillance and intelligence collection techniques and analysis of technical intelligence, with the funds provided under the Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme.

Demand for repealing of AFSPA

1583. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a persistent demand from the people of Jammu and Kashmir and the North-Eastern States for repealing the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) The issue of repealing of AFSPA from the J&K State has been raised by various sections of the society/entities/individuals in Kashmir valley from time to time. The hon'ble Chief Minister of J&K had met the then Hon'ble Home Minister on 14.11.2011 wherein he raised the issue of phased withdrawal of AFSPA from the State. Prof. Saifuddin Soz, Hon'ble MP (Rajya Sabha) *vide* letter dated 8th March 2013 had written to the then Hon'ble Home Minister that "*the perception is that since militancy*

has gone down considerably, the AFSPA should go as it was devised temporarily. In any case, it has to be done in a manner that all the stake-holders are on board". During the Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security held on 5th June 2013, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of J&K raised the issue of withdrawal of AFSPA from the state in a phased manner, beginning from the areas which have been free from the militancy for quite some time. However, various stakeholders particularly the Security Agencies have expressed their apprehension to the Government that the revocation of the Act from the State of J&K will jeopardize their efforts in maintaining the security and law & order in the State. Hence, it has been decided that the time is not appropriate at the moment for withdrawal of AFSPA from the State of J&K.

As regards North-Eastern States, the representations have been received from time to time from different organisations / NGOs from Manipur for withdrawal of Armed Forces Special Powers Act. On security matters, the Government of India carefully evaluates the situation on the ground before taking any decision.

Cruelty to women by their spouse

1584. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cruelty to woman by their spouse is increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is thinking to strengthen the existing laws in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 99,135 cases, 1,06,527 cases and 1,18,866 cases by husband or his relatives were registered during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. Specific data on cruelty on women by husband is not maintained centrally. However, the Statewise details on total number of cases registered (CR), chargesheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons chargesheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) in the cases of cruelty by husband or his relatives during the years 2011 - 2013 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

- (c) The provision in the existing legislations like recently enacted Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, 498A of Indian Penal Code (IPC) etc. are sufficient to deal with types of cases.

Statement

Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) Persons Convicted (PCV) and Conviction Rate (CVR) under Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011										2012										2013														
		CR					CS					CV					PAR					PCS					PCV					CVR				
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	VR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	VR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	VR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23														
1	Andhra Pradesh	13376	10499	618	20719	20028	1787	12.1	13389	10689	661	21251	21339	1586	10.2	15084	12201	782	22265	20845	1487	16.3														
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18	8	0	16	8	0	-	26	20	2	26	20	2	50.0	29	20	5	32	20	3	62.5														
3	Assam	5246	3048	310	4894	3167	299	16.7	6407	3971	205	5435	3763	287	9.6	8636	5116	142	7806	5277	168	4.2														
4	Bihar	2607	2215	237	5134	4273	422	17.3	3686	3125	171	6963	6970	368	18.0	4533	3383	194	7923	8474	425	17.6														
5	Chhattisgarh	834	794	139	2200	2220	350	21.9	980	957	242	2581	2575	604	28.6	1181	1158	142	2892	2845	490	19.6														
6	Goa	18	10	1	21	22	1	9.1	24	7	1	54	20	1	14.3	40	25	0	84	67	0	-														
7	Gujarat	6052	6001	69	18141	18150	198	2.6	6658	6522	110	19982	19638	299	3.5	7812	7690	79	24611	24494	284	2.3														
8	Haryana	2740	1834	175	3533	3590	336	12.7	3137	2011	188	3606	3639	345	9.3	3617	2647	285	4803	5150	535	13.5														
9	Himachal Pradesh	239	198	8	507	496	9	6.8	251	215	6	505	519	15	3.6	328	279	7	765	752	14	5.3														
10	Jammu and Kashmir	286	248	2	617	616	7	5.3	301	273	2	634	634	2	2.4	428	339	4	898	894	4	3.0														
11	Jharkhand	659	553	195	1346	1237	417	38.9	1261	929	156	2207	1811	251	25.5	2084	1366	219	3020	2395	359	23.7														
12	Karnataka	3712	3137	115	6801	6468	157	5.3	3684	3162	71	6317	5919	174	3.3	3276	3053	85	5771	5851	179	4.0														
13	Kerala	5377	4639	151	7305	7231	313	5.8	5216	5026	168	6923	6712	254	7.1	4820	4393	173	6330	6279	268	6.8														

14	Madhya Pradesh	3732	3717	1246	10313	10323	2699	39.3	3988	3970	697	11104	11110	1937	33.3	4988	4929	907	13127	13140	2275	35.4
15	Maharashtra	7136	6504	103	26325	26392	357	2.1	7415	6946	113	27379	26677	372	1.8	8542	7453	142	31492	29673	498	2.6
16	Manipur	39	0	0	22	0	0	-	43	7	0	21	7	0	.	29	2	0	18	2	0	-
17	Meghalaya	21	30	0	34	25	0	-	16	8	0	14	12	0	-	23	13	0	25	15	0	-
18	Mizoram	9	7	6	7	7	6	85.7	8	7	7	7	7	7	87.5	5	8	3	5	5	3	75.0
19	Nagaland	1	1	0	1	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	4	1	1	6	1	1	100.0
20	Odisha	2320	2042	110	3739	3822	219	10.4	2638	2364	146	4699	4904	256	10.8	2792	2331	78	4673	4663	164	7.0
21	Punjab	1136	799	104	2229	2044	289	21.3	1293	718	113	2288	1490	408	25.5	1741	977	156	2785	1782	432	29.0
22	Rajasthan	12218	6622	1203	9791	9692	2001	41.0	13312	6934	1480	9949	9969	2341	36.5	15094	7721	1665	10944	10940	2375	36.5
23	Sikkim	4	4	1	4	4	1	100.0	4	2	3	6	4	6	42.9	5	3	5	5	7	7	71.4
24	Tamil Nadu	1812	1130	219	2879	2379	410	22.1	1965	1496	203	4019	3092	495	19.6	2471	1853	235	4475	3890	540	17.5
25	Tripura	702	758	43	1776	1270	46	9.3	858	793	213	1147	1296	270	15.0	827	785	74	1491	1155	93	10.9
26	Uttar Pradesh	7121	5352	2821	33465	20751	10784	57.9	7661	4461	1414	36115	19689	5105	49.3	8781	5609	1572	42676	24790	6237	50.4
27	Uttarakhand	307	220	39	382	505	111	51.3	368	255	122	484	386	175	65.6	435	321	75	491	482	246	57.7
28	West Bengal	19772	16271	161	17583	16499	217	6.5	19865	21556	199	22911	23083	377	4.4	18116	18415	82	21400	20194	101	2.3
TOTAL (STATES)		97494	76641	8076	179784	161220	21436	20.3	104454	86424	6693	196627	175285	15937	14.8	115721	92091	7112	220813	194082	17188	15.9
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	2	0	8	5	0	-	5	3	0	4	3	0	-	9	9	1	10	9	3	10.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
30	Chandigarh	46	29	4	24	3	8	14.3	73	55	8	86	93	17	14.8	92	55	8	112	91	13	11.9
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	2	0	4	5	0	-	0	1	0	0	4	0	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
32	Daman and Diu	2	1	0	0	1	0	-	3	2	0	11	8	0	-	2	3	0	3	5	0	-
33	Delhi	1575	1104	87	860	721	218	16.5	1985	1143	215	1026	626	448	24.0	3033	1218	137	1137	1083	338	18.7
34	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	1	0	-
35	Puducherry	10	6	0	21	11	0	-	6	5	0	7	11	0	-	8	9	0	16	12	0	-
	Total (UTs)	1641	1145	91	917	747	226	16.3	2073	1209	223	1135	745	465	23.1	3145	1295	146	1278	1201	354	17.9
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	99135	77786	8167	180701	161967	21662	20.2	106527	87633	6916	197762	176030	16402	15.0	118866	93386	7258	222091	195283	17542	16.0

Requirement of IPS officers in the country

1585. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total requirement of I.P.S. Officers in the country as on 31st March, 2014;
- (b) the present strength of I.P.S. Officers;
- (c) whether there is any shortfall in the required strength; and
- (d) if so, the proposal of Government to fill the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs updates and maintains the details of vacancy position and the strength of the IPS officers in position as on 1st January of every year. Accordingly, State-wise vacancy position in Indian Police Service as on 01.01.2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) To fill up the vacancies of IPS officers, the batch-size of IPS (direct recruitment) has been increased from 88 to 103 from CSE, 2005, to 130 from CSE, 2008 and to 150 from CSE, 2009. The Government has also introduced third mode of recruitment to IPS i.e. Limited Competitive Examination to recruit 80 candidates annually. Besides the above, the process of appointments to the Indian Police Service by promotion from State Police Service has been accelerated.

Statement*State-wise strength of IPS officers as on 01.01.2014*

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	258	207	51
2.	AGMUT	295	220	75
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	188	155	33
4.	Bihar	231	193	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	81	22
6.	Gujarat	195	155	40

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Haryana	137	109	28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89	68	21
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	102	45
10.	Jharkhand	135	107	28
11.	Karnataka	205	144	61
12.	Kerala	163	121	42
13.	Madhya Pradesh	291	243	48
14.	Maharashtra	302	230	72
15.	Manipur	89	62	27
16.	Nagaland	70	43	27
17.	Odisha	188	105	83
18.	Punjab	172	140	32
19.	Rajasthan	205	183	22
20.	Sikkim	32	30	02
21.	Tamil Nadu	263	211	52
22.	Tripura	65	51	14
23.	Uttar Pradesh	489	384	105
24.	Uttarakhand	69	58	11
25.	West Bengal	347	251	96
	2013 batch of IPS probationers	145	-145	
		4728	3798	930

Present status of NPR

1586. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of work under the scheme of creation of National Population Register (NPR) indicating the number of citizens registered therein so far, State-wise; and

(b) the time by when the NPR is to be completed and the steps taken by Government to ensure that the names of the illegal migrants are not included in the said register as well as timely completion of registration under NPR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) National Population Register (NPR) is a register of usual residents which includes citizens as well as non-citizens. The demographic data for NPR has already been collected for the entire country in 2010 and also digitised thereby creating an electronic database of 118 crore persons. Biometric enrolment has been completed for more than 25 crore persons. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government has decided that NPR should be completed and taken to its logical conclusion, which is the creation of National Register of India Citizen (NRIC) and National Identity Cards be issued to Citizens by verification of citizenship status of every usual resident in the NPR. The Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 have already laid down the guidelines to be followed for determination of Citizenship status and which have been tested during the pilot project on Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC).

Statement

*State/UT-wise total number of demographic data digitised and
biometrics data collected under NPR*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Digitisation completed	Biometric enrolment
1	2	3	4
States			
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,21,05,734	2,08,51,639
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13,91,925	25,412
3	Assam	3,19,20,410	-
4	Bihar	10,21,64,939	79,30,656
5	Chhattisgarh	2,61,35,843	39,08,628

1	2	3	4
6	Goa	12,22,091	4,40,834
7	Gujarat	5,77,37,207	16,64,086
8	Haryana	2,50,96,571	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,03,53,209	-
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1,16,68,328	38,76,439
11	Jharkhand	3,12,98,419	-
12	Karnataka	6,03,75,843	1,18,27,685
13	Kerala	3,10,64,311	2,48,85,465
14	Madhya Pradesh	7,05,43,943	-
15	Maharashtra	10,83,59,746	38,67,668
16	Manipur	28,14,731	11,54,073
17	Meghalaya	29,29,306	8,833
18	Mizoram	5,62,970	55,093
19	Nagaland	19,93,052	9,63,220
20	Odisha	4,12,75,845	2,76,18,174
21	Punjab	2,70,29,836	-
22	Rajasthan	6,82,25,934	-
23	Sikkim	5,63,987	89,614
24	Tamil Nadu	7,11,65,059	4,91,61,992
25	Tripura	35,88,168	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	19,59,23,133	2,60,30,837
27	Uttarakhand	1,08,48,005	23,61,142
28	West Bengal	8,66,47,141	5,45,45,509

1	2	3	4
Union Territories			
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,79,944	221
2	Chandigarh	9,46,780	-
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,11,584	2,05,525
4	Daman and Diu	1,95,470	80,032
5	Lakshadweep	68,627	59,602
6	NCT of Delhi	1,73,72,981	99,25,865
7	Puducherry	11,55,869	9,84,418
GRAND TOTAL		1,18,54,36,941	25,25,22,662

**Border fencing in undemarcated land boundary of
Assam-Bangladesh border**

1587. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large section of land boundary in Karimganj district sector of Assam-Bangladesh border has remained undemarcated because of which there is no border fencing in that area; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating any action to demarcate the boundary and put up border fencing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) An area of about 3 km in Lathitilla-Dumabri in Assam is one of the three un-demarcated stretches along the Indo-Bangladesh border. During the State visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh in September 2011, a Protocol to the 1974 Land Boundary Agreement (LEIA) was signed which settles the long outstanding land boundary issues including the issues of demarcation of the three un-demarcated segments, among others. In this regard, Constitution (119th Amendment) Bill for implementing the LBA 1974 and its 2011 Protocol has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in December, 2013. The bill is presently under consideration of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs.

Reimbursement of SRE in Jammu and Kashmir

1588. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of security related expenditure claimed for reimbursement by Government of Jammu and Kashmir and actually received from Central Government during the last three years;

(b) the year-wise amount paid to Special Police Officers (SPOs) and Village Defence Committee (VDC) members in Jammu and Kashmir as remuneration and cash prize during the last three years; and

(c) whether there are plans to absorb SPOs and VDC members in regular police/security forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Under the Security Related Scheme (SRE), the funds are released to the State Government on reimbursement basis *i.e.* 60% of the claims of the State Government are reimbursed before audit and the balance 40% on receipt of the audit report. The details of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) claimed for re-imbursement by the State Government under SRE (Police) and SRE(Relief & Rehabilitation) and amount reimbursed by the Government during the last three years is given below:

Year	SRE (Police)		SRE (Relief and Rehabilitation)	
	Claim of State Government	Amount reimbursed by Government of India	Claim of State Government	Amount reimbursed by Government of India
2011-12	373.92	342.27	130.39	111.60
2012-13	352.00	259.78	189.12	94.90
2013-14	368.61	286.80	232.22	151.87
2014-15	0	174.53*	0	103.03*
TOTAL	1094.53	1063.38	551.73	461.4

*(Backlog of the previous years)

(b) The year-wise details of honorarium paid to Special Police Officers (SPOs) in J&K as reported by them during the last three years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount
2011-12	93.2678
2012-13	90.4868
2013-14	88.8799

The engagement of members of the Village Defence Committee (VDC) in Jammu & Kashmir are purely voluntary in nature. Therefore, no remuneration is being paid to them.

(c) As per report of the State Government of J&K, a comprehensive policy has been put in place in the year 2009 for absorption/conversion of SPOs as constables/Followers. The policy provides for:

- (1) Conversion/absorption of SPOs (with minimum three years of engagement) upto 15% of the available vacancies as Constables/Followers on the basis of their:
 - (i) Excellence in counter-insurgency operations.
 - (ii) Excellence in sports and should have won 1st, 2nd or 3rd Positions in individual or team events at the State or National level.

The age limit and the minimum qualification for conversion as Constables from either of the two sources is 37 years and Middle Pass respectively.

- (iii) Conversion/appointment of SPOs (with minimum three years of engagement) as Followers, who possess ITI diploma in different trades or AICTE recognized diploma in computers subject to their qualifying in trade test.

There is no age limit and/or requirement of educational qualification for appointment of SAPOs as Followers from any of the three sources at (i) (ii) and (iii)

SPOs who have crossed the age limit of 28 years but are within 37 years of age and have completed three years of continuous engagement, are eligible to apply for appointment/regularization to the post of Constables/ Followers. The recruitment through this source should not exceed 15% of the available vacancies.

So far, 2264 SPOs have been converted as Constables/ Followers under the aforesaid policy. The process is continuous.

- (2) As per report, there is no proposal or policy under consideration of the State Government to consider VDCs for regularization, as their nature of engagement is purely voluntary.

Visit of Prime Minister to J&K

1589. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Hon'ble Prime Minister has recently visited Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is fact that Government is contemplating on carrying forward the policy of earlier Government under former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on the issue relating to Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) The Prime Minister visited Jammu & Kashmir on 04.07.2014. During the visit, PM inaugurated Udhampur-Katra New Railway line and flagged off first train from Katra. PM also dedicated Uri-III Hydro Electric Project of NHPC to the Nation. There is no proposal for change in the policy of the Government towards issues relating to J&K.

Use of UAVs against naxals

1590. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of security personnel have been killed by naxalites by way of ambush during movement in thick forest areas;
- (b) if so, how many security personnel and civilians were killed by them and how many naxalites were killed by security forces during last three years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that by using Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) during jungle operations, security forces would get an upper hand in curbing this menace; and
- (d) if so, whether Government is thinking about deployment of UAVs for the purpose and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The number of civilians killed, security forces personnel killed and naxals killed during the last three years and in the current year (upto 11th July) are given below:

Year	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Naxals killed
2011	142	469	99
2012	114	301	74
2013	115	282	100
2014 (upto 11th July)	61	127	38

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. However, further details are operational and secret in nature and being sensitive these cannot be brought in public domain.

Banned underground groups in North-Eastern region

1591. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of underground groups banned by Union Government in North-Eastern Region, particularly in Nagaland;

(b) whether it is a fact that Union Government has entered into ceasefire agreement with some groups and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that till date no substantial progress has been achieved inspite of several rounds of talks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the latest status of talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The details of banned underground groups by Union Government in North Eastern Region are as follows:

(i) Assam

1. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
2. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)

(ii) Meghalaya

1. Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)
2. Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA)

(iii) Tripura

1. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
2. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)

(iv) Manipur

1. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
2. Revolutionary People's Front (RPF)
3. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
4. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
5. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
6. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
7. Coordination Committee Cor-Com (conglomerate of six valley-based UG outfits)
8. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)

(v) Nagaland

There are no banned underground groups in Nagaland.

(b) Yes Sir, Union Government has entered into ceasefire agreement with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) [NSCN/IM], National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN/K] and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khole-Kitovi) [NSCN/KK]

(c) and (d) No Sir, substantial progress has been achieved because of peace talks and agreements with UGs. Tripartite dialogue is underway with many factions of the UGs with whom Suspension of Operation (SoO) has been signed for a limited period which is reviewed periodically. The violence level due to militancy has reduced considerably and many terrorist outfits have surrendered after laying down arms. Tripura, Mizoram

and Sikkim remain peaceful and in Arunachal Pradesh, there is general atmosphere of peace.

The details of peace talks and agreement and the current status are as follows -

Assam

- UPDS (United People's Democratic Solidarity) signed Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) on 25.11.2011 and subsequently dissolved itself.
- DHD (Dima Halam Daogah) which signed the MoS on 8th October, 2012 has also subsequently dissolved itself.
- ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam) talks are continuing. Last meeting held on 26.6.2013. SoO is from 3.9.2011 and is continuing indefinitely.
- NDFB(P) [National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Progressive)] signed the SoO agreement first on 1.6.2005 and is presently valid upto 30th September, 2014.
- NDFB(RD) [National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Ranjan Daimairi)] a splinter group of NDFB has signed SoO agreement on 29.11.2013. SoO is valid upto 30.9.2014.
- 9 Adivasi outfits surrendered on 24.1.2012. Their demands are being discussed.

Meghalaya

- SoO agreement with Achik National Volunteers Council (ANVC) has been extended upto 31st March, 2015 Government has approved Agreed Text for Settlement (ATFS) to be signed between Government of India, Government of Meghalaya and ANVC.

Manipur

- With Kuki National Organisation (KNO) & United Progressive Front (UPF) the SoO agreement exists since August/2008 and is valid upto 21.8.2014.
- 9 UG outfits signed MoU on 13.2.2013. United People's Party of Kangleipak (UPPK) with 80 cadres surrendered and signed MoU on 24.5.2013.

Nagaland

- Union Government has entered into ceasefire agreement with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah)[NSCN/IM], with National

Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN/K] and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khole-Kitovi) [NSCN/KK]

Inter-State Joint Force to tackle Maoist attack

1592. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of recent incidents of Maoist attacks in the country and the casualties suffered by Security Forces and number of civilian deaths;
- (b) whether Government proposes to set up an Inter-State Joint Force to meet the challenge; and
- (c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) During the current year (upto 11th July, 2014) 620 incidents of LWE violence took place which resulted in casualties of 61 Security Forces personnel and 127 civilians.

(b) and (c) The Union Government deploys Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in the LWE affected States to assist the State Police in counter-insurgency. The State Police undertakes anti-naxal operations along with Central Armed Police Forces and also carries out joint operations with the State Police of the bordering States, as and when required and depending upon the ground situation. *Per-se*, no separate Inter-State Joint Force exists to undertake anti-naxal operations.

ST status to Bodo people as per Bodo Accord

1593. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present position of giving Scheduled Tribe (Hills) status to Bodo (Boro) people living in Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council which was agreed and mentioned in clause No. 8 of Bodo Accord signed on 10 February, 2003 between Government of India, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT); and
- (b) what is the progress of Pillai Committee on Creation of Bodoland State and whether this Committee would submit their report within the time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has informed that the proposal

regarding implementation of clause 8 of the Memorandum of Settlement signed with Bodo group relating to granting of Scheduled Tribes (ST) (Hills) status to Bodo Kacharis living in Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills Autonomous Councils Area was taken up with the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST). The said proposal was not supported by the NCST in its original form. The State Government has been requested to provide more details.

(b) An Expert Committee has been set up *vide* Ministry of Home Affairs Order dated 26th February, 2014 under the Chairmanship of Shri G.K. Pillai, former Union Home Secretary (Retired IAS) to study/examine the demand of Bodoland State. The Committee will consult all sections of the society on the viability of the creation of a separate State of Bodoland. The Committee has resumed its functioning after the election process is over and would submit its report in due course.

Steps taken for security of dalit communities

†1594. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the incidents of atrocities against the Dalit communities have increased sharply;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during last three years, till date;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps for the security of the Dalit communities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 33,719 cases, 33,655 cases and 39,408 cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes / dalits have been reported during the 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. The State-wise details on total number of cases registered (CR), chargesheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons chargesheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) in the cases of total crimes against Scheduled Castes during the years 2011 - 2013 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against SC/ST lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against SC/ST. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 1st April, 2010 on crimes against SC/ST to all States / UTs.

The advisory on SC/ST has enumerated various steps, *viz*; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, conferences and seminars etc.; improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification of for the economic and social atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had convened a meeting to discuss on effective implementation of SC/ST PoA Act 1989 on 17th April, 2012 and 4th January, 2013 at New Delhi wherein the various aspects of effective implementation of legislations concerning SC/ST were discussed.

Statement

Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under total crimes committed against SCs during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011						2012						2013					
		CR			CV			CR			CV			CR			CV		
		CR	CS	PCV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	PCV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	PCV	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	4016	1984	256	4373	3768	411	3057	1491	179	4655	4398	174	3270	1652	138	4251	3919	347
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	8	1	5	19	1	4	16	2	4	22	3	8	2	0	5	2	0
4	Bihar	3623	3857	196	6783	6481	418	4821	4211	221	8711	8855	381	6721	4608	204	10173	9650	300
5	Chhattisgarh	253	219	109	589	564	226	262	216	73	467	487	147	242	297	75	587	542	132
6	Goa	4	1	0	7	0	0	10	6	0	7	7	0	12	15	0	19	12	0
7	Gujarat	1063	979	14	2577	2581	29	1028	996	70	2790	2788	113	1190	1110	29	3061	2983	57
8	Haryana	408	275	34	604	627	107	252	214	24	423	432	41	493	353	48	724	747	84
9	Himachal Pradesh	94	65	2	274	225	2	129	93	4	189	242	16	148	108	9	208	224	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	636	304	66	753	687	230	696	273	58	724	672	104	978	438	105	624	649	154
12	Karnataka	2481	1968	105	5206	4962	208	2605	1962	72	5165	4605	238	2566	2162	71	5400	4668	177
13	Kerala	761	346	17	478	482	23	810	374	7	665	566	6	756	387	22	557	597	33
14	Madhya Pradesh	3245	3147	891	6961	6923	1796	2875	2833	911	6200	6262	2181	2945	2760	767	5781	5733	1757
15	Maharashtra	1143	925	45	3951	3679	100	1091	932	39	3287	3319	105	1678	1303	44	4965	4517	112
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	1455	1396	105	2098	2221	140	2265	1452	85	2260	2067	159	2592	1741	51	2996	3044	70
21	Punjab	90	50	9	170	142	32	71	43	6	127	114	15	126	66	13	210	122	30
22	Rajasthan	5182	2235	777	4425	4385	1378	5559	2173	325	5036	4570	494	6475	2434	844	4497	4492	966
23	Sikkim	9	7	7	9	9	9	5	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	13	7	7	9

24	Tamil Nadu	1391	885	293	3429	2455	419	1647	1179	119	2927	2706	275	1845	1265	106	3726	3073	329
25	Tripura	22	14	1	37	18	1	76	76	6	78	81	12	48	48	0	57	56	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	7702	5818	3870	22711	15537	9716	6202	4675	1855	20335	13891	4563	7078	5336	1772	21836	15188	4113
27	Uttarakhand	32	21	26	56	68	52	33	14	24	23	22	46	34	22	22	57	59	35
28	West Bengal	59	37	0	66	38	0	85	105	1	147	167	1	115	88	0	200	141	0
TOTAL (STATES)		33670	24541	6824	65562	55871	15298	33585	23344	4087	64233	56286	9080	39327	26201	4333	69941	60425	8718
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	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	4	2	0	2	2	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	28	12	3	30	29	4	44	23	5	35	31	5	55	55	0	71	70	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	18	16	1	23	26	4	24	24	1	85	87	1	21	12	1	36	30	1
TOTAL (UTs)		49	28	4	53	55	8	70	52	6	124	124	6	81	69	1	109	102	1
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		33719	24569	6828	65615	55926	15306	33655	23396	4093	64357	56410	9086	39408	26270	4334	70050	60527	8719

Skirmishes between CISF and staff of PSUs

1595. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that frequent skirmishes take place between the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and the staff of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);
- (b) if so, the number of such incidences in the year ending 2012-13; and
- (c) whether withdrawal of such force is being contemplated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) It is not correct to say that there are frequent skirmishes between CISF and the staff of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). During the year ending 2012-2013, only two such cases have been reported, which took place in the lawful discharge of duty by the CISF and were promptly and peacefully settled. Such isolated incidents do not warrant withdrawal of CISF.

Safety of women travellers in Delhi

1596. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per a survey, Delhi happens to be a dreadful place for solo women travellers;
- (b) if so, the status of such an apprehension among women;
- (c) whether around 90 per cent of women in Delhi feel worried over their safety when they travel alone;
- (d) whether Government has taken some measures to dispense this belief among women; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) No such survey or study is in the notice of Delhi Police. However, the Government has taken the following measures for safety and security of women travellers in Delhi:

1. 24X7 Women's Help Desks have been created in all police stations to attend to women complainants.
2. Details of the drivers and telephone numbers of the owner of the bus, all helpline number and registration number of vehicles are displayed at a conspicuous place inside the public transport vehicles.
3. 26 Ladies Special services routes are being operating by DTC during the peak hours.
4. No jurisdictional dispute is allowed to delay the police response on a complaint.
5. One Spl. CP is working as Nodal Officer for Delhi to interact with women NGOs on the last Friday of every month.
6. Police Helpline '100' is functioning with increased lines from 60 to 100. Women help line '1091' is also functioning with increased lines from 4 to 10.
7. Special checking at Metro Stations and Railway Stations for safety and security of women commuters.
8. In the year, 2014 (upto 30th June) a total of 8124 girls/women were imparted self defence training.
9. Instructions are issued to BPOs and reviewed from time to time to ensure that women employees are not made to travel alone with the cab driver.
10. Delhi Police has also established Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in all Districts and has formulated SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) in respect of missing children which mandates the prompt registration of FIRs in respect of missing children and proper follow up of investigation of these cases.

Low conviction rate in cases of crime against women in Delhi

1597.SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an increase in crimes against women in the capital city Delhi and its NCR region, while the conviction rate is low, as per media reports;

(b) whether Government has initiated fresh measures to control the rise in harassment of women in this region;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a ten years' delay in conviction of the accused; and

(e) if so, what is the action plan to ensure timely justice in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) As per National Crime Record Bureau, the crimes against women in National Capital Region is showing a rising trend. The higher rate of crime against women in National Capital Region is due to increased registration of rape, molestation and other crimes, the increased awareness of general public and also due to the fact that owing to the measures taken by the Government, Women now feel encouraged to come forward and lodge their complaints. There are various reasons responsible for low conviction rate in the cases pertaining to the crime against women like shortage of officials, lack of forensic infrastructures, judicial delay etc.

The following steps has been taken by the Government to check the increasing number of cases of crimes in NCT of Delhi:

1. Government has constituted a Special Task Force under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary to look into the safety and security of women in Delhi.
2. 370 additional new PCR Vans have been sanctioned to Delhi Police for deployment in Delhi.
3. Police Helpline '100' is functioning with increased lines from 60 to 100. Women help line '1091' is also functioning with increased lines from 4 to 10.
4. Government has issued an advisory to all State / UTs on 25.06.2013 regarding mandatory registration of FIR in case of Missing Children.

In addition to this, Delhi Police has also taken various steps like expeditious handling of complaints, maintaining confidentiality of complainant, speedy trial of gang rape cases, Special Police Units for Women and Children intensified Bea patrolling in sensitive areas, Special drives at Metro/ Railway stations, self-defence training, security audit of paying guest accommodations/ hostels, missing children report uploaded on

ZIPNET and active involvement of NGOs etc. to check the increasing number of cases of crime against women and children in the NCT of Delhi.

(d) No, Sir. However, in some cases, the trial period reach ten years due to several reasons.

(e) The Union Government attaches the highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 on crimes against women to all State Governments/UTs. The advisory *inter-alia*, asks the State/UTs Governments to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, set up Fast Track Courts and Family Courts, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel and set up special women courts. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape etc.

Honour killings in the country

1598. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many incidents of honour killings took place in different parts of the country during the last three years;

(b) the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to make separate legislation to eliminate the evil practice of honour killing;

(d) if so, what is the time-frame; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) As per information available, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has recently started collecting data on honour killings since January, 2014. State-wise available data is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The Law Commission has submitted its 242nd Report titled as Prevention of Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliances (In the name of Honour and Tradition) and has recommended for bringing a standalone legislation namely "The

Prohibition of Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliance Bill” to curb the social evil of the caste councils/Panchayats interference and endangerment the life and liberty of young persons marrying partners belonging to the same gotra or to a different caste/religion. As personal laws, including matrimonial laws, are under the administrative control of the Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice “The Prohibition of Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliance Bill” hence the legislation is being processed by Ministry of Law and Justice. The Ministry have circulated the Bill to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for their comments/ views as the subject matter of the Bill falls in List III-Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

Statement

*State/UT-wise incidences of Honour Killings
during 2014 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Honour Killing	Figure are up to the month of
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	March
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	March
3	Assam		
4	Bihar		
5	Chhattisgarh		
6	Goa	0	April
7	Gujarat		
8	Haryana		
9	Himachal Pradesh		
10	Jammu and Kashmir		
11	Jharkhand		
12	Karnataka		
13	Kerala	0	April
14	Madhya Pradesh		

1	2	3	4
15	Maharashtra	1	April
16	Manipur	0	April
17	Meghalaya		
18	Mizoram	0	April
19	Nagaland	0	February & March only
20	Odisha		
21	Punjab		
22	Rajasthan		
23	Sikkim	0	April
24	Tamil Nadu	0	March only
25	Tripura	0	March only
26	Uttar Pradesh		
27	Uttarakhand		
28	West Bengal		
	TOTAL (STATE)	2	
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	May
30	Chandigarh	0	April
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	Jan, Feb, March & May
32	Daman and Diu		
33	Delhi	0	February
34	Lakshadweep	0	April
35	Puducherry	0	April
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	2	

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics

Data is provisional

“ “ Blank represent as data not available

Hindu refugees from Pakistan in the country

1599. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Hindus from Pakistan have taken refuge in India to safeguard their lives and religion;

(b) what is Government's view regarding the increasing incidents of the persecution and forced exile of Hindus in South Asia specially Pakistan and Bangladesh; and

(c) how many such Hindus have been granted asylum citizenship in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Some Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities in Pakistan including Hindus, who came to India on valid visas, have not gone back to Pakistan on the grounds of religious persecution in Pakistan. Representations have been received requesting for allowing extension of visas of such Pakistani nationals and also for permitting them to apply for Long Term Visa (LTV). Grant of LTV to such Pakistani nationals is a continuous process. As per available information, Government has so far approved grant of LTV in respect of 428 such Pakistani nationals (385 in Delhi, 25 in Rajasthan, 5 in Uttar Pradesh and 13 in Uttarakhand).

(b) The matter was taken up with Governments of Pakistan and Bangladesh through diplomatic channels. Government of Pakistan has stated that it is fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community. Government of Bangladesh has emphasized on several occasions that it would not tolerate any attempt to harm religious minorities in Bangladesh.

(c) As per extant instructions, the Pakistani nationals staying on Long Term Visa under eligible categories with intention of settling permanently and obtaining Indian Citizenship are eligible to acquire Indian Citizenship in accordance with the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship Rules, 2009.

The Karnataka State Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013

1600. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka had referred the Karnataka State Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013 for obtaining the Assent of Hon'ble President;

(b) whether this Bill has been processed in the Ministry to obtain the required assent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir. The Karnataka State Universities (Second Amendment) Bill 2013, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Karnataka under article 200 read with article 254(2) of the Constitution of India for consideration of the President under article 201 of the Constitution of India was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 18.10.2013.

(b) The Bill has been examined in the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Union Ministries of (i) Law and Justice (Legislative Department); (ii) Human Resources (Department of Higher Education); (iii) Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training); and (iv) Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare). Comments from (i) Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department), (ii) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare); and (iii) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) have been received on 11.11.2013, 29.01.2014 and 06.03.2014 respectively. The Ministry of Human Resources (Department of Higher Education) has been last reminded on 17.07.2014 for furnishing their comments.

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

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

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

Enhancing the sanctioned strength of home guard

1601. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry would consider enhancing the sanctioned strength of Home Guard Volunteers from 15,708 to 30,000 in Odisha;
- (b) whether Government would consider providing funds for construction of staff quarters, office buildings and barracks for Home Guards; and
- (c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Odisha for enhancing the sanctioned strength of Home Guard Volunteers from 15,708 to 30,000 in Odisha. As and when such proposal is received, the Government of India will consider the same.

(b) and (c) The State Government provides funds for construction of staff quarters, office buildings and barracks for Home Guards as the Home Guards organization is governed by the concerned State Government. The issue relates to State Government.

Funds for marine police stations in Odisha

1602. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would make provision to provide the funds for expenditure to be incurred for each marine police station of Odisha, so that patrolling can be conducted at least 4 hours in a day by each marine police station; and
- (b) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As part of the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I and Phase-II) being implemented with effect from 01.04.2005, the Government of India is reimbursing the expenses incurred on Petrol, Oil and Lubricants (POL) for sea-patrolling and surveillance done through the Interceptor Boats provided to the coastal States/Union Territories, subject to the following conditions:

- The States/Union Territories can claim POL expenses incurred towards patrolling of boats after deduction of various taxes on petroleum products;
- Interceptor Boats are to be tasked for 150 hours of patrolling in a month with an yearly tasking of minimum 1800 hours;
- Deficient tasking in a month should be carried forward to the subsequent months, to the extent operationally possible, to achieve the yearly tasking;
- To ensure fuel efficiency, the boats must be operated between economical speeds of 8-12 knots for 90% of the time of patrolling. Interception speed should, however, be restored to only when situation necessitates so;
- In order to optimize the use of interceptor boats, close co-ordination with the concerned agencies viz., Coast Guard, Indian Navy, Customs, Fisheries, Port authorities etc. should be resorted to;
- The States/Union Territories have to furnish 'audited Utilization Certificates', month-wise, for the amounts being utilized;
- The States/Union Territories shall give an undertaking/certificate that no reimbursement has been claimed for these items under any other scheme; and
- The 'Audited Utilization Certificates' should be supported by the details regarding number of hours of patrolling carried out by the boats, their mileage, area patrolled with dates, seizures/arrest, if any, etc.

The State Government of Odisha has been reimbursed with an amount of Rs.0.83 crore in the year 2009-10 and Rs.0.60 crore in the year 2013-14 towards the POL expenses incurred by them.

Crop damage due to hailstorm in M.P.

†1603. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal was received from Madhya Pradesh Government for payment to compensate the loss to crops by hailstorm in the year 2013-14; and

(b) if so, the amount approved by Government for this natural calamity and the amount for which Utilization Certificate was issued by Madhya Pradesh Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The financial assistance from response fund is towards immediate relief and not for compensation of loss.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, in the instant case, upon receipt of the memorandum from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited the affected areas for on the spot assessment of damages. The High Level Committee in its meeting held on 19-03-2014 considered the memorandum, report of the Central Team, recommendation of the Sub Committee of National Executive Committee thereon and the extant items and norms of assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and approved the assistance of Rs.494.95 crore from NDRF subject to the adjustment of 75% of balance available in the SDRF account for the instant disaster.

Both the installments of Central share of SDRF for the year 2013-14 amounting to Rs. 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 Rs.585.72 crore (Rs.262.38 crore to respond to the floods of 2013 and Rs.323.34 crore 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.

As per the scheme of SDRF/NDRF, the State Government is responsible to ensure that money drawn from the SDRF account is actually utilized for the purposes for which the SDRF has been set up and only on item of expenditure and as per norms approved by the Government of India. The State Accountant General is required to monitor the expenditure as per the items and norms of assistance. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India conducts audit of SDRF/NDRF every year.

Cases of bomb blasts investigated by NIA

1604. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many cases of bomb blasts are being investigated by the National Investigation Agency (NIA);
- (b) the status report of each of the cases of bomb blasts being investigated by NIA; and
- (c) the names of the accused in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) As per the information made available by the National Investigation Agency, 20 cases of bomb blasts are being investigated by the Agency. The status of each of the cases of bomb blasts along with the names of the accused is given in Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Case No.	Title of the Case	Status of the Case	Name of the Accused in NIA Charge Sheet
1	2	3	4	5
1.	RC-05/2009/NIA/DLI	Bomb Blast at Moffusil Bus Stand, Kozhikode	Trial of the case has been completed. Accused Thadiyantavida Naseer @ Haji @ Haji @ Sidhique @ Naseer and Shafas were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life and accused Abdul Halim and Abubacker Yusuf @ Yusuf Chettipady were acquitted. In this case two accused are absconding and one accused was killed by Security Forces.	1) Thadiyantavida Naseer @ Haji @ Haji @ Sidhique @ Naseer 2) Mohammed Ashar 3) Abdul Halim 4) Shafas 5) Fayiz (Since dead) 6) P.P. Yoosaf 7) Abubacker Yusuf @ Yusuf
2.	RC-06/2009/NIA/DLI	KSRTC Bus Stand, Kozhikode Kerala		
3.	RC-07/2009/NIA/DLI	Bomb Blast at Margao, Goa	The trial has completed and accused persons namely Vinay	1) Vinay Talekar

1	2	3	4	5
			<p>Talekar, Vinayak Patil, 2) Vinayak Patil Dhananjay Ashtekar, Dilip Mangaonkar, Prashant Ashtekar 3) Dhananjay Ashtekar and Prasant Juvekar were found not guilty and acquitted by the trial Court. 4) Dilip Mangaonkar</p> <p>In this case, four accused are 5) Malgonda Patil (Since dead) absconding and two accused were killed in the blast. NIA 6) Yogesh Naik (Since dead) has filed appeal against acquittal before the Hon'ble Bombay 7) Prashant Ashtekar High Court (Bench at Goa) on 31/01/2014 and the Hon'ble 8) Prasant Juvekar High Court admitted the appeal on 19/03/2014.</p>	
4.	RC-07/2010/NIA/DLI	Modasa Town Bomb Blast	Case is under investigation	Nil
5.	RC-09/2010/NIA/DLI	Samjhauta Express Blast	NIA has filed charge sheet on 20/06/2011 against 05 accused, supplementary charge sheet on 09/08/2012	<p>1) Naba Kumar Sarkar @ Swami Asimanand 2) Sunil Joshi @ Sumilji @ Manoj Joshi @ Manoj @ Gururji (Since</p>

6.	RC-02/2011/NIA/DLI	Bomb Blast at Mecca Masjid, Hyderabad	<p>against 02 accused and second dead)</p> <p>supplementary charge sheet on 12/06/2013 against 01 accused was filed. Charges have been framed against 08 accused and 40 witnesses have deposed so far before the NIA Special Court at Panchkula. Trial is in progress.</p>	<p>3) Ramchandra Kalsangra @ Ramji @ Vishnu Patel</p> <p>4) Sandeep Dange @ Parmanand @ Teacher</p> <p>5) Lokesh Sharma @ Ajay Tiwari @ Ajay @ Kalu</p> <p>6) Amit @ Ashok @ Prince @ Sunny @ Amit Chowhan @ Ashwani</p> <p>7) Kamal Chauhan</p> <p>8) Rajender Choudhary @ Dashrat @ Rajender @ Samundar Singh @ Laxman Das Maharaj</p>
			<p>NIA has filed first supplementary charge sheet on 16/05/2011 against one accused, second supplementary charge sheet on 16/07/2012 against 02 accused and third supplementary charge sheet on 28/08/2013 against 02 accused has been filed.</p>	<p>1) Devendra Gupta @ Bobby @ Ramesh</p> <p>2) Lokesh Sharma @ Ajay Tiwari @ Ajay @ Kalu</p> <p>3) Nabakumar Sarkar @ Swamy Asimanand @ Omkaranand @ Ramdas</p> <p>4) Bharath Mohanlal</p>

1	2	3	4	5
			<p>The NIA Spl. Court, Hyderabad has framed charges against the accused persons on 13/02/2014 and issued trial schedule on 26/06/2014, for examination of 72 witnesses from 04/08/2014.</p>	<p>Rateswar @ Bharath Bhai 5) Rajendar Chowdary @ Samundhar @ Dasharath @ Laxman Das Maharaj</p>
7.	RC-03/2011/NIA/DLI	Malegaon-I Bomb Blast Case	<p>NIA has filed supplementary charge sheet on 22/05/2013 against 04 accused persons before the NIA Special Court, Mumbai. Charges have not yet been framed.</p> <p>Further investigation is continuing against absconding accused persons.</p>	<p>1) Rajender Choudhary @ Dashrat @ Rajender @ Samundar Singh 2) Manohar Narwaria 3) Dhan Singh 4) Lokesh Sharma</p>
8.	RC-04/2011/NIA/DLI	Bomb Blast at Dargah Sharif, Ajmer	<p>NIA has filed first supplementary charge sheet on 28/04/2011 against 02</p>	<p>1) Harshad @ Munna @ Raj 2) Mukesh Vasani 3) Naba Kumar Sarkar @</p>

accused persons, second supplementary charge sheet on 18/07/2011 against 08 accused persons and additional charge sheet on 29/10/2013 against 02 accused who were already charge sheeted in second supplementary charge sheet before the NIA Special Court, Jaipur, Rajasthan. The Hon'ble NIA Special Court, Jaipur, Rajasthan has framed charges against 07 accused persons and argument on framing of charges against remaining accused is in process. Further investigation is continuing against absconding accused persons.	Swami Aseemanand @ Omkarand @ Ram Das 4) Bharat Mohan Lal Ratishwar 5) Sandeep Dange @ Basudev @ Baljit @ Parmanand 6) Ramchandra @ Ramji Kalshangra @ Om 7) Sunil Joshi @ Manoj @ Guruji (Since dead) 8) Bhavesh Bhai 9) Suresh Nair 10) Mehul @ Mafat Bhai @ Maheshbhai Gohil
9. RC-05/2011/NIA/DLI	Malegaon-II Bomb Blast
ATS Mumbai had filed charge sheet against 14 accused persons on 20.01.2009 and supplementary charge sheet	Charge sheet is yet to be filed by NIA.

1	2	3	4	5
			against 01 accused person on 21.04.2011. The case is under investigation with the NIA.	
10.	RC-09/2011/NIA/DLI	Bomb Blast in Delhi High Court between Gate No. 4 & 5	<p>NIA has filed charge sheet on 13/02/2012 against 06 accused persons and a supplementary charge sheet on 27/08/2013 against 01 accused person before the Hon'ble Court of Special Judge, NIA, PHC, New Delhi.</p> <p>One juvenile accused has been found involved in the crime and the Hon'ble Juvenile Justice Board vide order dated 07/07/2014 sent the Juvenile accused to three years custody. The trial is in progress and deposition of 12 prosecution witnesses has been recorded so far.</p>	<p>1) Abid Hussain Bhawani 2) Amir Abbas Dev 3) Wasim Akram Malik @ Amzadc 4) Junaaid Akram Malik 5) Amir Ali Kamal @ Amir @ Akram (Killed in gun battle with SF on 06.08.12) 6) Shakir Hussain Sheikh @ Chota Hafiz @ Adil (Killed in gun battle with SF on 06.08.12) 7) Abu Bilal @ Gulam Sarwar @ Abu Sarwar @ Firdos @ Raju</p>

11.	RC-10/2011/NIA/DLI	Bomb Blast in Delhi High Court	Case is under investigation	Nil
12.	RC-02/2012/NIA/DLI	Death of BSF Officer in Blast Triggered by Maoists in Odisha	NIA has filed charge sheet on 09/05/2014 against 01 accused person before the Hon'ble Special Judge for NIA Cases, Bhubaneswar, Odisha and the charges are yet to be framed. Further investigation is continuing against other accused persons.	1) Gameli Chinna Rao, @ Santu @ Khilla @ Bandhu @ Santosh @ Killo Mohan Rao @ Pulleya Meleka
13.	RC-07/2013/NIA/DLI	Bomb Blast at Maha Bodhi Temple, Gaya, Bihar	NIA has filed charge sheet on 29/05/2014 against 04 accused persons before the Hon'ble Special Judge for NIA Cases, Patna, Bihar and charges are yet to be framed. Further investigation is continuing against other accused persons.	2) Umer Siddiqui 3) Azharuddin Qureshi 4) Imtiyaj Ansari @ Alam 5) Tariq Ansari (since dead)

1	2	3	4	5
14.	RC-08/2013/NIA/DLI	Bomb Blast at Platform	NIA has filed charge sheet on	1) Imtiyaz Ansari
15.	RC-09/2013/NIA/DLI	Number 10 of Railway	24/04/2014 against 01 accused	
16.	RC-10/2013/NIA/DLI	Station, Patna Junction, Bihar	person before the Hon'ble Special Judge for NIA Cases, Patna, Bihar and charges are yet to be framed.	
17.	RC-11/2013/NIA/DLI	Bomb Blast at Gandhi Maidan, Patna, Bihar	Further investigation against other 13 accused persons is in progress and the charge sheet is being finalized	
18.	RC-01/2013/NIA/HYD	Bomb Blast at Hyderabad	NIA has filed charge sheet on 14/03/2014 against 02 accused persons before the NIA Special Court, Hyderabad and charges are yet to be framed.	1) Asadullah Akhtar @ Haddi @ Tabrez @ Daniyal @ Asad 2) Mohammed Ahmed Siddibappa @ Yasin Bhatkal @ Sharukh
19.	RC-02/2013/NIA/HYD		Further investigation is continuing against other accused persons.	

20.	RC-02/2012/NIA/GUW	Activities of PREPAK-UPPK nexus with other Militant Groups	Investigation was completed and closure report was filed in the court of NIA Special Court, Imphal, Manipur on 17/10/2013. The Hon'ble Court accepted the closure report and closed the case <i>vide</i> order dated 22.11.2013.	<p>1) Ningthoujam Shanti Meitei @ Chinglemba Mangang @ Takhel changbam Hemanta Sharma</p> <p>2) Laishramjit Singh @ Selkai</p> <p>3) Langpoklakpam Inaocha Singh @ Birjit @ Jit @ Lalcha</p> <p>4) Elangbam Bobo @ Khanganba</p> <p>5) Shuijagurmayum Momcha @ Manglam Sharma</p> <p>6) Khaidem Indra kumar @ Indra Singh</p>
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Revision of royalty on minerals

1605. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for not revising the royalty on minerals on time and the date by which it will be done;
- (b) whether there are proposals to raise the rate or royalty on different minerals from their present rates; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Proviso to Section 9(3) of the MMDR Act, 1957 stipulates that the Central Government shall not enhance the rates of royalty more than once during any period of three years. The MMDR Act 1957 does not mandate the Central Government to revise the rates of royalty every three years so that new rates come into force every three years.

Based on the recommendations given by the Study Group constituted for the purpose of recommending revision in rates of royalty, a proposal is under consideration to revise the rates of royalty of minerals.

(b) and (c) However, as approval of the Government is yet to be accorded, it is not possible to give the details for which of the minerals royalty rates would be increased or decreased and to what extent.

Funds to Women Labour Division

1606. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise total funds released to the Women Labour Division of the Ministry over the last three years;
- (b) the year-wise amount of expenditure and number of women beneficiaries over the last three years; and
- (c) whether there has been inadequate usage of funds to promote women labour services and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Women Labour Division of the Ministry does not have any separate allocation of funds. However, Women Labour Division is administering Grant-in-aid Scheme for welfare of women labour. Under this

scheme, grant-in-aid is provided to NGOs/VOs for taking up action oriented project, for undertaking awareness generation campaign in relation to organizing working women, educating them about their rights and duties, legal aid to working women and conducting seminars and workshops to raise the consciousness of society about the problems of women labour. Year-wise amount of expenditure and number of women beneficiaries over the last three years are as under:

Year	Expenditure	No. of women benefitted
2011-12	Rs.15.28 Lakh	52,630
2012-13	Rs. 12.46 Lakh	18,600
2013-14	Rs. 13.39 Lakh	14,700

Usage of funds under the scheme depends on receipt of complete proposals in line with the guidelines of the scheme and recommendations of the State Government/District Magistrate.

Non-payment of wages in Delhi

1607. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi and other cities, liftmen, sweepers and other menial workers are not getting minimum wages;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether contract labourers are mainly responsible for this situation; and
- (d) if so, the measures Government proposes to take, to ensure minimum wages, at least in the National Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) No specific information pertaining to non-payment of minimum wages in the State sphere is available in this Ministry. However, in the Central sphere the field officers do come across violations either by way of complaints from the workers/unions or during the inspections. Immediately the Inspecting Officers take cognizance of such violations and give opportunity to the erring employers to rectify the same. If the same is not rectified and compliance is not made within a specified period, the erring employers are prosecuted as per the penal provisions prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Skill training in rural and urban areas for employment

†1608. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the effective measures taken to impart skill training and to provide employment in the rural and urban areas;

(b) the policy of Government to interlink employment with the training to provide new opportunities of employment in the rural and urban areas and the status of its implementation; and

(c) the participation and the preparedness of the country in respect of skill globalisation with the help of techniques of skill development in the new areas for the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Government of India is funding skill development activities through over 70 schemes being implemented by more than 20 Ministries/departments. These schemes are spread across both rural and urban areas.

(b) Certain schemes have provisions which mandate training provider to ensure a minimum percentage of candidates trained in a batch are placed in employment. In December 2013, the Government of India notified the constitution of a Committee for Dovetailing/rationalization of Central Government Schemes on Skill Development, which is working on linking all skill development training programmes with outcomes in terms of employment. Once the rationalization effort is completed, all schemes for skill development would follow the new rationalized norms.

(c) National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) has been notified on 6th June, 2013 to coordinate and harmonise the skill development efforts for the Government and the private sector. NSDA has been mandated to discharge the function of anchoring and operationalizing the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) to ensure that quality and standards meet sector specific requirements. The NSQF will help benchmarking Indian qualification with international standards. It will also facilitate increased international mobility of our workforce, and will help to be an effective participant in the globalization of skills.

Safeguarding interests of labourers in labour intensive manufacturing sector

†1609. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of labourers in labour intensive manufacturing sector like their service conditions,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

similar wages and security of service removing the discrepancies of present concept of contract labour, and like their regular counterparts provide them with the remuneration commensurate with their skills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): The interest of labourers in terms of wages and other service conditions are safeguarded under various social welfare legislations. Some of the prominent social welfare legislations are as follows:

- Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- Employees' Provident Fund & Misc. Provisions Act, 1952
- Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995
- Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
- Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- Workmen Compensation Act, 1923
- Mines Act, 1952
- Factories Act, 1948
- Industrial Dispute Act, 1947
- Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970

As far as the security in term of wages to contract labourers is concerned, under Rule 25(2)(v)(a) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, the wages of the contract labour shall not be less than the rates prescribed under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and in cases where the contract workers perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer doing the same or similar kind of work. The liability to ensure payment of wages and other benefits is primarily that of the contractor and, in case of default, that of the principal employer.

Review of the works of DGMS

1610. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reviewed the works of the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS); if so, the details and outcome thereof;
- (b) the State-wise, details of inspections made by the DGMS to ensure safety and security in mines during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the State-wise and year-wise number of cases registered against the companies/ persons for violating norms relating to safety and security in mines during the said period; and
- (d) the State-wise and year-wise action taken by Government against such companies/persons during the above period along with the number of cases pending in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) is a subordinate office under the Ministry of Labour and Employment and its performance against the various indicators are regularly reviewed by the Ministry in review meetings held in the Ministry. The State-wise details of inspections made by the DGMS to ensure safety and security in mines during each of the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The State-wise and year-wise number of cases registered against the companies/persons for violating norms relating to safety and security in mines during the last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Further State-wise and year-wise number of fatal accidents in mines/case where action has been taken against responsible persons is given in Statement-III and IV.

Statement-I*Number of Inspection for the last three years and the current year State-wise*

States/Union Territories	Year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	854	1193	1078	624
Arunachal Pradesh	12	2	5	4

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	105	79	167	91
Bihar	13	21	58	10
Chhattisgarh	422	558	543	275
Goa	82	98	39	42
Gujarat	289	228	201	166
Haryana	210	10	4	1
Himachal Pradesh	24	11	20	243
Jammu and Kashmir	11	0	3	0
Jharkhand	1663	1893	1857	1138
Karnataka	267	282	261	89
Kerala	72	191	73	8
Madhya Pradesh	470	416	468	261
Maharashtra	482	533	547	342
Meghalaya	35	58	24	51
Odisha	432	407	406	205
Rajasthan	942	818	1013	793
Tamil Nadu	298	276	232	134
Tripura	0	15	10	0
Uttarakhand	32	15	34	15
Uttar Pradesh	56	62	89	47
West Bengal	622	804	905	382

* Figures for 2014 are upto June 2014

Source : Information received from mine management through Directorate General of Mines Safety.

Statement-II

The State-wise and year-wise number of cases registered under the Mines Act, 1952 against companies/persons for violating norms relates to safety and security in Mines

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of cases registered		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	5	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	Nil	1	Nil
5	Chhattisgarh	1	1	2
6	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Jharkhand	7	2	4
12	Karnataka	2	2	Nil
13	Kerala	Nil	1	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	2	2
15	Maharashtra	2	3	1
16	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Odisha	2	3	3
18	Rajasthan	11	81	68

1	2	3	4	5
19	Tamil Nadu	5	3	2
20	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Uttar Pradesh	1	2	3
23	West Bengal	4	3	2
TOTAL		38	109	96

Sources: Information received from mine management through Directorate General of Mines Safety.

Statement-III

The State-wise and year-wise number of cases registered under the Mines Act, 1952 against such companies/persons for violating norms relates to safety and security in coal mines

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Number of Incidents/Cases		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	14	11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	2	1	Nil
4	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Chhattisgarh	10	9	10
6	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	3
8	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	1
11	Jharkhand	15	22	11
12	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Madhya Pradesh	5	8	10
15	Maharashtra	7	6	6
16	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Odisha	4	2	1
18	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Tamil Nadu	2	3	Nil
20	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Uttar Pradesh	3	4	4
23	West Bengal	8	10	10
TOTAL		64	79	67

Source: Information received from mine management through Directorate General of Mines Safety.

Statement-IV

The State-wise and year-wise number of cases registered under the Mines Act, 1952 against such companies/persons for violating norms relates to safety and security in non-coal mines

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Number of incidents/Cases		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	9	11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	1	1	2
4	Bihar	Nil	Nil	3
5	Chhattisgarh	1	2	Nil
6	Goa	1	1	Nil
7	Gujarat	1	2	1
8	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	1
11	Jharkhand	2	2	2
12	Karnataka	3	1	3
13	Kerala	Nil	Nil	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	3
15	Maharashtra	3	1	Nil
16	Meghalaya	1	Nil	Nil
17	Odisha	4	1	2
18	Rajasthan	14	9	18
19	Tamil Nadu	2	3	7
20	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Uttarakhand	Nil	2	Nil
22	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	1	1
23	West Bengal	1	Nil	2
TOTAL		46	37	61

Source: Information received from mine management through Directorate General of Mines Safety.

Liberalisation of labour laws

1611. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to liberalise labour laws across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) by when this process would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Amendments in labour laws are considered keeping in view the socio-economic changes in the country as well as other parts of the world with an intention to improving economic well-being of the workers and the need to provide a safe, decent working environment harmonized with the need of the economy to be productive and competitive.

The Government is actively considering the amendments in the Child Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1986, the Factories Act, 1948, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 and the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988.

The Inter-Ministerial/Public/Tripartite consultation is in progress.

Housing facilities for tea garden labourers

1612. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that tea garden labourers both permanent as well as casual in the States do not have proper housing facilities or accommodation and are deprived of minimum living standards, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 mandates the employers of plantations which include the tea estates to provide basic welfare services and amenities like housing, medical, primary education, water supply, sanitation, canteens etc. The workers are paid wages under agreements between the tea producing States and representative bodies of Labour and Trade Unions with the

consent of the respective State Governments. The Tea Board constituted by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which is the Nodal Administrative Ministry for the Plantation Industry also provides various welfare measures for improving the living conditions of the Tea Plantation labourers. These measures include Schemes for improving the health and hygiene of workers, education of wards of the workers and imparting training to improve skills for growers/workers, etc.

Unemployment amongst youth

1613. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of high incidence of unemployment amongst youth in the country;

(b) the number of jobs/employment provided to the unemployed youth in the country through Employment Exchanges and otherwise during the last four years; and

(c) the special incentives provided to the youth of the country particularly from Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the results of the last two NSS surveys, the estimated number of employed and unemployed workers are as follows:

	(in crore persons)	
	2009-10	2011-12
Employment	46.55	47.41
Unemployment	0.95	1.06
TOTAL	47.50	48.47

The overall unemployment rate has increased marginally from 2.0% in 2009-10 to 2.2% in 2011-12 and details for youth are under:

	Youth unemployment rate (%)	
	2009-10	2011-12
Rural Male	4.7	5.0
Rural Female	4.6	4.8
Urban Male	7.5	8.1
Urban Female	14.3	13.1

(b) and (c) As per statistics collected from the State/UT Governments, the number of jobs/employment provided through Employment Exchanges are as under:

Year	(in lakhs)
	Placements
2009	2.63
2010	5.10
2011	4.73
2012	4.28

Youth can avail benefits under various employment generation programmes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Aajeevika run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The State/UT-wise physical progress of these schemes is given in Statement.

Statement

*A. State-wise number of estimated employment generated under
Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jammu and Kashmir	15360	15360	17452	11818

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Himachal Pradesh	4781	4248	4508	5307
3	Punjab	8234	4622	5109	7536
4	UT Chandigarh	302	144	239	385
5	Uttarakhand	8769	6942	8367	7335
6	Haryana	10508	7418	7416	6352
7	Delhi	1490	906	1288	1136
8	Rajasthan	24085	14955	19127	13280
9	Uttar Pradesh	45019	59901	45678	43449
10	Bihar	8316	35193	19106	20043
11	Sikkim	321	253	256	255
12	Arunachal Pradesh	2320	1516	2660	6570
13	Nagaland	1396	6545	5601	4365
14	Manipur	1691	3142	3541	5277
15	Mizoram	3658	3404	4128	5050
16	Tripura	2583	16079	12172	9175
17	Meghalaya	1609	3273	1936	1037
18	Assam	38473	44205	26161	24555
19	West Bengal	56790	61092	52624	24189
20	Jharkhand	15363	7116	11485	13060
21	Odisha	25842	20905	37390	20482

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Chhattisgarh	18213	10345	13734	4435
23	Madhya Pradesh	17467	16256	26605	19449
24	Gujarat*	16483	18662	11095	13420
25	Maharashtra **	36592	24661	18112	14869
26	Andhra Pradesh	53808	37336	17982	18170
27	Karnataka	14000	14971	7797	25261
28	Goa	2456	2467	300	214
29	Lakshadweep	84	25	0	0
30	Kerala	11375	9195	12396	11507
31	Tamil Nadu	31895	43473	32723	29496
32	Puducherry	757	361	294	181
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	573	552	939	887
TOTAL		480613	495523	428221	368545

* including Daman & Diu.

** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

*B. Households provided employment and persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National
Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) from last three years*

Sl. No.	States	Households provided employment (In Nos)					Persondays generated (in lakh)				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 01/07/2014	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 till 01/07/2014		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	Andhra Pradesh	4998016	5853567	5949921	2614646	2939.34	3273.35	2953.94	857.74		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4443	129023	139353	271	0.73	43.50	35.46	0.04		
3	Assam	1349078	1234828	1262986	118440	352.63	314.04	299.74	14.44		
4	Bihar	1769469	2087564	2058212	545117	682.16	941.85	861.78	135.03		
5	Chhattisgarh	2725027	2637699	2512356	1516488	1206.76	1194.34	1298.72	420.47		
6	Gujarat	822080	681028	578678	219701	313.00	281.90	230.30	51.05		
7	Haryana	277748	294142	324871	61959	109.36	128.87	117.85	9.21		
8	Himachal Pradesh	505467	514687	539054	155875	270.13	262.10	282.21	30.25		
9	Jammu and Kashmir	431152	646516	653953	21514	209.10	365.56	335.11	4.28		
10	Jharkhand	1574657	1419072	1138914	570590	609.71	566.58	436.22	124.25		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Karnataka	1652116	1331967	1450457	220501	701.03	617.81	718.86	64.27
12	Kerala	1416441	1526283	1523812	239925	633.10	837.74	865.94	21.29
13	Madhya Pradesh	3879959	3519283	2905955	1804731	1688.98	1399.47	1227.57	529.21
14	Maharashtra	1504521	1624521	1139996	562496	772.02	872.39	515.43	174.50
15	Manipur	356264	456910	455398	68084	224.07	285.11	113.23	4.25
16	Meghalaya	335182	332452	362438	4073	167.75	174.31	210.88	0.66
17	Mizoram	168711	174884	177000	0	130.60	153.56	133.23	0.00
18	Nagaland	372849	386520	407712	88805	296.61	245.31	182.93	9.16
19	Odisha	1378597	1599276	1710280	699971	453.75	546.01	711.83	144.37
20	Punjab	245453	240191	412241	123274	64.52	65.50	134.68	19.97
21	Rajasthan	4522234	4217342	3614960	2219525	2120.55	2203.38	1838.43	560.66
22	Sikkim	54684	56634	63288	16393	32.88	36.31	44.03	3.46
23	Tamil Nadu	6343339	7061409	6265662	4426990	3015.75	4081.44	3675.83	922.80
24	Telangana				1841640				549.52

25	Tripura	566770	596530	599531	262241	489.74	518.51	525.79	22.93
26	Uttar Pradesh	7327738	4947427	4983836	766870	2673.36	1411.85	1746.70	122.01
27	Uttarakhand	469285	439791	397482	9177	198.98	192.00	165.62	1.56
28	West Bengal	5516968	5817331	6125500	1770903	1495.94	2018.42	2293.91	335.79
29	Andaman and Nicobar	19300	12602	13555	809	8.30	6.61	5.79	0.15
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Goa	11167	5057	5021	1941	3.11	0.69	1.15	0.28
33	Lakshadweep	3871	1851	612	7	1.65	0.49	0.14	0.00
34	Puducherry	42546	41286	39335	1182	10.79	8.67	8.45	0.05
35	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		50645132	49887673	47812369	20954139	21876.36	23047.67	21971.76	5133.65

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

C. The achievements under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/ National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	12946	67664	11737	50567	9275	47171
2	Arunachal Pradesh	143	213	156	252	98	229
3	Assam	206	1006	190	3903	0	0
4	Bihar	1449	5170	35	58663	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	4582	10505	4407	16908	4737	14890
6	Goa	14	59	45	40	164	680
7	Gujarat	9848	43179	3085	40778	2734	42762

8	Haryana	2269	2440	2752	4217	1907	21334
9	Himachal Pradesh	69	262	169	485	266	1236
10	Jammu and Kashmir	88	1380	573	1904	771	4579
11	Jharkhand	116	438	2690	8733	170	1803
12	Karnataka	12343	26644	8333	45562	13536	40338
13	Kerala	3920	5040	8003	20011	6907	9402
14	Madhya Pradesh	13580	27586	17603	51269	13147	59109
15	Maharashtra	13472	56168	33037	60821	31656	86223
16	Manipur	0	1283	0	669	517	683
17	Meghalaya	0	0	34	150	6	32
18	Mizoram	759	2755	554	4913	288	2620
19	Nagaland	905	864	321	1350	440	1845
20	Odisha	5939	7364	8594	30389	4496	32237
21	Punjab	59	995	13	2502	76	9603
22	Rajasthan	5947	9131	5629	26485	4910	30598

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Sikkim	106	908	73	112	27	1744
24	Tamil Nadu	11141	29656	11282	27570	19213	121378
25	Tripura	433	1688	458	1659	150	503
26	Uttarakhand	725	1890	694	1520	1124	4277
27	Uttar Pradesh	5509	31846	10724	11393	8542	100491
28	West Bengal	13411	24870	10750	58116	8434	49160
29	A & N Islands	65	0	45	0	49	0
30	Chandigarh	444	616	324	816	294	1382
31	D & N Haveli	5	60	12	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	316	1230	415	3807	132	19198
34	Puducherry	534	760	254	215	94	0
TOTAL		121343	363670	142991	535779	134160	705507

Source: Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

D. Details of placement provided to rural youth under Aajeevika Skills in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (till May, 2014)

Sl. No.	State	State/UT-wise achievement during FY 2012-15		
		Total Candidates Placed during FY-2012-13	Total Candidates Placed during FY-2013-14	Total Candidates Placed during FY- 2014-15 (till 31st May, 2014)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	12119	56,177	108
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	6,932	1,515	11
4	Bihar	8,718	7,496	581
5	Chandigarh	24	0	0
6	Chhattisgarh	10,986	5,129	11
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
8	Delhi	0	0	0
9	Goa	0	0	0
10	Gujarat	7,112	2,875	736
11	Haryana	3,254	394	0
12	Himachal Pradesh	3,084	2,872	0
13	Jharkhand	7,491	4,326	58
14	Karnataka	9,428	1,508	0
15	Kerala	1,172	443	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	20,077	8,784	198
17	Maharashtra	8,071	2,866	0

1	2	3	4	5
18	Manipur	16	0	0
19	Meghalaya	1,259	1,140	0
20	Mizoram	697	0	0
21	Nagaland	463	266	0
22	Orissa	12,768	14,213	453
23	Puducherry	453	0	0
24	Punjab	1,034	1,366	0
25	Rajasthan	6,607	1,729	8
26	Tamil Nadu	12,687	2,089	521
27	Tripura	309	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	18,584	9,647	735
29	Uttarakhand	3,998	404	0
30	West Bengal	5,209	2,085	0
31	Jammu and Kashmir	5,950	10,093	0
TOTAL		1,62,552	1,37,417	3,420

(Source: www.nrlmskills.in)

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Rehabilitation of freed child labourers

1614. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable decline in the number of child labour in the country, if so, the sector-wise details in this regard;

(b) the details of measures taken by Government to re-settle the freed child labourers; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The total number of working children in the age group of 5 to 14 years in the country has declined from 1.26 crore as per the Census 2001 to 43.53 lakh as per Census 2011, which is a reduction of 65%. The sector-wise details on child labour from 2011 Census is not available.

(b) and (c) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour since 1988 in the area of high concentration of child labour. Under this scheme, all children in the age group of 9-14 years are rescued/ withdrawn from hazardous occupations and processes and enrolled in NCLP Special Training Centres, which have provisions for bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. At present the Scheme is approved for 270 Districts in 20 States of the country through approximately 6000 Special Training Centres with enrolment of more than 2.50 lakh children. The number of children mainstreamed during the last three years is as under:

Year	No. of children mainstreamed
2011-12	125716
2012-13	72976
2013-14	64050

Criteria of employees for coming under purview of EPFO

†1615. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present in order to fall under the purview of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), a company must employ at least twenty employees and there is a proposal to reduce this number;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this proposal is likely to be implemented and the number of employees who would be benefited therefrom?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 applies to every establishment which is a factory engaged in any industry specified in Schedule- I or falls in class of establishments notified by the Government and engaging twenty or more persons.

A proposal to reduce the threshold limit from 20 persons to 10 persons for coverage under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is included in the comprehensive amendment to the Act, which is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The time frame for implementing this proposal has not been fixed. The number of employees to be benefited from this proposal has not been worked out.

Unorganised workers under PF scheme

1616. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to bring the unorganised workers under Provident Fund (PF) scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Employees Provident Fund Organisation has no plan to bring unorganized workers under Provident Fund (PF) scheme.

Including LPG delivery boys in the list of Scheduled Employment

1617. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 743 given in the Rajya Sabha on 11 December, 2013 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken up the issue of including LPG delivery boys in the list of Scheduled Employment for Central sphere for getting the social and other benefits; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) No demand has been received

for inclusion of LPG delivery boys in the list of schedule Employment for Central Sphere in this Ministry for getting social and other benefits.

Further, for social security benefits for the Unorganised workers, the Government has launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance, including maternity benefit, cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families on 01.10.2007. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008.

Establishment of women ITIs

1618. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Women Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) established across the country with the sole aim of attracting women towards learning skills shedding social inhibition thereby increasing their contribution to the labour force in the country; and

(b) 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) Under State Sector, vocational training facilities for Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) are provided through a network of 11,001 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) spread across the country with a seating capacity of 15,52,452.

To promote participation of women in Craftsmen Training, the State Governments have been advised to implement the recommendation of National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) to reserve 30% seats for women in general ITIs.

According to the information available, 1013 ITIs (including both Government and Private) have Women Wings to offer training solely to women. Further, 418 are exclusively for women (Women ITIs) which includes both Government and Private. The total seating capacity of both the Women Wings and Women Industrial Training Institutes is about 82,390 training seats.

(b) The details of Women Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are given in Statement.

Statement*State-wise distribution of Women Industrial Training Institutes and
Wings for women in General ITIs / Private WITIs*

Region	Government		Private		Total (2+3+ 4+5)	Total Seats
	WITIs	Women Wings	WITIs	Women Wings		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Region						
Delhi	21	39	12	0	72	3500
Himachal Pradesh	8	0	0	0	8	671
Rajasthan	8	3	5	0	16	1360
Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	1	280
Uttar Pradesh	11	48	18	0	77	4444
Uttarakhand	4	5	0	0	9	592
Haryana	30	0	7	0	37	3556
Punjab	49	40	26	111	226	9712
Jammu and Kashmir	11	46	0	0	57	3106
TOTAL	143	181	68	111	503	27221
Southern Region						
Karnataka	22	0	14	0	36	6061
Kerala	11	0	1	0	12	2601
Tamil Nadu	12	3	7	0	22	3098
Andhra Pradesh	23	10	4	17	54	3980
Puducherry	2	1	0	0	3	283
Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	1	16
TOTAL	70	15	26	17	128	16039

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Region						
Nagaland	1	3	0	0	4	424
Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	1	60
Bihar	10	0	1	0	11	861
Jharkhand	6	0	0	0	6	544
West Bengal	4	7	1	0	12	840
Odisha	10	0	5	0	15	1215
Assam	5	5	1	1	12	1104
Manipur	1	0	0	0	1	80
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	1	0	0	0	1	320
Andaman and Nicobar	0	1	0	0	1	16
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	39	16	8	1	64	5464
Western Region						
Gujarat	15	44	3	0	62	4092
Madhya Pradesh	14		0	0	14	12042
Chhattisgarh	9	0	0	0	9	884
Maharashtra	15	525	8	102	650	16632
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	1	16
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	53	570	11	102	736	33666
GRAND TOTAL	305	782	113	231	1431	82390

Rajasthan Labour Laws inconsistent with Central laws

1619. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has taken note of the recent reforms enacted by Government of Rajasthan in labour laws by offering companies more flexibility in regard to rearrangement of labour force;

(b) whether the amendments in labour laws enacted by Government of Rajasthan are inconsistent with the extant Central Laws;

(c) whether the trade unions are of the view that more than 40 Central labour, laws which are inconsistent with each other and therefore counter-productive need to be clubbed; and

(d) if so, Government's stand thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has not received any formal proposal from the State Government of Rajasthan for amending various Labour Laws.

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

(c) and (d) No such proposal has been received from the Central Trade Unions.

**Checking discrimination of workers in incorporated
unorganised enterprises**

1620. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian economy consists of roughly 487 million workers and out of these over 94 per cent work in unincorporated, unorganised enterprises ranging from pushcart vendors to home based diamond and gem polishing operations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check their discrimination and to guarantee fair and humane conditions of work, their social security, minimum wage, right to organize and form trade unions and enforce collective bargaining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) 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 including unorganised enterprises ranging from pushcart vendors to home based diamonds and gem polishing operations was about 43.67 crores (93.91%).

(b) To provide social security to the workers in the unorganized sector, the Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act, *inter-alia*, provides for formulation of social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as determined by the Government for unorganized workers. The schemes mentioned in Schedule-I of the Act are as under:

1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.
2. National Family Benefit Scheme.
3. Janani Suraksha Yojana.
4. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.
5. Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.
6. Pension to Master Craft Persons.
7. National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension.
8. Janshree Bima Yojana (Now combined with Aam Admi Bima Yojana).
9. Aam Admi Bima Yojana.
10. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana.

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 both the Central and State Governments are the appropriate Governments to fix and revised the minimum wages in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdiction. Pushcart Vendors and home based diamonds and gem polishing operations do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Central Government. Minimum Wages is ensured by the respective Government under this Act.

Persons working in organised and unorganised sectors

1621. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons working in organised and unorganised sectors in the country;
- (b) whether the number of organised workers are decreasing in the last five years, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of persons working in Central Public Sector companies; and
- (d) whether there has been any change in the figures in the last five years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). As per the NSSO survey result for 2011-12, the estimated workforce is 47.41 crore persons of which 82.7% is in unorganised sector and 17.3% is in organised sector.

(b) The details of the workforce as per NSSO estimates are given below and shows increase.

	2004-05	2011-12
Workforce (in crore)	45.91	47.41
Organised sector (in%)	11.8%	17.3%

(c) and (d) As per the Public Enterprises Survey 2011-12 brought out by Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, the number of persons working in the Central Public Sector Enterprises were 13.98 lakh (Excluding contracted and casual workers). The number of persons working in the Central Public Sector Enterprises has declined from 15.65 lakh in 2007-08 to 13.98 lakh in 2011-12. The details are given below:

Year	Employees (In lakh) [Excl. contracted and casual workers]
2007-08	15.65
2008-09	15.33
2009-10	14.90
2010-11	14.40
2011-12	13.98

Employment generation

1622. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of jobs created during the last five years, the sector-wise details thereof;
- (b) whether there was any increase of employment generation during the last decade; and
- (c) if so, the year-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. As per results of the last three surveys, estimated employment as per usual status has increased by 1.5 crore persons from 45.91 in 2004-05 to 47.4 crore in 2011-12. Broad sector-wise details of employment during the last three periods are given below:

	(in crores)		
Sectors	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Agriculture and allied	26.83	24.74	23.18
Industry	8.35	10.00	11.50
Services	10.73	11.81	12.73
TOTAL	45.91	46.55	47.41

Creation of new jobs in manufacturing sector in WB

1623. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the latest National Sample Survey data shows that West Bengal topped in creation of new jobs in the manufacturing sector among all States during the years 2004 to 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per NSSO estimates, the State/UT-wise proportion of workforce in the manufacturing sector is given in the Statement.

Statement*Proportion of workers employed in manufacturing sector as per usual status*

Sl. No	State/UT	2009-10 (%)	2011-12 (%)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.7	9.99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.4	1.00
3	Assam	4.0	5.90
4	Bihar	5.8	5.72
5	Chhattisgarh	5.9	4.75
6	Delhi	27.5	20.52
7	Goa	14.8	14.24
8	Gujarat	13.9	19.67
9	Haryana	15.4	13.29
10	Himachal Pradesh	4.1	6.64
11	Jammu and Kashmir	10.1	9.57

1	2	3	4
12	Jharkhand	7.7	7.66
13	Karnataka	10.4	12.31
14	Kerala	13.0	13.44
15	Madhya Pradesh	6.1	7.15
16	Maharashtra	11.1	12.17
17	Manipur	9.4	10.15
18	Meghalaya	2.8	2.44
19	Mizoram	2.5	1.81
20	Nagaland	1.4	2.05
21	Odisha	8.9	9.75
22	Punjab	12.8	16.84
23	Rajasthan	6.3	8.99
24	Sikkim	2.7	3.54
25	Tamil Nadu	17.1	19.95
26	Tripura	6.4	6.42
27	Uttarakhand	6.6	9.27
28	Uttar Pradesh	10.7	12.75
29	West Bengal	19.0	22.74
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.5	4.28
31	Chandigarh	10.7	13.91
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29.1	46.79
33	Daman and Diu	27.5	62.80
34	Lakshadweep	9.2	4.18
35	Puducherry	17.3	17.53
ALL INDIA		11.0	12.60

Source: NSS Survey Reports, 2009-10 and 2011-12

Increasing number of workers in unorganised sector

1624. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that during the preceding decade, the number of labourers in unorganised sector has been increasing;
- (b) whether Government has made any study or survey in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the year-wise number of workers in unorganised sector since March, 2005 to December, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) 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%.

- (b) The following studies or survey are undertaken during last three years are:
 - 1. National Labour Institute Studies Series No. 093/2011 - Labour, Employment and Social Security Issues of Security Guards Engaged by Private Security Agencies: A case Study of Okhla and Noida.
 - 2. National Labour Institute Studies Series No. 105/2013 -Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and Informal Economy in India: Trends, Initiatives and Challenges.
 - 3. National Labour Institute Research Studies Series No. 110/2014- A study of Welfare Measures for Beedi Workers in Bangalore and Hyderabad Regions.
 - 4. National Labour Institute Research Studies Series No. 111/2014 -Marine Fishery Industry and Marine Fish Workers in India: A Study with Special Reference to Exploring Employment Potentials in the Sector.
- (c) Year-wise number of workers in unorganized sector is not maintained.

Setting up of hydrocarbons safety regulator

1625. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in the wake of safety of oil and gas installations, Government intends to establish a separate and independent Hydrocarbon Safety Regulator;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether all the stakeholders in the Hydrocarbons sector have been consulted;
- (d) if so, the views of these stakeholders and the stand of Government; and
- (e) by when the independent Hydrocarbons Safety Regulator would be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has brought a proposal to constitute a Petroleum & Natural Gas Safety Industry Board after consulting all stakeholders, before Committee of Secretaries (COS). The COS considered the proposal in its meeting held on 1.7.2014 and suggested that the proposal needs further deliberations.

Tourist destinations in Jharkhand

1626. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the tourism destinations of the country in general and those of Jharkhand in particular taken up by Central Government to develop further to attract more Indian and foreign tourists; and
- (b) the probable sites in the country in general and in Jharkhand in particular, fit for becoming UNESCO Hertiage Sites on the line of 'Rani ki Vav' in Gujarat which was declared as one recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products, including for the State of Jharkhand, to attract more Indian and foreign tourists, is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT)

Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments and UT Administrations for tourism projects prioritized in consultation with them for each financial year, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se-priority* and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The State-wise details of number of projects and amounts sanctioned during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 for the States and Union Territory Administrations including State of Jharkhand are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The list of project sanctioned for the State of Jharkhand during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) As per Operational Guidelines of World Heritage Committee, to consider the proposal for inscription in World Heritage List, the property need to be listed under the Tentative list. At present no site is included in tentative list of World Heritage from Jharkhand. The proposals which are included in tentative list of World Heritage are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Number of Projects and Amount Sanctioned* during
the 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	50.77	10	104.97	25	181.79
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	30.68	17	66.33	11	74.74
3	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Assam	5	11.08	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Bihar	0	0.00	0	0.00	14	111.10
6	Chandigarh	2	0.25	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Chhattisgarh	1	0.35	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Delhi	4	2.72	1	24.37	2	57.69
11	Goa	1	4.98	2	0.50	0	0.00
12	Gujarat	3	51.75	1	4.87	0	0.00
13	Haryana	6	0.80	0	0.00	8	14.87
14	Himachal Pradesh	5	0.47	5	29.80	1	33.71
15	Jammu and Kashmir	33	171.23	27	1 12.86	45	85.47
16	Jharkhand	6	48.15	2	48.86	1	5.00
17	Kerala	7	23.76	6	78.26	10	46.68
18	Karnataka	6	21.95	0	0.00	8	32.29
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20	Maharashtra	8	82.76	6	79.64	6	67.95
21	Manipur	5	30.73	1	0.50	1 1	214.38
22	Meghalaya	3	0.50	2	0.68	1	0.47
23	Mizoram	7	13.91	4	1.12	10	47.1 1
24	Madhya Pradesh	8	40.43	16	206.50	9	100.21
25	Nagaland	19	65.45	17	47.60	9	52.22
26	Odisha	6	11.95	2	0.61	12	65.43
27	Puducherry	4	0.30	0	0.00	1	48.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	Punjab	2	4.39	0	0.00	2	10.39
29	Rajasthan	3	14.50	0	0.00	10	51.75
30	Sikkim	8	25.15	4	20.75	1 1	104.35
31	Tamil Nadu	6	20.75	2	20.42	0	0.00
32	Tripura	6	15.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	11	51.00	7	21.29	24	130.13
34	Uttarakhand	14	102.66	2	12.97	30	265.33
35	West Bengal	11	28.80	2	46.94	0	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		223	927.66	136	929.84	261	1801.54

* Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Pairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism (RT)

Statement-II

List of projects sanctioned for the State of Jharkhand during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
2011-12			
1.	Mega Destination, Deoghar Construction of Q-complex in Jharkhand	2,371.19	1,185.59
2.	Construction of Wayside Amenities at Hasdiha (Dumka), Patratu (Ramgarh), Ormanjhi (Ranchi) in Jharkhand.	680.67	10.00

1	2	3	4
3.	Construction of Wayside Amenities at Bharano (Gumla), Angarha (Ranchi) and Rajrappa (Ramgarh) in Jharkhand.	506.79	10.00
4.	Sound & Light Show in the compound of Ranchi Ashok, Ranchi in Jharkhand.	538.55	0.50
5.	Construction of integrated Convention Centre at Ranchi Ashok Hotel, Ranchi, Jharkhand.	500.00	250.00
6.	Mountaing of sound and light show at Shilpgram, Deoghar in Jharkhand	217.22	173.78
TOTAL		4,814.42	1,629.87
2012-13			
1	Development of Ranchi - Saraikela - Kharshawn - Purbi Singbhum Mega Circuit, Jharkhand.	3,812.53	1,906.26
2	Development of Ranchi-Sariskela-Kharshawan-Purbi Singhbhum Mega Circuit Part-II, Jharkhand (Remaining sites)	1,073.18	236.09
TOTAL		4,885.71	2,142.35
2013-14			
1.	Light & Sound (SEE) Show at Kanke Dam, Ranchi, Jharkhand	500.00	100.00
TOTAL		500.00	100.00

Statement-III

*Tentative list of Indian Nominations for
World Heritage sites*

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | Ancient Buddhist Site, Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh (03/07/1998) |
| 2. | Apatani Cultural Landscape (15/04/2014) |
| 3. | Archaeological remains of a Harappa Port-Town, Lothal (15/04/2014) |

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4. Baha'i House of Worship at New Delhi (15/04/2014)
 5. Bhitarkanika Conservation Area (26/05/2009)
 6. Buddhist Monastery Complex, Alchi, Leh, known as Alchi Chos-kor (03/07/1998)
 7. Cellular Jail, Andaman Islands (15/04/2014)
 8. Chettinad, Village Clusters of the Tamil Merchants (15/04/2014)
 9. Chilika Lake (15/04/2014)
 10. Churchgate - Extension to Mumbai CST (28/01/2009)
 11. Delhi - A Heritage City (22/05/2012)
 12. Desert National Park (26/05/2009)
 13. Dholavira: A Harappan City (15/04/2014)
 14. Ekamra Kshetra - The Temple City, Bhubaneswar (15/04/2014)
 15. Excavated Remains at Nalanda (09/01/2009)
 16. Group of Monuments at Mandu, Madhya Pradesh (03/07/1998)
 17. Hemis Gompa (01/07/1998)
 18. Historic city of Ahmadabad (31/03/2011)
 19. Iconic Saree Weaving Clusters of India (15/04/2014)
 20. Kangchendzonga National Park (15/03/2006)
 21. Mattanchery Palace, Ernakulam, Kerala (03/07/1998)
 22. Moidams - the Mound-Burial system of the Ahom Dynasty (15/04/2014)
 23. Monuments and Forts of the Deccan Sultanate (15/04/2014)
 24. Monuments of Srirangapatna Island Town (15/04/2014)
 25. Mountain Railways of India (Extension) (15/04/2014)
 26. Mughal Gardens in Kashmir (13/12/2010)
 27. Namdapha National Park (15/03/2006)
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28. Narcondam Island (15/04/2014)
 29. Neora Valley National Park (26/05/2009)
 30. Padmanabhapuram Palace (15/04/2014)
 31. River Island of Majuli in midstream of Brahmaputra River in Assam (02/03/2004)
 32. Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala (15/04/2014)
 33. Santiniketan (20/01/2010)
 34. Silk Road Sites in India (20/01/2010)
 35. Sites along the Badshahi Marg - The Grand Trunk Road (15/04/2014)
 36. Sites of Saytagrah, India's non-violent freedom movement (15/04/2014)
 37. Sri Harimandir Sahib. Amritsar, Punjab (05/01/2004)
 38. Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam (15/04/2014)
 39. Temples at Bishnupur, West Bengal (03/07/1998)
 40. The Glorious Kakatiya Temples and Gateways (15/04/2014)
 41. The Neolithic Settlement of Burzahom (15/04/2014)
 42. The Qutb Shahi Monuments of Hyderabad Golconda Fort, Qutb Shahi Tombs. Charminar (10/09/2010)
 43. The Victorian & Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai (22/05/2012)
 44. Thembang Fortified Village (15/04/2014)
 45. Urban and Architectural Work of Le Corbusier in Chandigarh (23/10/2006)
 46. Wild Ass Sanctuary, Little Rann of Kutch (15/03/2006)
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Mining activities prohibited by Apex Court

1627. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the areas in which mining has been prohibited by the various orders of the Apex Court of the country;

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard in compliance with the Apex Court's orders;

(c) the matters in which Government did not comply with the Supreme Court's orders/directions banning mining activities; and

(d) the reasons for non-compliance of Supreme Court's order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) As per available information, the Supreme Court has absolutely prohibited mining in the following areas:

- (i) Supreme Court has ordered stoppage of mining operations of 7 iron ore mining leases in Bellary district, Karnataka falling within the prescribed radius of Jambunathahalli temple in August 2010;
- (ii) Supreme Court has ordered stoppage of mining activities in Kudremukh Iron ore mines of M/s.KIOCL in Chickamagalur district of Karnataka with effect from 31.12.2005 on environmental aspects as the mining area is falling in Kudremukh Wild Life Sanctuary;
- (iii) Supreme Court *vide* order dated 02.11.2012 in an Interlocutory Application in Writ Petition No. 562/2009 and other connected matters directed that no mining operations of any kind in the Western Ghats is to be countenanced.

The Supreme Court has also prohibited mining in the following areas without obtaining necessary legal and statutory clearances:

- (i) Mining operations in the area of Aravalli hills of Rajasthan has been prohibited by the Supreme Court. State Government of Rajasthan has banned mining activities in Aravalli Hills range and restrained operation in 52 mines;
- (ii) Supreme Court *vide* judgment dated 18.4.2013 directed to cancel 51 mines in the State of Karnataka. State Government of Karnataka has cancelled 51 mines on 12.9.2013;
- (iii) On the directions of the Supreme Court, State Government of Andhra Pradesh had suspended mining operations in the six iron ore Mining leases in Obulapuram area in Anantpur district due to inter-state boundary dispute *vide* G.O 723 dated 25.11.2009;
- (iv) Supreme Court *vide* interim order dated 16.05.2014 in Writ petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 ordered suspension of 26 mines of iron and manganese ores in the State of Odisha; and

(b) to (d) Compliance with the orders of the Supreme Court lies with the concerned State Governments and data in this regard is not centrally maintained.

Land allotted to private parties for mining

1628. SHRI C. P NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how much land has been allotted by Central Government to private parties for mining purposes and whether such land is given to the highest bidder so that Government gets maximum income from the mines;

(b) whether there have been violations of such open bidding in recent times and whether Government has made any assessment of losses incurred in this connection; and

(c) when forest land is allotted for mining, in what ways tribal people residing and having their livelihood in these areas are compensated and rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Central Government does not allot land to private parties for mining purposes. State Governments grant mineral concessions in respect of land in which the minerals vest in the Government. Details of land allotted by State Governments to private parties for mining purposes are not maintained centrally.

As per the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, allocation of mining leases in respect of all minerals other than coal and lignite, is not done through auction.

As per Section 11A of MMDR Act, 1957, concessions to private parties for coal and lignite are to be granted through auction by competitive bidding for a company engaged in: (i) production of iron and steel; (ii) generation of power; (iii) washing of coal obtained from a mine; or (iv) such other end-use as the Central Government may specify.

(b) Does not arise in case of non-coal/non-lignite minerals in view of reply given to (a) above.

(c) As per rule 27(p) of Mineral Concession Rules 1960 a lessee shall, in the matter of employment, give preference to the tribals and to the persons who become displaced because of the taking up of mining operations.

As per section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) (FC) Act, 1980, prior approval of Central Government is required for use of forest land for mining. Guidelines issued under FC Act, 1980 provides that if the project involves displacement of people, a detailed Rehabilitation Plan shall be submitted along with the proposal for diversion of forest land.

The Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population should be separately considered, and plan for their rehabilitation should be in consonance with their socio-economic, cultural and emotional lifestyle.

Further, State/UT Governments while formulating unconditional proposals under FC Act, 1980 are required to enclose evidences for having initiated and completed the processes of settlement of rights as provided in the 'Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006'. And where such processes are yet to begin, the State/UT Governments are required to enclose evidences supporting that settlement of rights under the afore-mentioned Act will be initiated and completed before the final approval.

Functioning mines in the country

1629. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) how many functioning mines are there in the country as of now;
- (b) their number in the public sector and in the private sector;
- (c) the number of people working in these mines and whether there are sufficient arrangements to protect their health and life in the mines;
- (d) whether all these mines observe all environmental guidelines; and
- (e) whether there have been moves by Government during last one year to grant sanction for new mines without observing all the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) The number of functioning mines in the country as of now and their number in public sector and private sector as well as workers in such mines are given below:

Type of mine	Number of Mines			No. of Workers		
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total
Coal	482	41	523	336119	18456	354575
Metal	223	9025	9248	42113	173589	215702
Oil	67	34	101	29364	5659	35023
TOTAL	772	9100	9872	407596	197704	605300

[Source: Director-General of Mines Safety]

Matters relating to safety, health and welfare of persons employed in mines including oil and gas mines, are covered under the Mines Act, 1952 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The safety and health of persons employed in mines are one of the important priorities of the mining companies. In order to ensure and comply with the safety and health legislations in mines, the following arrangements are made:

- (i) Safety Committee and Workmen's Inspectors are appointed, who inspect and recommend for necessary measures;
- (ii) Bi-partite and Tri-partite Safety Committees in which Trade Unions are members, also exist at Company level and area level;
- (iii) Internal Safety Organization (ISO) is the apex body in the company which looks after the safety and health arrangements in mines.

(d) No Sir. Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a sub-ordinate office of Ministry of Mines during inspection of mines in the year 2012-13, has pointed out 94 violations. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 (up to 30.06.2014), has issued directions to various State Governments for filing complaints under Section 15/19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in Competent Courts of Law in case of 238 mining projects for violation of the provisions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(e) No Sir. State Government grants mineral concession as the owners of minerals. However, prior approval of Central Government is necessary before grant of mineral concession in respect of specified minerals listed in the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957. The Central Government grants such prior approval subject to environment and forest clearance.

Justice Shah Commission Report on illegal mining

1630. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Justice Shah Commission was appointed to enquire into the complaints of illegal mining in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the Commission has submitted any Report, if so, how many;
- (c) out of these how many have been tabled on the floor of the House; and
- (d) if no, by when the Shah Commission would be submitting its final Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The Central Government constituted Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry (Commission) to inquire into large scale illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in the country *vide* notification No. S.O. 2817(E) dated 22.11.2010.

- (b) The Commission has submitted the following reports to the Government:
 - (i) First Interim Report;
 - (ii) Reports on the State of Goa: (Part I & II) and Part III;
 - (iii) First Report on illegal mining of iron and manganese ores in the State of Odisha;
 - (iv) Second Report on illegal mining of iron and manganese ores in the State of Odisha;
 - (v) Third Report on illegal mining of iron and manganese ores in the State of Goa; and
 - (vi) First Report on illegal mining of iron and manganese ores in the State of Jharkhand.
- (c) The following reports of the Commission have been laid in the Parliament:
 - (i) First Interim Report alongwith the Action Taken Report (ATR) in the Lok Sabha on 20.12.2011 and Rajya Sabha on 30.04.2012. An 'Updated Memorandum of Action Taken' on First Interim Report was laid in the Lok Sabha on 07.2.2014 and Rajya Sabha on 10.2.2014;
 - (ii) Reports on the State of Goa (Part I & II and Part III) alongwith ATR in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 07.09.2012. An 'Updated Memorandum of Action Taken' on Reports on the State of Goa (Part I & II and Part III) was laid in the Lok Sabha on 07.2.2014 and Rajya Sabha on 10.2.2014; and
 - (iii) First Report on illegal mining of iron and manganese ores in the State of Odisha alongwith ATR in the Lok Sabha on 11.2.2014 and Rajya Sabha on 10.2.2014 (English version) and 12.2.2014 (Hindi version).
- (d) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Conditional authorization by the US of export natural gas

1631. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has granted conditional authorization to export domestically-produced liquefied natural gas to countries that do not have Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with it, from a terminal, where India's GAIL has a major stake; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In December 2011, GAIL had entered into a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Sales and Purchase Agreement (SPA) with Sabine Pass Liquefaction LLC to purchase approximately 3.5 million tonnes per annum (MMTPA) of LNG from the fourth train of its liquefaction project at Sabine Pass LNG terminal for a period of 20 years. Subsequently, in April 2013, GAIL, through its wholly owned subsidiary GAIL Global (USA) LNG LLC, executed a Terminal Service Agreement with Dominion Cove Point LNG, LP for booking capacity of 2.3 MMTPA in its proposed brownfield Cove Point LNG Liquefaction terminal at Lusby, Maryland, USA for a period of 20 years.

Both the above mentioned projects have been approved by Department of Energy, US for LNG exports to non-FTA countries.

Blast in GAIL pipeline in A.P.

†1632. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nineteen persons were killed and several injured in recent tragedy of blast in underground pipeline of GAIL in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government has ordered an inquiry into the above tragedy and whether any action is being taking against the persons found guilty in the inquiry;

(c) whether massive lapse has been provided in the regional operation, maintenance and safety in the pipeline network of the above gas company;

(d) whether Government has provided/proposes to provide job and a one time compensation of financial assistance to one of the family members of the deceased; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) 21 persons were killed and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

18 others were injured in the incident that took place in GAIL's Tatipaka-Kondapalli gas pipeline near Tatipaka terminal in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh on 27th June, 2014.

(b) and (c) A Committee comprising representatives from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), Petroleum Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) has been constituted for conducting an inquiry into the incident. The Committee is yet to submit its report.

(d) and (e) Ex-gratia payment of ₹ 25 lakh each to the next of kin of the deceased and ₹ 1 lakh each to the injured persons has been handed over on 30.6.2014 and 06.7.2014. Besides, GAIL shall pay ₹ 5 lakh each to the permanently disabled persons.

Meeting the increasing energy demand

1633. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agrees that the energy demand has been increasing and is much higher than the supply/resources available;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken/proposed by Government to explore possibilities to meet the energy demand in the coming years;

(c) the details of the oil and gas assets owned by Government abroad;

(d) whether Government has any plans to strengthen relations with energy exporting countries in order to meet the shortage of petroleum products in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 2013-14, the consumption of petroleum products was 158.2 MMT against a total production of 35.5 MMT from indigenous sources (figures are provisional).

The following steps are being taken to meet the energy demand and strengthen the country's energy security:

- (i) Government and Exploration and Production (E&P) companies have taken several steps to enhance oil and gas production in the country, which *inter-alia*, includes:
- Offering of exploration blocks under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) - 254 exploration blocks awarded.
 - Implementation of improved oil recovery and enhanced oil recovery schemes by E&P companies for ageing fields.
 - Development of unconventional sources of hydrocarbon such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM) and Shale Gas.
 - Policy for geo-scientific data acquisition through public funding.
- (ii) Pursuing various E&P opportunities in India and abroad to have a balanced portfolio of exploratory, developing and producing oil and gas assets.
- (iii) Pursuing transnational oil and gas pipeline projects.
- (iv) Construction of strategic crude oil reserves of 5.33 million metric tonnes capacity.

(c) Our oil companies have E&P assets in 24 countries namely, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, East Timor, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Libya, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Russia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, USA, Venezuela, Vietnam and Yemen. OVL is currently producing oil and gas from 13 projects in 8 countries *viz.*, Russia, Sudan, Vietnam, Azerbaijan, Myanmar, Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil. During 2013-14, OVL's share in production of oil and oil-equivalent gas was 8.36 MMTOE.

(d) and (e) India is actively engaged in bilateral and multilateral cooperation with foreign countries. To strengthen the country's energy security, the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas is engaged in oil diplomacy. India's oil PSUs in particular are being encouraged to adopt a global vision in their pursuit of raw materials and raw material-producing assets abroad, and to vigorously pursue acquisition of oil and gas assets overseas.

Per unit cost of gas supplied by Reliance to Bangladesh and India

†1634. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the cost of the gas per unit being supplied in Bangladesh and India by Reliance company, at present;
- (b) whether the company has made any request to the Central Government regarding increasing the per unit cost of gas;
- (c) if so, when this request was received;
- (d) whether a decision in this regard is likely to be taken soon; and
- (e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The gas produced from KG-DWN-98/3 block in Eastern Offshore is being sold domestically in India as per the allocation made by the Government and no gas is being supplied to Bangladesh from this block. The current gas sales price from this block is US\$ 4.205 per mmbtu as approved by the Government.

Further, Article 21.1 of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) in respect of Block KG-DWN-98/3 states that the Indian domestic market shall have the first call on the utilization of Natural Gas discovered and produced from the Contract Area. Accordingly, any proposal by the Contractor relating to Discovery and production of Natural Gas from the Contract Area shall be made in the context of the Government's policy for the utilization of Natural Gas and shall take into account the objectives of the Government to develop its resources in the most efficient manner and to promote conservation measures.

(b) and (c) By letter dated 6th January, 2012, RIL has requested to seek an opportunity to discuss a revision of the price formula. Since, then consultation with various stakeholders has been taking place and a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan has deliberated on this issue and has recommended a formula for pricing of Domestically produced Natural Gas.

(d) and (e) 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. The new Government has decided that the whole issue of gas pricing will need comprehensive re-examination. The Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 have been kept in abeyance upto 30.09.2014, and till that time, the domestically produced gas would continue to be priced at the rate prevailing on 31.03.2014.

Increase in price of CNG and PNG

1635. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to increase the price of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) shortly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the increase in the prices of CNG and PNG will further put the burden on the common man across the country; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The retail price of CNG and PNG in any city is fixed by the concerned City Gas Distribution Company operating in that particular city. The CGD entities also supply gas for industrial and commercial use. The Government *vide* revised guidelines dated 3.2.2014 agreed to meet the entire requirement of CNG (transport) and PNG (domestic) through supply of cheaper domestic gas at a uniform base price to all the CGD entities. The price of CNG (transport)/PNG (domestic) is a function of the base price and the different state and local taxes and levies and the pipeline transportation tariff. The price of CNG/PNG for supply to industrial and commercial sectors is a function of the proportion of domestic gas, long term RLNG and spot RLNG, the transportation tariff and the different state and local taxes and levies.

Damages caused by GAIL pipeline blast

†1636. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that fierce fire broke-out due to leakage of gas from the pipeline of Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) at Nagaram village of East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh on 27 June, 2014;
- (b) if so, the damages caused to life and property in this incident;
- (c) the compensation that has been paid to the victims;
- (d) the reasons for this accident; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether villagers had already made complaints of the leakage of gas to the concerned officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There was fire and blowout in GAIL's Tatipaka-Kondapalli gas pipeline near Tatipaka terminal in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh on 27th June, 2014. 21 persons were killed in the incident and 18 others were injured. Due to the accident, trees, crops and properties upto a range of 300 meters were damaged.

(c) Ex-gratia payment of ₹ 25 lakh each to the next of kin of the deceased and ₹ 1 lakh each to the injured persons has been handed over on 30.6.2014 and 06.7.2014. Besides, GAIL shall pay ₹ 5 lakh each to the permanently disabled persons.

(d) A Committee comprising representatives from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), Petroleum Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) has been constituted for conducting an inquiry into the incident. The Committee is yet to submit its report.

(e) GAIL had not received any complaints regarding gas leakage from the villagers.

Average production cost of oil and natural gas

1637. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the data regarding the average production cost of crude oil petroleum, natural gas, etc., domestically produced by PSUs and by private sector companies; and

(b) if so, the details of the above per unit (Barrel/Litre, MMBTU) produced by each PSU and by each private sector company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The average cost of crude oil & natural gas production varies from company to company and field to field depending upon size/type of the reservoir, location of reservoir, operating cost, financing cost, depreciation, depletion and amortization applicable and accounting policy followed by various E&P companies as well as taxes and duties levied by the Government.

Cost of production includes operating cost, recouped cost (depreciation, depletion, survey and dry wells) and statutory levies, and excludes return on capital employed.

The average cost of production of crude oil and natural gas by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) (excluding JVs) and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) during 2013-14 is as under:

Crude oil (USD/bbl)		Natural gas (USD/mmbtu)	
ONGC	OIL	ONGC	OIL
35.68*	27.03	3.53*	3.93

* Cost data is provisional and under finalization and cost audit.

The average cost of production of crude oil and natural gas in major fields under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, calculated based on the Annual Audited Accounts of the blocks/fields for FY 2012-13, were as under:

- For crude oil the cost of production varied between US\$ 8.68/bbl to US\$ 14.13/bbl excluding levies and US\$ 11.91/bbl to US\$ 41.20/bbl including levies.
- For natural gas the cost of production varied between US\$ 1.86/mmbtu to US\$ 4.31/mmbtu excluding levies and US\$ 2.47/mmbtu to US\$ 4.80/mmbtu including levies.

Subsidy on branded fuel products

1638. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- whether Government proposes to subsidize branded fuel products;
- if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- the extent to which the mega fuel conservation drive, launched recently, has been successful in conservation of energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal before the Government, at present.

- Under the guidance of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG),

Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) in association with Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) had launched a Nationwide Mega Media Campaign on fuel conservation across all different media platforms *i.e.* TV, Radio, Website, SMSs, Internet Digital Cinema, Outdoor Publicity, News Prints etc. from 1st October, 2013 for a period of 8 weeks. PCRA and Oil Public Sector Undertakings also initiated direct people connect activities for generating mass awareness for judicious use of petroleum products.

PCRA, with the help of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) had engaged a third party survey agency to assess the effectiveness of the conservation drive. It was concluded that MoP&NG in association with PCRA and OMCs were able to largely attain the campaign objectives.

Losses to public sector OMCs due to subsidy on oil and gas

1639. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the estimates of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), they would suffer loss of at least ₹1.07 lakh crores during 2014-15 due to subsidy on LPG, kerosene and diesel;

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

(c) whether as per the latest report of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), Public Sector OMCs have made profit to at least ₹ 50,000 crores during 2007-2012 by selling oil and petroleum products to consumers, contrary to the perception that they are selling oil at a loss; and

(d) if so, the company-wise and year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Based on (a) the actual under-recovery incurred during the period from April - July, 2014; and (b) estimated under-recovery for the period from August, 2014 to March, 2015 as per current Refinery Gate Prices, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely; Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) are estimated to incur an under-recovery of ₹ 98,345.55 crore during financial year 2014-15. As per the audited under-recovery claims submitted by OMCs, the company-wise and product-wise breakup of under-recovery incurred during 1st quarter of 2014-15 is given below:

(₹ crore)

Product	IOCL	HPCL	BPCL	Total
Diesel	4,236.94	2,230.27	2,570.19	9,037.40
Subsidized Domestic LPG	6,059.51	3,079.47	2,990.37	12,129.35
PDS Kerosene	5,031.89	1,310.27	1,181.83	7,523.99
TOTAL	15,328.34	6,620.01	6,742.39	28,690.74

(c) and (d) The OMCs could report meagre profits only as a result of getting significant compensation of their under-recoveries from the Government and the public sector upstream oil companies. If the under-recoveries were not compensated to OMCs, all of them would have reported huge losses as shown in the Table below:

(₹ crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Combined PAT of OMCs	9679	4261	13060	10531	6176	43707
Provision for Taxation	4107	1784	5537	3323	680	15431
Profit before Tax	13786	6045	18597	13854	6856	59138
Less: Compensation received						
Oil Bonds/Budgetary support	35290	71292	26000	41000	83500	257082
Upstream assistance	25708	32000	14430	30297	55000	157435
Total Compensation	60998	103292	40430	71297	138500	414517
Estimated Loss of OMCs without compensation	(-)47212	(-)97247	(-)21833	(-)57443	(-)131644	(-)355379

Further, during this period (2007-12), OMCs themselves contributed ₹ 28,680 crore towards under-recovery, paid Income Tax of ₹ 15,900 crore and Dividend of ₹ 9284 crore to the Government. Thus, the cash outflow on these accounts was ₹ 53,864 crore.

Under-recoveries on petroleum products

1640. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of under-recoveries on petroleum products *Viz.*, petrol, diesel, domestic LPG and PDS kerosene during the years 2006-07, 2009-10, 2011-12 and 2013-14;

(b) the percentage-wise increase in under-recoveries of these products between 2006-07 and 2013-14;

(c) whether large under-recoveries have seriously affected the profitability and viability of Oil Marketing Companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to reduce under-recoveries specially in diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The product wise details of under-recovery on Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG during 2006-07, 2009-10, 2011-12 and 2013-14 along with % increase from 2006-07 to 2013-14 is given below:

(₹ crore)					
Year	Petrol*	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG	Total Under- recoveries
2006-07	2,027	18,776	17,883	10,701	49,387
2009-10	5,151	9,279	17,364	14,257	46,051
2011-12	0	81,192	27,352	29,997	1,38,541
2013-14	0	62,837	30,574	46,458	1,39,869
% Increase from 2006-07 to 2013-14	NA	235%	71%	334%	183%

*The Price of Petrol has been deregulated since 26th June, 2010.

(c) and (d) 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 sensitive petroleum products viz. Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recovery 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 in the following manner:

- (i) Government through budgetary assistance;
- (ii) Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies namely, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) by way of price discount on Crude oil and products.
- (iii) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, by absorbing a part of the under-recoveries.
- (iv) Consumers, by minimal price increase.

The net profit reported by the OMCs during last 3 years is given below:

	(₹ crore)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
IOC	3,954	5,005	7,019
HPC	911	905	1,734
BPC	1,311	2,643	4,061

The OMCs could report profits only as a result of getting significant compensation of under-recoveries from the Government and the public sector upstream oil companies.

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

- (i) **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.
- (ii) **PDS Kerosene:** The quota of PDS Kerosene has been rationalized over the

years resulting in reduction in subsidy and a scheme of Direct Cash Transfer in Kerosene 2012 has been initiated with an aim to curtail diversion of PDS Kerosene.

- (iii) **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.

GAIL gas pipeline blast in AP

1641. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there was GAIL gas pipeline blast in Andhra Pradesh claiming several lives;
- (b) if so, the details of deaths and injured in this regard;
- (c) whether Government is aware that lives of villagers were endangered by laying the pipeline through the residential area and the officials did not take measures for their safety despite several complaints; and
- (d) if so, the action taken thereon and the reasons for the blast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 21 persons were killed in the accident and 18 others were injured.

(c) and (d) Gas pipelines are built as per international standards/regulations and the operation and maintenance of the pipelines is also carried out at par with global practices. Gas pipelines are subject to periodic audits by PNGRB/OISD. Safety audits are carried out at regular intervals and the observations during audit are complied with.

In order to ensure safety and security of gas pipelines, various measures are already in place which are being carried out regularly. These include periodical internal cleaning, cathodic protection to prevent external corrosion and intelligent pigging of pipelines to identify internal metal loss, daily foot patrolling in populated/urban centers, periodical technical audit of the pipeline operations and maintenance by authorities such as PNGRB

and OISD. Further, after the incident, the following actions have been initiated by GAIL to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future:

- (i) Gas sampling and analysis at source point.
- (ii) Undertaking review and benchmarking of standard operating processes with respect to global pipeline operators.
- (iii) Creation of pipeline health monitoring group to monitor pipeline integrity and safety.
- (iv) Increased frequency of internal cleaning of pipelines.
- (v) Intense technical audit of pipeline operations and maintenance by statutory authorities.
- (vi) Increased frequency of various pipeline monitoring activities.

A Committee comprising representatives from Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), Petroleum Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) has been constituted for conducting an inquiry into the incident. The Committee is yet to submit its report.

Pilferage of gas by RIL from ONGC blocks

1642. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the ONGC has alleged that RIL has pilferaged gas from their blocks;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the action taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) ONGC, in July, 2013 has stated that the wells drilled in block KG-DWN-98/3 by RIL in the vicinity / on boundary of ONGC's nomination Godavari PML and NELP-I Block KG-DWN-98/2 may be draining gas from ONGC's gas reservoirs. These ONGC's blocks, viz-a-viz, PML (Godavari PML - Nomination Block) and KG-DWN-98/2 (NELP-I Block) are located in deep waters, and contiguous to RIL operated block KG-DWN-98/3. Both ONGC and RIL

have made hydrocarbon discoveries in their respective blocks. While RIL is producing gas from its block since 2009, ONGC is yet to start production from its block.

(c) ONGC wrote a letter to DGH in July 2013 that E&P data of KG-DWN-98/3 may be provided to ONGC for analyzing field continuity of the pools. Several meetings and dialogues between ONGC and RIL were held to resolve the dispute regarding continuity of reservoirs. DGH asked RIL to share its E&P data with ONGC which was provided by RIL to ONGC. Similarly, ONGC also shared its technical data with RIL.

In May, 2014, ONGC filed an extra-ordinary writ petition in Delhi high court against Union of India, DGH and RIL with a request to appoint an independent agency to establish the continuity of reservoirs between KG-DWN-98/2 block operated by ONGC and KG-DWN-98/3 block operated by RIL and to estimate the volume of gas and also for working out gas balancing between the above reservoirs if found to have continuity.

Subsequently, ONGC and RIL, under the supervision of DGH, has finalized an independent agency to establish if the reservoirs between KG-DWN-98/2 block operated by ONGC and KG-DWN-98/3 block operated by RIL have continuity. Letter of award has been issued to the independent third party on 03.07.2014.

Survey work for explorations of oil and gas in Nagaland

1643. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in year 2012, some survey work for exploration of oil and gas was taken up in Nagaland;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some places have been identified for exploration of oil and gas in these areas;
- (d) whether the exploration work has been started; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Neither Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) nor Oil India Limited (OIL) have carried out any survey work in Nagaland in the year 2012.

Development of playfields in Assam under PYKKA

1644. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans for the development of playfields in Assam under the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of measures taken to promote sports in rural areas to hunt hidden talent in rural and tribal areas of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan has been revised and named as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) under which it is proposed to construct a sports complex in each block of the country, including Assam, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines. Details of the RGKA Scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*). Development of playfields in village panchayats will now be undertaken under the scheme under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) of the Ministry of Rural Development.

- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Under the PYKKA there was a provision for sports talent scouting at National level during the National level PYKKA Rural competition which covered the rural areas of the country including the tribal areas of the country including Assam. The same provisions have been incorporated in the guidelines for the RGKA annual competitions too.

Statement***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 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.

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 EWE affected regions) shall be held under RGKA upto the National level. The grants for holding the above competitions have also been enhanced.

Camps for selection of sportspersons in rural and hilly regions

†1645. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether camps have been organized by the Ministry to select talented players for various sports in rural and hilly areas in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of the places where these camps were organized to select the players;
- (c) the State-wise number of talented players selected for different sports through these camps; and
- (d) if so, the details of reasons for not organising the camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (d) Sir, this Ministry or Sports Authority of India (SAI) does not organize any camps to select talented players for various sports disciplines. However,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

SAI implements various sports promotional schemes like National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC), Special Area Games (SAG), SAI Training Center (STC) and Centre of Excellence (COX). For these schemes, SAI selects talented players after conducting battery of tests in various sports disciplines. Players from rural and hilly areas are also covered under these Schemes. Under these schemes, assistance is provided to the trainees for boarding, lodging, equipment, sports kit, stipend, competition exposure, etc.

Counselling session for dope tainted athletes

†1646. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the athletes who returned back to national/international arena after facing the ban on doping charges during last five years;
- (b) whether Government gives them any counselling session when they return to mainstream athletic life after undergoing ban;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) National anti Doping Agency (NADA) become operational from 1st January 2009. From that period till date, a total of 319 athletes have been imposed sanctions/banned by the Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel (ADDP). Out of them, a total of 139 athletes have returned to national/international activities.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. NADA provides anti-doping substance information and literature with regard to consequences of prohibited substances in the form of 'Doping Control Handbook' to the athletes during their reinstatement testing.

Poor sports infrastructure

1647. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the poor sports infrastructure in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to provide proper tangible and intangible sports infrastructure in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) The Central Government is implementing a Scheme named as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) with a view to create sports infrastructure throughout the country. Under the RGKA it is proposed to construct a sports complex in each block, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines. Details of the RGKA Scheme are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement given in USQ No. 1644] The Central Government is also implementing the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) under which 100% financial assistance, subject to prescribed ceiling is provided to (a) State Governments; (b) Local Civic Bodies; (c) School, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments; and (d) Sports Control Boards for development of the (i) Synthetic playing surface (for hockey, football and athletics); and (ii) Multipurpose indoor hall.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up one stadium in each district of J&K

1648. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) has a very large share in the number of unemployed educated youth in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is imperative that sports activities in J&K receive special attention; and

(c) whether in this connection, apart from other promotional activities, Government would consider to set up at least one stadium in each district of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes Sir. As per NSSO Report No.554 regarding "Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12", the usual status (adjusted) unemployment rate for educated persons of age 15 years and above for the State of J&K for rural areas is

53 against the national rate of 47 while the rate for urban areas is 114 against the national rate of 51.

(b) Yes Sir. To this end, the Government has allocated an amount of Rs.200 Crores during the Current Financial Year 2014-15 for enhancement of sports facilities at J&K. The details are being worked out in consultation with the State Government of J&K.

(c) Under the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) it is proposed to develop sports infrastructure facilities in the form of a Sports Complex at Block level. Besides, depending on the proposals received from Government of J&K, the existing stadium in each district of the State can be upgraded for both outdoor and indoor sports disciplines. Details of the RGKA Scheme are given in Statement (*Refer to the Statement given in USQ No. 1644*)

Playfields created at Panchayats and Block levels in Bihar

1649.DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of playfields with basic facilities created at Panchayats and Block levels in the State of Bihar under the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA);

(b) the details of sports competitions conducted under PYKKA in the State of Bihar; and

(c) the details of measures taken to promote sports in rural areas to hunt hidden talent in rural and tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Grants to the tune of ₹ 10.24 Crores were released to the State of Bihar for creation of basic infrastructure during 2008 to 2010 and ₹ 6.19 Crores were released for conduct of annual competitions during 2010-11. The State Government is yet to furnish Utilisation Certificates, containing details of development of playfields and participation in annual competitions, for the said grants released.

(b) The participation details of the State of Bihar in annual sports competitions under PYKKA Scheme held during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Under the PYKKA there was a provision for sports talent scouting at National level during the National level PYKKA Rural competitions which covered the rural

areas of the country including the tribal areas of the country including Bihar. The same provisions have been incorporated in the guidelines for the RGKA annual competitions too.

2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
No. of participants			No. of participants			No. of participants		
Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
87	56	143	105	56	161	105738	65428	171166
2011-12			2012-11			2013-14		
No. of participants			No. of participants			No. of participants		
Men	Women	total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
-	-	0	-	90	90	0	72	72

Iron ore mining area allotted to VISP/SAIL

1650. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether an iron ore mining area for the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISP) at Bhadravathi, Karnataka with sufficient reserves for meeting iron ore requirement, has been allotted to VISP/SAIL;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the status of provision of a captive iron ore mine for VISP and steps taken for modernization and production of high quality alloy steel in VISP;

(d) whether Government proposes to privatize VISP; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the interests of VISP and its employees are taken care of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) *Vide* Gazette Notification dated 21.10.2011, Ministry of Mines; Government of India (GoI) reserved an area of 140 Ha in NEB Range, Bellary District, Karnataka by specifying the co-ordinates. However, the coordinates furnished and published in the Gazette Notification dated 21.10.2011 was erroneous due to lack of permanent boundary points of the adjoining mining lease at the time of filing the mining lease application. After continuous follow up, re-survey of the area was undertaken and

Survey Report was submitted to Director of Mines and Geology, Karnataka on 12.3.2014. Now the proposal for grant of mining lease is pending with Secretary (Mines, Textile and SSI), Government of Karnataka for scrutiny.

(c) SAIL/VISP had also applied for iron ore mining lease over an extent of 245.20 Ha in Block No. 13/1 of Ramanadurg Area in November, 2013, which is still under consideration of the state Government. At VISP, Bhadravati, SAIL is continually investing for overall growth and improving profitability of the Plant. SAIL has already implemented a 350x350 mm single strand bloom caster with 1,25,000T annual capacity and one 30T Pusher type Reheating Furnace for Primary Mill. However, major future investments at VISP shall be considered after the captive mine becomes operational.

(d) and (e) SAIL has invited Expression of Interest (EOI) from Interested Parties willing to enter into a Joint Venture with Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) for manufacture of steel and related products at VISP, Bhadravati, Karnataka. SAIL, intends to induct a Strategic Alliance Partner to form a Joint Venture Company which shall carry on the business relating to manufacture of steel and related products at VISP, Bhadravati. SAIL shall endeavour to ensure that interest of the employees is taken care of in case of formation of a Joint Venture company.

Gap between production and demand of iron ore in the country

†1651. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of iron ore is not commensurate to its growing needs;

(b) whether the Ministry of steel had drawn the attention of the Planning Commission towards the growing need of iron ore and the heavy shortage in its production;

(c) if so, the production and demand of iron ore in the country at present and the estimated need of iron ore in 2018;

(d) whether Government would ban the export of iron ore fulfil its demand; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

DEO SAI): (a) to (c) At present production of Iron ore in the country is sufficient to meet the requirement of domestic Steel Industry. Details of last three years' iron ore production, domestic consumption is given in the table below. As can be seen production of iron ore has seen a decline in the past few years and regional shortages have taken place in States like Karnataka.

(in Million Tonnes)		
Year	Iron ore production	Domestic Consumption
2011 -12	167.29	100.57
2012-13 (P)	135.85	103.39
2013-14 (P)	152.06	103.73 (e)

[Source: Production/Consumption - Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Mines;
(P)- Provisional; (e) - Estimated]

As per the report of the Working Group on Steel Industry for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the iron ore requirement for the year 2016-17 is estimated to be 206.2 MT

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The Government has decided that although conservation of iron ore resources is of the paramount importance, the same may not be achieved by banning or capping the export of iron ore but by taking recourse to appropriate fiscal measures. It may also be mentioned that decline in production is not on account of a lack of iron ore reserves but on account of production being impacted by legal and regulatory issues.

Modernisation and expansion of SAIL

1652. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is now ready itself to further expand its international presence and add more value added steels to its product basket;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that SAIL has been asked to tap the emerging economies and to overcome the challenges of the sluggish market scenario and tap the opportunities arising out of SAIL's ongoing modernization and expansion drive; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by SAIL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To enhance its global presence SAIL plans to export higher volumes of steel after commissioning of new facilities under modernisation and expansion plan. SAIL has fixed a higher export target of 0.6 million tonnes during 2014-15 which is about 71.43% higher as compared to 2013-14 MoU target of 0.35 million tonnes. After the current phase of modernisation and expansion plan following value added steel products will be included in its product portfolio:

- Bars & Rods in special quality like Spring steel, Bright Bar, Cold Heading quality etc.,
- Plates/Pipes to meet API X 80 Grade specification for Oil & Gas sector,
- Parallel Flange/Universal Beams,
- Head Hardened Rails,
- Wider Plates in widths upto of 4,300mm required for various applications like Ship Building, Boiler & Pressure Vessels, Material handling equipments etc. Share of High Tensile/ Boiler Quality Plates will be increased.
- Higher grade Cold Rolled Products, Galvanised/Galv-annealed Coils/ Sheets.

(c) and (d) After completion of modernization and expansion, new products will help SAIL to tap the markets of emerging economies and enhance its presence in the international markets in South East Asia, Middle East and Africa. SAIL plans to increase its market reach by exporting plates to new destinations like Latin American and East African countries and wire rods to South East-Asian markets besides neighbouring countries.

Factors hampering steel industry

1653. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that acute shortage of raw material in plants, road blocks in the land acquisition process are hampering Greenfield expansion of steel industry;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the problems arising from import of iron ore are some of the key concerns of the steel sector; and
- (c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken up by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) No, Sir, Production of Iron Ore in the Country is sufficient to meet the requirement of Steel Industry. Details of iron ore production and domestic consumption for the last three years are given in the table below:

(In Million Tonnes)		
Year	Iron ore production	Domestic Consumption
2010-11	207.16	107.22
2011 -12 (P)	167.29	100.57
2012-13 (P)	135.85	103.39
2013-14(e)	152.06	103.73

Source: Production/Consumption - Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Mines;
(P)- Provisional; (e) - Estimated

The issue of slow and difficult land acquisition process in certain States is in the knowledge of the Government. These issues are discussed by Inter Ministerial Group under the Ministry of Steel as well as the Project Monitoring Group under the Cabinet Secretariat with the concerned State Governments for resolution from time to time.

Changes in policy related to steel products

†1654. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to effect changes in the policy related to steel products;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the benefits to be accrued by encouraging it in the private sector and whether Government has made any assessment in this regard and if so, when and the details of the evaluation report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Steel with regard to steel products *per se*. However, National Steel Policy (NSP), 2005 has been formulated to facilitate growth of steel sector in the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Irregularities in recruitment at Bokaro Steel Plant

1655. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether irregularities in recruitment at middle and junior management level posts at Bokaro Steel Plant have been reported;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has inquired into the alleged irregularities and has fixed responsibility of guilty persons in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. A complaint had been received alleging irregularities in recruitment at middle and junior level post in Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL). It was found that recruitments in executive and non-executive cadre had been made in violation of laid down recruitment procedure. As per CVC advice, minor penalty of withholding of one increment for a period of one year without cumulative effect was served on all the 4 officers involved in the case. The minor penalty proceeding (other than censure) against a board level officer could not be undertaken as he had already superannuated.

Subsequently, the employees (4 executives and 16 non-executives) who were recruited through the above process have been removed from the service following due process on conclusion of disciplinary proceedings. Irregularities in other 24 cases are being investigated by CBI.

Domestic demand for steel

1656. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the domestic demand for steel and how much steel is produced in public and private sector, the company-wise details along with their annual production;
- (b) the country-wise quantum of Indian steel being exported and their volume;
- (c) whether India is also exporting iron ore, if so, the details thereof, country-wise and volume-wise;

(d) whether non-exporting of iron ore in high quantity is badly affecting Indian steel industry and the Indian market; and

(e) why Government is not contemplating to regulate it for Indian market's benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The domestic demand for the last three years is as shown below:

(In thousand tonnes)

Domestic Demand *	
2011-12	71021
2012-13	73482
2013-14	73895

* Real consumption has been taken as proxy of domestic demand

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

The details of production – for both public and private sector – for the last three years are provided below:

Company	Finished Steel Production - Carbon & Alloy '000 tonnes		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4
SAIL	9692	1010	10704
RINL	2831	2717	2811
Public Sector	12523	12817	13515
Tata Steel Ltd.	5456	6427	7584
Essar Steel	6146	6344	5136
JSW Ispat	3110	3433	3852
JSW Steel Ltd.	10438	11676	12840
JSPL	2260	1766	1628
Others	44472	47156	48986

1	2	3	4
Private Sector	71882	76802	80026
Total Finished Steel	84405	89619	93541
Less own consumption	8708	7939	8487
Production for Sale	75697	81680	85054

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

(b) The relevant details regarding the Indian steel exported country-wise and the volume is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir. India is exporting iron ore to different countries. The relevant details are follows:

HS Code 2601 - Iron Ore and Concentrates include. Roasted Iron ore etc.

Country	Quantity in Thousand Tonnes	
	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3
China P RP	16,081.57	13,440.41
Egypt A RP	-	54.34
Iran	-	34.02
Italy	44.15	-
Japan	1,542.79	1,960.85
Korea RP	133.57	406.69
Netherland	165.00	-
Oman	-	292.22
Saudi Arab	0.03	28.76
Singapore	80.26	-
Switzerland	-	45.00

1	2	3
U Arab Emts	18.69	51.91
Vietnam SOC REP	-	39.08
Others	53.98	144.91
TOTAL	18,120.04	16,498.19

Source: Dept. of Commerce Website

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Government has taken the following steps to regulate the export of iron ore from the country:

- (i) Export of iron ore with Fe content of 64% or more are canalized. Therefore, there is no free export of high grade iron ore.
- (ii) The Government has imposed an export tax of 30% on the export of iron ore and 5% on export of iron ore pellets. There is higher railway freight for movement of iron ore for exports compared to freight rate applicable to domestic movement to discourage its export.

Statement

*The country-wise export of steel (alloy, non-alloy and semis)
for the last three years is as below:*

Country	Export in '000 Tonnes		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4
Australia	19.38	10.56	48.26
Baharin	20.53	94.94	14.68
Bangladesh	32.79	167.68	242.75
Belgium	497.64	350.89	326.48
Bhutan	0	0	0

1	2	3	4
Brazil	15.79	22.52	37.58
Canada	51.35	28.22	60.6
Chile	12.49	15.52	18.34
China	66.78	4.16	11.15
Colombia	22.88	18.17	34.71
Congo	9.68	12.59	6.75
Denmark	2.23	14.28	2.24
Djibouti	40.86	32.6	18.06
Ecuador	26.91	49.16	47.92
Egypt	9.74	10.61	33.39
Ethiopia	51.31	99.33	112.62
Finland	1.35	1.92	0.4
France	16.82	21.44	7.63
Germany	36.81	33.37	28.88
Ghana	62.89	63.04	68.36
Greece	2.55	6.56	9.35
Indonesia	105.04	74.4	132.73
Iran	158.76	110.53	183.91
Iraq	79.82	10.33	19.57
Israel	2.7	2.62	3.73
Italy	162.52	245	373.29
Japan	0.21	2.08	0.78
Jordan	8.77	13.69	3.38
Kazakhstan	0	0.06	0.02
Kenya	128.75	200.82	278.47

1	2	3	4
Korea	10.01	39.78	19.96
Kuwait	41.93	41.36	26.4
Madagascar	16.56	17.46	14.45
Malayasia	30.6	63.43	70.3
Maldives	8.43	7.25	3.62
Mexico	11.21	6.33	29.48
Morocco	0.69	0.39	0.64
Myanmar	81.08	41.67	57.01
Nepal	0.43	1.93	110.99
Nigeria	95.29	88.14	108.6
Peru	64.54	60.71	26.46
Philippines	17.3	7.13	11.86
Poland	9.27	15.27	36.09
Qatar	9.2	15.12	14.56
Romania	24.5	27.3	27.97
Russia	42.1	86.94	71.18
Saudi Arabia	198.98	305.11	325.57
South Africa	58.26	88.54	56.31
Spain	277.27	186.7	144.32
Sri Lanka	151.69	134.3	203.38
Sweden	4.19	4.45	4.54
Taiwan	88.93	27.86	79.66
Tanzania	55.62	93.38	88.33
Thailand	58.4	524.81	273.87
Turkey	19.95	33.99	34.83

1	2	3	4
U.K.	30.88	22.16	126.43
U.K.	523.82	651.43	511.22
Ukraine	7.18	2.35	8.54
USA	342.4	379.17	532.6
Vietnam	103.99	183.37	414.24
Other	757.1	637.37	519.03
TOTAL	4789.15	5512.3	6078.5

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

Domestic and foreign tourists arriving in South India

1657. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in the number of domestic and foreign tourist arrivals in South India;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of domestic and foreign tourists that visited different tourist spots in South India and revenue earned therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year along with details of Telangana; and

(c) the other steps taken by Government to increase the flow of domestic as well as foreign tourists?

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

The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) to South Indian States/Union Territories (UTs) during 2011, 2012 and 2013 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). This information is not available for 2014.

Ministry of Tourism does not compile State/UT-wise foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism separately. However, FEEs through tourism in India during 2011, 2012 and 2013 were Rs.77,591 crore, Rs.94.487 crore and Rs.1,07,671 crore, respectively.

(c) The action taken by the Government to boost tourism in the country is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) to South Indian States/Union Territories (UTs) during 2011, 2012 and 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011		2012		2013	
		DTV's	FTV's	DTV's	FTV's	DTV's	FTV's
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,02,221	15,814	2,38,699	17,538	2,43,703	14,742
2	Andhra Pradesh	15,31,19,816	2,64,563	20,72,17,952	2,92,822	9,80,17,783	69,552
3	Karnataka	8,41,07,390	5,74,005	9,40,52,729	5,95,359	9,80,10,140	6,36,378
4	Kerala	93,81,455	7,32,985	1,00,76,854	7,93,696	1,08,57,811	8,58,143
5	Lakshadweep	9,424	567	4,417	580	4,784	371
6	Puducherry	8,97,896	52,298	9,81,714	52,931	10,00,277	42,624
7	Tamil Nadu	13,75,12,991	33,73,870	18,41,36,840	35,61,740	24,42,32,487	39,90,490
8	Telangana	-	-	-	-	5,40,84,367	1,53,966
TOTAL		38,52,31,193	50,14,102	49,67,09,205	53,14,666	50,64,51,352	57,66,266

Statement-II

The details of initiatives/steps taken to promote tourism in the country:

1. Visa:

- (a) The Government announced Tourist Visa-on-Arrival in 2010. At present, it provides Tourist Visa on Arrival facility (TVoA) to the nationals of 12 countries namely Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Singapore, Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos, Myanmar and South Korea. South Korea was added to this list on 15.04.2014.
- (b) The facility of TVoA was initially available at the international airport of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. However, with effect from 15 August, 2013 this facility has been extended through Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram.
- (c) The restriction of two-month gap on re-entry of foreign nationals coming to India on Tourist Visa and Tourist Visa on Arrival has been lifted.
- (d) Ministry of Tourism organised a two day training program covering 450 officials of Bureau of Immigration handling Tourist Visa on arrival at Kochi, Chennai, Goa, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad Airports.
- (e) Tourist Visa on Arrival fee payment can now be made by credit cards. Earlier it was only to be paid in rupees.

2. Low Cost Airlines:

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

3. Safety of Women Tourists:

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

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

4. **Cleanliness and Hygiene:**

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

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

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

6. **Trained Language Speaking Guides:**

Selection and Training of Regional Level Tourist Guides including linguist guides is an ongoing process and the Ministry conducts the training programmes through the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM) periodically based

on the demand of guides and foreign tourist arrivals from a particular country to the respective region.

7. Rationalisation of Taxes:

- (a) The Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the State Governments of NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh has made an arrangement whereby taxes would be collected centrally at each of the four starting nodes at Delhi, Gurgaon, Jaipur and Agra in such a way that the taxes thus collected are apportioned and the tourist coach/car would be allowed unhindered movement in the Golden Triangle.
- (b) Empowered Committee of officers on the 'Issue of National Permit System' for tourist buses and goods vehicles (below 7.5 tons) has been constituted.
- (c) Five Year Tax Holiday for 2, 3 and 4 star category hotels located in all UNESCO declared World Heritage sites (except Mumbai and Delhi) for hotels operating w.e.f. 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2013.
- (d) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)-Hotel and Tourism related industry declared as high priority industry and FDI up to 100% under the automatic route Enhancement of FAR in Delhi from 150 to 225 for hotels excluding Lutyens Zone.
- (e) An investment linked deduction Under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act had also been announced in the Union Budget 2010-2011 for establishing new hotels of 2 star category and above, all over India thus allowing 100% deduction in respect of the whole or any expenditure of capital nature excluding (land, goodwill and financial instruments) incurred during the year.
- (f) In a Notification dated October 7, 2013 the Ministry of Finance expended its "Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-Sectors" to include such hotels and Convention centres for benefit of Hospitality Industry. Hotels with a project cost of Rs.200 crore and above each at any place in India and of any star rating, and Convention Centre with a project cost of more than Rs.300 crores has been included in the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-Sectors. This is equivalent to granting infrastructure status to the hospitality industry.

8. Use of ICT:

- (a) The Ministry has signed an agreement with M/s Genesys International
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Corporation Limited, for creating, developing and maintaining Walking Tours product which is an online, interactive web product that help national and international tourists, plan and take walking tours in all major cities in India.

- (b) The Ministry has also signed an agreement with M/s Audio Compass (India) Pvt. Ltd. to deliver guided, multimedia and interactive walking tours on its website through a dedicated API link or a separate website and/or mobile application.
 - (c) The promotional website of the Ministry of Tourism www.incredibleindia.org has been comprehensively revamped and updated.
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Shortage of adequate hotel rooms

1658. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noticed about the shortage of adequate hotel rooms in the country, especially budget hotels which affects the tourism industry, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) if so, whether any programme has been formulated to support the construction of more hotel properties in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per the Report of the 'Working Group on Tourism' for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) set up by the Planning Commission, for a projected annual growth of 12% in foreign tourist arrivals, the requirement of additional hotel rooms under classified category in 2016 over 2010 is estimated to be 1,90,108 including budget hotel rooms.

(b) Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. The Ministry of Tourism, however, has advised the State Governments/UT Administrations to follow tourism friendly policies for augmenting Hotel room supply like allotting land sites for hotels on revenue sharing basis, granting extra Floor Space Index(FSI)/Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for hotels, adopt Single Window approach for clearing hotel projects, rationalization of taxes. The Ministry of Finance, Government of India has also included the following in the "Harmonised list of Infrastructure Sub - Sectors" to boost supply of hotel rooms in the country:

- (i) Three Star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million.

- (ii) Hotels with a project cost of more than Rs.200 crore each in any place in India and of any star rating. This clause is applicable with prospective effect from 07.10.2013, the date of notification and available for eligible prospects for three years from the date of notification *i.e.* 07.10.2013, the eligibility cost of Rs.200 crore excludes cost of land and lease charges but includes interest during construction.

Promotions of tourism in North-Eastern States

1659. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state whether there is any plan to develop tourism sector in North-Eastern States and if so, the details thereof including financial budget allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments 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.

10% of the plan allocation of the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India is earmarked for North Eastern States. Of the funds allocated to the Ministry, funds earmarked and spent for North Eastern Region in the last five years are as under:

(₹ in crore)				
Year	Plan Allocation	10% earmarked for NE	Amount Released	Percentage %
2009-10	950.00	95.00	178.61	18.80
2010-11	1000.00	100.00	208.48	20.84
2011-12	1050	105	145.93	13.89
2012-13	950	95	113.72	11.97
2013-14	980	98	149.16	15.22

Further the following initiatives are taken by the Government to promote tourism in North Eastern Region:

- (i) Provision of complimentary space to the North Eastern states in India Pavilions set up at major International Travel Fairs and Exhibitions.

- (ii) Government of India employees are allowed to convert their home town LTC to all India LTC for visiting NE Region. The scheme to visit NE Region was valid upto 30.04.2014.
- (iii) 100% Central financial assistance is provided for organizing fairs & festivals to the North Eastern States.
- (iv) Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including the lesser known destinations which have tourism potential. The Ministry of Tourism undertakes special campaigns about the NE Region on TV channels to promote tourism in the regions.
- (v) An annual International Tourism Mart (ITM) is organized with the objective of showcasing the largely untapped tourism potential of North East region in the domestic and international markets.
- (vi) In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the India tourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential.
- (vii) These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organizing road shows, Know India seminars & workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programmes of the Ministry.

Financial assistance to Goa for tourism sector

1660. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise assistance given by Government to the tourism sector in Goa;
- (b) the projects undertaken by the State of Goa/Tourism Department of Goa, with the assistance fully or partly by the Central Government;
- (c) whether any request for financial assistance is pending with the Central Government;

- (d) if so, the scheme under which the assistance is sought; and
- (c) the details of the proposal and item-wise break-up of the assistance sought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The development and promotion of various tourism destinations & products is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments & Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects identified in consultation with them for each financial year, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The details of tourism projects for which CFA has been sanctioned/released to the State Government of Goa during the 11th and 12th Plan upto 30.06.2014 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism has received a proposal “Establishment of PGA Golf Course and Allied activities” under the Large Revenue Generating (ERG) Scheme. This project was prioritized for grant of CFA during the year 2012-2013 and carried forward for grant of CFA during the financial years 2013-14 and 2014-2015. However, it cannot be processed for grant of CFA due to the pendency of utilization certificates in respect of CFA sanctioned to the State Government of Goa for various tourism projects upto the financial year 2012-13. The details of the components for which CFA has been sought from the Ministry of Tourism in the project are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of financial assistance to Goa for tourism sector

Details of projects sanctioned during Eleventh and Twelfth Plan

(₹ in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	List of Projects sanctioned	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount
1	2	3	4
Eleventh Plan			
2008-09			
1	Integrated Development of Infrastructure for Heritage and Hinterland Tourism in Goa as a Mega Project	4309.91	2154.95

1	2	3	4
2	Celebration of Shigmo Festival during 2007-08	5.00	5.00
	TOTAL	4314.91	2159.95
2009-10			
1.	Destination Development of Auditorium and Convention Centre in Bal Bhawan Complex, Campal Panaji, Goa	500.00	400.00
	TOTAL	500.00	400.00
2010-11			
1	Tourism Infrastructure Development for Colva Coastal Circuit, South Goa	758.07	606.45
2	International Trade Mart at Goa	20.00	20.00
3	Development Goa Haat at Panaji, Goa	500.00	400.00
	TOTAL	1278.07	1026.45
2011-12			
1	Baga Beach Tourism Destination Development in Goa	497.84	398.27
	TOTAL	497.87	398.27
	GRAND TOTAL	6590.82	3984.67
Twelfth Plan			
2012-13			
1.	CFA for Celebration of Carnival Festival 2012-13	25.00	25.00
2	CFA for Celebration of Shigmo Festival 2012-13	25.00	25.00
	TOTAL	50.00	50.00

Statement-II

Item-wise break up of components for which CFA has been sought for the project "Establishment of PGA Golf Course and Allied Activities" under Large Revenue Generating Scheme

(₹ in crores)	
Particulars	Golf Course
Land and Site Development	60.13
Golf Course Development	65.75
Building	4.16
Plant and Machinery	12.05
Misc. Fixed Assets	6.81
Technical Consultancy Fees	21.48
Preliminary and Pre-operative expenses	24.12
Contingency	12.00
Margin Money working capital	0.50
TOTAL	207.00

Development of Tourism at Chettinadu Heritage Home, Tamil Nadu

1661. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centrally sponsored tourism centres in every State are utilising the funds properly and if so, the State-wise details and data thereof;

(b) whether Chettinadu Heritage Home in Sivaganga district, Tamil Nadu is developing tourism flow; and

(c) the future plan to include Eco-tourism along with sites such as Eriyur Kunnakudi, Kalaiyarkovil, Thirumayam, Aranmanai Siruvayal and Siravayal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The development, promotion of various tourism destinations and products and utilisation of funds is primarily the responsibility of the respective

State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments & UT Administrations for tourism projects prioritized in consultation with them for each financial year, subject to the availability of funds, *inter-se*-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The State-wise details of number of projects, amount sanctioned and amount utilised during the year 2012-13 are given in Statement (*See below*). Utilisation Certificates for projects sanctioned during the year 2013-14 are due only from 1st April, 2015.

Ministry of Tourism monitors the implementation of projects through field inspections by the officers of the Ministry, and periodical review meetings with the State Government/Union Territory Administration officers. Further, all States/UTs have set-up State Level Monitoring Committee (SEMC) which regularly review the progress of tourism infrastructure projects.

During the year 2007-08, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India had sanctioned the project “Destination Development of Chettinadu” with CFA of Rs.475.35 lakhs and release of ₹ 380.28 lakhs under the “Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits’ (PIDDC) Scheme. This project has already been completed at a cost of ₹ 380.28 lakh. The details of tourist arrivals in Sivaganga District in the past three years are given below:

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2011	2871000	27800	2898800
2012	2899500	29860	2929360
2013	3845793	33454	3879247

During the year 2008-09, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India sanctioned the project “Freedom fighter’s circuit” in Tamil Nadu, with CFA of ₹ 290.19 lakh and release of ₹ 232.15 lakh. This project includes creation of basic facilities at Kalayarkoil with an amount of ₹ 17.60 lakh and development of Maruthu Pandiar Fort at Aranmanai Siruvayal, Kallal Union, Sivagangai District with an amount of ₹ 12.78 lakh.

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has neither sanctioned any project for Eriyur Kunnakudi, Thiruhayaay. Siravayal in Tamil Nadu, nor has any project been prioritised for grant of CFA during the current financial year for the purpose.

Statement

*State-wise information regarding utilization of fund during 2012-2013 under Product/
Infrastructure Destination Development and Circuits (PIDDC) Scheme*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Fund Utilised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10472.07	4957.08	1100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6587.50	2572.08	0.00
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Bihar	500.00	100.00	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	2461.91	910.63	0.00
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Gujarat	486.75	389.40	0.00
13.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3029	2433.89	0.00
15.	Jharkhand	4885.71	2142.35	0.00
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	11260.00	4280.02	609.39
17.	Kerala	7802.53	2321.69	0.00
18.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	7914.79	1638.92	0.00
21.	Manipur	1543.70	248.08	0.00
22.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Madhya Pradesh	20684.46	7055.54	2483.46
25.	Nagaland	4516.66	1973.32	499.41
26.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	50.00	50.00	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Sikkim	2834.69	1787.75	189.68
31.	Tamil Nadu	2041.97	1116.17	196.15
32.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Uttarakhand	1297.47	1037.97	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3486.15	2011.97	276.69
35.	West Bengal	4668.46	2334.23	0.00
TOTAL		96523.82	39361.09	5354.78

Tourism Promotion Programmes

1662. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is organizing tourism promotion programmes in the countries from where arrival of foreign tourists is very low; and

(b) if so, the details of the countries from where arrival of tourists are very low compared to prominent destinations like USA, UK, Australia, Gulf countries, etc. and the details of tourism promotion programme organised in those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT), Government of India, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international markets, under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country and to increase foreign tourist arrivals to the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are being undertaken in tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and promoting tourism to the country. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality programme of the Ministry.

Road Shows are being organised in important and potential source markets overseas in collaboration with trade associations to promote tourism to the country. Such Road Shows were organised in Saudi Arabia, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Australia, USA, Singapore, Malaysia, Phillipines, China, Germany, South Africa and Mauritius in 2013-14. During the current year 2014-15, Road Shows have been organised in USA, Poland, Hungary, Romania and China, upto July 08, 2014.

Global print, television and online campaigns were launched by MoT in 2012-13.

Promotional activities are being undertaken in important as well as potential source markets overseas to ensure that there is a growth in tourist arrivals from all countries.

Details of nationality-wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India during 2011-2013 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Nationality-wise foreign tourist arrivals in India, 2011-2013

Country of Nationality	Number of Arrivals			% Share			% Change	
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2012/11	2013/12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Canada	259017	256021	255222	4.11	3.89	3.66	-1.2	-0.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
U.S.A	980688	1039947	1085309	15.54	15.81	15.58	6.0	4.4
TOTAL	1239705	1295968	1340531	19.65	19.70	19.24	4.5	3.4

Central and South America

Argentina	9391	9831	10325	0.15	0.15	0.15	4.7	5.0
Brazil	17268	18440	18551	0.27	0.28	0.27	6.8	0.6
Mexico	10876	11254	13074	0.17	0.17	0.19	3.5	16.2
Others	23453	24174	26486	0.37	0.37	0.38	3.1	9.6
TOTAL	60988	63699	68436	0.97	0.97	0.98	4.4	7.4

Western Europe

Austria	36483	38585	36465	0.58	0.59	0.52	5.8	-5.5
Belgium	40478	42604	38091	0.64	0.65	0.55	5.3	-10.6
Denmark	34683	33084	30842	0.55	0.50	0.44	-4.6	-6.8
Finland	23730	22416	21212	0.38	0.34	0.30	-5.5	-5.4
France	231423	240674	248379	3.67	3.66	3.56	4.0	3.2
Germany	240235	254783	252003	3.81	3.87	3.62	6.1	-1.1
Greece	7253	7493	7983	0.11	0.11	0.11	3.3	6.5
Ireland	22089	24546	27174	0.35	0.37	0.39	11.1	10.7
Italy	100889	98743	93951	1.60	1.50	1.35	-2.1	-4.9
Netherlands	75153	74800	69547	1.19	1.14	LOO	-0.5	-7.0
Norway	24578	23569	21462	0.39	0.36	0.31	-4.1	-8.9
Portugal	24061	24670	29612	0.38	0.38	0.42	2.5	20.0
Spain	71405	67044	62079	1.13	1.02	0.89	-6.1	-7.4
Sweden	48690	51058	48826	0.77	0.78	0.70	4.9	-4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Switzerland	46332	48388	48821	0.73	0.74	0.70	4.4	0.9
U.K.	798249	788170	809444	12.65	11.98	11.62	-1.3	2.7
Others	12964	12439	9975	0.21	0.19	0.14	-4.0	-19.8
TOTAL	1838695	1853066	1855866	29.14	28.17	26.64	0.8	0.2

Eastern Europe

Czech Rep.	11256	11129	10121	0.18	0.17	0.15	-1.1	-9.1
Hungary	6900	6507	6614	0.11	0.10	0.09	-5.7	1.6
Kazakhstan	9810	11653	14680	0.16	0.18	0.21	18.8	26.0
Poland	28499	25030	23785	0.45	0.38	0.34	-12.2	-5.0
Russian Fed.	144312	177526	259120	2.29	2.70	3.72	23.0	46.0
Ukraine	23467	29033	31826	0.37	0.44	0.46	23.7	9.6
Others	50354	51808	58937	0.80	0.79	0.85	2.9	13.8
TOTAL	274598	312686	405083	4.35	4.75	5.81	13.9	29.5

Africa

Egypt	8791	10571	15062	0.14	0.16	0.22	20.2	42.5
Kenya	30045	34037	40484	0.48	0.52	0.58	13.3	18.9
Mauritius	22091	25013	27418	0.35	0.38	0.39	13.2	9.6
Nigeria	33537	36762	34522	0.53	0.56	0.50	9.6	-6.1
South Africa	58430	50161	58023	0.93	0.76	0.83	-14.2	15.7
Sudan	8414	9626	8778	0.13	0.15	0.13	14.4	-8.8
Tanzania	19470	21862	23345	0.31	0.33	0.34	12.3	6.8
Others	51608	73396	67639	0.82	1.12	0.97	42.2	-7.8
TOTAL	232386	261428	275271	3.68	3.97	3.95	12.5	5.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Asia								
Bahrain	9587	10045	10531	0.15	0.15	0.15	4.8	4.8
Iraq	30808	38826	41218	0.49	0.59	0.59	26.0	6.2
Israel	48089	47649	48737	0.76	0.72	0.70	-0.9	2.3
Oman	40577	49759	62252	0.64	0.76	0.89	22.6	25.1
Saudi Arabia	26268	32127	42892	0.42	0.49	0.62	22.3	33.5
Turkey	17359	22986	25022	0.28	0.35	0.36	32.4	8.9
U.A.E.	66383	41664	51513	1.05	0.63	0.74	-37.2	23.6
Yemen Arab Rep.	14955	18654	25019	0.24	0.28	0.36	24.7	34.1
Others	24747	29286	35929	0.39	0.45	0.52	18.3	22.7
TOTAL	278773	290996	343113	4.42	4.42	4.92	4.4	17.9
South Asia								
Afghanistan	89605	9523 1	111370	1.42	1.45	1.60	6.3	16.9
Iran	43399	40973	30527	0.69	0.62	0.44	-5.6	-25.5
Maldives	53999	50428	45270	0.86	0.77	0.65	-6.6	-10.2
Nepal	119131	125375	113790	1.89	1.91	1.63	5.2	-9.2
Pakistan	48640	59846	111794	0.77	0.91	1.60	23.0	86.8
Bangladesh	463543	487397	524923	7.35	7.41	7.53	5.1	7.7
Sri Lanka	305853	296983	262345	4.85	4.51	3.77	-2.9	-11.7
Bhutan	15489	15266	15016	0.25	0.23	0.22	-1.4	-1.6
TOTAL	1139659	1171499	1215035	18.06	17.81	17.44	2.8	3.7
South East Asia								
Indonesia	32530	29559	33747	0.52	0.45	0.48	-9.1	14.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Malaysia	208196	195853	242649	3.30	2.98	3.48	-5.9	23.9
Myanmar	25043	30588	34916	0.40	0.47	0.50	22.1	14.1
Philippines	31151	33323	42224	0.49	0.51	0.61	7.0	26.7
Singapore	119022	131452	143025	1.89	2.00	2.05	10.4	8.8
Thailand	92404	105141	117136	1.46	1.60	1.68	13.8	11.4
Vietnam	9809	11332	12312	0.16	0.17	0.18	15.5	8.6
Others	3600	3666	4045	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.8	10.3
TOTAL	521755	540914	630054	8.27	8.22	9.04	3.7	16.5
East Asia								
China (Main)	142218	168952	174712	2.25	2.57	2.51	18.8	3.4
China (Taiwan)	25916	31639	35491	0.41	0.48	0.51	22.1	12.2
Japan	193525	220015	220283	3.07	3.34	3.16	13.7	0.1
Rep.of Korea	108680	109469	112619	1.72	1.66	1.62	0.7	2.9
Others	5612	5547	4200	0.09	0.08	0.06	-1.2	-24.31
TOTAL	475951	535622	547305	7.54	8.14	7.85	12.5	2.2
Australasia								
Australia	192592	202105	218967	3.05	3.07	3.14	4.9	8.3
New Zealand	36839	38917	40801	0.58	0.59	0.59	5.6	4.8
Others	3734	3489	3806	0.06	0.05	0.05	-6.6	9.1
TOTAL	233165	244511	263574	3.70	3.72	3.78	4.9	7.8
Stateless	1144	1426	1824	0.02	0.02	0.03	24.7	27.9
Others	12403	5930	21509	0.20	0.09	0.31	-52.2	262.7
GRAND TOTAL	6309222	6577745	6967601	100.00	100.00	100.00	4.3	5.9

Revival of 'Brand India' through Tourism

1663. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has flagged tourism as a big-ticket item in its agenda to revive 'Brand India';

(b) whether India received a little less than seven million international, tourists in 2013 and was ranked 41st worldwide in terms of annual tourist arrivals; and

(c) whether Government is keen to promote 3D technology and the son-et-lumiere (Sound and Light) effect, presently in use at Red Fort, Taj Mahal and other national heritage monuments, at other tourist sites also like India Gate, Goa's St. Basilica Church, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a tourist destination in the domestic and international markets. The Ministry of Tourism releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets. Besides this, the Ministry through its overseas offices, *inter-alia*, organizes Road Shows, Know India Seminars, Workshops, participates in various Fairs, Exhibitions and Events to promote various Indian tourist destinations and products under the brand line 'Incredible India'. The campaigns of the Ministry of Tourism include holistic promotion of various Indian tourism products and destinations of the country.

During the year 2013, India received 6.97 million international tourists and the country was ranked 42nd in World Tourist Arrivals.

The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects including Sound and Light Shows, based on proposals, received from them. The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a project for 3D Projection of various Indian monuments from all States/UTs on India Gate, New Delhi in the financial year 2013-14.

Fairs/ Festivals and Tourism events organised by States/UTs

1664. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fairs/festivals and tourism related events organised by the States/UTs during the last five years;

(b) the details of the funds released by the Central Government in the form of Central assistance for this;

(c) whether any instances of misappropriation of funds have come to the knowledge of the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The development and promotion of tourism destinations and products including fairs, festivals and tourism related events in the country is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory Administration (UT). However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism projects including for the conduct of Fairs & Festivals and tourism related events prioritised during consultations with them, subject to scheme guidelines, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

As per the present Scheme of Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) guidelines. Central financial Assistance is provided for the conduct of Fairs, Festivals and Tourism related Events, upto a maximum of ₹ 50.00 lakh to State Governments and upto ₹ 30 Lakh to U.T. Administrations, in a financial year.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes various tourism products including fairs and festival in the country, in a holistic manner under the Incredible India campaign, both in domestic and international markets.

A list of Fairs, Festivals and Events for which CFA was sanctioned and the amount released during the last five years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Till now no instances of misappropriation of funds have come to the knowledge of the Ministry. However, the State Governments/UT Administration have set up State Level Monitoring Committees (SLMC) to review the progress made in the implementation of various tourism projects including Fairs, Festivals and Tourism related Events regularly. The State Governments/UT Administration are required to submit the minutes of the meetings of State Level Monitoring Committees to the Ministry of Tourism periodically. The Ministry of Tourism also monitors the implementation of projects by holding periodical review meetings with the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Statement

*Number of Fairs, Festivals and Tourism related events and amount
sanctioned during the last five years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of projects	Sanctioned Amt.	Released Amt.
2009-10				
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	15.00	12.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	25.00	22.00
3	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	2	10.00	8.00
5	Bihar	0	0.00	0.00
6	Chandigarh	2	25.00	20.29
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	0	0.00	0.00
11	Goa	0	0.00	0.00
12	Gujarat	0	0.00	0.00
13	Haryana	3	55.00	55.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	2	15.00	15.00
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1	15.00	12.00
16	Jharkhand	3	25.00	20.00
17	Kerala	1	10.00	10.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of projects	Sanctioned Amt.	Released Amt.
18	Karnataka	1	15.00	12.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00
20	Maharashtra	1	15.00	12.00
21	Manipur	1	15.00	15.00
22	Meghalaya	j	25.00	20.00
23	Mizoram	1	10.00	10.00
24	Madhya Pradesh	2	25.00	22.00
25	Nagaland	2	20.00	16.00
26	Odisha	4	25.00	21.00
27	Puducherry	1	21.00	16.80
28	Punjab	0	0.00	0.00
29	Rajasthan	2	13.00	13.00
30	Sikkim	2	10.00	9.00
31	Tamil Nadu	2	20.00	20.00
32	Tripura	3	15.00	15.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	4	42.75	42.75
34	Uttarakhand	1	54.78	27.39
35	West Bengal	2	15.00	15.00
GRAND TOTAL		51	536.53	461.23
2010-11				
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	25.00	25.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	50.00	48.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of projects	Sanctioned Amt.	Released Amt.
3	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	0	0.00	0.00
5	Bihar	0	0.00	0.00
6	Chandigarh	2	53.00	53.00
7	Chhattisgarh	1	40.00	40.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00
9	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	2	125.00	105.00
11	Goa	1	20.00	20.00
12	Gujarat	1	14.55	14.55
13	Haryana	5	80.00	80.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	4	25.00	25.00
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1	8.25	8.25
16	Jharkhand	2	50.00	50.00
17	Kerala	1	50.00	50.00
18	Karnataka	0	0.00	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00
20	Maharashtra	1	13.00	13.00
21	Manipur	3	48.50	48.50
22	Meghalaya	2	40.16	40.16
23	Mizoram	6	50.00	50.00
24	Madhya Pradesh	6	50.00	37.20

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of projects	Sanctioned Amt.	Released Amt.
25	Nagaland	5	45.00	45.00
26	Odisha	2	37.57	37.57
27	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00
28	Punjab	1	50.00	50.00
29	Rajasthan	1	50.00	49.51
30	Sikkim	4	40.00	37.00
31	Tamil Nadu	2	40.00	39.00
32	Tripura	4	55.00	55.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	4	100.00	96.00
34	Uttarakhand	2	17.77	17.77
35	West Bengal	3	42.48	42.48
GRAND TOTAL		70	1220.28	1176.99

2011-12

1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	49.00	49.00
3	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	2	50.00	50.00
5	Bihar	0	0.00	0.00
6	Chandigarh	2	25.00	25.00
7	Chhattisgarh	1	35.00	35.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of projects	Sanctioned Amt.	Released Amt.
10	Delhi	2	7.00	7.00
11	Goa	0	0.00	0.00
12	Gujarat	0	0.00	0.00
13	Haryana	5	80.00	80.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	3	25.00	25.00
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1	19.50	19.50
16	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0.00
17	Kerala	0	0.00	0.00
18	Karnataka	0	0.00	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00
20	Maharashtra	2	37.00	37.00
21	Manipur	2	50.00	50.00
22	Meghalaya	3	50.00	50.00
23	Mizoram	4	50.00	50.00
24	Madhya Pradesh	1	“ 27.25	27.25
25	Nagaland	4	50.00	50.00
26	Odisha	6	33.70	33.70
27	Puducherry	4	30.00	30.00
28	Punjab	0	0.00	0.00
29	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00
30	Sikkim	5	50.00	50.00
31	Tamil Nadu	1	25.00	25.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of projects	Sanctioned Amt.	Released Amt.
32	Tripura	3	48.90	48.90
33	Uttar Pradesh	3	57.50	57.50
34	Uttarakhand	3	49.28	49.28
35	West Bengal	4	50.00	50.00
GRAND TOTAL		64	899.13	899.13

2012-13

1	Andhra Pradesh	1	25.00	25.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	25.00	25.00
3	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	0	0.00	0.00
5	Bihar	0	0.00	0.00
6	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0.00
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00
9	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	1	25.00	25.00
11	Goa	2	50.00	50.00
12	Gujarat	0	0.00	0.00
13	Haryana	0	0.00	0.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	6	50.00	50.00
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1	25.00	25.00
16	Jharkhand	1	25.00	25.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of projects	Sanctioned Amt.	Released Amt.
17	Kerala	1	24.00	24.00
18	Karnataka	1	24.00	24.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00
20	Maharashtra	1	25.00	25.00
21	Manipur	2	50.00	50.00
22	Meghalaya	1	17.94	17.94
23	Mizoram	3	49.15	49.15
24	Madhya Pradesh	4	34.00	34.00
25	Nagaland	3	40.00	40.00
26	Odisha	2	61.30	61.30
27	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00
28	Punjab	2	50.00	50.00
29	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00
30	Sikkim	40.00	40.00	
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0.00
32	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	2	50.00	47.50
34	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	0.00
35	West Bengal	2	26.00	26.00
GRAND TOTAL		40	716.39	713.89
2013-14				
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	24.50	24.50

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of projects	Sanctioned Amt.	Released Amt.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	50.00	50.00
3	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	0	0.00	0.00
5	Bihar	3	37.50	37.50
6	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	1	25.00	25.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	0	0.00	0.00
11	Goa	0	0.00	0.00
12	Gujarat	0	0.00	0.00
13	Haryana	4	75.00	75.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2	125.00	125.00
16	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0.00
17	Kerala	0	0.00	0.00
18	Karnataka	1	25.00	25.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00
20	Maharashtra	1	25.00	25.00
21	Manipur	2	50.00	50.00
22	Meghalaya	3	46.90	46.90
23	Mizoram	2	40.00	40.00
24	Madhya Pradesh	2	58.00	58.00
25	Nagaland	3	35.00	35.00

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of projects	Sanctioned Amt.	Released Amt.
26	Odisha	3	50.00	50.00
27	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00
28	Punjab	0	0.00	0.00
29	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00
30	Sikkim	3	35.00	35.00
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0.00
32	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00
34	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	0.00
35	West Bengal	0	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		35	701.90	701.90

Safety policy for religious tourist places

†1665. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating any concrete safety policy regarding all the tourist places and particularly religious tourist places in the country in view of Kedarnath disaster last year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) With the focus to develop India into a Safe and Secure Destination which includes religious tourist places, the Ministry of Tourism has taken following steps:

- (i) 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. The meeting passed a unanimous resolution that Department of Tourism of all States and Union Territories will work for ensuring safety and security of tourists.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Ministry of Tourism formulated Sustainable Tourism Criteria and Indicators which are applicable to Accommodation Sector and Tour Operators. This is available on the Ministry of Tourism's website www.tourism.gov.in.
- (iii) 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. Hence, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy adequate Tourist Police. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.
- (iv) In addition, the Union Ministry of Tourism along with stakeholders has adopted the '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.

Development plan for world famous desert triangle of Rajasthan

†1666. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the development plan for world famous desert triangle of Rajasthan;
- (b) whether this desert triangle would be developed on the lines of Africa; and
- (c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects, identified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, which are complete as per scheme guidelines and subject to availability of funds. The Ministry of Tourism has prioritized "Mega Desert Circuit comprising Jaisalmer-Jodhpur-Bikaner-Sambhar-Pali-Mount Abu" in the current financial year, *i.e.* 2014-15.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Wildlife tourism in Jharkhand

1667. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the wildlife tourism prospects in Jharkhand;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to convert the 'migration route' of wild elephants from Saranda forests in Jharkhand to the State of Odisha and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Jharkhand Government and Central Government to increase availability of sufficient food and water for wild elephants to stop their migration and tame them for tourism purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per information received from the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) there are 11 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 1 National Park, notified under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, in Jharkhand.

- (b) As per MoEF, there is no such proposal under consideration with them.
- (c) Under Centrally-sponsored Scheme "Project Elephant" (CSS-PE) of the MOEF, Financial Assistance is being provided to the State, *inter-alia*, to improve and restore elephant habitat in the State for making available sufficient food and water to wild elephants. There is no proposal for taming the wild elephants for tourism purposes.

New tourist destinations in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal

1668. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified certain new tourist destinations for development across the country including Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government for better infrastructure, developing new tourism destinations especially in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and bring them on the National and International tourism map?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The Development, promotion, and identification of new tourism

destinations is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration including States of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. 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 State-wise list of projects prioritized for development of tourism infrastructure for the year 2014-15 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As fresh steps, in the Union Budget 2014-15, the following announcements have been made:

- (i) Development of 5 tourist circuits around specific themes and an amount of Rs.500 crore has been allocated for the year 2014-15 for this propose.
- (ii) With a view to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths, a National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) has been announced and an amount of Rs.100 crore has been allocated.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes the rich culture and heritage of the country through tourism. This Ministry facilitates tourists by improving the amenities in the tourist places.

The State-wise details of number of projects and amounts sanctioned during the year 2013-14 for the States and Union Territory Administrations including States of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal are given in Statement-II

Statement-I

*State-wise list of projects prioritized for development of
tourism infrastructure for the year 2014-15*

1. Andhra Pradesh

Mega Circuit :

- (a) Kondapalli Ibrahimpatnam and surrounding areas Mega Circuit.

Circuit:

- (a) Guttikonda Bilam Cave Pidugurali Kondaveedu Fort Kotappa Konda Temple Circuit, Guntur District.
-

-
- (c) 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.

2. Arunachal Pradesh**Mega Circuit:**

- (a) Bhalukpong-Bomdila & Tawang Circuit Circuit.

Circuit :

- (a) Development of Tourist Circuit in Pasighat-Jengging Yingkiong-Tuting Circuit.
- (b) Development of Infrastructure at luting Gomp, Upper Siang.
- (c) Construction of Tourist Lodge at Silluk, Last Siang.
- (d) Construction of Adventure Rafting Axis at Sinag River, Yingkiong.
- (e) Development of Tourist Circuit Ziro-Kurung Kumey circuit.
- (f) Construction of Tourist Circuit at Taalo Gego in Lower Subansiri.
- (g) Construction of Tourist lodge at Yaap Hognin Kurung Kumey.
- (h) Development of Tourist Circuit in Itanager Ziro-Daporijo-Aalo-Pasighat circuit.
- (i) Development of Tourist Resort at Deli-di-Rijo, Dumporijo,
- (j) Development of Integrated Tourist Centre at Tarajuli, Papumpare,
- (k) River rafting at Dumporijo,

Destination:

- (a) Construction of Eco-Tourism Resort along the river side of Samak Korong at Lower Dibang Valley.
- (b) Construction of Eco-Tourism at Hum Pahar Roing.
-

-
- (c) Development of Heritage Site at Pemaziling Menchuka, West Siang District Rural Tourism.

Rural Tourism :

- (a) Development of Rural Tourism at Dolum village, Upper Subansiri district.
- (b) Development of Rural Tourism at Dolum village, Lower Subansiri district.

IT Project:

- (a) IT Proposal for Promotion of Arunachal Pradesh-Publicity Project.

Publicity Project :

- (a) Development and production of publicity materials including brochures, leaflets, documentaries/Films, CDs, Maps etc on various topics related to Tourism.

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Menchuka festival.
- (b) Nyokum Yellow festival at Bameng.
- (c) Dree festival.

3. Assam

Mega Circuit:

- (a) Development of Chirang-Barpeta-Nalbari-Guwahati-Morigaon-Nagaon-Sonitpur-Tawang Mega NE Circuit.

Mega Destination:

- (a) Development of tourist facilities at Kalamati (Indo-Bhutan Border) Chirang

Circuit :

- (a) Development of Pilgrimage Circuit in and around Guwahati.
- (b) Development of infrastructures at major tourist spots of Barak Valley districts of Assam.
- (c) Development of Vaishnavite Circuit in Assam (Phase-(i)).
- (d) Development of Sualkuchi-Darrang-Sonitpur-Samaguri circuit in Assam.
- (e) Development of Tourism infrastructure at Historical and Heritage Sites in Sivasagar (Phase-(I)).
-

Destination:

- (a) Eco-Tourism project near River Brahmaputra, Tezpur.
- (b) Eco-Tourism project near river Champa.
- (c) Development of tourist spot near Martyrs Cemetery at Bodoland.
- (d) Development of infrastructures and tourist facilities at Golaghat.
- (e) Development of Tourism facilities at Notia Khal, Karimganj.

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Bahagare Deuri Village.
- (b) Naharkatia Village.

Large Revenue Generating Scheme:

- (a) International Tourism Centre at Guwahati.

IT Project:

- (a) If project for Assam Tourism Fairs & Festivals.

Fairs & Festivals :

- (a) Classical Music festival, Assam- ₹ 25.00 lakh.
- (b) Bodo National festival - ₹ 10.00 lakh.
- (c) Dibrugarh festival- ₹ 5.00 lakh.
- (d) Majuli festival - ₹ 5.00 lakh.
- (e) Daul Utsav - ₹ 5.00 lakh.

4. Bihar**Mega Circuit:**

- (a) Development of Nalanda – Telahara Barabar Caves as a Mega Eco Tourism Circuit.

Circuits:

- (a) Development of Ram Janki Marg (Ramayan Circuit) and areas surroundings Sitamarhi (Re-prioritized).
-

-
- (b) Development of Heritage Tourism Circuits- Darbhanga, Rajnagar Madhubani.
 - (c) Development of Sufi Circuit Tourism Circuits - Darbhanga, Rajnagar, Madhubani Bibi Kmaal Ka Makbara, Kako, Jehanabad; Makhdam Sayyad Hussain at Hanspura, Siwan and Saathi, Betiya.
 - (d) Development to Dekuli Dham (Sheohar), Sukeshwar Sthan (Sitamarhi) and Harihar Sthan (Sonpur).

Destinations:

- (a) Development of lakes in Darbhanga (Marhi, Dighi & Gangasagar) (Re-prioritized).
- (b) Up-gradation and beautification of area surrounding Bodhi Temple at Bodhgaya (including underground cabling).
- (c) Development and basic facilities at Bishnupad Temple, Gaya.
- (d) Development of Mela Complex at Sonpur.
- (e) Development and beautification of Kamaldah Sarovar at Vaishali.

Mega-Craft Festival:

- (a) Organising Mega Craft Festival at Sonpur on the lines of Surajkund Mela ₹30 Lakhs.

Fairs & Festivals :

- (a) Sonpur Mela - ₹ 15 Lakhs
- (b) Rajgir Mahotsava ₹ 10 Lakhs
- (c) Bodh Mahotsava ₹ 10 Lakhs
- (d) Patna Saheb Mahotsava ₹ 10 Lakhs
- (e) Manershriff Mahotsava ₹ 5 Lakhs

Information Technology:

- (a) Development of IT infrastructure at Department of Tourism, Government of Bihar ₹ 50 Lakhs.
-

5. Chandigarh**Mega Project:**

- (a) Development of Chandigarh under Mega destination (₹ 25.00 crore).
- (b) Tourist Complex and wayside amenities (₹ 25.00 crore). This is an Integrated destination/circuit development project prepared by the State Level Consultant (SLC).

Destination /Circuits:

- (a) Multilevel Parking at main Shopping Centre Sector 17 Chandigarh (Reprioritized).
- (b) Multi Media Laser show on water screen with ultra fast musical fountain at Main Shopping Centre Sector 17 Chandigarh (Reprioritized).
- (c) Illumination of Rock Garden (Reprioritized).
- (d) Infrastructure Development in Kalagram (Reprioritized).

Fairs/ Festivals:

- (a) Maximum of six fairs and festivals would be sanctioned for total CFA of ₹ 30.00 lakh against the proposals received from State Government as per scheme guidelines.

6. Chhattisgarh**Mega Destination/Circuit projects:**

- (a) Development of Gangra Dam as Mega Eco Tourist Destination.
- (b) Sirpur Kodar Raipur - Tandula Mega Eco Tourist Circuit.

Destination/Circuit projects:

- (a) Construction of Convention Center at Raipur.
 - (b) Destination Development of Camping and Caravan and Parks - Mainpat.
 - (c) Destination Development of Camping and Caravan and Parks-Chitrakote.
 - (d) Destination Development of Giroudhpuri.
 - (e) Development of Wayside amenity along the Bilaspur-Raipur-Jagdalpur Circuit.
-

Publicity and Promotion:

- (a) Producing Tourism Documentary Film and TV Commercials.

Sound and Light Show project:

- (a) Sirpur (District Mahasamund).
- (b) Boramdeo (Dist. Kawardha).

IT Project:

- (a) Purchasing of various latest Softwares and Hardwares for tourism related activities.

Rural Tourism projects:

- (a) Dist. Raipur.
- (b) District Mahasamund.
- (c) District Durg.

Fairs & Festivals:

- (a) Sirpur National Dance and Music Festival (January 2015).
- (b) Bastar Dussehra-Lokotsav (Oct.-Nov 2014).
- (c) Barsoor Mahotsav (Feb.-March 2015).

7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

- (a) Development of Silvasa haat and Daman Ganga River front
- (b) Development of Dudni river front
- (c) Wayside amenities at three places in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

8. Daman and Diu**Destinations:**

- (a) Development of fixed jetties at Nagoa Beach.
 - (b) Eco-tourism project at Daman.
 - (c) Eco-tourism project at Dagachi, Diu.
-

HRD:

- (a) Food Craft Institute at Diu.

9. Delhi**Destinations:**

- (a) Development of Dilli Haat at Janak Puri Phase.
- (b) Development of Tourist Reception Centre.
- (c) Development of Tourism destinations at Nand Prayag.

Fairs & Festivals:

- (a) Maximum of six fairs and festivals would be sanctioned for total CFA of Rs.50.00 lakhs against the proposals received from State Government as per scheme guidelines.

IT Application:

- (a) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System for
- (b) computerizing tourism Activities
- (c) Replacement of old Hardwares

10. Goa**LRG Project:**

- (a) Development of Golf Course

Mega Circuit :

- (a) Candolim and Calangute Circuit Development.

Destination Development:

- (a) Tourism Development in Vasco
- (b) Providing three reverse osmosis plants at three important beaches with CFA of upto ₹ 30.00 lakh.

Circuit Development:

- (a) Colvale Tourism Circuit Development.
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- (b) Miramar Tourism Circuit Development.
 - (c) Tourism Circuit Development Heritage and Coastal areas by Helicopter connectivity.

11. Gujarat

Mega Circuit:

- (a) Dwarka-Bet Dwarka-Gopitalav-Nageshwar-Phase II.

Circuit:

- (a) Chanod-Karnali Circuit.
- (b) Saputara, District Dang.
- (c) Nagora Circuit.

Large Revenue Generating Scheme:

- (a) Convention Centre at Vadodara.

Rural Tourism Scheme:

Two villages will be provided under Rural Tourism CFA Scheme. The State Government will convey the details of these villages to the Ministry.

12. Haryana

Mega Circuit:

- (a) Narnaul-Mahendragarh-Madhogarh.

Circuit:

- (a) Places of historical importance in Karnal.
- (b) Mallah-Morni hills-Tikkar Tall.

Fairs & Festivals:

- (a) Surajkund International Crafts Mela (1-15 Feb. 2014).
 - (b) Pinjore Heritage Festival (Nov. Dec. 2014).
 - (c) Gita Jayanti Utsav (Nov. Dec. 2014).
 - (d) Mango Mela (June/July 2014)
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-
- (e) Annual Kapal Mochan Fair, 2014.

13. Himachal Pradesh

Circuits:

- (a) Integrated Development of Theme Parks in Major Tourist Circuit Shimla-Kangra-Kullu-Una in HP.
- (b) Integrated Development of Medication Centres at Chail Manali, Palampura. Fagu & Chindi, in HP.

Destinations:

- (a) Integrated Development of Sirmour-Churdhar-Chopal as a Tourist Destination in HP.
- (b) Integrated Development of Chamba Khajjiar- Dalhouse as Tourist Destination in HP.
- (c) Upgradation of Website Phase II.

14. Jharkhand

- (a) Destination Development of Maluti (Dumka).
- (b) Destination Development of Itkhor (Chatra).
- (c) Destination Development of Barkagaon (Hazaribagh).
- (d) Destination Development of Rajmahal (Sahebganj).
- (e) Way side Amenities (Outskirts of Lohardaga).
- (f) Way side Amenities at Ramgarh, Hazaribagh Road.
- (g) Way side Amenities at Hazaribagh
- (h) Way side Amenities at Dhanbad GT Road.
- (i) Way side Amenities Near Chakradharpur (West Singhbhum).
- (j) Rural Tourism at Bishunpur (Gumla).
- (k) Rural Tourism at Netarhat (Latehar).
- (l) Rural Tourism at Betla (Latehar).
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15. Kerala**Mega Circuit:**

- (a) Vagamon – Thekkadi Mega Circuit Plan

Circuit:

- (a) Eco Tourism Circuit in Pathanamthitta.

Destination Development

- (a) Destination Vaniampara.
(b) Thenmala Eco Destination.
(c) Lake Front Development at Kumarakom, Kottayam District.
(d) Proposed Wild Centre at Thekkadi.
(e) Mattanchery Dutch Palace Entry.

IT Project

- (a) IT based marketing tools.

Rural Tourism Projects

Development of rural tourism in 2 villages (State Government will inform the names of the villages).

The State Government was informed that since the proposed rural tourism cluster scheme has not been approved by Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, the State Government may take two villages under previous rural tourism scheme with a ceiling of ₹ 70.00 lakh (₹ 50.00 lakh for Hardware and ₹ 20.00 lakh for Software components) for each village.

16. Karnataka**Mega Circuit:**

- (a) Development of Mega Cauvery Tourism Circuit

Large Revenue Generating Scheme :

- (a) Introduction of Tourist Train to Kukke Subrahmanya *via* Sakleshpura.

Circuit:

- (a) The Great Canara Trails by Jungle Lodges and Resorts Ltd.
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- (b) Development of Tourism Infrastructure along the Jog Tourism Circuit.

Destination Development:

- (a) Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Sira, Tumkur District.
- (b) Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Kittur, Belgaum District.
- (c) Development of Eco Tourism Park and Crocodile Park at Dandell, Uttarakannada District.

Wayside Amenities (Maximum of Rs. 2.00 crore eac(h):

- (a) Development of Wayside Facilities between Sadashivagada and Kumta, Uttarakannada District.
- (b) Development of Roadside Amenities near Malkhed in Gulbarga District.
- (c) Development of Roadside Amenities near Basavakalyan in Bidar District.

Rural Tourism Projects:

- (a) Development of Molakalmuru Handicrafts Village.
- (b) Development of Rural Development Scheme at Bijapur Heritage Town.

The State Government was informed that since the proposed rural tourism cluster scheme has not been approved by the Ministry of Finance, Govt, of India the State Government may take two villages under previous rural tourism scheme with a ceiling of Large Revenue Generating Scheme ₹ 70.00 lakh (₹ 50.00 lakh for Hardware and ₹ 20.00 lakh for Software component) for each village. Accordingly, the State Government requested for prioritization of above two villages.

17. Lakshadweep

- (a) Development of Eco Tourism at Kalpeni Island
- (b) Development of Eco Tourism at Androth Island
- (c) Creation of Wayside Amenities at Kadmat
- (d) Creation of Wayside Amenities at Bangaram
- (e) Creation of Wayside Amenities at Minicoy
- (f) Procurement of Water Sports Equipments. Boats, Country Crafts etc.
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18. Maharashtra**LRG Project:**

- (a) Sea-World India:- Infrastructure & other amenities
- (b) Bollywood City in Konkan—Infrastructure and other Amenities.

Mega Circuit Development:

- (a) Mega Circuit Development of Nagpur Chandrapur Wardha.

Mega Destination Development:

- (a) Mega Destination Development for Lonar, Dist Buldana

Circuit Development

- (a) Mehun-Hartale-Changdev-Edlabad-Salbardi-Unapdev Circuit in Jalgaon District.
- (b) Amravati-Chikhaldara-Riddhapur-Karanja Bhiram Circuit.

Destination Development:

- (a) Destination Development at Titwala.
- (b) Zero Garbage at Mahabaleshwar.
- (c) Destination Development of Devgad Fort, Dist. Sindhidurg.
- (d) Sound and light show at Daulatabad and Ellora Dist, Aurangabad
- (e) Destination Development of Marine Park at Mumbai.

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Rural Tourism Project at Aanwan, Dist.Chandrapur.
- (b) Rural Tourism Project at Hemalkasa, Dist. Chandrapur
- (c) Rural Tourism Project at Aamkheda, Tal. Malegaon, Dist. Washim

HRD:

- (a) Institute of Hotel Management in Satara.
-

19. Manipur**Mega Project:**

- (a) Providing of Tourism Infrastructure in and around Imphal City, Manipur.

Circuit:

- (a) Development of Tourist Circuit around Hiyanthang Temple, Heibokching and adjoining areas.
- (b) World War-II Tourist Circuit including establishment of World War-II Museum at Imphal.

Destination:

- (a) Tourist Destination at Sadu Chiru Waterfalls.
- (b) Tourist Destination at Loukoipat, Bishnupur distt.
- (c) Tourist Destination at Maibam Lokpaching and adjoining areas.
- (d) Tourist Destination at Singda Dam and adjoining areas.
- (e) Tourist Destination at Irong water body and adjoining hills Manitripukhri, Imphal.
- (f) Tourist Destination at Andro

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Village Rhia.
- (b) Village Thawai.

Large Revenue Generating Scheme:

- (a) Development of 18- hole Golf Course and Tourist Resort at Nongmaiching, Imphal East.

Human Resource Development:

- (a) Development of Food Craft Institute (FC(i) in Thoubal distt.

Information Technology:

- (a) Information Technology project for promotion of Manipur Tourism.

Publicity and Marketing:

- (a) Development and production of publicity materials including Brochures, Leaflets, Documentaries/ Films, CDs, Map etc., on various topics related to Tourism.
-

Festivals:

- (a) Manipur Sangai festival, 2014.
- (b) Youth Adventure and water sports festival.

20. Meghalaya**Mega Project:**

- (a) Mega Tourism Destination at Umiam, Ri Bhoi Distt. (Barapani) (re-prioritized).

Destination:

- (a) Wayside amenity at Mahendragar and nearby areas (re-prioritized).
- (b) Destination Development at Mankachar, West Garo Hills (re-prioritized).
- (c) Destination heritage village at Mawmluh, East Khasi Hills (re-prioritized).
- (d) Langkawet, Pynursla, East Khasi Hills (re-prioritized).

Large Revenue Generating Scheme:

- (a) Cable car (Ropeway project) at Shillong view point to Sericulture farm, Madan Laban-approximate length 1.2 km (The project was prioritized under destination in 2013-14).

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Sohpetbneng
- (b) Umdel

Fairs & Festivals:

- (a) Behdienkhlam festival
- (b) 100 Drums Wangla festival
- (c) Nongkrem Dance

21. Mizoram**Mega Project:**

- (a) Peace Memorial Park.
-

Circuit:

- (a) Tourist Circuit Rawpuichhip, Nghalchawm, etc.
- (b) Development of tourist circuit Rajiv Nagar- Marpara, etc. (Mamit distt.)

Destination:

- (a) Development of destination at Baktawng.
- (b) Development of Culture/Heritage destination, Aizawl.

Publicity and Marketing:

- (a) Publicity and publication- Coffee Table Book, Folder, Documentary, Brochure, etc.

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Phulpui.
- (b) Luangpawm.

Festivals:

- (a) Anthurium festival.
- (b) Thalfavang Kut.
- (c) Lyuva Khutla.
- (d) Food Festival/Paragliding Event.

22. Madhya Pradesh.**PIDDC projects:**

- (a) Mega Circuit Development Project-Rewa.
 - (b) Mega Destination Development Project-Gwalior.
 - (c) Circuit development Datia.
 - (d) Facility development for renewable energy.
 - (e) Circuit development Shajapur-Agar
 - (f) Destination development-Jhabua.
 - (g) Destination development Alirajpur.
-

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Maximum of six fairs and festivals would be sanctioned for total CFA of Rs. 50.00 lakhs against the proposals received from State Government as per scheme guidelines.

23. Nagaland**Circuit:**

- (a) Longsa-Chare-Longkhum-Helipong-Tuensang.
- (b) Naginimora-Wajcgubg-Mon-Chenmoha.
- (c) New Secretariat - Sendenyu Terogvunyu Tesophenyu -K.Station Asukikha.
- (d) Naga United Village Shoxuvi Zutovi Xekiye.
- (e) Dzu-U Chakhabama Kekruma Longmatra Likhimro.

Destination:

- (a) Integrated Tourist Destination at Longsa at Mokokchung.
- (b) Integrated Tourist Destination to Razhaphema Basa, Dimapur.
- (c) Integrated Tourist Destination at Jakhama, Kohima.
- (d) Integrated Tourist Destination at Chumukedima.

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Sangnyu village at Mon.
- (b) Chuchuyimlang village at Mokokchung.
- (c) Seithekima old village at Dimapur.

HRD:

- (a) Food Craft Institute at Niuland

Festivals :

- (a) Aoleang festival, Konyak.
 - (b) Miu festival, Khamuniungan.
 - (c) Tulunyi.
-

Events:

- (a) Hornbill Festival.
- (b) Naga Nite.

24. Odisha**Mega Project:**

- (a) Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham (for Navakalebar-2015) — Ramachandi - Dhauli.

Circuit:

- (a) Koraput- Deomali- Sunabeda- Gupteswar.
- (b) Patara-Harishankar- Nrusinghanath.

Destination:

- (a) Theme Garden (Amusement Par(k) at Hirakud including River front Development in Mahanadi.
- (b) Development of Taratarini Pitha, Ganjam.

HRD:

- (a) Food Craft Institute in Ganjam District.

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Rural Tourism Project at Dasiabauri Pitha, Puri.
- (b) Rural Tourism Project at Sadeiberini, Dhenkanal.

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Konark Festival, 2014 (December 1 -5).
- (b) Mukteswar Dance Festival, 2015 (January 14-16).
- (c) Rajarani Music Festival, 2015 (January 18-20).
- (d) Parab Tribal Festival, Koraput, 2014 (November 16-18).
- (e) Dhanu Yatra (largest open-air theatre), Bargarh.

25. Puducherry**Circuit:**

- (a) Water treatment plan at Nalankullam, Thirunallar, Karaikal.
-

-
- (b) Parking and Pilgrim facilities at Thirunallar, Karaikal.

Destination :

- (a) Development of Queue Complex at Thirunallar, Karaikal
- (b) Improvement works at Four Car Street, Thirunallar, Karaikal
- (c) Health Resort at Seagulls Restaurant, Puducherry
- (d) Construction of Toilet and Mobile Toilet facilities at the tourist spots
- (e) Development of heritage area in Puducherry

Development of Bharathi Park in Puducherry

- (g) Improvement of Streetscapes of the Heritage Precinct in Puducherry
- (h) Beautification of beach promenade in Puducherry (Phase I)
- (i) Development of Pilgrim and Tourist facilities at Thirukameswarar Temple, Villanur, Puducherry.

26. Punjab

- (a) Development of Sikh Circuit- II comprising Kartarpur, Dera Baba Nanak, Taran Taran - Rs. 8.00 crore.
- (b) Development of Darbar Circuit comprising Nabha, Sangrur, Patiala - ₹ 8.00 crore.
- (c) Destination Development of Maler Kotla - ₹ 5.00 crore.
- (d) Development of Wayside Amenities at (1) Amritsar District (2) NH1. (Shambhu barrier upto Attar(i) (3) NH 1A (Jalandhar to Pathankot) (4) Amritsar to Pathankot along the highway - ₹ 4.00 crore.

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Bahadurpur, Distt. Ropar.
- (b) Tibba Taparian, Distt. Ropar.

Fairs & Festivals:

- (a) Sufi Festival, Amritsar ₹ 20.00 lacs.
-

-
- (b) Kila Raipur, Sports Mela, Ludhiana: ₹ 10.00 lacs.
 - (c) Cultural / Craft Mela, Chappar Chiri, Mohaili: ₹ 10.00 lacs.
 - (d) Harvallabh Sangeet Sammelan: ₹10.00 lacs.

27. Rajasthan

Mega project:

- (a) Mega Desert Circuit- Jaisalmer-Jodhpur-Bikaner- Sambhar -Pali- Mount Abu Rs. 50 Crore. This project is also included in NLC report as well as Mega Desert circuit prioritised in 2010-11.

Circuit:

- (a) Mewar Complex Circuit - ₹ 8 crore.
- (b) Hadoti Circuit for Jhalawar-Baran-Bundis - ₹ 8 crore.
- (c) Development of Sawai Madhopur Karauli - ₹ 8 crore.
- (d) Development of Bharatpur Vair-Deeg - ₹ 8 crore.

Destinations:

- (a) Development of Dholpur as a Destination Light and Sound show at Machkund. Development of Talab Shahi, Cruise in Chambal, Conservation of Cenotaphs etc. - Rs 5 crore.
- (b) Development of Sahalio Ki Bari, Udaipur. ₹ 5 crore.
- (c) Development of Sekhawati. - ₹ 5 crore.

Scheme for Organizing fair and Festival and tourism related events (DPP(h):

- (a) Organizing of fair and Festival/events in Rajasthan ₹ 50 lacs.

28. Sikkim

Mega Project:

- (a) Development of Mega Tourist Circuit Linking-Rangpo (Entry)-Rorathang -Rhenock-Rongli-Phadamchen-Zuluk-Kupuk-Baba Mandir -Sherathang-Gangtok-Kabi-Phodong-Labrang-Mangan-Toong-Chungthang-Lachen-Lachung-Gangtok (Exit).
-

Circuit:

- (a) Development of Tourist Circuit-Chungthang-Lachung-Yumthang in North Sikkim. (reprioritize(d).
- (b) Development of Tourist Circuit Chiyadara-Phalidara-Phongla-Mellidara-Yangang in South Sikkim. (reprioritize(d).
- (c) Development of Tourist Circuit along the Penlong-Rankdong Tintek-Tumin-Khamdong-Samdong-Sang-Ranka-Sichey-Ranipool-Pakyong-Rorathang in East Sikkim.
- (d) Development of Tourist Circuit along Magley-Sripatam-Lingmoo-Lingcee-Makha in South Sikkim.

Destination:

- (a) Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Majhitar in South Sikkim.
- (b) Development of Tourist Destination at Lingdem Hot Spring, Seven Sister fall and Roksok in North Sikkim.
- (c) Development of Tourist Destination at Mangley, South Sikkim.
- (d) Development of Tourist Destination at Pelling in West Sikkim.

Large Revenue Generating Scheme:

- (a) International Theme project/park at Lingmoo-Lingee in South Sikkim.

Information Technology:

- (a) IT proposal for promotion of tourism facilities in Sikkim.

Publicity and Marketing:

- (a) Wide publicity to showcase tourist potential of the State among the tourist through media, TV channels, road shows and publications (Broachers. flyers, Posters, Directories, CDs) etc. at national/international level.

Rural Tourism:

- (a) Ribdi Barang in West Sikkim.
- (b) Kamrang Poklok in South Sikkim.

Fairs and Festivals:

- (a) Maghey Mela 13-14 Jan. 2015.
 - (b) Pang Lhabsol 9th Sept. 2014.
-

(c) Ethnic Festival (Date shall be furnished later.).

(d) World Tourism Day 27th Sept.2014.

29. Tamil Nadu

Mega Circuit:

(a) Development of Trichy-Thanjavur-Kumbhakonam-Mayiladuthurai Vaitheeswarankoil-Sirkazhi-Chidambaram-Virudhachalam-Thozhuthur, Mega Circuit.

Circuit:

(a) Development of Nava-Tirupathigal and Naval Kailayam in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli Districts under Destination Development Scheme.

Destinations:

(a) Infrastructure development facilities at Tiruchendur in Thoothukudi District under Destination Development Scheme.

(b) Tourism Infrastructure Development at Courtallam in Tirunelveli District under Destination Development Scheme.

(c) Construction of Convention Centre at Mamallapuram, a UNESCO identified World Heritage Monument.

(d) Development of Srivilliputhur, Virudhunagar District under Destination Development Scheme.

Large Revenue Generating Scheme:

(a) Construction of Convention Centre with Health Centre at Madurai under HRG Scheme.

Wayside Amenities:

(a) Wayside amenities at Sathur in Virudhunagar District.

Rural Tourism Scheme:

Two villages clusters by the State Govt. will be provided CFA under Rural Tourism Scheme. The State Government will provide the Ministry with the names of the villages.

30. Telangana

Mega Circuit:

(a) Warangal Karimnagar Mega Circuit

Circuit:

- (a) Rachakonda Fort-Arutla (Temple)-Rangapur Observatory-Galishahid Darga-Allapuram Village (Temples)-Narayanpur (Temples)-Sivanna Gudem Rock Formations-Valley of Banaras Circuit.

Destinations:

- (a) Development of Durgam Cheruvu Lake Hyderabad.
- (b) Development of Heritage Theme Park in Hyderabad.
- (c) Development of Khammam Fort and surrounding areas in Khammam District.
- (d) Development of tourist places in Karimnagar District.
- (e) Development of Tourist Facilities in Temples of Panagal and Udayasamudram in Panagal, Nalagonda.

31. Tripura**Mega Circuit:**

Mega Project Destination development of Near Mahal water palace

Circuit:

- (a) Development of Buddhist Circuit (Manubankul, Pilak-Boxanagar & Vipasana (Machmar(a).
- (b) Circuit Development of way side amenities along NH-44.

Destination:

- (a) Destination Development of Light and sound show at Ujjayanta Palace, Agartala through ITDC.
- (b) Destination Development of Infrastructure for Border Ceremony at Akhaura Agartala.
- (c) Destination development of Golaghati.
- (d) Destination development at Chabimura- Banduar.

32. Uttarakhand**Destinations:**

- (a) Development of Eco- Tourism at Chakrata, District Dehradun.
 - (b) Development of Eco- Tourism with Gender Based Wayside Amenities at Jharipani and Jharipani Fall, Mussoorie, District Dehradun.
-

-
- (c) Development of Eco Tourism Destination at Duggalbitta and Chopta. District Rudraprayag.

Circuits:

- (a) Development of Eco- Tourism Circuit - Landing facility with Tourist Infrastructure at Tehri Lake shore Raulakot, Sandhna, Madan Negi, Khaand and Ganoli, District Tehri.
- (b) Integrated Tourism Infrastructure for Eco- Tourism and film Tourism Development at Khanij nagar, Laambidhar and Hathi Paon (George Everest) Circuit, Mussoorie, District Dehradun.
- (c) Development of Berinaag (Lamkeshwar)- Chokouri- Gangolihaat (Patal Bhuvneshwar(i) Tourism Circuit, District Pithoragarh.
- (d) Integrated Tourism Infrastructure Development of Panch Badri Heritage Circuit, District Rudraprayag and Chamoli.

Mega Circuit:

- (a) Development of Lay by Areas Integrated with Gender Based Wayside Amenities and Parkings on Highway (Tehri, Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Uttarakashi, Dehradun, Pauri, Almora, Champawat, Nainital, Pithogharh etc.) in Uttarakhand.

One Tribal Tourism Circuit ₹ 8.00 Crore
SIHM, Ramnagar, Kumaon - Reprioritized.

Fairs and Festivals to be considered under DPPH scheme guidelines:

Ski and Ice Skating Carnival.

Tehri Water Sports Festival.

International Yoga Week.

Sharad Utsav.

Adventure Festival.

33. West Bengal**Mega Circuit:**

- (a) Digha-Udaypur-Shankarpur-Mandarmai-Tajpur-Junput Circuit.

Circuit:

- (a) Bankura-Jhilimil-Mukutmonipur.
-

- (b) Western part of Sundarban-Frazerganj Bakhali-Henry Island-Ganga Sagar.

Destination:

- (a) Dabu (western part of Sundarban), South 24-Parganas.
 (b) Eco-Tourism project at Gobardhanpur, (Western part of Sundarban)

Rural Tourism:

- ((a) Rural Tourism at Bratochari Gram.
 (b) Rural Tourism at Garhpanchakot in Purulia District.

Statement-II

Number of Projects and Amount Sanctioned* during 2013-14
 (till 31st March, 2014).*

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	State	No.	Amt. Sanctioned
2013-14			
1	Andhra Pradesh	25	181.79
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	74.74
3	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00
4	Assam	0	0.00
5	Bihar	14	111.10
6	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10	Delhi	2	57.69
11	Goa	0	0.00
12	Gujarat	0	0.00

Sl. No.	State	No.	Amt. Sanctioned
13	Haryana	8	14.87
14	Himachal Pradesh	1	33.71
15	Jammu and Kashmir	45	85.47
16	Jharkhand	1	5.00
17	Kerala	10	46.68
18	Karnataka	8	32.29
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20	Maharashtra	6	67.95
21	Manipur	11	214.38
22	Meghalaya	1	0.47
23	Mizoram	10	47.11
24	Madhya Pradesh	9	100.21
25	Nagaland	9	52.22
26	Odisha	12	65.43
27	Puducherry	1	48.48
28	Punjab	2	10.39
29	Rajasthan	10	51.75
30	Sikkim	11	104.35
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00
32	Tripura	0	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	24	130.13
34	Uttarakhand	30	265.33
35	West Bengal	0	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		261	1801.54

* Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD) and Fairs and Festivals & Rural Tourism.

Proposal to develop Sitamarhi as an international tourist spot

†1669. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to change or revise the present tourism policy with the aim of accelerating the speed of growth of tourism sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to develop Sita's birthplace in Sitamarhi in Bihar as an international level tourist spot; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The current Tourism Policy of the Government was formulated in 2002 after detailed interaction with industry associations, concerned Ministries & Departments of Central Government, State Governments and other stakeholders. At present, there is no proposal before the Government to revise the present tourism policy. Preparation of tourism policy for States/Union Territories (UTs) is the responsibility of the respective States/UTs. However, Ministry of Tourism offers comments on the draft tourism policies of States/UTs, if referred to it.

(c) and (d) Development and promotion of tourism 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 and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

In the year 2014-15, a Tourism Infrastructure Project namely "Development of Ram Janki Marg (Ramayan Circuit) and areas surrounding Sitamarhi" has been prioritised by the Ministry of Tourism.

Floating jetties near Gateway of India, Mumbai

†1670. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has received any request regarding the floating jetties at/near Gateway of India, Mumbai for passenger launches/yachts from the Government of Maharashtra;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the latest status of the proposal; and
- (d) by when this proposal is likely to be approved and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) The development and promotion of various tourism destinations & products is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments & Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects identified in consultation with them for each financial year, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se*-priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned CFA of Rs.500.00 lakh with the release of Rs.400.00 lakh in the year 2011-12 for the project “Development of Public Amenities at Elephanta in Mumbai, Maharashtra” with various components including “jetty work”.

No proposal for grant of CFA for floating jetties in Mumbai for passenger launches/yachts has been prioritized during the current financial year.

The State Government of Maharashtra had proposed for setting up of two floating jetties near the Gateway of India to improve embarkation and dis-embarkation facilities for tourists visiting Elephanta, Alibag and other places. However, the Indian Navy objected to the location of floating jetties near the Gateway of India due to security reasons and have suggested shifting of the proposed jetties near the Radio Club. Accordingly, the Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) prepared a new proposal and submitted to the Indian Navy, which accorded no objection certificate for construction of floating jetties and associated facilities near the Radio Club *vide* their letter dated 15.03.2013.

Places included in Incredible India Campaign

1671. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of places included in the Incredible India campaign;
- (b) the assistance provided/being provided to the State Governments in this regard;
- (c) whether the historical places of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are included in the campaign; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing promotional activities releases campaigns in the international and domestic markets under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of India.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, including the various tourism destinations and products of every State/Union Territory of the country including Telengana and Andhra Pradesh.

Further, the Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Governments & Union Territory Governments for tourism projects based on proposals, received from them which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds.

Tourist place status for Giroudpuri Dham of Chhattisgarh

†1672. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the obstacles in awarding the status of tourist spot to the birth place of Guru Ghasidasji Giroudpuri Dham, Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether the Government of Chhattisgarh has approached the Central Government to provide funds for awarding the status of tourist place to the above said site;

(c) if so, the reasons for this being neglected by the Central Government; and

(d) whether awarding the status of a tourist spot to the religious place of the Satnamis is a matter of faith and by when this status will be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The State Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that Giroudpuri, the birth place of Guru Ghasidasji has already been declared as a tourist destination in 2001-02.

(b) to (d) Identification, development and promotion of destinations/circuits is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/ Union Territories. The projects which are in accordance with the scheme guidelines are sanctioned/funds released subject to availability of funds, submission of Utilization Certificates for funds released to them in the previous years and *inter-se-priority*. The Ministry of Tourism has prioritized the project 'Destination Development of Giroudhpuri' in the current financial year; *i.e.* 2014-15.

Home Stay Scheme in Maharashtra

1673. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether availability of hotel rooms in the country is extremely limited;
- (b) if so, the rank of the country amongst the countries ranked on the basis of hotel rooms;
- (c) whether it is imperative to expand the number of registrations under the home stay scheme in various States to augment hotel room capacity; and
- (d) if so, how popular the home stay scheme is, particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per the Report of the 'Working Group on Tourism' for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) set up by the Planning Commission, for a projected annual growth of 12% in Foreign Tourist Arrivals, the requirement of additional hotel rooms under classified category in 2016 over 2010 is estimated to be 1,90,108 including budget hotel rooms.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism does not compile data relating to the ranking of countries in terms of hotel rooms.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has an all India scheme for approving Home Stays/Bed & Breakfast units on voluntary basis including in Maharashtra. All the State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised to extend tax benefits to the owners of Home Stays/Bed & Breakfast units to augment the availability of rooms under this category.

Increase in the number of foreign tourists

1674. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been any increase in the number of foreign tourists who visited India during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to all States/ Union Territories (UTs) combined during 2011, 2012 and 2013 was 194.97 lakh, 182.63 lakh and 199.51 lakh, respectively. State/UT-wise breakup of FTVs during 2011, 2012 and 2013 is given in Statement.

Statement

The number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to all States/Union Territories (UTs), during 2011, 2012 and 2013

Sl.No.	State/ UT	2011 FTVs	2012 FTVs	2013 FTVs
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15,814	17,538	14,742
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,64,563	2,92,822	2,23,518
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4,753	5,135	10,846
4	Assam	16,400	17,543	17,638
5	Bihar	9,72,487	10,96,933	7,65,835
6	Chandigarh	37,181	34,130	40,124
7	Chhattisgarh	3,973	4,172	3,886
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,412	1,234	1,582
9	Daman and Diu	4,484	4,607	4,814
10	Delhi	21,59,925	23,45,980	23,01,395
11	Goa	4,45,935	4,50,530	4,92,322
12	Gujarat	1,66,042	1,74,150	1,98,773
13	Haryana	1,30,435	2,33,002	2,28,200
14	Himachal Pradesh	4,84,518	5,00,284	4,14,249

1	2	3	4	5
15	Jammu and Kashmir	71,593	78,802	60,845
16	Jharkhand	72,467	31,909	45,995
17	Karnataka	5,74,005	5,95,359	6,36,378
18	Kerala	7,32,985	7,93,696	8,58,143
19	Lakshadweep	567	580	371
20	Madhya Pradesh	2,69,559	2,75,930	2,80,333
21	Maharashtra	48,15,421	26,51,889	41,56,343
22	Manipur	578	749	1,908
23	Meghalaya	4,803	5,313	6,773
24	Mizoram	658	744	800
25	Nagaland	2,080	2,489	3,304
26	Odisha	60,722	64,719	66,675
27	Puducherry	52,298	52,931	42,624
28	Punjab	1,50,958	1,43,805	2,04,074
29	Rajasthan	13,51,974	14,51,370	14,37,162
30	Sikkim	23,602	26,489	31,698
31	Tamil Nadu	33,73,870	35,61,740	39,90,490
32	Tripura	6,046	7,840	11,853
33	Uttar Pradesh	18,87,095	19,94,495	20,54,420
34	Uttarakhand	1,24,653	1,24,555	97,683
35	West Bengal	12,13,270	12,19,610	12,45,230
	TOTAL	1,94,97,126	1,82,63,074	1,99,51,026

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

Outcome Budget (2014-15) of Ministry of Home Affairs

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह) : महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय के संबंध में 2014-15 के वर्ष के लिए परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

I. Memorandum of Understanding (2014-15) between Government of India and various Public Sector Undertakings

II. Outcome Budget (2014-15) of Ministry of Labour and Employment

खान मंत्री, इस्पात मंत्री, तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and MOIL Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 208/16/14]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 209/16/14]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and KIOCL Limited, for the year 2014 -15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 210/16/14]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 206/16/14]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and MSTC Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 205/16/14]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 66/16/14]

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 65/16/14]

- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and MECON Limited for the year 2014 -15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 207/16/14]

- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 204/16/14]

- (x) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 203/16/14]

- II. Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 248/16/14]

I. Memorandum of Understanding (2014-15) between Ministry of Tourism/Other Organisations and India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.

II. Outcome Budget (2014-15) of Ministry of Tourism

III. Outcome Budget (2014-15) of Ministry of Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Tourism) and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 546/16/14]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 541/16/14]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 542/16/14]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2014 -15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 543/16/14]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 545/16/14]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 544/16/14]

- II. Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Tourism. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 229/16/14]

- III. Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Culture.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 230/16/14]

Notifications of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान) : महोदय, मैं आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (6) के अधीन पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) G.S.R. 352 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2014, publishing the Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Amendment Order, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 211/16/14]

- (2) G.S.R. 353 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2014, publishing the Solvent, Raffinate and Slop (Acquisition, Sale, Storage and Prevention of use in Automobiles) Amendment Order, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 212/16/14]

Notifications of Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (2) of Section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978:—

- (1) F.No. 13/13/2003/HP-I/Estt./228-230, dated the 22nd April, 2014, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (2) F.No. 16/8/2013/HP-I/Estt./5238 to 5240, dated the 30th January, 2014, publishing the Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) (Amendment) Rules 2014.
- (3) No. F. 16/4/2013/HP-I/Estt./5234 to 5237, dated the 30th January, 2014, publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 235/16/14]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 410 (E), dated the 18th June, 2014, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, National Investigation Agency (Group 'B' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2014, under Section 26 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 234/16/14]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Zero Hour. Shri Derek O'Brien. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, दिल्ली के महाराष्ट्र सदन में जो घटना घटी है, इसको आप पहले ले लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am lucky that hon. Home Minister is here. ...(*Interruptions*)...रिज्जु जी, आप तीन मिनट तो बैठ जाइए।...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, यह घटना पूरे देश की छवि को दुनिया में खराब कर रही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसे आप पहले ले लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Derek O'Brien. ...(*Interruptions*)... Others may please take their seats. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, चेयरमैन साहब ने एग्री किया है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have called Shri Derek O'Brien. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is your problem? ...**(Interruptions)**... बैठिए, बैठिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : दिल्ली के महाराष्ट्र सदन में वहां के सुपरवाइजर को जबरन रोटी खिलाई गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You alone say as to what is your problem. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, what is your problem? ...**(Interruptions)**... No, I have called the Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, Mr. Ansari ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, महाराष्ट्र सदन में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, don't show it. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not allowing that. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, that is not allowed. ...**(Interruptions)**... Not allowed. ...**(Interruptions)**... Not allowed. You please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not hearing anything. ...**(Interruptions)**... I can't hear. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, पहले इसे ले लीजिए। महाराष्ट्र सदन में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Zero Hour. I have told you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have told you. Mr. Derek O'Brien ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you have called me for Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Zero Hour, I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... After disposing of all this ...**(Interruptions)**... पहले जीरो आवर लेने दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, हमें पूरी बात कह लेने दीजिए। महोदय, हमारी मांग है कि इस पर एफ.आई.आर. होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस मामले पर एफ.आई.आर. होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो पूरे देश में इसका बहुत गलत संदेश जाएगा। पूरी दुनिया में इसका गलत संदेश जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : आप बैठिए। Let me complete the Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए, महोदय।

श्री उपसभापति : पहले जीरो ऑवर लेने दो, उसके बाद अवसर देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले एडमिटेड जीरो ऑवर लेने दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let me do Zero Hour first. I will allow you after Zero Hour.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : लेकिन, सर, महाराष्ट्र सदन का यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है। यह सभी धर्मों के खिलाफ है। यह हिन्दु धर्म के भी खिलाफ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete the Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : इसलिए बहुत जरूरी है कि शिव सेना के सांसदों के ऊपर कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाए, जिन्होंने इस तरह का काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me take up Zero Hour first. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : इन्होंने यह हिन्दु धर्म के विरुद्ध भी काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए, अंसारी जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let me do first. ...**(Interruptions)**... यह पहले करने दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No, don't show it. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is not permitted ...**(Interruptions)**... That is against the rules.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, हमारे देश में पूरी दुनिया में क्या संदेश जाएगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूरी दुनिया में एक गलत मैसेज जाएगा, अगर इस तरह का व्यवहार माननीय सांसद करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : बैठिए...बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले जीरो ऑवर करने दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जीरो ऑवर पहले होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... What is your problem? बैठिए... बैठिए... Now, Shri Derek O'Brien. आप लोग बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down. Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Derek O'Brien. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. I have allowed Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me finish it. After this ...**(Interruptions)**... You please start. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called him. ...**(Interruptions)**... I can't do that. I have to allow permitted Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me first have permitted Zero Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Dhoot, it is unfair. Please sit down. अठावले जी बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : यह हिन्दुस्तानी तहजीब की बेइज्जती है। हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की मानसिकता को दूषित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... What happened to you? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, इसका पूरी दुनिया में गलत संदेश जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरी दुनिया में इसका क्या संदेश जाएगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर 11 माननीय सदस्यों ने इस तरह का काम किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What happened to you? ...*(Interruptions)*...

Hon. Members, आप जरा सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me dispose of the Zero Hour matters permitted by the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me dispose of this first. ...*(Interruptions)*... You allow that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, hon. Chairman had allowed ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have the list with me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call him after this.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: You please first hear them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose of it first. Then, if he wants, I will call him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me dispose of this issue. प्लीज बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me finish it. After disposing of this, I will call you.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, पहले इसको निपटाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose of this. I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है, इसे पहले लिया जाए। यह बहुत गंभीर है और पूरे देश के अंदर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose of this first. I will call you after this.
...(Interruptions)...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन (तमिलनाडु) : उससे गंभीर मामला हमारा है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारा मामला उससे ज्यादा गंभीर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is here. I will call you after this.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, bring the House to order. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, bring the House to order. ...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. I will give you a chance. Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats.

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन : सर, हमारा मामला ज्यादा गंभीर है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is here. It is here. I will call you. Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... After disposing of this, I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you but let me do this. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at nine minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at nineteen minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Withdrawal of CRPF troops from Bengal without consulting State Government

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

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : सर, इस सीरियस इश्यू को भी देखिए। इसके लिए टाइम दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, I want to bring to the notice of this House, through you, the issue about withdrawal of additional CRPF forces from North Bengal. Bengal is one of the few States which shares its border with three countries. The Minister of State for Home Affairs is here. His State too shares the border with three countries. So, he will appreciate this. I want to thank the Minister for staying back to listen to this in spite of that earlier disruption. We appreciate that, Sir. Sir, thirteen CRPF Companies were posted in North Bengal. The State Government wrote to the Central Government when the Ministry of Home Affairs wanted to remove those thirteen Companies on 14th July.

Sir, the area is quite tense. In December, there were killings in Jalpaiguri. The KPP and the KLO are operational in that area. Of these thirteen Companies, in spite of the State Government or despite the State Government writing to the Central Government, sadly, tomorrow morning at 10.00 a.m., in about twenty hours from now, five are going to be withdrawn and, on the 31st July, five more are going to be withdrawn.

Sir, I would, through you, appeal, request and urge the Ministry of Home Affairs to please, in the interest of peace in that area and in the light of the State Government's request in writing, stay this order. The new Government has made many, many statements on how they want federalism to operate in the true sense of the word, not through cooperative federalism but through operative federalism. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is here. I request him to stay this order of calling back the thirteen Companies which are deputed in those very sensitive areas. Please help the State Government to maintain peace in those areas. Time is running out. Tomorrow is the deadline. We would really appreciate if those thirteen CRPF Companies are allowed to stay in North Bengal. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

**Alleged role of PMO during UPA Government in appointment
of Judge in Madras High Court**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in 2005, there was an Additional Judge of the Madras High Court. Since there were serious allegations of corruption charges against him, the then Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, Justice Markandey Katju, requested the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, Justice Lahoti, to order inquiry against him. Accordingly, an inquiry was conducted by the IB. And the Inquiry Report confirmed the corruption charges to be true. Based on that, the three-Judge Collegium* recommended to the UPA Government not to extend his term. However, subsequently, the then Chief Justice of India, * ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't go to surmise and guess work. ...*(Interruptions)*... That portion is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Can this be discussed in the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I am coming to that, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go to surmise and guess work. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: * ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why I am raising this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is based on a statement published in a newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot ...*(Interruptions)*... It is unacceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the PMO is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, set the clock again for me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIANAND SHARMA: Let us not allow that precedent in this House, particularly about former Justices. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No aspersion on judges or former judges. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Constitution forbids this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, how can you even allow this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, on 17th June 2005, the then Prime Minister's Office writes to the then Law Minister seeking why this particular judge was not made permanent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: How can this be discussed in the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, on 16th July 2005, the then Law Minister writes to the Chief Justice of India about the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Subsequently, this man is confirmed as a permanent judge. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have strong objection to this.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is already permitted. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I would like to know what the unusual interest was
...(Interruptions)... The Prime Minister's Office and particularly the then Prime Minister
...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this cannot be accepted. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear him. ...(Interruptions)... It is already
permitted. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: * ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not replying. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we want to know if he was under pressure.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not expected to answer now. ...(Interruptions)...
He is not the Prime Minister now. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: * ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)... He is not the Prime Minister
now. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: * ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not expected to answer now. ...(Interruptions)... He
is not the Prime Minister now. Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: * ...(Interruptions)... *...(Interruptions).. *... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... It's okay. ...(Interruptions)...
No, no. ...(Interruptions)... He is not the Prime Minister now. ...(Interruptions)...
He is not expected to answer. ...(Interruptions)... He is not the Prime Minister now.
...(Interruptions)... Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it has to be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is anything objectionable, I will remove that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the records. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Law Minister has made a statement in the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is up to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not know how they made a statement there. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not guided by the proceedings of the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can ask the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is up to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, through you, I request the Law Minister to make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Government is here. Government knows what to do. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I request the Law Minister to make a statement about the whole issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your request. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He has made a statement in the other House. He is depriving this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you take your seat. Dr. Maitreya, your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Government knows what to do. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he is a Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to direct them. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is up to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please don't set a wrong precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, there is a public prosecutor. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot ask them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I take note of his concern. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: All Zero Hour mentions should be responded to by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't set a wrong precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*... All Zero Hour mentions should be responded to by the Government here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil.

All arming rise in cases of attack on minor children in form of rape, sexual assault, molestation, murder, etc. in all parts of country

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और ज्वलंत मुद्दा उठाने जा रही हूं, जिसको पूरा सदन राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर अपना समर्थन देगा, ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हम हमेशा बोलते हैं कि बच्चे हमारा भविष्य हैं, लेकिन जब हम सुबह न्यूजपेपर पढ़ते हैं या टी.वी. पर न्यूज देखते हैं, तो जान जाते हैं कि छोटे-छोटे बच्चों के साथ किस तरह हिंसा होती है और किस तरह उनके साथ बलात्कार की घटनाएं घटती हैं। उनके साथ किस तरह की घिनौनी हरकत की जाती है, यह देखकर हमारा मन व्यथित हो जाता है।

सर, कभी छोटी चार-पांच साल की नाबालिग लड़की के साथ बलात्कार होता है, तो कभी छोटे बच्चों को अमानवीय तरीके से पीटा जाता है। इसका असर जिन्दगी भर उन छोटे बच्चों पर रहता है। सर, सड़क के चौराहे पर जब हमारी गाड़ी खड़ी होती है, तो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे गाड़ी के पास भीख मांगने आते हैं। वे छोटे बच्चे न केवल भीख मांगते हैं, बल्कि कभी-कभी बहुत छोटे बच्चों की माताएं दूध की खाली बोतल दिखाती हैं और बच्चों को रुलाती हैं। छोटे-छोटे बच्चों के साथ इस प्रकार का अमानवीय व्यवहार किया जाता है।

सर, हमने पेपर में एक सबसे चौंकाने वाली खबर लश्करे तैयबा के बारे में पढ़ी। हमने पेपर में पढ़ा कि लश्करे तैयबा भी नाबालिक जुवेनाइल बच्चों को भर्ती कर रहा है, ताकि वह उनके द्वारा आतंकवादी कार्यवाही कर सके। हिन्दुस्तान में जो जुवेनाइल जस्टिस एक्ट है, उसके मुताबिक ऐसे नाबालिक बच्चों को इस तरह की कठिन शिक्षा नहीं दी जा सकती, इसलिए उस एक्ट का फायदा उठाकर, बच्चों के साथ अत्याचार किया जाता है। सर, चाहे कितने भी कानून बनें, जुवेनाइल जस्टिस एक्ट बने, फिर भी आज इस देश में बच्चे सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। आज जब हम अपने बच्चों का प्री-स्कूल या प्राइमरी स्कूल में एडमिशन कराने जाते हैं, तो हमसे लिखित में अंडरटेकिंग ली जाती है कि बच्चों की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी हमारी नहीं होगी। उपसभापति जी,

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा? एक तरफ हम बच्चों के लिए कानून बनाएंगे और दूसरी तरफ बच्चों को जहां दिन भर छोड़ेंगे, वहां उनको सुरक्षित वातावरण नहीं देंगे। उपसभापति जी, यह चाचा नेहरू का देश है। यह बच्चों का, बच्चों को प्यार करने वाला देश है। इस देश का सबसे अहम और महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा बच्चों की हिफाजत होना चाहिए। मैं इस सदन में आपके माध्यम से विनती करना चाहती हूँ कि अगर किसी ने बच्चों के साथ इस तरह की हरकत की तो उसके विरुद्ध कड़ी से कड़ी कानूनी कार्यवाही हो। मुझे ऐसी आशा है कि सदन के सभी लोग इससे सहमत होंगे। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आंध्र प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We associate ourselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी (पंजाब) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल (गुजरात) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): While associating myself with the issue raised by my colleague, I want to make a suggestion to the Government that crimes of sexual nature up to the age of 12 must be taken cognizance in a different way than clubbing them with Juvenile Act. I would appreciate if the Government responds.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar to associate.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you. I draw your attention to the heinous crime that took place in Bangalore recently wherein a six year old student of Class-I was raped in a school, allegedly by school staff. This is the second reported case including a two year old child in January this year.

These incidents raise several questions about the procedures/steps being taken to ensure the safety of children inside school. As mentioned, a similar crime took place a few months ago on a 2½ year old child studying in a pre-school. She was molested by the driver of the school bus inside the school premises. Due to media pressure the police did arrest the driver?

I had raised a question in Parliament on 17th July, 2014 on the total number of cases of child exploitation and sexual offences recorded this year and those being prosecuted under the Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act. The facts provided in the reply are shocking. The POCSO Act effectively addresses...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only associate. Please don't make a speech.
...(Interruptions)... You associate.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Given the heinous nature of these crimes, I urge the Parliament and the Government to take all the necessary steps, including amending the POCSO Act, to ensure school managements are brought under the ambit of the law, and school management and teachers are made accountable and responsible for safety of children in school premises. Thank you.

Remarks made by VHP leader against Muslim Community

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : थैंक यू सर। इस देश में कम्युनल वातावरण निर्मित करने का प्रयास हो रहा है। मैं इसके लिए सत्ताधारी दल पर बिल्कुल चार्ज नहीं लगा रहा हूँ, लेकिन वी.एच.पी. के बहुत बड़े नेता, जिनकी 88 साल की उम्र है, उन्होंने एक न्यूज पेपर, हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में इंटरव्यू दिया है कि मुसलमानों को हिन्दुओं का आदर करना चाहिए। मुसलमान हिन्दुओं का अनादर कब करते हैं, उनको मालूम नहीं है। उनका ऐसा कहना है ...(व्यवधान)... जरा मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... जरा मुझे बोलने दीजिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सदस्य जिस व्यक्ति के बारे में बोल रहे हैं, वे इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं और जो सदन का सदस्य नहीं है, अपनी सफाई नहीं दे सकता है, उसका नाम नहीं लिया जा सकता है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not said who the person is.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : उनका ऐसा कहना है ...(व्यवधान)... मंदिर उनको देना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)... वह तो तोड़ दिया है। उनका कहना है कि अभी काशी और मथुरा भी बाकी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मुसलमानों को यह बात माननी चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे बोलने दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... इतना ही नहीं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर, ये यहां पर कैसा स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : इतना ही नहीं ...(व्यवधान)... उनके नेता ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : हुसैन दलवाई जी, आपको किसी का नाम नहीं लेना है।...(व्यवधान)... Please don't take any name. If you take any name, I will expunge it.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : मैंने उनका नाम नहीं लिया है ...(व्यवधान)... उनके एक नेता ने कहा है ...(व्यवधान)... जरा सुनिए तो ...(व्यवधान)... सुन तो लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने नाम नहीं लिया है ...(व्यवधान)... एक नेता ने कहा है...(व्यवधान)... मुसलमान गुजरात भूल गए होंगे, तो मुजफ्फरनगर को याद रखिए ...(व्यवधान)... कुछ भी हो सकता है...(व्यवधान)...एक तरह से ...(व्यवधान)... जरा सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, ऐसी बातें एलाऊ नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : इस तरह से दो समाजों में दरार पैदा करने की बात होती है। इसी तरह की बात * के नेता, ने हैदराबाद में कही थी, तो उनको रिमांड पर लिया गया था और वे 14 दिन जेल में थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको कहता हूँ कि यही बात इन लोगों के बारे में होनी चाहिए। यह नई सरकार आई है, आपके साथ हमारी शुभेच्छा है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन समाज में दरार पैदा करने वालों को पकड़िए। मैंने पहले ही कहा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन आप ...**(व्यवधान)**...
...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your time is over. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : सर, इस तरह की बातों की अनुमति क्यों दी जा रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये सदन के अन्दर कितनी देर बोलते रहेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, it should not go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, ऐसी बातों को एलाऊ मत कीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान) : सर, यह क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your time is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Your time is over. आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए, आपका समय खत्म हो गया। आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका समय समाप्त हो गया, आप बैठिए। श्री तिरुची शिवा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री तिरुची शिवा ...**(व्यवधान)**... I will go through the records. If anything is objectionable, I will remove it. If any name is mentioned, I will remove it. If anything is objectionable, I will remove it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, एलाऊ करने से पहले ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : मैं पूरा रिकार्ड देखूंगा। If any name is mentioned ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... चंदन मित्रा जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर जी, आप बैठिए। If any name is mentioned, if any derogatory remark is there, I will expunge it. I am saying that I will go through the record and I will expunge it.

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर : दुनिया को तो पता लग गया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...**(Interruptions)**...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is a very important issue. We have an established tradition where the person who is not a Member of this House, we do not ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : मैंने नाम नहीं लिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you listen to him? Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. I have allowed him. I have allowed the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should hear him what he has to say. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, let me again say that I did not hear any name being mentioned. But I will go through the record. If any name, whether a Member ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. I am on my legs. If any name is mentioned, that will be expunged. I am saying, "That is expunged". If there is any derogatory remark, that will also be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. I am ruling. You need not give any ruling. Now Shri Tiruchi Siva.

Need for comprehensive Law to regulate construction of Multi-Storeyed Buildings

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in the year 2020, India is going to win China in a race about which none of us are going to be happy, that is, the population race. As on today, in India, 421 people live per square kilometre; whereas in China, it is only 146 and in Australia only three persons live in a square kilometre and in the USA, 35 persons in a square kilometre. Sir, when the population increases, subsequently, the need for food and living space also increases. Now the cultivating lands are also being occupied for constructing residential houses. In future, we are going to suffer for food, which is a problem. But, for a person to live, it is very hard. So, nowadays it is inevitable that vertical buildings are being constructed everywhere. In such a situation, in a desire or in an ambition to live in a space, people invest their hard-earned and long-saved money in apartments. Some builders, who construct houses, construct them at a sub-standard level and hence they collapse. Recently, in Tamil Nadu, at Moulivakkam in Chennai, a eleven-storey building, under construction, collapsed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am citing an incident. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sixty-one bodies were recovered from the debris. Sir, all those people were workers from Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: These workers are from other States and they do not have any security of their lives. The duty of the Metropolitan Development Authority is not only to give permission but also to monitor whether buildings are constructed in the right manner or not. In this particular case, whether the builder himself was the culprit or the other Authorities were the culprits, this information has to be brought to light. Now the State Government has appointed a one-man commission under a person who is already heading ten Commissions.*(Interruptions)*... So, we have asked for an inquiry under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act. ...*(Interruptions)*... Our party has held a very big rally and has requested the Governor to order for an inquiry under this Act. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): This cannot be raised. He cannot bring his party's agenda in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: A CBI inquiry alone can bring out the facts and bring the culprits to book.*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your objection? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreyan, you know the rules. All of you please sit down.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with this Zero Hour mention. Workers from Orissa have lost their lives and their families must be given due compensation.

Increasing incidents of sexual assaults on women in the country

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आज इस सदन में बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या उठाने जा रही हूँ, जिसका सम्बन्ध पूरी नारी जाति के साथ है, पूरी मानवता के साथ है और जो आज एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल बनकर हमारे समाज के सामने खड़ी है।

आज औरतों के साथ जितनी भी घटनाएं हो रही हैं, चाहे रेप की घटनाएं हों, चाहे उनको तंग करने की, दुःखी करने की घटनाएं हों, ये केवल कानून से ही खत्म नहीं हो सकतीं, इसके लिए हमें अपने सामाजिक ढांचे को ठीक करना होगा, उसका सुधार करना होगा, क्योंकि यह एक सामाजिक त्रुटि है, एक सामाजिक कमी है। कानून तो हमने बहुत बना दिए, आज मंत्री जी ने अपने एक जवाब में वे सारे के सारे कानून बता दिए, लेकिन क्या उन कानूनों को हम ठीक तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट कर पा रहे हैं? क्या हम उनको सही दिशा में ले जा पा रहे हैं, यह सबसे बड़ी सोचने की बात है। केवल स्टेट के ऊपर डाल देने से ही बात नहीं बनेगी।

अभी राजीव जी ने बताया कि एक छः साल की बच्ची के साथ स्कूल में रेप किया गया, कहीं तीन साल की बच्ची के साथ रेप हो रहा है। आज हर जगह इस तरह की घटनाएं घट रही हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हमें मानवता के तौर पर इस समस्या को लेना चाहिए, इस इश्यू को लेना चाहिए और ऐसे अवेयरनेस कैम्प लगाने चाहिए, जिससे पुरुषों को हम यह बता सकें कि औरत उनकी साथी है, उनकी हवस के साथ चलने के लिए वह कोई कॉम्पिटीटर नहीं है। आज हमें यह बात उनको समझानी है कि जब तक हम आदमी का मेंटल सेटअप चेंज नहीं करेंगे, माइंडसेट चेंज नहीं करेंगे, उसको समझाएंगे नहीं, तब तक ये चीजें कानूनों से रुकने वाली नहीं हैं।

मैं इस सदन से यह कहना चाहूंगी कि जहां हम महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण की बात करते हैं, वहीं हमें पुरुषों की अवेयरनेस की बात भी करनी चाहिए। उनको बताना चाहिए कि यह आपकी बेटी है, यह आपकी बहन है और यह आपकी मां भी थी। जब तक सोशल इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं लाएंगे, सुधार नहीं लाएंगे, तब तक हम इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर सकते, फिर चाहे इसके लिए कितने की कानून क्यों न बन जाएं। मेरी आपसे यही रिक्वेस्ट है, इस सदन से यही रिक्वेस्ट है, मेरा यही निवेदन है कि जहां हम इतना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, इतना बजट बना रहे हैं और इतने कानून बना रहे हैं, तो इस सामाजिक कमी के बारे में भी विचार करके उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमें उसकी तरफ कदम उठाने चाहिए, ताकि जो हम रोज अखबारों में देखते हैं, उनसे हम बच पाएं।...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, हो गया।

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री; तथा विधि और न्याय मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परि-वर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House is one with Shrimati Viplove Thakur on this issue.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We all associate with the concern expressed by Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

**Grave situation arising due to spread of Encephalitis in Districts
of North Bengal and lower District of Assam**

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, this is about the problem in the Northern districts of Bengal and in the lower districts of Assam. Seven Northern districts of Bengal and four lower districts of Assam namely, Barpeta, Kamrup (Rural), Darrang and Nalbari. These areas have been affected by Encephalitis and Encephalitis basically has assumed a form of an epidemic, particularly in the Northern part of Bengal. As far as the Government data is available, 104 deaths have occurred in Bengal in the last two months. Unofficial reports are even more. It is 131 in North Bengal Medical College. It happens to be Siliguri of our State. In the last two weeks alone, 67 deaths have been registered. In one of the districts, Jalpaiguri in North Bengal, the situation is the worst. The Leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Assembly, who also happens to be a doctor had visited yesterday. He was there in the North Bengal Medical College. But the point is that the situation is worsening in all the districts, in all of our seven districts of our State. The situation is very bad. The remedial measures have to be tightened in order to ensure immunity. Up to 15 years of age, people can have immunity. But, unfortunately, yesterday the Government has given data that the vaccines are not available yet. The vaccines are coming from Pune but they have not yet arrived. So the vaccination process has not yet started. Along with this, mosquito repellent sprays are not yet available. On behalf of the Opposition in the State, we have asked the Government that immediately fever clinics have to be opened. But, unfortunately, till today morning fever clinics have not been opened in any of the hospitals or diagnostic centres or clinics in the entire Northern part of Bengal. There is a scarcity of doctors, particularly, in one district, *i.e.* Cooch Behar, which happens to be the bordering district with Assam. There are 276 posts, out of which 104 posts are vacant. The situation is very bad. Already in the last two weeks 67 deaths have taken place in one hospital itself. Overall the death toll has reached 130 plus. So I would urge upon the Central Government also to help the State Governments because no measures are there. No remedial measures are there. Immediate stringent measures have to be taken up. Otherwise, the lives of the common people of the Northern Bengal in my State will be at stake.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with the concern expressed by the Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by the Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by the Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

Blasting of train track by Naxals at Gaya-Mughal Sarai Marg

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आतंकवाद चाहे घरेलू हो या बाहरी हो, इस देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। मुझे यह कहने में दुख हो रहा है कि नयी सरकार भी आतंकवाद के प्रति बहुत गम्भीर नहीं है।

श्रीमन्, अपने देश में नक्सलवाद, माओवाद और आतंकवाद बहुत बड़ी समस्याएं हैं। कल उन्होंने गया-मुगलसराय रेल मार्ग पर करीब पांच किलोमीटर रेल लाइन उड़ा दी। भुवनेश्वर जाने वाली एक्सप्रेस बच गयी, क्योंकि उसके आगे एक पायलट ट्रेन चल रही थी, नहीं तो न जाने कितने लोगों की जान-माल की क्षति होती। नक्सलवाद इससे पहले भी था। श्रीमन्, मैं देख रहा हूं कि हमारे पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्स के बहुत से सैनिक मारे गए। यहां तक कि छत्तीसगढ़ में एक राजनीतिक दल के बहुत से लोग मार गए। तब यह बात हुई थी कि अब नक्सलवाद से निपटा जाएगा। जब भी प्रश्न करो, एक जवाब आ जाता है कि नक्सलवाद से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने यह-यह योजना तैयार की है। लिखा-पढ़ी में रोजाना यह आता है। माननीय वीरा जी यहां बैठे हैं। इनका राज्य तो नक्सलवाद से बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित है। श्रीमन्, नक्सलवाद आदिवासियों की कोई सामाजिक समस्या नहीं है। मैंने यह देखा है कि इस देश में नक्सलवाद वहीं है, जहां जंगल हैं और जहां खनन है। आप भी देख लीजिए। आप चाहे आन्ध्र प्रदेश का हिस्सा ले लीजिए या यू.पी. झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ या कर्णाटक का पार्ट ले लीजिए, नक्सलवाद उन्हीं जगहों पर है, जहां पर जंगल हैं या खनन है। यानी वह कहीं न कहीं उनके व्यवसाय से जुड़ा है, कहीं न कहीं रैन्सम से जुड़ा है। आय से जुड़ा है और उस आय के माध्यम से नक्सली जिस तरीके से इस देश में हथियार। श्रीमन् अब तो यह भी होने लगा है कि आई.एस.आई. भी नक्सलवादियों से कहीं न कहीं कान्टैक्ट में आ गई है। जिस दिन आई.एस.आई. और नक्सलवाद के बीच संबंध हो गया, उस दिन इस देश के सामने और कठिन परिस्थिति खड़ी हो जाएगी। एक इंटरनेशनल गैंग से मिलने के बाद कहीं ऐसा न हो कि नक्सलवाद इतना प्रभावी हो जाए जैसे आज विश्व के जो तमाम देश आतंकवाद से प्रभावित हैं, उनकी सेनाएं आतंकवाद को नहीं रोक पा रही हैं। आप देख

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

लीजिए, इराक में आई.एस.आई.एस. नाम का एक नया आतंकवादी संगठन खड़ा हुआ, जिसने इराक को तबाह कर दिया और सीरिया को तबाह कर दिया। पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान हमारे पड़ोस में है, लेकिन हमारा देश आज भी इसको गंभीरता से नहीं ले रहा है। इसको राजनीतिक का मुद्दा न बनाया जाए। मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़ में किसकी सरकार है, झारखंड में किसकी सरकार है या आन्ध्र प्रदेश में किसकी सरकार है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस समस्या का समाधान हो। पंजाब में आतंकवाद आया था, उस समय भी कहा गया था कि आतंकवाद खत्म होगा, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि इच्छाशक्ति की कमी है। पंजाब से आतंकवाद जिंदगी भर के लिए खत्म कर दिया गया। हमारी सेना कमजोर नहीं है, चाहे बाहरी आतंकवाद हो, चाहे घरेलू आतंकवाद हो, हमारी पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्स कमजोर नहीं है, लेकिन इसमें सरकार की इच्छाशक्ति होनी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... छत्तीसगढ़ में आतंकवादी घटना होने के बाद मैंने सोचा था कि सरकार आतंकवाद की समस्या का समाधान करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस आतंकवाद को, चाहे घरेलू हो या बाहरी, समाप्त करने के लिए एक रणनीति बनाएं, ठोस रणनीति बनाएं और इसको समाप्त करने का काम करें। धन्यवाद।

Concern over increase of bad bank loans under litigation by 10 per cent

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक गंभीर समस्या की तरफ पूरे सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, देश में विगत दिनों में तीन लाख किसानों ने जो आत्महत्याएं की हैं, उसका बड़ा कारण यह है कि कर्जा वसूली में उनकी बैलगाड़ी, ट्रैक्टर, बैल, गहने और मकान की नीलामी होती है, उस शर्म की वजह से वे आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। यहां पर 53 हजार करोड़ रुपए देश के बड़े पूंजीपतियों के ऊपर बकाया हैं और 406 डिफॉल्टर्स हैं, जिन पर 70,300 करोड़ रुपए बकाया हैं, लेकिन आज तक न किसी के नाम घोषित किए गए, न किसी डिफॉल्टर को नोटिस दिया गया, न उनके घर के बाहर नोटिस चिपकाया गया, न कोई क्रिमिनल प्रोसीडिंग्स हुई। इस समय जो पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंकिंग है, सात वर्षों में इसके 4.95 लाख करोड़ रुपए उनके ऊपर बकाया हैं। यह बकाया बैंक्स और financial institutions के हैं। सर, 36 महीने में गोल्ड, डायमंड और ज्वेलरी पर ड्यूटी माफ करने के लिए 1.6 लाख करोड़ रुपए की राशि दी गई है। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय एक और नई बहस चल रही है और चूंकि इसमें बहुत सारे माइंडसेट एक साथ जुड़ते हैं, इसलिए बहस नहीं होती है। अभी Morgan Stanley के चेयरमैन हैं मि.पी.जे. नायक। पिछली सरकार में उनकी अध्यक्षता में बैंकों की efficiency के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई। यह वैसा ही है, जैसे बगुलों में मछलियों के कल्याण की सलाह ली जा रही हो। इसमें यह है कि अमेरिका में पिछले पांच-छः वर्षों में 480 बैंक दिवालिया घोषित हो गए, पिछले साल 24 और इस साल 17 बड़े बैंक दिवालिया घोषित हो गए और अमेरिकनपरस्त जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी इस देश में है, वित्त मंत्रालय में जो ऑफिसर बैठे हैं, वे रिटायर होते हैं और इन कमेटियों के चेयरमैन बन जाते हैं। Mr. Naik is one of them. अब उसने सुझाव दिए हैं।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय 2.14 लाख रुपए की शेयर पूंजी बैंकों में लाना चाहते हैं और यह एक * है। मैं कांग्रेस के मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ, हम भी उस घटनाक्रम में उसके साथ थे, जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था, तो देश में एक नई आशा जगी थी। आज उसकी 50वीं वर्षगांठ है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, your time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स के साथ-साथ जो बैंक्स हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, आपका टाइम अब खत्म हो गया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : सर, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue.

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : सर, अगर एक गरीब आदमी जब बिजली का बिल पे नहीं कर पाता तो उसकी बिजली काट दी जाती है। जब कोई कार का लोन नहीं चुकाता है, तो उसे बाउंसर्स उठाने के लिए आ जाते हैं, किन्तु यहां पर जो नॉन-परफॉर्मिंग असेट्स हैं, वे छः लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा की हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि इनकी वसूली की जानी चाहिए, इन लोन डिफॉल्टर्स के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाना चाहिए। ये लीगल लूपहोल्स का इस्तेमाल करके अच्छा लाइफस्टाइल जी रहे हैं और इनके ऊपर लगातार बैंकों का कर्जा है। ...(व्यवधान)... ये अपना रुपया चुका नहीं रहे, किन्तु आई.पी.एल. की टीम खरीदने के लिए इनके पास पैसा है। ...(व्यवधान)... एक कम्पनी इनको पैसा देती है नहीं, परन्तु दूसरी कम्पनियां इनको ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इनके साथ स्वयं को एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated) : Sir, I too associate myself with the issue.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं आठ लोगों के नाम लेना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : हो गया It is not going on record. तीन मिनट के बाद रिकॉर्ड में नहीं आएगा, बैठिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : **

श्री उपसभापति : बोलने का कोई फायदा नहीं है, यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं आ रहा है, बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... त्यागी जी, रिकॉर्ड में नहीं आ रहा है, फिर आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें तीन मिनट के बाद रिकॉर्ड में नहीं आएगा, यह इधर का रूल है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह हाउस का रूल है, आपको नहीं मालूम?

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Not recorded.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : *

श्री उपसभापति : नाराज होने से क्या फायदा है? आप मेरे दोस्त हैं, नाराज मत होइए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : *

Issue concerning teachers, students and employees of Allahabad University

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, पूरब का ऑक्सफोर्ड कहा जाने वाला है इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय आज अपनी बदहाली पर आँसू बहा रहा है। देश के प्रतिष्ठित शिक्षण संस्थानों में अब इसका नाम दूर तक नजर नहीं आता है। हालत यह है कि शिक्षक, कर्मचारी और छात्र सभी विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन के खिलाफ मुखर हैं। आज इनका धरना एवं प्रदर्शन चल रहा है। संघटक महाविद्यालयों के प्रति इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन की विभेदकारी, उपेक्षापूर्ण और अन्यायपूर्ण नीतियों के कारण महाविद्यालयों में हालात बद से बदतर हो चुके हैं। विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन जानबूझकर किसी न किसी बहाने विगत लगभग 9 वर्षों से 11 संघटक महाविद्यालयों के 110 शिक्षकों की पदोन्नति और नये शिक्षकों की भर्ती रोके हुए है और इससे भी दुखद बात यह है कि सभी शिक्षकों की अब दो-दो पदोन्नतियाँ बाकी हैं। शिक्षकों के लगभग 40 प्रतिशत पद रिक्त हैं। अनेक विभाग बिना शिक्षकों के हैं और उनसे कहीं अधिक कर्मचारियों के पद रिक्त हैं।

विश्वविद्यालय में स्नातकोत्तर की सीटें सीमित हैं, फिर भी संघटक महाविद्यालयों को स्नातकोत्तर कक्षाएं चलाने की अनुमति नहीं है। वर्ष 2014-15 से सुपरन्यूमररी कोटे के तहत विश्वविद्यालय में महाविद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों और शिक्षकों के पाल्यों को लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। यह नियम विश्वविद्यालय एक्ट तथा आर्डिनेंस की मूल भावना के खिलाफ है, कर्मचारियों और शिक्षकों को पाल्यों के मूल अधिकारों का हनन करता है और यह बेहद अन्यायपूर्ण एवं भेदभावपूर्ण है। महाविद्यालयों के आधारिक सुविधाओं को टोटा हो गया है। संसाधनों एवं अनुदान के अभाव में पुस्तकालय एवं प्रयोगशालाएं पुरानी पड़ती जा रही हैं, खेल सुविधाएं कम होती जा रही हैं। और नये छात्रावासों की घोर आवश्यकता होने के बावजूद उनका निर्माण नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैंने नवम्बर, 2012 और फिर फरवरी, 2014 में विशेष महत्व के विषय के अंतर्गत यह मुद्दा इस सदन में उठाया था, परन्तु इस पर सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है।

अतः मान्यवर, इस सदन के माध्यम से मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री से पुनः यह मांग करता हूँ कि इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के 11 संघटक महाविद्यालयों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए कुलपति को सख्त आदेश दिए जाएं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار) : مہودے، میں اس شے سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

Re. Incident at new Maharashtra Sadan

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, दिल्ली के अंदर न्यू महाराष्ट्र सदन की घटना है। आज के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में प्रमुखता से यह खबर छपी है। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, किसी दल का भी नाम नहीं लेना चाहता।...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA) : You raised this point in the morning to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, कुछ माननीय सांसद वहां जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि महाराष्ट्रीय फूड हमको परोसा जाना चाहिए। महोदय, इसमें कोई गलत बात नहीं है, कोई राजस्थानी फूड मांग सकता है, कोई बिहारी फूड मांग सकता है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra) : Sir, if you allow him, then, you please also allow me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let us hear him. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : लेकिन जो वहां सुपरवाइजर है, सर, उसका नाम * है, वह आई.आर.सी.टी.सी. के अंतर्गत है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The name is expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANIL DESAI : Sir, you also allow me to speak on this issue. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : वह कहता है कि इस तरह की दिक्कत है। हम लोगों ने 17 तारीख को कमिश्नर को इसकी रिपोर्ट की है कि यहां क्या दिक्कत है।...(व्यवधान).... लेकिन वे लोग गुस्से में आकर के ... (व्यवधान).... वह चिल्लाता रहता है कि हमारा रोजा है...(व्यवधान)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री उपसभापति : आपका प्वाइंट क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : लेकिन उसके मुंह में रोटी जबरदस्ती ठूस दी जाती है। महोदय, यह हिन्दुस्तान की सभ्यता और संस्कृति का अपमान है। किसी एक मज़हब का सवाल नहीं है, यह हिन्दु और मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अच्छा बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... ओ.के. हो गया, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... You have made your point. बैठिए, हो गया। Please sit down. हो गया, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... The Minister is reacting. Let us listen to the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions).... Mr. Anil Desai, the hon. Minister is reacting.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this issue was raised during the Question Hour also. The House was also adjourned. The Members have expressed their concern on this sensitive issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the issue is, it is an unsubstantiated report. We should not take to the next level as it is a sensitive issue. Therefore, let us understand what has actually happened. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: You can listen to the people; you can call the people; and then, we can take it up. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ansari, I heard you. You sit down. ...(Interruptions).... No, no; Mr. Ansari, I heard you. ...(Interruptions).... I heard you; you sit down. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, you allowed him to speak on this issue. ...(Interruptions).... Please also allow me to speak on this issue. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ansari has raised a point from a newspaper report, and the Minister has only said that it has to be ascertained whether it is a fact or not. Let it be ascertained and come back to the House. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): When?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After ascertaining it, whatever action as per the law to be taken, the Government can initiate the action. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all.

The House stands adjourned up to 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at four minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Prime Minister's visit to BRICS Summit on 15-16 July, 2014

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to inform this august House of hon. Prime Minister's visit to Brazil for the Sixth BRICS Summit on 15-16 July 2014.

I would like to begin by congratulating President Dilma Rousseff and the people of Brazil for hosting an excellent BRICS Summit and thank them for their warm hospitality accorded to our hon. Prime Minister and his delegation. That the Summit was successfully organized immediately after Brazil had undertaken a huge task of hosting the FIFA World Cup made it especially laudable. President Rousseff also hosted a meeting of BRICS with eleven leaders of South America.

Sir, the Sixth Summit was an important milestone in the short history of the BRICS.

Among the outcomes from the Summit, the agreements on the establishment of the New Development Bank, to be located in Shanghai, and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement are especially significant achievements for the BRICS countries and the developing world.

Sir, the initiative for the Bank, which was announced at the BRICS Summit in New Delhi in March 2012, reflects India's vision for an international development bank. The Bank will carry the name we had proposed - the New Development Bank. As the name suggests, it will establish a new paradigm for supporting inclusive growth, sustainable development and economic stability, which will be rooted in the experience and challenges

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of developing countries. As we will have the first Presidency for a period of five years, it will give us a unique opportunity to play a leading role in giving shape to the Bank. We are pleased that the group has accepted India's democratic vision of equal shareholding for all BRICS members.

The New Development Bank not only offers additional long term source of development finance for members, it has also generated hope and excitement in the developing world. This was evident in the unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement of the initiative by the South American leaders in Brazilia.

Sir, the Contingent Reserve Arrangement will give us an additional means of cushion against any sudden external pressures on the rupee and is particularly helpful at a time of persisting risk of volatility in international financial markets. Sir, hon. Prime Minister also made it clear that India fully supports an open, efficient and rule-based global trading regime under the WTO. However, we also expect that it would address the aspirations of the developing countries and the special needs of the poor, especially in areas like food security, on which we stand firm. He also stressed that the post-2014 Development Agenda in the United Nations must be focused on the elimination of poverty. He emphasised the urgency and importance of reforms in the global institutions of governance, including the UN Security Council.

Sir, hon. Prime Minister also made a number of new proposals for strengthening intra-BRICS cooperation in the areas of online education, affordable health care platform, a virtual BRICS University, small and medium enterprises, tourism, youth exchange and science and technology. These are areas that are not only in line with our priorities, but would also expand opportunities for us, not only in BRICS countries, but also in developing countries at large.

Hon. Prime Minister discussed a broad range of security challenges, on which there is a high degree of convergence among BRICS countries. He emphasized in particular, the need for stronger international unity and partnership in combating terrorism, ensuring a peaceful and stable Afghanistan and addressing the rise tide of turmoil in West Asia. We reaffirmed our commitment to contribute to a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict on the basis of universally recognized international legal framework, including the relevant UN resolutions, the Madrid Principles and the Arab Peace Initiative. We believe the resolution of the Israel-Palestine conflict is a fundamental component for building a sustainable peace in the Middle East. Sir, the complete text of the Fortaleza Declaration is already in the public domain. Sir, the Sixth Summit

underlined the relevance and role of BRICS as an important additional instrument for promoting global economic growth and stability, economic development in resource-constrained countries, and international peace. The prevailing political turmoil, economic weakness and general uncertainty in the world imposes greater responsibility on BRICS to strengthen collective international efforts to address these challenges.

As the outcomes in the Sixth Summit show, BRICS countries have the ability to take major decisions quickly, which encourages us to set higher ambitions for ourselves in the future.

The opportunity to meet eleven leaders of South America collectively is a rare one for an Indian Prime Minister. Hon. Prime Minister was struck by their warmth, affection and admiration for India. We have shared aspirations and face common challenges. South America has made admirable progress in recent times. We see the continent as a land of vast opportunities for us and an important pole for global economy. We can benefit immensely from stronger mutual engagement. We intend to deepen and expand our engagement with South America, which has not received as much attention earlier as it deserves.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister also had an opportunity to personally meet, for the first time, the leaders of India's important international partners and outline the Government's vision and priorities for our engagement.

The hon. Prime Minister informed President Xi Jinping that India and China had enormous opportunities to work together not only to reinforce each other's development, but also to contribute to peace, stability and progress in Asia and the world. He also noted that increased people-to-people contacts between our two ancient civilizations could greatly strengthen our relationship. He stressed on the importance of strengthening mutual trust and confidence, maintaining peace and tranquillity on the border and respecting each other's interests and concerns, including in our shared neighbourhood, for realizing the full potential of our relationship.

President Xi Jinping shared our views on creating the right conditions and building a higher degree of engagement and familiarity between the two countries to harness the true potential of their relationship. President Xi Jinping said he looked forward to his planned visit to India during the year. He invited hon. Prime Minister to visit China. Hon. Prime Minister intends to do so at an early convenient date.

In his meeting with President Putin, hon. Prime Minister expressed deep appreciation

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for Russia's long-standing friendship and unstinting bilateral and international support for India's economic development and security. He reaffirmed that relations with Russia will continue to enjoy the priority that they always had in India's foreign policy. He reaffirmed our intention to further deepen and broad-base the strategic partnership. President Putin would be visiting New Delhi this year for the Annual Summit. We hope to use the opportunity to outline a vision and roadmap for our relationship in the years ahead.

Hon. Prime Minister similarly had a warm and productive meeting with President Jacob Zuma of South Africa, during which the two countries pledged to work together to deepen their bilateral cooperation and international partnership. He invited South Africa to be a part of our planned celebration, in January 2015, of hundred years of Mahatma Gandhi's return to India from South Africa.

Brazil is a key global partner for India. We believe that our cooperation with Brazil is limited not by distance, but by our imagination and efforts. Hon. Prime Minister and President Rousseff agreed that our two countries had a unique potential for cooperation bilaterally and on the international platform. We intend to further intensify our growing relationship.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister was very satisfied with the outcome of the BRICS Summit and his meetings with the leaders from partner BRICS countries and South America. In the emerging global environment, it is essential for India to pursue pro-active and broad-based international engagement to advance our national development and security and to fulfil our international responsibilities to build a peaceful and prosperous world. We will continue to place special emphasis on our neighbourhood, stretching from West Asia to East Asia. In the short time in office, our Government has actively and decisively followed that policy.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2014-15
AND
THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Now, the Budget (General), 2014-15 and the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014. It is for general discussion. Mr. Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I move:

“That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during

the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2012, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you like to speak?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I will speak at the end.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise here to express our views on the Budget. This is the first Budget or the maiden Budget of the Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley. Sir, our very good wishes to him. We know that it is always a difficult task dealing with an economy of India's size and to give a Budget, और इस बजट के अंदर संतुलन लाने की कोशिश की गई है और जो जमीनी हकीकत है, वह भी इस बजट से झलकती है। जो जरूरी खर्चे हैं और जो आमदनी है देश की, उनमें भी संतुलन लाने की कोशिश इसमें है।

सर, इस बजट के लिए देश बड़ी व्याकुलता से, उत्सुकता से और जोश से इंतजार कर रहा था, क्योंकि इस बजट के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान के लोग यह उम्मीद करते थे कि आपका जो जोश था, जो सपने थे, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के, सरकार के, वे इस बजट में सामने आएंगे, क्योंकि एक पृष्ठभूमि रही और पृष्ठभूमि यह माननीय सदन और हमारा देश भली-भांति जानता है। वह पृष्ठभूमि एक बड़े चुनाव की है और एक सरकार बनने की है, जो बहुमत लेकर एक स्थिर सरकार के रूप में आई, पर इस सरकार के गठन की प्रक्रिया में, चुनाव की प्रक्रिया में बड़ी बातें हुईं, बड़े वायदे हुए और जाहिर है कि हमारे मतदाता, हमारी युवा पीढ़ी और भारत की जनता को एक मौका मिला, बात सुनने का और एक बड़ा सपना हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को दिखा, उम्मीदें उठीं और वे उम्मीदें कई बार बड़ी बात के माध्यम से, बड़े वायदे के माध्यम से, बड़े ऊंचे स्तर पर चली गईं और वे आशाएं और उम्मीदें लेकर ही हमारे देश के लोग आपके बजट भाषण का इंतजार कर रहे थे, सही मायने में उत्सुकता के साथ मैंने पहले भी कहा कि वित्त मंत्री का जो काम है, वह आसान नहीं होता, परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, but one thing which I can say is that in the light of the background I just referred to, with all due respect, the Budget is uninspiring. There is no new vision. There is no big picture which emerges from the Budget. It is true that you have kept the same numbers when it comes to expenditure, gross tax revenues, fiscal deficit and the current account deficit. In many areas, it is a continuation. If we can say it is a copy also of the UPA Budget, to a large extent, not denying you the credit of seeking to introduce some new things and trying to bring some new initiatives, but several of the new announcements I must say are mere

[Shri Anand Sharma]

restatements. I may just, as an illustration, refer to one. That's on the 'Skill India.' Now, we already have a National Skill Development Mission which has been going on for many years. So, therefore, if you change the name without making any specific budgetary allocation, I am afraid, it doesn't bring any new change, any initiative, but a repeat and a reaffirmation of what actually has been done. I have no quarrel when it comes to what you have sought to do in the Budget. There are lofty promises which have been made but your aspiration, hon. Finance Minister, is very modest. You propose to take the country back to 7-8 per cent GDP growth in 3-4 years. Well, our best wishes. That I said is very modest. It is not that this country has not seen high growth which you referred to in the other House. You referred to it twice in this House answering the questions of hon. Members of Parliament. And, your own answer yesterday gave an account of the GDP growth since the year 2000, in which, for three consecutive years—2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08—the GDP growth of India was more than 9 per cent. And, again, after the economic crisis, which was very severe, much worse than what were referred to earlier, given the severity of the crisis which came riding on top of the financial crisis, making it severe and the recovery very difficult. Even today, the global economy is still reeling from what happened in that period. But even after that, we had rebounded, and for that you must give the credit to the previous Government, its vision. After the economic crisis, we went back to the growth of 8.6 and then to 9 per cent - it was 8.9. Yes, there have been challenges. Thereafter, the slowdown was there. During the last two years, we have seen difficulties. In the last two years, there has been a decline in the GDP growth of India, and yes it is clearly connected with global factors. You also referred to global factors in your Budget Speech. You referred to the global factors even yesterday. The same global factors, you will appreciate, were there when UPA-II was in office which you did not acknowledge. You never once gave the credit in your Speech that, yes, there were global headwinds. Your Budget Speech refers to in the opening paragraphs to the global headwinds which you had to face following the Asian crisis. But yet you were able to register good growth. Yes, that is a fact on record. We don't deny. But, again, can you deny that there was a severe economic crisis which came riding on top of the financial crisis? The entire period of UPA-II, the full five year period, faced global headwinds. We did not have the benefit of the tailwinds, which fortunately, your Government had and UPA-I had, and that is reflected in the country's economic performance. When we look at the global economy today, I entirely agree with you that though the green-shoots are there, there are lurking fears that because of the very weak recovery in the Euro zone, the global economy may not grow at more than 3.5 or 3.6 per cent, because these figures do

get periodically revised. And, eventually, looking at the emerging economies, it is not only India which had a slowdown; even China has suffered a slowdown; all the other comparable economies, emerging economies and developing economies have been adversely impacted. And, that is very clear; when we live in a world, which is interconnected, which is interdependent, opportunities and challenges come to us in equal measures. If there is a development in one continent, in one country in one major economy, it has an adverse or a healthy impact on other continents and other countries, and that has been the experience, particularly, of the last five years. Yet, we are very happy that you have chosen to continue with the same approach, as you have said, on fiscal consolidation, bringing down the fiscal deficit, accepting the numbers which your predecessor, in the interim Budget, had given - for fiscal deficit to be contained at 4.1 per cent, and revenue deficit at a little over two per cent - acknowledging that it was brought down to 1.7 per cent.

When I was reading your Budget Speech and the Budget papers, it did register with me, as also you have mentioned, that this was brought down through fiscal prudence, yes, but also by containing expenditure. You will understand that these decisions have to be made when the country is in a position to cut expenditure and when despite the fiscal deficit, the Finance Ministers and Prime Ministers are compelled to encourage expenditure to keep the economy going. That was the decision that we had to take. Many other countries had to take the same decision after the economic crisis, when India had to give three stimulus packages. Three per cent of this country's GDP went into those three packages, and that did impact, but it helped a very fast recovery, a rebound which I just referred to. But I would like to say one thing, that now, since you are sitting there, we welcome you to the real world, as to what the ground realities are, how easy or difficult things were, what the situation was that we faced and yet delivered. All that was sought to be ridiculed, and there was an effort to present a picture based on wrong calculation, methodologies and over simplification. That does happen. It is but expected in partisan politics and we have no grudge on that. But, hon. Finance Minister, when you are talking of your revenue receipts and your Plan expenditure, though the numbers have been kept the same, I have some doubts. In your new proposals, there is a tax foregone because of some concessions that you have given which works out to Rs.22,000 crores, on excise and customs an additional ₹ 7,000 crores will come. But when you look at the additional expenditure, the real picture has to be borne in mind. Even if we take a nominal GDP growth of 13½ per cent, and assuming that the gross tax revenues will be 17.74 per cent, then only perhaps the number would match because the gross tax revenue realization in 2013-14 was less than 12 per cent and there is also a shortfall of excise duty collection. You have kept the

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same numbers when it comes to disinvestment. We hope, though it is ambitious, we too were ambitious, that you are able to achieve that. But you will agree with me that the only way we can address, in the long term, the issue of Current Account Deficit is by encouraging Foreign Direct Investment. You have referred to that and I shall speak on it. To create an investment-friendly regime, the second way is to encourage exports; the third way the foreign money can come in is through the Foreign Institutional Investments (FIIs) and the last resort is External Commercial Borrowings. That is why I have listed in that order - the last is the borrowings but the first should be the FDI. Yes, India is fortunate that we have a diaspora which has contributed enormously and we acknowledge their contribution. India being the number one country in the world when it comes to remittances from its diaspora crossed 72 billion USD last year. Before the Budget and in the Budget, there are references and I was listening very carefully to the discussion and your debate in the other House. It was said earlier which is understandable during the election campaign that you have inherited a difficult situation and you have inherited a very weak economy. It is not a fair comment and, I may say, it is less than honest a comment. It does not do justice. If you are accepting the numbers, if you are accepting the directions, the decisions that we took on fiscal consolidation to tame the run-away deficits, to increase exports, to increase revenues, then perhaps it would have been better if it was acknowledged by you and by your Government. I can only say that we left a very healthy economy and you know that. The macro economic fundamentals of India are very strong. The savings - yes, they need concerns and rightfully so - have come down by close to 3 percentage points for a number of factors which were also linked to the developments of the last three or four years. But yet at 30 per cent plus, close to 31 per cent, India's national savings rate is one of the highest. Our national investment rate is very high. As I would like to remind अगर हम बहुत ही कमजोर इकॉनमी छोड़कर गए हैं, जिसकी सेहत ठीक नहीं थी, जो इकॉनमी प्रधानमंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी को और हमारी सरकार को सन, 2004 में मिली थी, उसकी सेहत पर हमने कभी शिकायत नहीं की, क्योंकि देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। वह 500 अरब डॉलर की जी.डी.पी. थी, हम दो ट्रिलियन डॉलर की हिन्दुस्तान की जी.डी.पी. छोड़ कर गए हैं, जिसको यहां तक पहुंचाने में हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम लोगों का, चाहे हमारी आम जनता है, चाहे हमारे व्यवसायी हैं, उनका योगदान है। वहीं एक सोच जुड़ी थी, एक भविष्य का दर्शन जुड़ा था, उससे हमारी नीतियां जुड़ी थीं, जिनसे हम एक उलब्धि हासिल कर पाए। हमारा फॉरेन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व तीन गुना बढ़ा, इसमें कोई शक नहीं होना चाहिए। 315 बिलियन डॉलर फॉरेन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व यू.पी.ए. सरकार छोड़ कर गई है। बावजूद इसके कि खर्च बढ़े और वह आपको मालूम है, क्योंकि आप अब उन खर्चों को देखेंगे, जो हमें इम्पोर्ट्स पर खर्च करना पड़ता है, वह खर्च, जो शायद कुछ वर्ष पहले हिन्दुस्तान को नहीं करना पड़ता था, पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के इम्पोर्ट्स का, दूसरी कमोडिटीज के इम्पोर्ट्स

का, उसका भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था पर, हमारी इकोनॉमी पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है, 20 बिलियन डॉलर से बढ़ कर 164 बिलियन डॉलर पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स का हमारे कार्यकाल में इम्पोर्ट हुआ है, यह एक वास्तविकता है। दुनिया के बाजार में इसकी क्या कीमत होगी, उस पर न हमारा कोई कंट्रोल था, न ही आपका है। उसमें उतार-चढ़ाव चलता है। उसको स्वीकार करना पड़ता है। इसके बावजूद हम इतने फॉरेन एक्सचेंज रि-जर्व्स छोड़ कर गए हैं। जहां तक व्यापार की बात है, मैंने एक दूसरी जगह जिक्र किया था, वह एक्सपोर्ट्स का ही किया था। दुनिया के बाजार टूटे, दुनिया को बाजार सिमट गए। 2008 से बड़ी मुश्किल से हमने दूसरे बाजार ढूंढे, जिसको कल आपने भी स्वीकार किया कि हम कई ऐसी दूसरी स्कीम्स लाए, जिनसे मुश्किल हालात के अन्दर एक्सपोर्ट्स बढ़े। पिछले साल हिन्दुस्तान का एक्सपोर्ट 312 बिलियन डॉलर का था, जबकि 2004 का एक्सपोर्ट 63 बिलियन डॉलर का था। चार गुना जी.डी.पी. हो जाए, पांच गुना एक्सपोर्ट्स हो जाएं, बावजूद खर्चे बढ़ने के तीन गुना से ज्यादा फॉरेन एक्सचेंज रि-जर्व्स हो जाएं, मैंने इन्वेस्टमेंट रेट का हवाला दिया, मैंने सेविंग्स रेट का हवाला दिया, तो यह कहना कोई इन्साफ की बात नहीं है। चुनाव की बात खत्म हो गई क्या हम लोग आपको बहुत कमजोर इकोनॉमी, बड़ी वीक इकोनॉमी देकर गए हैं। ऐसी हमारी मंशा नहीं थी। हर सरकार की कोशिश होती है सही काम करने की, वह कोशिश सरकार ने भी की, बावजूद मुश्किलात के, बावजूद चुनौतियों के। आप इस बात को अगर स्वीकार करते, तो बहुत अच्छा लगता। ये वास्तविकताएं हैं, क्योंकि तथ्य कभी गलत नहीं बोलते और आपने स्वयं उनको स्वीकार किया है।

There are many things which you have said with regard to your vision. You have talked about the Real Estate Investment Trust. You have also talked of Infrastructure Investment Trust. Well, when it comes to an idea, when it comes to a proposal, it appears definitely attractive. Surely, you have thought through it and you are looking at a picture which will emerge, perhaps, in 18 months, to attract investments through these two Trusts giving the pass-through benefits. This is your new initiative. But I have a word of caution, if you will take it in that spirit. I am not opposing it. I am not questioning it. As I said that it will be a long time before they materialise, how you will create an institutional mechanism and, perhaps, the safeguards which are inbuilt, I am sure you and your team will be able to do that. But too much of emphasis on real estate may not be very healthy. There are examples. Japan is one example of Real Estate Investments Trust. I was talking to the then Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh *ji*, trying to understand more about this. I went through it. I read about it and I wanted to learn as to what have been the global experiences. In Japan, their present problems are because of over-emphasis on real estate investments, which created a bubble, which burst.

How did the 2008-09 economic crisis start? Firstly, it started with the Northern Rock Bank in the United Kingdom because of the real estate, the housing and the loans.

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Toxic assets were then created by banks and insurance companies in the United States of America, and, it was again a big bubble burst. Therefore, over emphasis, perhaps, and expectations from these two trusts alone will be able to meet our needs. That may not be your intent but you have to be careful not only about the safeguards but also to keep an eternal vigil. As economies grow, you have new instruments, financial instruments, which are introduced. India is also exploring that way but the strength of the Indian economy was such that not even one bank was threatened, not even one insurance company was threatened, and, we were able to withstand the shocks.

On manufacturing, you have talked of it but in passing. I am afraid, the references to manufacturing are only on FDI. There is no policy statement. There are some initiatives which are referred to, and, one, in particular, which has attracted interest and attention, is on the SMEs for startups, entrepreneurship and the ten thousand crore fund, which you have proposed in your Budget. Yes, this, I will say, is an initiative, and, once it succeeds, it will make a positive contribution. Surely, we will be waiting for the details as to how it will pan out but we do acknowledge that this is one of the three, four things, which you have tried to do. But there is no strategy or breakthrough in high-end manufacturing. As I said, there is no policy statement, there is also no open endorsement of continued emphasis on the implementation of India's National Manufacturing Policy, which was adopted in 2011, which has an objective to raise the share of manufacturing in our GDP from 16 per cent to 25 per cent. The principal objective of the instrument, as you are aware, as also my successor, being the national investment manufacturing zones, is stand-alone integrated greenfield industrial cities of the future.

Sixteen of these stand notified, and, four were launched, two in the Budget this year and two in the previous Budget. The two which were reflected in the last year's Budget were - Shendra Bidkin in Maharashtra and the second one, which is a major one, and, in fact, the largest, is Dholera in Gujarat. Why am I referring to this? The focus and thrust is on this and on the industrial corridors, the four corridors. I am happy that you have mentioned AmritsarKolkata Industrial Corridor; you have mentioned the Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor. It is Chennai-Bengaluru-Tumkur- Chitradurga because we have taken it up to Chitradurga, but it is still referred to Chennai-Bengaluru. Of course, the master planning stage was reached earlier. So, not much is to be done; now we just have to roll it out. As we are aware, I have said in this House earlier when I was Minister that with Japan, which is a major partner, we have negotiated arrangements including financing, including the currency swap, the interest swap and the STEP loan facilities. But what I want to mention in this context is you have talked

of hundred smart cities. Now where will these hundred smart cities come? This was said during the elections, there is no disrespect, by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi कि हम सौ नये शहर बनाएंगे। ये सौ नये शहर बनाने की क्या कोई रूपरेखा बनी है? क्या इसकी कोई तस्वीर सामने है? ये किस राज्य में बनेंगे, कहां बनेंगे और कैसे बनेंगे? मैं आपको एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। 2011 से 2014, तीन वर्षों की मशक्कत के बाद 16 NIMZ notify हो सके। राज्यों को समस्या है, जमीन की समस्या है, लोग उजाड़े नहीं जा सकते और बसे हुए शहर हैं। And the smart cities have to be identified. If your vision is to make them around the existing big cities, then let me tell you that there are only 53 cities in India with the population of one million or more. Now, you cannot develop smart cities; they have to be greenfield cities. So, this picture is not clear. It was said earlier, but since it has come in the Budget, it has to be taken in all seriousness. Since the independence of India, if we look at the number of new cities which have been established, it will be a long, long time before these 100 smart cities come up. 16 industrial manufacturing cities will happen. So, focus and thrust should have been there for continuity rather than defusing that thrust. I am sure in your reply you will elaborate have you talked to the States; have the States identified and how this will be achieved because the States have a role. I am sure that you are not planning to just upgrade the existing townships or the satellite townships but create hundred real smart cities. You have referred to the industrial corridors, and I did speak on that, without elaborating in detail. I would like to ask, in your Budget proposal, you have referred to National Industrial Corridor Authority. You have set apart a sum of hundred crores of rupees, and that will come up in Pune. You have one corridor, Delhi-Mumbai, 1483 kilometres. The longest one is Amritsar-Kolkata. These two corridors will connect in UP. Amritsar-Kolkata corridor will also connect with the dedicated Eastern Freight Corridor. Delhi-Mumbai corridor connects with the dedicated freight corridor to Mumbai. The third one is from Chennai to Bengaluru and the fourth one is from Bengaluru to Mumbai. So, what made you decide on creating a National Corridor Authority with the headquarters in Pune. I find it a bit confusing that given the map of India, given the location of these corridors, what will the Authority do in Pune because your principle is of minimum Government and maximum governance. It may perhaps go in the reverse direction unless and until it works as a coordinating Authority for all the four industrial corridors. ...*(Interruptions)*... If I may, Mr. Deputy Chairman, through you, also draw the attention of this House and also of the hon. Finance Minister and his colleagues, you have made a reference to the bullet train. Yesterday, the Leader of the Opposition did refer to the bullet train, the fast trains, and the semi-fast trains. It is an idea. And it was said that there would be bullet trains in India. Well, it is good. We know the experience of those countries, which are developed economies, where bullet trains were there. Japan was

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the first to introduce the *Hikari*. Its meaning is 'lightning.' Germany introduced it. And the latest one has been the People's Republic of China. But you have given a timeframe. I can understand कि वह मुम्बई से अहमदाबाद के लिए बनानी थी, क्योंकि इसको हमारे वजीरे आजम ने पहली बार कहा था कि हिदुस्तान के अंदर बुलेट ट्रेन बनेगी। But given the timeframe of this bullet train that you have mapped out, how will it happen? Realistically speaking, there will be an investment of ₹ 50,000-60,000 crore. Where will this bullet train come from? Are we going to manufacture the bullet train in India? Or are we going to import the bullet train and make it run? If, in two years, you are going to manufacture the bullet train in India, good luck to you. That will be a good achievement like India having gone to the moon and the Mars. That will be such an accomplishment for this country. If not, and if you are going to import it - and this is my apprehension, and I am sure many other Members may have similar apprehensions - it will actually be a dampener for high-end manufacturing in India. If we import these, there will be loss of jobs. If we manufacture these in India along with coaches and engines, there will be job creation.

In infrastructure, you have referred to investments. There will be FDI in the Railways and the Defence. I have some concerns. Are we going to be dependent or over-dependent when it comes to infrastructure, including critical and strategic infrastructure, on one of our big neighbours? That is a concern. What is your thinking? How are you going to achieve this? Even as per our present capabilities and strengths, yes, India can achieve it. But it's not going to happen in the manner in which you have mentioned it.

When we talk about FDI, first thing that comes to mind is the policy. You have referred to that that much has been done in the past and which is true. There's opening up of many sectors. Sectoral caps were raised. New sectors were opened up like power exchanges. We took telecom sector up to hundred per cent. And these were policy decisions. Even on Railways, we had a thinking and you are privy to that. You are proposing to bring FDI in the Railways. But I want to know whether it will only be for infrastructure or whether you are also going to bring in FDI for operations of Railways. This is important. Because entire privatisation is not possible. Your Railway Board will continue to play a very important role. There was overdependence which was created during a period in United Kingdom under Margaret Thatcher. And that actually did not succeed. There again you will have to have a judicious mix. What should be the role of the Indian PSUs, Indian Railways and Indian coach and wagon manufacturing factories? How do you want to upgrade them? That perhaps may be more useful when we talk of modernisation and upgradation of the railway sector.

Sir, the Finance Minister has referred to FDI in Defence. Defence is very important when it comes to security of the country along with ensuring the availability of modern weapon systems for our three Services: the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. We allowed 26 per cent. It was there. But, above 26 per cent also - this was a considered decision taken by our Government - we did allow. But, in those cases, the state-of-the-art technology was involved, the transfer of technology would take place and the weapon systems as such will be manufactured in India. Therefore, the private sector, the foreign investors and the defence PSUs have a role to play. While you make a policy on FDI, you have to factor in all three because we must not create a situation where it becomes difficult for the defence PSUs, which over decades have made their own contributions. One may not be fully satisfied with that. But we were very clear that since this is a sensitive area, we will allow FDI. Many Indian corporates have created capabilities and we are proud of those whether it is submarine manufacturing or ship building. The lifting capacities which they have created with some other private companies of India are phenomenal. Even in one of the best helicopters of the world, the entire engine is made by a Tata company in Hyderabad. That's how it is and we bought those. It's a US company, as you are aware. But, we took a conscious decision that after FIPB's scrutiny, FDI proposals in defence will go to the Cabinet Committee on Security. Now, the Government in office today is the executive which will make that decision, but when you take that decision, there is a need for some caution. Whether you will take it to the Cabinet, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs or the Cabinet Committee on Security for the approval of such proposals where 49 per cent FDI in defence is there. I have a related question to the Finance Minister. This is about ownership and control. Now, we had worked out with absolute clarity what defines ownership and control. For FDI purposes, we have brought in sync the two definitions - there were overlapping areas which were creating confusion - what was there in the Companies Act and what the FDI policy stated. Now, that issue stands settled. So, I presume that in respect of the definition of 'ownership and control' that you will have for FDI in defence and other sensitive and strategic sectors, there will be no dilution of the definition of Indian ownership and control. As I have said, the FDI policy *per se* has to be supportive of investors. We have to create an environment which is encouraging of investments and I must say that irrespective of what happened or what your assessment is, during this gloomy period for the world economy and the challenging period for us, India remained throughout, the first three of the most preferred destinations for foreign investors, as is reflected in the FDIs that we have received, and I am sure we will continue to receive because this economy has its potential, we have the strength and a lot of promise for future. The other issue which comes is about

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insurance. You have referred to that and today also, we were reading in the newspapers that an imminent decision is going to be there. I am very happy. आप इस बात को अन्यथा न लें। हम तो इश्योरेंस में एफ.डी.आई. लाना चाहते थे, इसमें हमने निर्णय कर लिया था। हमने इसके बारे में कई बार बात भी की। हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने भी बात की, हमारे उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी बात की और हम लोगों ने भी बात की। जब हम बाहर जाते थे, हमसे पूछा जाता था कि आपका फैसला होगा या नहीं होगा। यहां रहते हुए तो इसका विरोध हुआ, पर अच्छी बात है कि वहां जाकर वही बात आ गई कि शायद हम बड़े विवेक की बात कर रहे थे, कुछ ज्ञान हमारे पास भी था, जिसको देखकर हमने यह किया। यह तो अब इतिहास की बात हो गई, इतिहास के पन्नों पर कि जब यह होना था तो नहीं हो पाया। लेकिन अच्छा है। With the change of seat, there is an appetite to get FDI in this sector. *...(Interruptions)...* I expected you to say that. The Finance Minister has also talked of interlinking of rivers. Inter-linking of rivers is an old concept which has been discussed, debated and rejected. I am not getting into the amount. You have set apart ₹ 100 crores for that. It is meaningless. You look at the map of India. You look at the issues in States. It led to massive dislocation and displacement of millions and millions of people, and destruction of environment. That is why we were not in favour of it though this was examined in detail. You will have access to many of the studies and reports. We live in a country where there is a dedicated Ministry, where Tribunals have to be set up, the Supreme Court has to intervene and Awards have to be given. We have an unsettled problem between Haryana and Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.

In South you have issues between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu on the Cauvery water. Now, we are also seeing problems cropping up when it comes to the sharing of the river waters between Andhra and Telangana; between Andhra and Karnataka; and between Telangana and Maharashtra. When you look at different regions of India, sharing of river waters is an issue. But you have decided it in one sweep. क्योंकि यह तो कहा था, चुनाव में कहा था कि हम रिवर्स को लिंक कर देंगे। जैसे सारे बुलेट कॉरिडोर बनेंगे। ये नदियां कैसे लिंक होंगी, इसका क्या असर होगा, इसका दूरगामी क्या नुकसान होगा या फायदा होगा, यह तो चिंता का एक विषय है, इसके बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा।

आपने 28 नई योजनाओं के लिए सौ-सौ करोड़ रुपया रखा। मैं सबका जिक्र नहीं करता। आपने “बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ” योजना शुरू की है। बेटी पढ़े यह जरूरी है। हमारे देश में समाज में एक समस्या है जिस पर चेतना लाने की जरूरत हर सरकार ने समझी है। गर्ल चाइल्ड की एजुकेशन का, बेटी को पढ़ाने का, बेटी को बचाने का और काफी समय से जो हमारा एक सेक्स रेश्यो, जेंडर रेश्यो खराब हो गया था, वह आपको पूरा मालूम है, मैं उसका खुलासा करने की जरूरत नहीं समझता। तो आपने उसके लिए सौ करोड़ रुपया रखा है। आपने महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपया रखा। आपने पांच कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए दो सौ

करोड़ रुपया रखा, तो “बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ” योजना पर सौ करोड़ रुपया रखा, लेकिन आपने एक बड़ी मूर्ति के लिए दो सौ करोड़ रुपया रखा। अब यह बड़ी मूर्ति बनगी तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं। जो बड़ी मूर्ति बनेगी, इतनी बड़ी जो बनी नहीं, कहते हैं दुनिया में कभी नहीं बनी, हिन्दुस्तान में तो कभी नहीं बनी। पर जिनकी यह सोच है, यह बोलना कभी जरूरी हो जाता है कि यह अक्तूबर, 2013 से ही याद आई कि हमारे देश की आजादी के महान नेता, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी, भारत के प्रथम गृह मंत्री, उप प्रधान मंत्री सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल जी की एक बड़ी प्रतिमा बने। यह सारा ज्ञान और रोशनी केवल 2013 में आई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान) : आपको क्या तकलीफ है?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : उससे तकलीफ नहीं, मैं कह रहा हूँ देखिए, सुन लीजिए। उससे पहले 12 साल तक जिनकी यह सोच और दर्शन है, वे मुख्य मंत्री रहे। वहीं बननी थी। तो 12 साल के बाद सोचा और बेटी बचाने व पढ़ाने के लिए 100 करोड़ रखे हैं। आप प्रतिमा जरूर बनाएं, लेकिन इस पर सोचें। विवेकानंद मेमोरियल भी बना था जिसमें पूरा देश शामिल हुआ था। वह देश भर में एक जन-आंदोलन बन गया था। यह जिन की सोच है, उन्होंने कहा था कि हम हर गांव, हर घर से एक मुट्ठी लोहा लेकर बनाएंगे। मैंने पढ़ा था कि मार्च महीने के बाद वह लोहा आना बंद हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आ जाएगा, अब बजट में भी आ गया, लेकिन मैं वास्तविकता आपको बता रहा हूँ। आप एक तुलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से इसे समझें। कई बार सहनशीलता जरूरी होती है। अच्छी दवाई कड़वी होती है, इसलिए सुन लिया करें। आपने जी.एस.टी. का जिक्र किया, डी.टी.सी. का जिक्र किया। मुझे एक चीज कहनी है। DTC, in any case, the way it was proposed, and the way it was disposed, has created complications. I am saying this because the way it was handled by one hon. Chairman of the Committee and what came back, it was difficult to recognize whether it was the same DTC Bill on which there was a broad consensus. The way it came mutilated, truncated, it was meaningless. The Goods and Services Tax, GST, we have been pleading, this is my understanding, and I have checked with Dr. Manmohan Singhji and other eminent people who are more knowledgeable than me that if GST was done, perhaps, our GDP would have shot up by two percentage points. We tried, as a Government; our Finance Ministers, including the then Finance Minister, who occupies the highest constitutional office today of Rashtrapati, and a Committee was set up to bring you on board. One Finance Minister of a big State Bihar, belonging to your party, was made the head of the Committee of Finance Ministers of the States on GST. That Committee met, and we were hoping that the GST would come out. But there was opposition to GST, and the opposition came from the States which were BJP-ruled States. Strong opposition came, and the charge was led - Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is my duty and I must inform this august House and the people - the charge against the GST was led, among the Chief Ministers, by none other than the then Chief Minister of Gujarat, who is today the Prime Minister of India. If now you feel that what

[Shri Anand Sharma]

we were doing was right, then this only goes on to prove that our approach and our thinking was in national interest. It was wise; it was sound; it would have lifted the economy. And if it could not be done, it was not because of any principled opposition; it was pure partisan politics which prevented GST to come. But good, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, एक पुरानी कहावत है, 'देर आयद, दुरुस्त आयद।' माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मुझे केवल दो बातें कहनी हैं। आपने दूसरे सदन में बहस का उत्तर देते हुए दो शब्द इस्तेमाल किए थे while replying to the debate on the Budget. You referred to tax terrorism and you also referred to policy paralysis. These are very heavy words. See, taxation also evolves with the economies, and similar situations which India has faced; I am happy that you have set up a high-level panel, and you will be able to address these issues, and our very best wishes to you. You will have a constructive understanding on these matters. We know similar situation confronted other countries too. This includes a country, that is, the United Kingdom, where one of the major companies, telecom company, was adversely impacted, or, as was claimed. But our Government did try to resolve and even the Cabinet took the decision on conciliatory arbitration. We did not succeed. I agree with you that there has to be stability and predictability when it comes to tax regimes. I, entirely, agree. There cannot be two opinions on that. But, in the case of the United Kingdom, there was the famous Padmore case of 1982 and that situation forced them to go in not for a clarificatory change but a substantive, retrospective Amendment. And when we were in the U.K., this issue was raised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with me, and we did discuss it and said, "Yes, you tell us by your experience how Governments overcome these situations." We were also concerned because nobody wanted a negative message to go. But when the tax authorities raised a tax demand, it is very difficult unless and until you put in place a mechanism which has, comprehensively, addressed all the issues, than just to take a decision which will, perhaps, attract more criticism, and that is how it happened.

The second is on policy paralysis. Now this was a *cleche*. There was no policy paralysis. There were major policy roll-outs, which is a matter of fact and record. Whatever we talk of, - I referred to the National Manufacturing Policy, the Telecom Policy, the Policies on FDI, a large number of social legislations, - we were able to do that and, I am sure, you will continue with the same. But please do give us the credit where we, actually, deserve, some credit. Don't try to paint a gloomy picture, that all was bad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): People gave it to you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is between the Finance Minister and me, and I don't need your expert opinion.

Now, as I conclude, Sir, I would like to say one thing that when all these decisions

are made, policy roll-outs will be there, implementation will take place and, hopefully, that will go smoothly. We are, like everyone, attracted to these four words of 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance'. So far, we, or, at least, I - maybe, my understanding is limited - have not been able to understand as to what it means. Ours is a complex, diverse country, a vast country, and governance is equally complex. You cannot have an economic system, a society, a nation without regulatory frameworks. Actually, regulatory frameworks do evolve and become stronger as economies go stronger, and it is not the reverse. I am not talking of 'red tape'. 'Red tape' must go. But what does 'Minimum Government' mean? So far, we have seen a half-hearted attempt of a confusing restructuring of Ministries, But you are the Government of the day and you can decide. We have also seen a very clear trend towards centralization of decision-making and concentration of powers which may be unhealthy and counter-productive given the federal polity that we have, the nature of our country, the expectations and the nature of our challenges.

So, I say, Sir, we have seen the Budget and I have given our views. There is a continue on, when it comes to Government. On many things of the past, decisions of the past, policies of the past and initiatives of the past, I am happy that you have accepted that these were sound policies, sound initiatives and sound decisions even on managing the economy, on fiscal consolidation, on bringing down the deficit, on encouraging investments, on encouraging more FDI and also ensuring that we had a healthy economy despite challenges. This being the maiden Budget of the Finance Minister, who also is the Leader of the House, I give you my best wishes, that you will implement that, but I also hope that all those promises.

जो बड़ी तसवीर, बड़े सपने थे, वे भी कभी पूरे हों, जो लोगों को दिखें। कई बार जब उन सपनों की सूची पढ़ी जाती है, तो मैं हैरत में पड़ता हूँ कि ये सब बातें कही गईं और हकीकत है कि कही गईं और हकीकत यह भी है कि ये इतने बड़े सपने हैं, हर किसी को हर कुछ मिला है, देश के हर नागरिक को, हर सूबे को, हर घर को और हम सब त्रिमूर्ति को मानते हैं कि अगर ब्रह्मा, विष्णु, महेश साक्षात् में धरती पर आ जाएं, तो वे भी कहेंगे कि बहुत बड़ी बात कह दी, बड़ा सपना दिखा दिया। यह साकार होना मुश्किल है। शुभकामनाएं।

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform Members that Shri P. Rajeev and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy have been nominated on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen with effect from the 23rd of July, 2014.

Congratulations to both of you.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 2014-15
AND
THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 2014 (Contd.)

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी इस बजट के संबंध में हमारे सम्माननीय सदस्य श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी विषय रख रहे थे, तो उन्होंने विषय को इस प्रकार से प्रस्तुत किया कि हमारे सम्माननीय वित्त मंत्री के लिए वे एक संकट भारी कुर्सी छोड़कर गए हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस संकट को बड़ी सहजता से स्वीकार किया है और बड़ी कुशलता के साथ इन संकटों से निपटने के लिए देश के लिए एक बहुत अच्छा बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। आनन्द शर्मा जी सही कह रहे थे कि जो देश का आर्थिक बजट होता है, वह आपके दर्शन और नीतियों पर आधारित होता है और किसी भी सरकार का बजट उसकी आर्थिक नीतियों को प्रस्तुत करता है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट हमारे सामने रखा है, उस बजट की अगर आर्थिक नीतियाँ और दर्शन हैं, तो उसकी आर्थिक नीतियों और दर्शन के दो भाग हैं कि देश का आर्थिक विकास सतत् रूप से जारी रहे और उसके साथ हमारे देश का जो मानव सूचकांक है, मानव कल्याण है, वह भी आगे बढ़े और दोनों को मिलाकर देश को विकास की नई प्रेरणा मिले। आनन्द शर्मा जी कह रहे थे कि पिछले दो वर्षों में जो विकास की गति कम हुई है, उसका एक कारण वैश्विक संकट है, लेकिन उसका एकमात्र कारण वैश्विक संकट नहीं था। अगर आप सरकार के द्वारा प्रस्तुत आर्थिक समीक्षा-पत्र का अध्ययन करेंगे और अगर पिछले वर्षों की पॉलिसीज का भी अध्ययन करेंगे, तो वैश्विक संकट अपनी जगह था, लेकिन देश के पिछड़ने का कारण परियोजना क्षेत्रों के क्रियान्वयन में ज्यादा समय लगना था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the hon. Members that for some time the hon. Finance Minister may be away. He has gone with my permission. I have permitted him. The MoS will be here.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA, in the Chair)

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वैश्विक संकट के साथ-साथ जो पिछले दस वर्षों में इस देश ने बहुत ज्यादा देखा, वह परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन में ज्यादा समय लगना था। परियोजनाओं में जो निर्णय लिए गए थे, उन निर्णयों को लेने में जो प्रशासन होना चाहिए था, उस प्रशासन में अकुशलता थी। देश के सेवा क्षेत्रों का जिस प्रकार से विकास होना था, उन सेवा क्षेत्रों के विकास को हम पूरा नहीं कर पाए थे और देश में वस्तु उत्पादन क्षेत्रों का जो पुनरुद्धार होना था, उसमें भी कहीं न कहीं पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस था, इसलिए देशों में नए औद्योगिक पुनरुद्धार की आवश्यकता थी, इसको बहाल करने की आवश्यकता थी, जिसके लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में प्रबंध किया है। इसलिए अगर इस बजट को देखा जाए, तो इस समय हमारे देश में चार महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकताएँ हैं कि देश में इस संकट के समय से

निकलने के लिए हमें नए निवेश की जरूरत है। इस समय ऐसी आवश्यकता है कि जो देश की विकास गति है, उसमें आर्थिक स्थिरता को बनाए रखा जाए। कृषि क्षेत्र में जिस प्रकार से रोजगार कम हो रहे हैं, उसको देखते हुए गैर कृषि क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाया जाए। देश में इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का जो क्षेत्र है, उसको बढ़ाया जाए और कृषि की जो विकास दर है, उसको स्थायी रूप से बनाए रखना भी इस सरकार के सामने एक चुनौती है। मैं जब इस बजट का विश्लेषण करता हूँ तो माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी बजट रखा है, अगर इसको तुलनात्मक आंकड़ों के द्वारा देखा जाए, जैसा कि अभी कहा जा रहा था कि तथ्य किसी भी प्रकार से गलत सिद्ध नहीं करते, अगर आप इन आंकड़ों को देखेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से यह पता लगेगा कि जिन चारों विषयों की हमें आवश्यकता थी, निवेश की, आर्थिक स्थिरता की, गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में रोजगार को बढ़ाने की, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को बढ़ाने की और कृषि क्षेत्र की विकास दर को बनाए रखने की, उन सभी आवश्यकताओं को इस बजट में पूरा करने का प्रयास किया गया है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश का जो ऊर्जा क्षेत्र है, उस क्षेत्र में 2013-14 में जो बजट का वास्तविक खर्चा हुआ, वह 5,411 करोड़ हुआ। इस बार माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट के प्रावधान किए हैं, उनमें उसको बढ़ाकर 9,544 करोड़ किया और ऊर्जा क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए इसे 76 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया गया। केवल यही नहीं, जो रिन्युअल एनर्जी है, जिसको हम नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा कहते हैं, कई बार यह प्रश्न पूछा जाता है कि इस क्षेत्र को कैसे बढ़ाया जाएगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपनी बजट स्पीच में कहा है कि क्यों नहीं हम इस देश में ऐसा प्रयोग कर सकते, जो बजट स्पीच में भी है, कि एक लाख किसानों के हैंडपंप तक हम सौर ऊर्जा का संचालन कर सकें। इसलिए पिछली बार, रिन्युअल एनर्जी में जो 438 करोड़ रुपए थे, उसको बढ़ाकर 956 करोड़ रुपए किया गया है और इसकी आवश्यकता को देखते हुए 118 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि उन्होंने बजट में की है। किसी भी क्षेत्र में अगर दस प्रतिशत या पंद्रह प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होती है तो हम यह मान सकते हैं कि वह इम्प्लेशन के कारण है, लेकिन अगर सरकार तीस प्रतिशत, चालीस प्रतिशत से ज्यादा वृद्धि करती है तो यह सरकार की मंशा को दर्शाता है कि सरकार विकास की गति को किस प्रकार से आगे बढ़ाना चाहती है। इस देश में जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह पीने के स्वच्छ पानी की है। आप सुदूरवर्ती भारत के किसी भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जाएंगे, पीने का पानी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, फ्लोराइड का पानी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। आम महिला, आम गांववासी इससे प्रभावित होता है। पिछली बार पीने के पानी के लिए जो 12,006 करोड़ रुपए थे, उसमें भी सरकार ने वृद्धि करके 15,267 करोड़ रुपये कर दिए और इस प्रकार उसमें भी 27 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गयी है। ये मूलभूत आवश्यकताएं हैं- ऊर्जा आवश्यकता है, पानी की आवश्यकता है, रिन्युअल एनर्जी की आवश्यकता है। इसके साथ-साथ इस देश में सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता ग्रामीण विकास की है। अभी स्मार्ट सिटी की बात कही जा रही थी। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने उस सदन में यह बयान भी दिया था कि इस देश में जो हमारे छोटे शहर हैं, आज अगर आप किसी भी जगह पर जाएंगे और छोटे शहरों को देखेंगे तो उन छोटे शहरों के पास छोटे-छोटे खेत काटकर हम नयी और अव्यवस्थित मानव-बस्तियों को बसाते जा रहे हैं। आज क्या इस देश में सौ से ज्यादा ऐसे शहर नहीं हैं, जिनके पास इस प्रकार की स्मार्ट सिटी को बनाया जाए, जिस स्मार्ट सिटी के माध्यम से उन छोटे शहरों में रहने वाले लोग हैं, उन लोगों को मूलभूत मानवीय सुविधाएं मिल सकें। आखिर क्यों हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र इस बात को

[श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव]

स्वीकार नहीं करते कि जिसे संविधान में हमने अनुच्छेद 21 के अंतर्गत मनुष्य को सम्मानपूर्वक जीने का अधिकार दिया था, उस सम्मानपूर्वक जीने के अधिकार में आज भी हम स्वच्छ पानी, ऊर्जा और उनके रहने के लिए पर्याप्त मकान और सुविधाएं नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के सौ छोटे शहरों के साथ रूरल और अर्बन की बात करके माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने सौ छोटे शहर बनाए हैं और देश के गांव तक अर्बन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को ले जाने की बात की है। यह इस बजट की दर्शन और नीति को दर्शाता है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं, मैंने प्रारम्भ में भी कहा था कि अगर आपको देश की विकास दर को बनाए रखना है तो कृषि की जो विकास दर है, उस कृषि की विकास दर में सातत्यता, उस कृषि की विकास दर को सतत रूप से बनाए रखना बहुत आवश्यकता है। इस देश में बहुत सारे किसानों ने पिछले वर्षों में आत्महत्याएं की हैं। क्या कभी हमने आत्महत्याओं के कारणों का विश्लेषण किया है? इस देश में जो छोटा किसान है, जो बटाई पर जमीनें लेता है, जो भूमिहीन किसान है, जो वास्तव में नकदी फसल में किसी किसान से उसकी जमीन उधार लेकर वहां पर खेती करता है क्या कभी किसी ने उसको गारंटी देने की कोशिश की है? क्या कभी किसी ने उसको ऋण उपलब्ध कराने की कोशिश की है? हिन्दुस्तान के बजट में पहली बार हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने भूमिहीन किसानों को पांच लाख रुपए उनके समूह की गारंटी के आधार पर देने की बात कही है। इस देश के किसान की जो समस्या है, उसके लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक प्रावधान किया है। उन्होंने सिर्फ यही नहीं किया, बल्कि कृषि क्षेत्र में भी जो 2013-14 का बजट था, उसमें 26,071 करोड़ का प्रावधान था, इस बार उसमें 31,063 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ाकर, कृषि क्षेत्र में भी 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

देश में मध्यम, लघु और जो सूक्ष्म उद्योग हैं और जो हमारा कुटीर उद्योग है, आज उसे आगे ले जाने की सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। कभी-कभी इस बात को कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो मध्यम उद्यमी है, हिन्दुस्तान का जो लघु उद्यमी है, उसके लिए कोई स्थाई नीति बनाने की बात होनी चाहिए। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट के पैरा सं. 102 में कहा है कि वह जो क्षेत्र है, आज यह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है। अगर आज हम नए रोजगार के क्षेत्रों को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, कृषि क्षेत्र से निकले लोगों को रोजगार देना चाहते हैं, तो हमें इस बात को नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि जो ये लघु उद्यमी हैं, मध्यम उद्यमी हैं और जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहने वाले उद्यमी हैं, वे अधिकतर माइनॉरिटी वर्ग के हैं, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट हैं, ये ओ.बी.सी. हैं। ये परम्परागत रूप से काम कर रहे हैं। यह सरकार इसलिए भी बधाई की पात्र है कि इसने तीन महीने के अंदर इनके लिए कमेटी बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया है और इस क्षेत्र में 25 प्रतिशत बजट आबंटन में भी वृद्धि की है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इस देश से जनादेश प्राप्त किया था, तो उन्होंने पूरे देश के सामने एक बात रखी थी कि हम हिन्दुस्तान को एक ऐसा हिन्दुस्तान बनाना चाहते हैं, जिसमें पूर्व और पश्चिम एक साथ तरक्की करेगा। यह सरकार किसी भी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहती है। आनन्द शर्मा जी सही कह रहे थे कि अगर इस बजट में देखा जाए, तो देश के हर प्रदेश के विकास की बात कही गई है, लेकिन

हिन्दुस्तान में पर्याप्त मानवीय संसाधन होते हुए, प्रकृति की अपूर्व सम्पदा होते हुए, देश का पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र आज भी पिछड़ा हुआ है। हो सकता है कि वहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार न हो, लेकिन जब हम समन्वित विकास की बात करते हैं, जब हम समावेशी विकास की बात करते हैं, जब हम पूरे देश की बात करते हैं, तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले बजट में 2013-14 में पूर्वोत्तर के क्षेत्र के लिए प्रावधान 1830 करोड़ रुपए था, उसको बढ़ाकर 2,333 करोड़ रुपए करके, उन्होंने 27 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है।

जब हम देश में सामाजिक विकास की बात करते हैं, जब हम इस देश में समावेशी विकास की बात करते हैं, तो हम केवल मार्जिनलाइज्ड एरिया की बात नहीं करते, हम केवल मार्जिनलाइज्ड कार्य की बात नहीं करते, बल्कि हम मार्जिनलाइज्ड सोसाइटी की भी बात करते हैं। एक ऐसा समाज हो, जिसमें समाज के छोटे वर्ग को सबके बराबर लाकर काम करने की बात हो, सामाजिक न्याय को तीव्र गति से ले जाने की बात हो, एकीकृत करने की बात हो तो किसी भी बजट को देने में जो सबसे बड़ी बात देखी है, वह यह कि अनुसूचित जाति सब-प्लान में कितना पैसा दिया है। 2013-14 में जो पिछला बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया था, उसके अनुसूचित जाति सब-प्लान में 33,801 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया था, इस बार सरकार ने उसको 35 प्रतिशत बढ़ाकर 48,638 करोड़ रुपया किया है। यह सामाजिक समरसता का विषय है। मेरा यह मानना है कि गुजरात में, मध्य प्रदेश में, छत्तीसगढ़ में, झारखंड में और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जो अनुसूचित जनजाति का वर्ग है, उसका विकास थोड़ा-थोड़ा और टुकड़ों में नहीं होना चाहिए। समावेशी विकास की अवधारणा अनुसूचित जनजाति के क्षेत्रों में भी जानी चाहिए। पिछली बार अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्रों में, ट्राइबल्स सब-प्लान में प्रावधान 22,030 करोड़ रुपए था, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने उसमें 40 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करके उसे 30,726 करोड़ रुपया किया है। देश में कभी यह कहा जाता है कि विकास में सभी समुदायों की समान भागीदारी होनी चाहिए। सभी समुदायों को विकास के काम में समान रूप से जोड़ना चाहिए। इसमें किसी भी जाति, धर्म, भाषा और प्रांत में किसी भी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहिए। पिछली सरकार ने माइनोंरिटीज को बजट में 3,111 करोड़ रुपए दिए थे, इस बार 3,711 करोड़ रुपए देकर, इसमें 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है। जब भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने अपना घोषणापत्र जारी किया था, तो उसमें लिखा था कि इस देश में सात करोड़ लोग विकलांग हैं। हम जानते हैं कि जो सात करोड़ विकलांग लोग हैं, उनकी अनदेखी कभी नहीं की जा सकती। उन सात करोड़ लोगों के कल्याण और पुनर्वास की योजना बननी चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बार, जब यह बजट बनाया गया तो उसकी एक विशिष्ट मद में विकलांग समुदाय के लिए अलग से 627 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस बजट में समाज के हर वर्ग के उत्थान की बात मूल रूप से कही गई है। बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर जी ने भी बहुत अच्छे तरीके से एक बात कही थी। उन्होंने जब इवोल्यूशन ऑफ प्राविंशियल फाइनैशियल ब्रिटिश इंडिया पर रिसर्च की थी, तब एक बात कही थी कि भारत का विकास कैसे होगा, भारत के प्रोविंशियल राज्यों को किस प्रकार से विकास होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि विकास की भागीदारी और विकास का पैसा राज्यों के पास सीधे पहुंचाना चाहिए। जिस बात को लेकर भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने जनादेश प्राप्त किया था, वह टीम इंडिया की बात थी। एक ऐसा भारत बनना चाहिए, जिसमें राज्यों को अपने संसाधनों, अपनी भौगोलिक और क्षेत्रीय परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए

[श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव]

विकास के पूरे अवसर प्रदान करने चाहिए। पिछली बार के सेंट्रल प्लान में 3,56,000 करोड़ रुपये का जो केन्द्र का पैसा था, उस पैसे को इस बार कम किया गया है। पिछली बार सेंटर से राज्यों को जो, 1,19,049 करोड़ रुपये की असिस्टेंस दी गई थी, उसको बढ़ाकर 3,38,562 करोड़ रुपये किया गया है। यह कार्य संघवाद के आधार पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी की अवधारणा को मजबूत करता है। हम चाहते हैं कि देश के सभी राज्य प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक और सकारात्मक तरीके से अपने विकास को प्राप्त करें, इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्यों को विकास करने का एक बहुत बड़ा अवसर दिया है। 184 प्रतिशत की राशि, जो सेंटर की स्टेट को असिस्टेंस है, यह राशि उस खाते में बढ़ाई गई है। यह जो संघवाद है, यह सभी राज्यों को आगे बढ़ने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार के बजट की नीति और दर्शन क्या है। इस सरकार ने स्वयं को एक फ़िक्रमद और संवेदनशील सरकार के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है। इस देश में कश्मीरी पंडित पिछले तीस सालों से जिस अन्याय के शिकार थे, इस सरकार ने उनके लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये देकर देश में विस्थापित हुए कश्मीरी पंडितों की सुनवाई की बात की है।

इस सरकार ने “बेटी बचाओ” जैसे कार्यक्रम को अपनाकर अच्छा कार्य किया है। आपको खुश होना चाहिए कि इस सरकार ने लड़कियों और महिलाओं को सम्मान और सुरक्षा देने के लिए जिस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया है, हमें उसको सकारात्मक रूप से आगे बढ़ाने की बात करनी चाहिए।

आज देश में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर संस्थागत और प्रशासनिक सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट में सशस्त्र बलों के आधुनिकीकरण और देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर ध्यान दिया है। क्या इस देश में यह आवश्यकता नहीं है कि हमारे सुरक्षा बल जिस आतंकवाद से लड़ रहे हैं, जो हजारों पुलिस वाले मारे जाते हैं, जो हमारा गौरव हैं, हम पुलिस स्मारक और युद्ध स्मारक बनाकर, नया प्रशासनिक तंत्र बनाकर उनको नैतिक साहस दें? वह साहस देने का काम इस बजट के माध्यम से किया गया है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का विकास रक्षा उत्पादन क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता, तकनीकी प्रतिभा और कुशल मानव संसाधन के द्वारा होना चाहिए। हमारे देश की जो पूंजी है, वह बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रक्षा उत्पादों को खरीदने में चली जाती है। क्या हम रक्षा क्षेत्र में अपना इन्डिजिनेस, हिन्दुस्तान का जो आयुध वगैरह हैं, उनको बनाकर अपने तकनीकी कौशल और मानव विकास के द्वारा देश को आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बना सकते हैं? माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट में इसको करने का प्रयास किया है। इस बजट में उन्होंने केवल इतना ही प्रयास नहीं किया है, बल्कि उससे आगे बढ़कर मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी, जिस नीति और सिद्धांत को लेकर काम करती है, वह पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी का अंत्योदय दर्शन है। हमारी पार्टी पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के अंत्योदय दर्शन में विश्वास रखकर समाज के अंतिम स्थान पर खड़े व्यक्ति की चेतना को जाग्रत करने, उसके जीवन को उठाकर

आगे बढ़ाने, उसको सामाजिक विषयों के साथ जोड़कर देश के सभी वर्गों को आगे बढ़ाने के दर्शन पर काम करना चाहती है। मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बजट में सफाई कर्मचारियों के पुनर्वास और पुनरुद्धार पर भी ध्यान दिया गया है। हमारे देश भर में जो लाखों सफाई कर्मचारी बंधु रहते हैं, पिछली बार के बजट में उनके लिए 69 करोड़ रुपये का एस्टिमेटिड खर्च रखा गया था, लेकिन इस बार के बजट में उसको बढ़ाकर 437 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। यह हमारा अंत्योदय का दर्शन है। समाज के अंतिम स्थान पर जो व्यक्ति खड़ा हुआ है, उसके लिए किस प्रकार के प्रावधान करके उसको समावेशी विकास से जोड़ना चाहिए, इसका प्रावधान इस बजट में किया गया है। मैंने कहा कि जब हम आर्थिक विकास की बात करते हैं, तो उसमें मानवीय विकास और विरासत की बात भी आती है। यह विरासत दस सालों से आगे की भी है। इस विरासत का जो सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण है, उसके लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने काफी प्रोविजन्स रखे हैं। मैं यहां पर उनसे दो और निवेदन भी करना चाहूंगा। पहला विषय मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं जिस शहर से आता हूं, उस अजमेर को विरासत की श्रेणी में रखते हुए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने उसके लिए विशेष रूप से प्रावधान किया है। अजमेर वह जगह है, जो पृथ्वीराज चौहान से जुड़ी है, अजमेर वह जगह है, जहां ख्वाजा हजरत मोइनुद्दीन चिश्ती का संदेश जाता है और अजमेर वह जगह भी है, जिन ब्रह्मा, विष्णु और महेश की बात माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी कर रहे थे, वहीं ब्रह्मा जी का एकमात्र मन्दिर है। मेरा यह कहना है कि विरासत संरक्षण में अजमेर को जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है, वह उसे अजमेर विकास प्राधिकरण के माध्यम से दिया जाना चाहिए। अजमेर विकास प्राधिकरण में हजरत मोइनुद्दीन चिश्ती की दरगाह भी आती है, पृथ्वीराज चौहान का स्मारक भी आता है और पुष्कर में ब्रह्मा जी का मन्दिर भी आता है। हम इस विरासत के माध्यम से अगर अजमेर विकास प्राधिकरण को इसका पूरा लाभ देंगे, तो हम देश में एक नए सांस्कृतिक जीवन मूल्य को, जिसको बढ़ाने की बात इस बजट में की गई है, उसे पूरा कर सकेंगे।

मैं एक और दूसरे विषय सांस्कृतिक जीवन मूल्यों के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। मैं कल डा. राममनोहर लोहिया के बारे में पढ़ रहा था। उन्होंने एक जगह लिखा था कि तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से हिन्दुस्तान के तीर्थ केन्द्र बड़ी सात्वता देते हैं। किसी भी महान मन्दिर के कोने में खड़ हो जाइए, एकाध घंटे में ही आप हिन्दुस्तान को चलते-फिरते देख सकते हैं। हम एक हैं, इतने एक हैं कि इससे हमें लगता है कि किसी में इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि वह हमें तोड़ कर दो बना सके। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि पूर्व में श्री जगन्नाथ जी का जो मन्दिर है, वहां पर हर 12-19 साल के बीच में कलेवर का परिवर्तन होता है। यह 1996 में हुआ था और अब यह विषय 2015 में आने वाला है। यह पूर्वोत्तर और पूर्वी भारत का एक बहुत बड़ा महाकुंभ होता है। मुझे लगता है कि अगर केन्द्र सरकार उसके सांस्कृतिक विषयों को देखते हुए उस महाकुंभ के लिए भी कोई विशेष प्रावधान इस बजट में करेगी, तो निश्चित रूप से यह पूर्वोत्तर भारत की संस्कृति के विकास के लिए अच्छा होगा।

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बजट की फिलॉस्फी क्या है, यह बजट किस विषय पर आधारित है। मेरा यह कहना है कि the message of the Budget is: The Budget focuses on

[श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव]

development of marginalised sections of our society, marginalised regions of our country and marginalised sectors of our economy. It focuses on all basic development needs of our society. It also focuses on the equal opportunities to Indian citizens, Indian entrepreneurs and Indian banks to bring them at par with their global contemporaries. मैं यहां पर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक विशेष रूप से जो दो सुविधाएं थीं, उनमें से एक एडवांस् रूलिंग की सुविधा थी, जो अभी तक हम केवल विदेशी फर्मों को ही दिया करते थे। एडवांस् रूलिंग की सुविधाएं अभी भी भारतीय लोगों को नहीं थी, लेकिन इस बार पहली बार सरकार ने अपने बजट के माध्यम से यह प्रयास किया है कि एडवांस् रूलिंग की जो सुविधा है, वह भारतीय व्यवसायियों और उद्यमियों को दी जाए।

दूसरी बात, इस बजट के द्वारा सरकार ने जो एक सबसे बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाने का प्रयास किया है, वह यह है कि बैंकिंग सुविधाओं का जो विस्तार है, वह 58 प्रतिशत है, सरकार ने उस 58 प्रतिशत को बढ़ा कर 100 प्रतिशत करने का प्रावधान किया है। लेकिन यहां पर मैं पुनः एक और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नए बैंकिंग खाते शुरू करने की बात कर रहे हैं। जब आप इन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बी.पी.एल. परिवारों के लिए बैंकिंग खाते 100 प्रतिशत परिवारों को देंगे, तो उन ग्रामीण बैंकों के खातों के जो मुखिया हैं, वह आपको उस परिवार की महिला को बनाना चाहिए। अगर हम नीचे उस महिला को मुखिया बनाएंगे, तो महिला सशक्तिकरण की एक बहुत बड़ी शुरुआत होगी। मेरा उसमें यह भी कहना होगा कि उस बालिका या बच्चे के लिए ओ.बी.सी., एस.सी., एस.टी. या माइनोंरिटी को जो स्टैंडिपेंड आता है, अगर वह उस मुखिया के एकाउंट में जमा होगा, तो निश्चित रूप से हम देश में एक नए आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण की शुरुआत करेंगे। ये एकाउंट्स जीरो बैलेंस पर ऑपरेट होने चाहिए। इसलिए देश की सरकार ने सीधे-सीधे विकास कार्यों को, बैंकिंग कार्यों को बढ़ाने का जो काम किया है, मुझे लगता है कि यह बहुत स्वागत योग्य विषय है।

अभी यह कहा जा रहा था कि देर आए, दुरुस्त आए। मेरा यह कहना है कि देर आए, दुरुस्त आए, वह तो 66 साल बाद आ ही गए हैं, लेकिन किसी भी देश की जो तकदीर बदली जाती है, वह जहां चाह, वहां राह से बदली जाती है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने एक संकल्प को अभिव्यक्त किया है। जिस जनादेश को लेकर भारतीय जनता पार्टी माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सत्ता में आई है, जिस जनादेश को लेकर हमने 'एक भारत - श्रेष्ठ भारत' के सपने को एक संकल्प के रूप में अभिव्यक्त किया है, मेरा यह मानना है कि देश में चाहे सामाजिक क्षेत्र हो, चाहे कृषि क्षेत्र हो, चाहे उद्योग क्षेत्र हो, चाहे हमारे व्यापारियों को एडवांस् टैक्स रूलिंग में फायदा देने की बात हो, चाहे देश के कर ढांचे को सुधारने की बात हो, चाहे देश को वैश्विक स्तर पर खड़ा करने की बात हो, चाहे देश में गौरव संस्थान खड़े करने की बात हो, ... (समय की घंटी)... चाहे देश की महिलाओं को आगे बढ़ाने की बात हो, कुल मिला कर यह पूरे देश को सबका साथ और सबका विश्वास लेकर 'एक भारत-श्रेष्ठ भारत' बनाने के माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के सपने को पूरा करेगा। मैं पुनः माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बजट के लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं इस अवसर पर अपनी नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, जिनकी कृपा से आज मैं राज्य सभा में बोल रहा हूँ।

महोदय, आज भारत में अगर किसी वर्ग की दयनीय स्थिति है, तो वह किसान वर्ग है। ऐसा लगता है, चाहे कोई भी सरकार रही हो, किन्तु वह किसानों प्रति संवेदनशील नहीं रही है।

महोदय, जब आम बजट पेश किया जाता है, तो केवल दिखावे के लिए कृषि और किसानों का नाम लिया जाता है, जबकि देश की 70% से अधिक आबादी इसी पेशे पर निर्भर है। इस आम बजट में भी सरकार कृषि और किसान में मेहरबान दिखाई नहीं दी है। किसानों को उम्मीद थी कि ब्याजमुक्त ऋण से लेकर बीज, खाद, डीजल इत्यादि पर सीधी सब्सिडी किसानों को दी जाएगी, परन्तु ऐसा कोई प्रावधान बजट में नहीं किया गया है। किसानों से जुड़े तमाम मुद्दों पर पानी फेर दिया गया है। अगर सरकार डीजल पर किसानों से जुड़े तमाम मुद्दों पर पानी फेर दिया गया है। अगर सरकार डीजल पर किसानों के लिए सब्सिडी देती है, तो उस सब्सिडी का पूरा लाभ पूंजीपति और उद्योगपति उठा लेते हैं। इसलिए सरकार किसानों को डीजल पर सब्सिडी इस प्रकार दे कि उसका सीधा लाभ किसानों को मिल सके।

बजट में अगर किसानों को कुछ मिला है, तो वह है - 'कर्ज'। पहले ही किसान कंठ तक कर्ज में डूबा हुआ है। वह बैंक से ऋण ले तो लेता है, परन्तु समय पर उसकी अदायगी नहीं कर पाता, क्योंकि न तो उसकी फसल का भुगतान समय पर हो पाता है और न ही उसे फसल का लाभकारी मूल्य मिल पाता है। दैविक आपदाएं भी, चाहे ओलावृष्टि हो, बाढ़ हो या सूखा हो, उसकी फसल को नष्ट कर देती हैं।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने अपने घोषणापत्र में ऐलान किया था कि किसान की फसल का लाभकारी मूल्य तय करते समय उसकी लागत से 50% अधिक मूल्य दिया जाएगा, लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया गया।

महोदय, किसान को अपनी फसल तैयार करते समय जितनी लागत लगानी पड़ती है, उसकी तुलना में किसान को फसल का लागत मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। कृषि यंत्र और ट्रैक्टर आदि पर भी कोई छूट प्रदान नहीं की गई है। बजट में वेयरहाउस और सेंट्रल पूल मंडी की चर्चा की गई है, लेकिन इससे किसान को सीधा लाभ नहीं मिलेगा, क्योंकि किसान के पास एक-दो एकड़ जमीन ही बची है, ज्यादातर किसान सीमांत ही हैं। उसी जमीन से वह अपने परिवार का गुजारा करता है। उसमें इतनी क्षमता ही नहीं है कि वह अपनी फसल का भंडारण कर सके, इसलिए वेयरहाउस और सेंट्रल पूल मंडी का लाभ भी बिचौलिए ही उठाएंगे।

महोदय, करीब 60%-70% प्रतिशत कृषि क्षेत्र अभी भी सिंचाई सुविधा से वंचित है। बजट में सिंचाई के लिए प्रधानमंत्री सिंचाई योजना के तहत 1000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया

[श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी]

है, लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया कि सिंचाई के लिए दी गई 1000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का लाभ किसान को किस रूप में मिल सकेगा। क्या किसानों को निजी नलकूप के लिए दी गई बिजली फ्री मिलेगी?

बजट में सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में बुंदेलखण्ड की चर्चा कहीं भी नहीं है, जबकि सूखे के कारण बुंदेलखण्ड की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है, उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुजन समाज पार्टी की सरकार थी और बहन कुमारी मायावती जी उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्यमंत्री थीं, जब 80,000 करोड़ रुपये का पैकेज यू.पी.ए. की सरकार से मांगा गया था, जिससे बुंदेलखण्ड के किसानों की समस्याओं का समाधान किया जा सके। बहन कुमारी मायावती के बार-बार अनुरोध करने के बाद भी यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने यह पैकेज नहीं दिया।

स्वदेशी पशुओं के लिए विकास के लिए भी बजट में 50 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस कार्य के लिए यह राशि काफी नहीं है।

गन्ना किसानों के बकाया भुगतान के लिए बजट में कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई है, जबकि गन्ना किसानों के बकाया भुगतान के लिए इस सरकार ने पहली बार गन्ना मिल मालिकों को लगभग 10,000 करोड़ रुपये का ब्याज मुक्त ऋण दिया है। यह ऋण उनको इसलिए दिया गया है, कि ताकि वे गन्ना किसानों का बकाया भुगतान कर सकें, लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि इसमें एक रुपया भी मिल-मालिकों को भुगतान के रूप में नहीं दिया है। यह किसानों के साथ अन्याय नहीं तो और क्या है?

महोदय, अगर हम उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करें, तो जब उत्तर प्रदेश में बहन कुमारी मायावती जी की सरकार थी, तब बहनजी ने किसानों को गन्ने का लाभकारी मूल्य दिया तथा समय पर किसानों का उसका भुगतान करवाया। बहुजन समाज पार्टी की सरकार के दौरान किसानों का एक पैसा भी मिल-मालिकों की ओर बकाया नहीं था। बहुजन समाज पार्टी की सरकार के दौरान किसान का एक पैसा भी मिल मालिकों की ओर बकाया नहीं था। यह निराशाजनक ही है कि किसानों की बुनियादी दशा में सुधार का सपना फिर अधूरा रह गया। एक ऐसे समय, जब सूखा एकदम सामने नजर आ रहा है और नेशनल क्राइम ब्यूरो की रपट यह बात सही है कि 2013 में लगभग 13 हजार से ज्यादा किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है, तो उम्मीद की जा रही थी कि सरकार किसानों के लिए नई रोशनी लेकर आएगी, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो पाया। पिछले दस साल से देखा जा रहा है कि हर बजट में कृषि की बात होती है, लेकिन यहां-वहां एक-दो योजनाओं की घोषणा करके सरकार हाथ पर हाथ धरकर बैठ जाती है। बजट एक बार फिर से खेती की टिकाऊ और किसानों के लिए खुशहाली का सबब बनाने में असफल रहा है। सच तो यह है कि कृषि के नाम पर एक तरह के * का सिलसिला कायम है। बजट में किसानों को चार प्रतिशत की ब्याज दर आठ लाख करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य रख कर सुखद तस्वीर दिखाई गई है। लेकिन मान्यवर, सच्चाई यह है कि इसमें किसानों को केवल 60-70 हजार करोड़ रुपये की मिल पाएंगे, बाकी राशि एग्री बिजनेस के लिए है। चार प्रतिशत ब्याज पर एग्री इंडस्ट्रीज को कर्ज मिलेगा और उद्योगों का लाभ होगा, किसानों का नहीं। पहले आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण और उसके बाद आम बजट यह बता रहा है कि

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

सरकार न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की प्रणाली समाप्त करना चाहती है। नेशनल एग्रीकल्चर मार्केट बनाने का फैसला इसी की एक कड़ी नजर आती है। इसका मतलब यह है कि अभी जो मंडियां हैं, उनके ऊपर ऐसी संस्था बनाई जा रही है, जो कुल मिलाकर निजी कम्पनियों के लिए द्वार खोलेगी, अर्थात् यह निजी कम्पनियों के लाभ का बजट है।

महोदय, आज तेल की कम्पनीज को तेल का भाव तय करने की आजादी है, उद्योगपति अपने द्वारा निर्मित सामान का भाव स्वयं तय करता है, दुकानदार अपने माल को अपने भाव पर बेचता है, परन्तु दुर्भाग्य है कि जब किसान की उपज का मूल्य सरकार द्वारा तय किया जाता है, तो किसान का कोई भी प्रतिनिधि उसमें शामिल नहीं किया जाता। उसकी फसल का मूल्य वे लोग तय करते हैं, जिनको यह भी पता नहीं होता है कि कितनी बार गन्ने, गेहूं, धान, सब्जी, दलहन, तिलहन को खाद व पानी दिया जाता है और कितनी बार किस-किस समय उसकी सिंचाई-निराई-गुड़ाई की जाती है। महोदय, मैं किसान का बेटा हूं, किसान हूं और स्वयं ट्रैक्टर चलाकर खेत तैयार करता हूं तथा उसकी बुआई करता हूं। मैं किसान के दर्द को भलीभांति समझता हूं। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से पुरजोर अपील है कि किसान की उपज का मूल्य तय करते समय उसका प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए।

महोदय, कृषि और अनुसंधान के लिए धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह अच्छी बात है। नये कृषि अनुसंधान संसाधन खोलने की बात कही गई है। यह भी अच्छी बात है। इससे सरकार किसान का हित साधने की बात कर रही है। परन्तु महोदय, इससे आम किसान को कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है, क्योंकि वह पारम्परिक खेती करता है। उसको उन्नत बीज समय पर मिल ही नहीं पाते। किसान अपने लिए बीज स्वयं ही तैयार करता है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए किसान की रुचि कृषि से हट रही है। इसलिए किसान की हालत में सुधार के लिए सोचा जाना चाहिए, जिससे वह खेती करना न छोड़ दे। अगर उसने खेती करनी छोड़ दी, तो इसका क्या परिणाम होगा, इससे सभी भलीभांति परिचित हैं। आज खाद्य सुरक्षा बिल की बात जोर-शोर से हो रही है, लेकिन किसानों के बारे में कोई कुछ नहीं सोचता। यदि इससे परेशान होकर किसान का कृषि से मोहभंग हो गया और उसने पैदावार करनी छोड़ दी, तो खाद्य सुरक्षा बिल का क्या होगा और खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति कहां से होगी? आज कोई भी किसान अपने बेटे को कृषि के कार्य में नहीं लगाना चाहता, क्योंकि वह जानता है कि यह फायदे का कार्य नहीं है।

महोदय, मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि किसानों की जो बहुत दिनों से एक आवश्यकता थी - किसान टी.वी., सरकार ने, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने किसान टी.वी. को इसी सत्र में, इसी मौजूदा वित्तीय सत्र में शुरू करने की बात कही है। इसके लिए वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। इससे किसानों को समय-समय पर नयी तकनीकी का पता चलेगा और खेती का ज्ञान होगा। उसे जैविक खेती के बारे में पता चलेगा। इस बात के लिए सरकार धन्यवाद की पात्र है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। अभी हमारे एक साथी भूमिहीन किसानों की बात कर रहे थे कि भूमिहीन किसानों के लिए कभी कोई प्रोविजन किसी बजट में नहीं किया गया। इस सरकार ने भूमिहीन किसानों के लिए पांच लाख रुपये का प्रोविजन किया है। लेकिन उसमें शर्त

[श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी]

यह रखी गई कि संयुक्त कृषि समूहों को वे पांच लाख रुपये दिए जाएंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि जब दो सगे भाई इकट्ठे खेती नहीं कर सकते, तो संयुक्त कृषि समूह कहां से खेती करेंगे? इसलिए मैं नहीं समझता कि इसका लाभ उनको मिलेगा, बल्कि इसका लाभ भी पूंजीपति ही उठा पाएंगे, क्योंकि उनके पास वे समूह बने हुए हैं। किसानों को इसका कोई लाभ नहीं मिलेगा।

महोदय, अंत में मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करने से पहले यह बताना चाहता हूं कि मैं पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद मुजफ्फरनगर में आता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि भारत में गन्ने की सबसे अधिक पैदावार मुजफ्फरनगर जनपद में होती है। मुजफ्फरनगर में एक समय एशिया की सबसे बड़ी गुड़ की मंडी हुआ करती थी और वह आज समाप्ति के कगार पर है, जिससे इससे जुड़े किसान, कामगार और आढ़ती भारी नुकसान उठा रहे हैं। इसलिए सरकार मंडियों के लिए ऐसी नीति बनाए कि मृतप्राय रोजगार में जान आ सके तथा इससे जुड़े किसान, कामगार और आढ़ती लाभ की स्थिति में आ सकें।

महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, according to astrologers, Saturn falls in the line of Mars and enters in the star sign Libra around the time the Budget 2014-15 was placed. Astrological forecast predicts a very tough time ahead in such combination of planetary situations. But I am not sure whether this astrological prediction has any effect on this Budget. शनि की जो अंतर्दशा है, वह इस बजट के ऊपर पड़ेगी या नहीं पड़ेगी, मुझे मालूम नहीं, वह तो आगे देखना पड़ेगा। But even before this Budget was placed, the Government hiked the prices of diesel, petrol, railway passenger fares and, particularly, the freight, resulting into abrupt rise in the prices of essential commodities, particularly, the vegetables throughout the country.

Sir, when I look at this Budget, I find it to be an extension of the previous Budget. Possibly, the Babus of North Block were waiting for change of guards, and only after 16th of May when the results of last Lok Sabha elections were announced, they started doing some denting and painting on the interim Budget placed in February, and this is how the interim Budget has turned to be an ad hoc Budget for the coming eight months.

Sir, everyone must agree with the hon. Finance Minister. Everyone must agree with the hon. Finance Minister that nothing can be achieved or done within forty-five days. It is true. Because of the sluggish economic situation, it is very difficult. Yet, everyone had expected that keeping in view the slogan, 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास'

there will be a new roadmap. But I am constrained to say that this Budget does not reflect any new vision or mission or a dimension for the hungry millions of our country. When I say so, I like to quickly refer to a few figures from the Millennium Development Goals Report, 2014 released by the Secretary-General of the United Nations very recently, wherein, it is stated that one-third of world's poorest of the poor people live in India alone who cannot earn even 1.25 dollar a day, that is to say, the people who cannot earn even ₹ 75 a day, and, incidentally, they constitute one-third of our total population. This is a situation that one-third of our population is poorest of the poor of the world. This Report also says that India is having the highest number of under-five deaths in the world with 1.4 million children are dying on an average per year before reaching their fifth birthday. Not only that, India has an estimated 50,000 maternal deaths per year which is the highest in the world. The Report further says that nearly 60 per cent of the Indians practise open defecation. Sir, this being an alarming situation, this Budget ought to have put special emphasis, considering these development indexes, on extending all support to all those who need it most. But, there is not even a ray of hope for one-third population of our country that figured in the UN Report. This Budget has not reflected any hopes or aspirations for that one-third population of our country.

Sir, this is the situation and I feel ashamed and shocked to know that while one-third of our population is not in a position to even maintain their animal existence, what to speak of living with human dignity, the Boston Consulting Group Report, 2014 says that India shall be the seventh wealthiest nation by 2018 in terms of the number of millionaires and billionaires. So, side by side, यह अंधेरा भी है, यह उजाला भी है। अंधेरा किसके लिए है और उजाला किसके लिए है, इस बारे में बजट में थोड़ी-बहुत चर्चा करनी जरूरी थी, लेकिन हमें अफसोस है कि इस बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई।

Sir, it establishes beyond doubt that the so-called economic reforms, being perpetuated since the early '90s, has immensely benefited the richest people of this country and not the poorest of the poor.

Sir, It is common knowledge that as the income gaps between the rich and the poor widen, a sub-nation emerged within the nation, leading to economic and social mutinies, which is writ large on every nook and corner of this country, and none of the governments has addressed this problem seriously.

Sir, from this Budget it is clear that the mandarins of the North Block have failed to look at the writings on the wall. Whenever there is a Budget, there is an in-built story of growth, and this Budget is no exception to that story of growth. There are beautiful

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

depictions about how it is visualized and how it is to be achieved. But, when I put the question to myself as to whether growth by itself can create an economically unified nation, pat comes the reply - no! Unless the entire character of development planning itself is changed, providing for more balance between rural and urban areas of the country as a whole, and treating it as an integral and economic hinterland, no inclusive growth can be achieved, particularly when the BPL census undertaken by the Ministry of Rural Development indicates and projects that half of India's rural population live below the Poverty Line. And yet, this Budget maintains the *status quo*.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has set a target of reducing the fiscal deficit from 4.1 per cent to 3 per cent in 2017. But the Budget lacks details on revenue and expenditure measures to lower the deficit. This Budget has attributed only one line, at page 3 of the Budget Speech, to the problem of black money, without mentioning anything about the action or sanction to be initiated against countries unwilling to disclose the Indian accounts, and also against the 498 Indian entities operating from different tax havens. The fate of ₹ 750 crores loan default scam involving the Life Insurance Corporation, to the benefit of a private company, is also not known. It reminds me of a similar Life Insurance Corporation scam in the early '50s, involving a Kolkata businessman, because of which the then Finance Minister, Shri T.T. Krishnamachari, had to resign. I want a clarification from the hon. Finance Minister. What is the fate of that ₹ 750 crore scam of the LIC? Sir, I have identified from this book 'Budget at a Glance', 25 schemes for which ₹ 100 crores have been allocated. There are fifteen other schemes and a paltry sum of ₹ 20 crores to ₹ 90 crores has been allocated. So, altogether, there are forty schemes in this Budget and the allocation for them ranges between ₹ 20 crores to ₹ 100 crores. I am just referring to a few of them like *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*, Madrasa modernization, tribal welfare and *ghat* development. I am not sure whether *ghats* include bathing ghats, ferry ghats and burning *ghats* too. But ghat development is a new thing that this Budget has highlighted. It is very good. But for these forty schemes, only ₹ 20 crores to ₹ 100 crores have been allocated. I would request someone from the Government to visit West Bengal and ascertain from our beloved leader Miss Mamata Banerjee, who is leading a Government in the most debt-ridden State of India, as to how she has allocated ₹1,000 crores for *Kanyashree* scheme which is identical to this *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* scheme, but initiated much earlier. This House will be happy to know that this *Kanyashree* scheme initiated by Miss Mamata Banerjee has got the appreciation of the United Nations and the United Nations has taken it up as a role model, and in the coming weeks in London there will be a summit to discuss on the pros and cons of this *Kanyashree* scheme and how to implement this scheme in other States of the world. Sir, this is the way a Government should function. But here we

have found that only a paltry sum of ₹100 crores has been allocated for *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*. Sir, similarly, ₹100 crores have been allocated for "Start Up Companies" for rural youth and I consider this is a cruel joke. This is a cruel joke to 55 crore youths of our country. Only ₹100 crores for "Start Up Companies" for the youth! Sir, if forty Central schemes which have an allocation of Rs.100 crore each is divided among 29 States and 7 Union Territories, what will be the actual amount to be received by the States and Union Territories? If it is equally divided, then each State or Union Territory will get only ₹ 2.77 crore for *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*, or Start Up Companies for youth, for Tribal Welfare, for Ghat Development and Madarsa Development. This is horrible, I must say. The Government must come out with a clarification on the matrix behind such laughable allocation. Sir, there are such other schemes too. I am quickly referring to two or three schemes. One, rupees hundred crore for soil health card for kisans. The Government is so sympathetic to kisans that only ₹ 100 crore has been allocated for soil health card for kisans. Only ₹ 50 crore are provided for blue revolution. What is that blue revolution? We have had white revolution and green revolution. What is that blue revolution? That is development of inland fisheries notwithstanding the prospect of export of prawns and other Indian fish to foreign markets. Then, Sir, ₹ 100 crore are provided for Madarsa modernization. How many Madarsas are there in the country? Thousands of Madarsas are there. What will be the share of each Madarsa if ₹ 100 crore is divided among 29 States and 7 Union Territories? And, they call this minority welfare! Next comes, ₹ 200 crore for national heritage cities. Which are the cities identified as national heritage cities? What is the criterion? Is it only for sites of pilgrimage or cities of rich cultural heritage with long historical background? This needs a proper clarification.

Sir, ₹ 100 crore have been allocated for '*Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana*'. 'What a tribute to our brethren living in the forest zone of the country, the tribal people! Sir, for the Small and Medium Enterprises, nothing has been allocated but an assurance has been given that there will be a Committee to evaluate it, and, thereafter, appropriate steps will be taken. Whenever Government wants to bypass something, the Government constitutes a committee or a commission to put the issue into cold storage. How many committees are running there in this country? How many corporations are running there in this country? Commissions after commissions, and, committees after committees. Punchhi Commission was set up on the Centre-State relations. It submitted its recommendations in 2010. We are in the middle of 2014. Three and a half years have elapsed. The recommendations of Punchhi Commission are yet to be accepted by the Government. The previous Government did not initiate any action. I do not know whether the new Government will do anything. But because now there is a person like Shri Arun Jaitley at the helm of affairs, I sincerely believe that some action will be taken in this regard so that the recommendations of the Punchhi Commission are accepted.

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Sir, the BJP's manifesto released on 7th of April categorically ruled out and disallowed the genetically modified foods without scientific evaluation. But what happened on 18th July, just five days back. It is reported that the Environment Ministry has given a green signal for field trials of GM rice, mustard, cotton, chickpea and brinjals. My question is: what change has taken place between 7th of April and 18th of July? This House needs a clarification. Are you listening? What is your Swadeshi Jagran Manch saying in this regard? Kindly go through the *Organizer* paper; your paper, I believe. What has the Swadeshi Jagran Manch stated? They have made a hue and cry against this field trial of GM rice, etc.

Sir, ₹ 1,500 crore have been allocated for National Ganga Plan. When you say, 'national', you must keep in mind that Ganga does not emanate from Varanasi or ends at Varanasi. Ganga emanates at Gomukh in Uttarakhand, and, after flowing through vast tracks of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, it merges with Bay of Bengal at Sagar Island in West Bengal. I would like to know whether the Government, while undertaking the National Ganga Plan, is aware of the fact that the Gangotri glacier near Gomukh, which is the source of Ganga, is receding at the rate of 19 metres per year, and, according to NASA, the total recession of the Gangotri glacier is 1,147 metre in the past 61 years. This is the estimation of NASA. Sir, global warming, of course, is one of the major reasons but rampant deforestation from Haridwar to Gangotri glacier, and, construction of a number of dams and bridges from upstream to downstream have created a situation that may lead to disappearance of Ganga, as the original flow of Saraswati river has disappeared. If the Government is serious about the National Ganga Plan, it should have more scientific and more ecological approach to the scheme than the emotional or religious passion being shown in some corners. Sir, the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendrabhai Modi, has time and again said that he has himself experienced poverty since his childhood. The commitment of poverty elimination was also reflected in the President's Speech delivered on June 9, 2014. But, in this Budget, only rupees one thousand crores have been enhanced in respect of MNREGA compared to last year's allocation, although MNREGA needs a much higher allocation to be a genuine guarantor of employment to the poor. When the country is confronted with severe drought, only one thousand crore rupees have been allocated for irrigation schemes. While the Centrally-sponsored schemes have been re-structured, the Union Government's assistance to the States has been drastically slashed from nearly ₹ 40,000 crores to under ₹ 6,000 crores. There is no mention about granting fiscal autonomy to the States and the demand of the States, including the BJP-ruled States, that there should be 50-50 sharing of Central tax revenue between Centre and States or, for that matter, inclusion of cess and surcharges for devolution to the States. Sir, there must

be a dispute redressal mechanism at the Central level to prevent the Finance Ministers of different States of India from visiting the corridors of North Block or the Planning Commission with begging bowls. And, I appeal to the Government to consider whether the Finance Commission can be given a permanent status by changing our Constitution. Sir, there is also no assurance of providing adequate compensation to the States for the revenue loss that will be incurred due to interest on GST, although rupees nine thousand crores were allocated in the last year's Budget. This Budget is also conspicuously silent about implementation of General Anti Avoidance Rule, popularly known as GAAR, which is being deferred from time to time to the benefit of the corporates. Sir, after this thing, the slogan of 'cooperative federalism', when I look at this Budget, I find the commitment made in the President's Address - and here I quote only one line from the Address of the President, "High priority will be accorded to bring Eastern region of the country at par with the Western region in terms of physical and social infrastructure." It is almost absent. Only one industrial corridor, that is, Amritsar to Kolkata industrial corridor, which was taken up by the previous Government, has been announced which will benefit not only the Eastern region but also some other States of Northern India also. That has been announced. If the Government is still interested in its 'Look East' policy, then I would suggest that the Amritsar-Kolkata industrial corridor must be extended up to Siliguri which is the gateway of Sikkim, Bhutan and seven North-Eastern States. Sir, no assurance has been given for granting adequate financial assistance to West Bengal in particular and Eastern States of Bihar, Odisha and Jharkhand despite the fact that the interest payments are increasing owing to debt stress of West Bengal inherited from the previous Government. I demand for a moratorium on all arrears and debts of West Bengal inherited from the past.

Sir, this apart, neither Horticulture University nor a textile cluster has been sanctioned for West Bengal in this Budget. So many horticulture universities and textile clusters in the country have been announced. In spite of the fact that West Bengal is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the country and has tremendous potential for raw silk and cotton, no textile cluster or horticulture university has been sanctioned.

It is a perennial problem with the jute industry. Among the seven jute-growing States of India, West Bengal has the largest number of jute growers apart from four lakh labourers engaged in sixty-two jute mills situated in West Bengal. Instead of patronising the jute industry in the same manner as the sugar industry has been given relief, the compulsory provision of jute packaging of foodgrains and sugar has been diluted substantially endangering the future of jute industry. Similar is the situation with the tea industry. In spite of the mandatory provisions in the Tea Act, 1952, the Tea Board,

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which is a Central Government organisation, has neglected and failed to come to the rescue of the tea plantation workers and extend assistance in improving their sub-human conditions.

A mere slogan of cooperative federalism will not do. When you talk about partnership and participatory democracy, the Government must recognise that India has no other identity than ‘a Union of States’ as enshrined in the very first Article of the Constitution of India. And this Article of the Constitution of India is an article of faith to all the Indians living in this country.

Sir, India is a federation. The Government must also recognise that the States are closer to the ground and, therefore, more effective in delivering public services like food, health, education, roads, transport, etc. Even the fields like agriculture, industry, irrigation, power generation and supply, etc., are the core areas where the State-sponsored schemes and policies depending upon diverse socio-economic and geological considerations run successfully than the Centrally-sponsored schemes. The Government must adhere to the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and the Punchhi Commission on the Centre-State Relations in this regard. Once it is done, the States would receive an appropriate increase in their shares of the divisible pool to be recommended by the Fourteenth finance Commission.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to look into this aspect with all seriousness. This would also end the Planning Commission’s role as a fiscal agent for devolution of resources at its whims and fancies.

Sir, there is a popular belief that after being routed in the last Lok Sabha election in West Bengal, the BJP led Central Government has resorted to political vendetta against the State. I am sorry to say this.

Sir, I do not know whether this Budget is a *sanjivini* or *vishalya karani*, but to the “people of West Bengal, this Budget is a jar full of hemlock and as it is said in sanskrit “मधुतिष्ठति जिह्वाग्रे हृदयेतु हालाहलं” बहुत सारी बातें यहां कही गईं, लेकिन अगर हम अपने राज्य की तरफ देखेंगे, तो फिर यह हालाहल है, जहर है।

Of course, my party does not hold this two-month old Government responsible for all evils of 67 years of Indian independence. No. It cannot be. No one can hold this two-month old Government for all these evils. But this Budget, as it appears, is essentially a Budget for corporate honchos, crony capitalists, FDI, FII and PPPs. It is not meant for ensuring economic justice and equality to the larger section of Indian society.

Sir, millions of our countrymen sincerely hoped and believed that there would be *parivartan* or a sea change by their introducing well orchestrated slogan of 'Minimum Government and Maximum Governance.'

Now, it appears FDI, FDI, FDI everywhere. FDI in Civil Aviation, FDI in Railways, FDI in Real Estate, FDI in Defence, FDI in Agriculture, FDI in banking and FDI in insurance. हमारा जल, थल, अंतरिक्ष एफ.डी.आई. के कब्जे में चला गया? क्या हम देश और जनता को भी एफ.डी.आई. के पास गिरवी रख देंगे, यह सवाल आज पैदा हो गया है। क्या आज सरकार चलाने के लिए भी हमें एफ.डी.आई. की मदद लेनी पड़ेगी? यह सवाल पैदा होता है कि इस देश में आज हो क्या रहा है?

Sir, I know that the hon. Finance Minister's hands are tied in the given situation to present this Budget. But he has assured that the steps highlighted in the Budget are only the beginning. If it is a beginning, I do not know whether it is the beginning of the end or not. But it is said, "Morning shows the day" but not necessarily the manner in which the Budget has shown no way out.

Sir, I would like to conclude here with a few words from Great Indian Poet Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, although I have three minutes to conclude:

আপার ভূমি নীচে ফেল, যে তোমার খাঁড়ি নীচে
পক্ষাত্ত বিলোহা আর, যে তোমার পক্ষাত্ত চেনিছে
হে মোর দুর্জয় দুষ্ট, আদর করেছ এতক্ষণ
এতক্ষণে শুও শব্দ তাহাদের অবার অধীন।

I can't translate the Bengali couplets of Gurudev but I will make an attempt "Those you trample under foot, drag you down; Further backward they recede, the less you advance; Your brethren you have treated with disrespect; You must share with them all, their ignominy." This is what Rabindranath Tagore said 100 years ago against the social, political and economic exploitation of the British rulers. I am appealing to the new rulers of this country to adhere to the caution given by Poet Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Shri Pavan Kumar Varma. It is his maiden speech. So, please take 15-20 minutes maximum. Try to complete in 15 minutes.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Thank you, Sir. I rise to make my maiden speech in this august House. I would like to thank you for the time you have allotted to me. I would also like to thank my party; and my leaders for this opportunity.

Let me begin by congratulating the hon. Finance Minister for his maiden Budget speech. If I may share with the house, I have known him from childhood. We were in school together. We were in St. Xavier School, Delhi together as class fellows. We were contemporaries in the University. Even then we debated against each other; and

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we went to the Law Faculty together. Let me say, Sir, that this personal association should not be held against him, but it is a privilege for me.

Let me also begin, Sir, by making a confession before this House. At the time of the elections, when the BJP came out with the slogan, 'सबका साथ-सबका विकास', I must say, with honesty, that I was deeply impressed. It indicated to me a holistic vision about the country which would encompass, with that vision, the benefit and the progress of the country as a whole. So, the hon. Finance Minister had said that we need not have a partisan debate, and I want to endorse that. I am not here to doubt his intention. But I must say that as I read the Budget speech, although with great humility I want to say that I am not an Economist, as I analysed it, my admiration for that slogan, 'सबका साथ-सबका विकास', came increasingly under greater scrutiny. Sir, I am not doubting the intention, but there has to be a co-relation between intention and substance. The great poet, Mirza Ghalib, said,

“रगों में दौड़ते फिरने के हम नहीं कायल।
जब आंख ही से न टपका तो फिर लहू क्या॥”

Sir, intentions must show in terms of substance. A week after the Budget was presented, which my colleague, Shri Sukhendu Roy, also referred to, and I share this with this House not in a partisan mood, there was the Report of the U.N. Millenium Development Goals Project, 2014, and as was also stated earlier, it was a damning indictment of our nation, which said that one-third of the absolutely poor on this planet live in our country. And the Report also acknowledges that the rate of reduction of this poverty has been sluggish. Sir, these are statistics. ये आंकड़े जब हमारे जेहन में उतरते नहीं हैं, हमें चुभते नहीं हैं। पर यह खौफनाक हकीकत है, हमारे सामने। एक दर्दनाक हकीकत है, एक दुखदायी हकीकत है और जब 'सबका साथ-सबका विकास' की बात होती है, then, we must see in what manner this Budget tackles the needs of those who are less assertive, who are less eloquent, who are less seen and less heard, but who live in grovelling, demeaning, unacceptable and absolute poverty. And I want to give some examples. Sir, I seek this as a clarification as well. I do not want this to be acrimonious. I want to ask of the hon. Minister about some examples that I want to put before this House. Agriculture has been referred to. Fifty per cent of our workforce is associated with agriculture and the maximum number of poor are today associated as a part of the agricultural sector. Our food productivity is very low. China's rice yield per hectare is twice that of India. Even Indonesia's and Vietnam's are fifty per cent more in terms of their yield per hectare. Even Punjab, which is a developed agricultural State, has a yield of 3.8 million tonnes per hectare when the international average is 4.3 tonnes. Quite obviously, Sir, if our attempt is to reach those people who are at the very lowest end of the socio-economic spectrum, agriculture needs a massive boost in productivity, a new

investment, a new vision, a new road map for this sector which continues to grow at, what is derisively called, the Hindu rate of growth, and even today is targeted at as low as four per cent. To be honest, the Finance Minister does not disagree. In his speech, he says, and I quote: “We agree that a major portion of our population is dependent on agriculture for livelihood.” He speaks about a technology-driven second Green Revolution. He emphasizes the need to step up investment, both public and private, and in Rashtrapati’s speech, he lays down the broad framework and goals of this Government. He has said that he wants to convert farming into a profitable venture through scientific practices and agro technologies. The rhetoric the intent is there, Sir. But what has actually been given? Sir, it has also been mentioned that Rs. 100 crores for research work be given, for two more institutes on the model of Pusa. Sir, our Prime Minister has just returned from Brazil. It was obviously a very successful meeting. Brazil spends 1.7 per cent of its GDP on research and agriculture. Sir, Rs. 200 crores for four agricultural universities, Rs. 100 crores for a nation wide Soil Health Card Mission with Scheme, Rs. 100 crores for National Adaptation Fund to meet the challenge of climate change, and as Mr. Roy said, Sir, Rs. 50 crores for cattle breeding nation-wide and for the kind of relationship between agriculture and cattle breeding and livestock, Sir, the total of this is listed as highlights of the Budget. It is Rs. 550 crores. I am not doubting the validity of other sectors; National Highways, Sir, for instance, is important at its own level. It has been given Rs. 37,880 crores; Ports-Rs. 11635 crores. Agriculture, Sir, through the highlighted schemes, is Rs. 550 crores. It is true that amounts have been allocated for agricultural credit to be advanced. Sir, I ask this as a question. This is a continuation of old policies. But in fact, in terms of agricultural credit the allocation has been reduced. In 2013-14, the total credit allocation for agriculture and allied activities was Rs. 10,036 crores. In this Budget it is Rs. 10,026 crores. Now as for agricultural credit, advanced by Scheduled Commercial Banks, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that the disbursement is completely skewed. Eastern India comprising Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands get 8.8 per cent of what is disbursed through the Commercial banks. The Northern Region gets 20 per cent, the Western Region gets 15 per cent, Southern India gets 38.5 per cent and 8.8 per cent is what Eastern India gets. And Bihar with a population, which is almost ten per cent that of India, gets only 2.3 per cent! Sir, the third problem in this is that even if you increase the allocation in terms of credit to the farmer, you must recognise that most farmers live at subsistence level. They cannot avail of these loans. Sometimes they do not even have the adequate title in order to be able to be entitled for that loan. Sir in my party’s manifesto, and I will be very happy to share it, there were at least ten points made on what you could do in order

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to ensure that that credit can be made available to the needy and the poor and the marginal farmer. How can we make that available? I would urge upon the Finance Minister to have a look at that in order to see how credit can actually reach the farmers.

Sir, coming to irrigation, this is a House which is directly linked in many ways to the grassroots reality of India. Irrigation and agriculture are so linked, Sir, and we know the truth. Sixty-four per cent of our land is dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon. We also know, that this year we are likely to go through what could be a partial drought. The necessity of allocation in this sector on a far more magnanimous and dynamic scale was self-evident. We also know that only about 30 per cent of the net cultivated area, have benefited from irrigation projects that have been implemented so far. Again, Sir, the intention is clear. Rashtrapatiji in his अभिभाषण said, Sir, "My Government is committed to giving high priority to water security. It will complete long-pending irrigation projects on priority and launched the *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana* with the motto of 'हर खेत को पानी'। In the Budget, the hon. Finance Minister said, 'bulk of our farm land is rain-fed and dependent on monsoon. Therefore, there is a need to provide assured irrigation to mitigate risks.' Sir, aware of the situation and having made their intent clear, I am perplexed that under their flagship scheme which is the *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana*, an allocation of just ₹ 1,000 crores has been made! I question this only in terms of priorities of the Budget. Which India are we addressing ourselves to? This is the question to which policy-makers have to find answers.

In the JD (U)'s Manifesto, and I don't want this to be about one party versus the other, we have spoken about the urgent need to create a National Irrigation Authority. But, obviously, the kind of emphasis and detailing that needs to go into priorities is missing. Sir, I would like to mention some other vulnerable sectors such as women. Hon. Finance Minister has allocated ₹ 150 crores for increasing safety of women in all major cities. Sir, ₹100 crores for *Beti Bacho, Beti Padhao Yojana*. There are innovative schemes. We are looking at the future of this country. Once again, I make a reference to Bihar, because there has been a veritable revolution there in terms of education of the girl child. The landscape has changed. You can see girls on cycles, dressed in uniforms and going to schools across any part of Bihar through innovative schemes and investments. But, you have given just ₹ 100 crores ! What are our priorities?

I don't want to make this again uselessly acrimonious. But, ₹100 crores for modernisation of Madarsas -- ₹ 15 for per Madarsa! What does this allocation mean? And, again, it has been mentioned that ₹200 crores for a statue for a man whom we all greatly respect. But, knowing the man, if he knew that such small amounts are given for

other major priorities, he may have been rather embarrassed by a statue for himself of that cost. This is the question before us.

Sir, I have a question for the hon. Finance Minister on education and health, because it touches the lives again of the deprived and vulnerable. It is a major priority for this nation. I am unable to understand that revenue budget - I am not an economist, so I am willing to be corrected - has been slashed from an outlay of ₹ 67,301 crores for education, sports, art and culture in 2013-14 to ₹ 31,641 crores in 2014-15. This represents a reduction of 53 per cent! But, the outlay on education has gone up by 11 per cent in terms of capital expenditure. So, I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister that if revenue budget has been slashed to such an extent and fixed costs have to be meant for salaries, pension, maintenance and equipment, how this outlay is going to be achieved. Let me say that one of the problems facing us is the quality of education in our schools. We have to raise the quality of teachers who are so trained. But Sir, only ₹ 30 crores has been allocated for School Assessment Programme!

Similarly, health is an exceptionally important matter. There are more malnourished children living in India than in Sub-Saharan Africa. More people die of simple diseases like dysentery and malaria in India than anywhere else. To my mind, again, there is a huge reduction in the revenue budget shown. ₹ 15,645 crores in 2013-14 to ₹ 11,114 crores in 2014-15 representing a slash of 29 per cent! And, as a percentage of the Budget - this is really something which I hope we can provide a clarification for - in a country like ours where this sector has so much importance, the allocation for health has come down from an already unbelievable low of 1 per cent of the Budget to 0.7 per cent of the Budget. Sir, it is an Important matter. I say this because the Planning Commission has said that the Government-run healthcare system is short of doctors by 76 per cent. We have less than half the number of nurses we need. The laboratory technicians are short by 80 per cent! Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has proposed setting up of AIIMS-like institutions in several States. He has provided a token sum of ₹ 500 crores for this. But, I would like to submit to him with a great humility that this is a drop in the ocean. The country needs 12 lakh doctors and 36 lakh nurses in order to meet the WHO norms. Sir, we have only 5.5 lakh doctors and 4 lakh nurses. I would like to draw the attention of this House that in 2011, China admitted 8 lakh students to medical institutions. Our figure was an abysmal 42,000. Sir, this sector needs attention. There are other things about China to emulate apart from their Bullet Train.

Sir, about equitable balanced regional development, as I speak in the Council of States, I also speak for the interests of Bihar. ...*(Time-bell)*... Sir, it is my maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken 17 minutes, you can take three more minutes, that is all.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, I want to say that in this Budget, there has been an institutional neglect of the least developed States and the neglect of Bihar which has voted so strongly in favour of the BJP in the last Parliamentary elections. It almost amounts to a betrayal of the trust of the people. Sir, where is Bihar in the scheme of industrial corridors and smart cities? Where is Bihar in the scheme of SEZs? Where is Bihar in the special schemes needed to reduce poverty because Bihar has had the highest GSDP rates in the country and has also achieved in the most terms of the highest number of people redeemed from below the poverty-line? Sir, there are no schemes. We had asked for an affirmative action for the least developed States. The BJP was a party to the call for Special Category Status to Bihar. You were there fighting with us at your own level. There is no mention about this affirmative action. Sir, this is a great lacuna in the Budget.

I want to end by saying that, perhaps, the approach of the Finance Minister was that let there be growth irrespective of its inclusive content. But, I want to say, Sir, even on that, there are grave doubts in terms of many of the schemes including, above all, their sustainability of a GDP deficit of 4.1 per cent and the concessions that are but marginally given to the middle-class etc.

Sir, I crave your indulgence for a minute more. In conclusion, I think, the real problem of this Budget is that it falls flat between many stools because it lacks a central roadmap and a vision- न खुद ही मिला न विसाले सनम। The intent was good, Sir. There is a couplet of Faiz. These days we have a very good relationship with Pakistan. So to quote Faiz:

‘दिल से तो हर मुआमला करके चले थे साफ हम,
कहने में उनके सामने बात बदल बदल गई।’

Sir, the slogan was ‘सबका साथ-सबका विकास’; I am sorry, I don’t want to wish to sound acrimonious. But, at some times, it appears, ‘सबका वोट-कुछ विकास’, सर, अच्छे दिन आने वाले नहीं है, अपने दिन आने वाले हैं। Therefore, we have to think. I will end with just four lines from a great leader. Please allow me because this great leader wrote in a book, which I had the great privilege to translate, on his request, his poems from Hindi into English. His name is Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The BJP now, Sir, is at a pinnacle. They have an absolute majority. They look at the stars but their feet are to be on the ground, and this is what Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee said, Sir:

‘सच्चाई यह है कि केवल ऊंचाई ही काफी नहीं होती,
सबसे अलग-थलग, परिवेश से पृथक,
अपनों से कटा-बंटा, शून्य में अकेले खड़ा होना,
पहाड़ की महानता नहीं, मजबूरी है।
ऊंचाई और गहराई में आकाश-पाताल की दूरी है।’

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Muthukaruppan. Mr. Muthukaruppan, is it a maiden speech for you?

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Yes, Sir.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is the session of maiden speeches.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you take 15 minutes.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Very well, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is my maiden speech. I am nominated and elected as Member of this House from the AIADMK Party. My party Supremo and its General Secretary, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, is a revolutionary leader. This greatest opportunity is given to me by Hon. Amma. I am one among 250 Members of this august House. So, first of all, my sincere thanks to hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, as far as the Union Budget 2014-15 is concerned, my leader welcomed it. I also welcome it. Sir, I would like to say that many of the announcements made in the President's Address have been given concrete shape in the Budget.

Further, Sir, the setting up of the Expenditure Management Commission is a welcome development, and I do hope that the Commission will address the issue of expenditure management in the appropriate socio-economic context of the country by keeping the welfare objective in view. I expect that there will be opportunities to voice our concerns regarding ensuring food and fuel security to the poor and weaker sections before the Commission.

Sir, hon. Amma also welcomed the assurance of the hon. Finance Minister that he will be more than fair to the States in addressing their concerns regarding implementation of GST relating to both fiscal autonomy and compensation of revenue loss issues.

Sir, the proposals relating to permitting FDI need to be approached with caution, in particular, the proposal to permit manufacturing entities set up with FDI to sell their

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products through retail, including e-commerce platforms should not extend to permitting FDI in retail. Sir, again, I mention that you should not extend it to permitting FDI in retail.

Sir, I welcome the programme to establish 100 smart cities, in which, Ponneri is included as a smart city in Tamil Nadu, and for that I thank the Government of India.

Sir, I welcome the National Industrial Corridors, including Chennai-Bangalore Industrial Corridor and Vizag - Chennai Industrial Corridor, linking Chennai and thereby helping neighbouring States to take advantage of its natural strength. Sir, here, I would like to state that it does not benefit many backward regions and districts in Tamil Nadu. Sir, my request to the Government of India is that it must consider further extension of these corridors within Tamil Nadu.

Sir, Madurai-Thoothukudi Industrial Corridor proposed to be implemented by Tamil Nadu can be considered as part of the East Coast Corridor by extending it to Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor further South.

Sir, I also welcome the Scheme to set up a Textile Mega Cluster in Tamil Nadu. I further welcome implementing the programme for differently-abled. At least, one Braille Press will be established in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I also welcome the announcement of establishment of the National Institute of Ageing at Madras Medical College.

Sir, the Government of Tamil Nadu has received a letter from the Union Minister of Health, Government of India, to identify three or four suitable alternate locations for setting up of a new AIIMS hospital in the State. Sir, I also request the Government of India to kindly include Tamil Nadu in the first place for setting up an AIIMS institution during the current financial year itself. For this purpose, Sir, as required by the Government of India, Amma's Tamil Nadu Government has already identified the required extent of land at Chengalpat in Kancheepuram District, Pudukottai town in Pudukottai District, Sengipatti in Thanjavur District, Perundurai in Erode District and Thoppur in Madurai District where lands with suitable connectivity are already in the possession of the State Government and its agencies.

Further, Sir, I request the Government that Tamil Nadu is included in the list of States in which AIIMS institutions would be set up during the current financial year. I want to stress once again, Sir, the AIIMS institutions should be set up during the current financial year.

Further, Sir, Tamil Nadu Government has 19 medical colleges. The additional seats have been sanctioned, but have not yet got formal approval of the Medical Council of India. For the academic year, 2014-15 the Government of India is requested to impress upon the Medical Council of India to expedite the approval and permit admissions to the medical students.

Further, Sir, we welcome the steps to boost tourism including proposals of heritage towns, including Kancheepuram and Velankanni. I would appreciate if Srirangam is included.

I invite attention to the need to enhance the allocation for the modernization of police force scheme. There is a need to support the setting up of a marine police station in Tamil Nadu.

Another important point is regarding linkage. I urge the Government of India to have a detailed study completed at the earliest, stage. As far as my district Tirunelveli is concerned, the Tamiraparani River originates from the peak of the Pothigai Hills and eastern slopes of Western Ghats. The major tributaries of Tamirabarani River are Karaiya, Manimuthar River, Gadanathi River, Pachaiyar River and Chittar River. The river flows in two districts of Tirunelveli and Tuticorin. The Tamirabarani River provides a large proportion of the water for irrigation and power generation for Tirunelveli District. It is fed by both the monsoons, the south west and the north eastern. The river is the lifeline of the people of Tirunelveli District. It is a perennial water river having copper tinge. I request the Minister of Finance, the hon. Leader of this august House, to include this holy river in the Ganga rejuvenation programme for cleaning Tamirabarani River.

Further, Sir, I come to the shortfalls in release of grants. The Government of India sanctioned and approved Central schemes which were executed by the State of Tamil Nadu. The grants-in-aid are pending for release of money. There are major grants in aid due from the Government of India up to 2013-2014. This has adversely affected the fiscal health of the State. The Thirteenth Finance Commission recommended a general performance grant of Rs.1888 crores to local bodies in Tamil Nadu for the period 2011-12 to 2014-15. As against this amount so far only ₹125 crores have been released up to 2013-14. The rest of the amount may be released as early as possible. Further, Sir, five flood protection works in Tamil Nadu were accorded clearance by the Union Planning Commission in 2009-10 and 2010-11 for an amount of ₹ 613.43 crores with a Central share of 75 per cent amounting to ₹ 460.07 crores. All five works have been completed in 2012-13 and a total amount of ₹ 625.77 crore has been spent but the Government of India released a grant of only ₹ 59.82 crores. So, the hon. Finance Minister of India and hon.

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Minister of Water Resources should release the recommended grant of Rs.388.8 crores to Tamil Nadu. Now I come to the grant for *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*. The Ministry of Human Resource Development had, in 2013-14, sanctioned ₹ 4.38.38 crores towards committed liability of teachers' salary component. Out of this, 65 per cent Central share works out to ₹ 284.95 crores. And, against this, the Government of India has released only ₹ 57 crores. The balance of ₹ 228 crores is still awaited.

Under the Right to Education Compensation Scheme, the reimbursed amount of Rs. 25.13 crores is pending. I would like to request the Government of India to release this amount.

Now, I come to the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme. For the year 2011-12, the revised Project Approval Board approval is ₹675.05 crores. The Central Government's share is ₹ 506.09 crores, which has not yet been released. It has to be released.

In addition, there are grants from the Thirteenth Finance Commission for roads, maintenance of bridges, slum improvement, coastal protection, renewable energy, and also grants for post-matric scholarships for the Scheduled Caste students, statistical strengthening project, Comprehensive Handloom Development Programme, revamped Central road fund and the family welfare programmes. Here, the total amount of pending grant is ₹ 1,576.8 crores. It may kindly be released at the earliest.

Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu has implemented so many schemes, such as, free-of-cost 20 Kg. rice is given to all ration card holders, every month; mixies, grinders and fans are distributed free of cost to all ration card holders in order to ensure the welfare of women; milk cows and goats are distributed free of cost to the downtrodden people; fourteen items are given free of cost to the school-going students, which includes laptop, bicycle, text-books, note books, geometry boxes, uniforms, etc.; under the Amma Unavagam implementation, comes low-cost restaurants and Amma Mineral Water. For the implementation of so many welfare schemes, development schemes and infrastructure promotion, the Government of Tamil Nadu needs more money. I request the hon. Prime Minister of India and also the hon. Finance Minister to sanction more money to the State of Tamil Nadu.

Then, I come to another essential thing. The actual requirement of kerosene oil, as per the entitlement of ration card holders, in Tamil Nadu is 65,140 kilolitres per month. But, against this entitlement, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India, had allotted 59,780 kilolitres, per month, up to March, 2010. Thereafter, this

allocation was successively reduced on ten occasions, in the last few years. Now, the monthly allocation of kerosene for Tamil Nadu is just 29,056 kilolitre, which is only 45 per cent of the State's requirement. While we were hopeful that the trend of arbitrary and unjust reductions in kerosene allocation would be reversed and some of the cuts imposed by the pervious UPA Government would be restored, it was disappointing to learn that even in the latest order, dated 1st July, 2014, Tamil Nadu Government has been allocated only 29,060 kilolitre of kerosene per month, which was the same as was allocated for the preceding quarter. Therefore, I request the Government of India to urgently allot the entire requirement of 65,140 kilolitre kerosene, per month. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, wind up, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): It is his maiden speech. Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Maiden speech means 15 minutes only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Further, Sir, I want to make two, three points. I will finish in two, three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, when my Leader, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the General Secretary of AIADMK Party, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, was a Member of this House, in the year 1985, on March 14, she delivered a speech. With your permission, Sir, I would like to read out that speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Full speech ! No, please. You can quote.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, very briefly, I will mention.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he is only quoting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take maximum of two or three minutes, not more than that.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, my Leader delivered a speech. She represented for a particular cause which has not yet been completed. Still, it is going on. Sir, my Leader said, "I am not arguing with the Indian Foreign Policy of non-interference as the internal affairs of another country, but where it involves the fishermen of our country, what is the use of our military might?" She raised this point in 1985. "How do we justify the enormous expenditure every year on Defence? If we do not utilise that military might

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to provide protection to our own citizens, the fishermen of Rameswaram, how can the Government of India afford to allow any country, big or small, to get an impression that it can intrude with impunity into our territorial waters, attack and kill our citizens?" Sir, my Leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma raised this fishermen problem in the year 1985, March 14. So far, this matter has not been settled. Permanent solution is retrieval of Katchatheevu island.

Then, Sir, as far as Katchatheevu is concerned, it is a small island, spread over 2.85 acres, in the Palk Strait of Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, which is part of Rameswaram district. It was originally under the ownership of Raja of Ramanathapuram. The Indian fishermen enjoyed traditional fishing rights in and around the Katchatheevu Island and Palk Bay. The two agreements were made in the year 1974 and 1976. Then, Mrs. Gandhi was our Prime Minister. Then, * ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You cannot criticize. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The State Government has nothing to do with that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): There was a resolution.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Muthukaruppanji, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is his maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will deal with it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tiruchi Siva, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will deal with this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Muthukaruppan, you cannot criticize a person who cannot come here and defend himself. Therefore, I am expunging that portion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: It is a wrong representation of ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: What I said was, two agreements were made in the years 1974 and 1976. At that time, Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India. *(Time-bell)*... Then, * ...*(Interruptions)*

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both are expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Both references are expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. I have expunged them. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have expunged them. Now, you have taken 18 minutes. ...*(Time-bell)*... Your time is over. ...*(Time-bell)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, please give me two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is already 18 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I gave you two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: My Leader ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't come to controversies unnecessarily. ...*(Interruptions)*... I gave you two minute's time.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, I need one minute to finish it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want to settle that controversy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, my Leader has approached the Supreme Court of India. She filed a writ petition. The matter is pending before the Supreme Court of India. Writ petition no. is 561/2008. The matter is pending. The two agreements were challenged by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu when she was the General Secretary, an ordinary person. She filed the case against these two agreements, which are unconstitutional. They are not valid. So, the matter is pending, Sir. ...*(Time-bell)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now take your seat, please.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: So, my final conclusion is, Sir,.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have heard the conclusion.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: We welcome the Budget of 2014-15. Pending arrears of aids and grants which are to be released by the Central Government may be released. Sir, the main point is the dispute of fishermen. If it is to be settled by the Government of India, retrieval of Katchatheevu is the main aspect which is to be settled.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I support that.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Thank you very much, Sir. I am once again thankful to *Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*. Thank you very much.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं बजट की आलोचना करने और अपने कुछ सुझाव देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं दो लाइनें पढ़कर अपनी बात शुरू करूँगा,

‘अच्छे दिनों का नाम न अब लीजिए जनाब,
अच्छे दिनों के नाम से अब डरने लगे हैं लोग।’

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी सदन में नहीं हैं, हो सकता है किसी आवश्यक कार्य से गए हों। वे हमारे बड़े भाई हैं। हम उनका बहुत आदर करते हैं। उनमें शालीनता है, सादगी है, व्यवहार कुशलता है, वाकपटुता और योग्यता है, लेकिन माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी आपने बजट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद, उस पर मीडिया के कमेंट्स पढ़े होते, तो आपने देखा होगा कि ज्यादातर अखबारों ने लिखा, ‘चिदम्बरम के बजट पर आर.एस.एस. की लिपिस्टिका’ मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि न जाने इस सरकार को क्या हो गया है? चुनाव से पहले माननीय मोदी जी ने बहुत से दिवा स्वप्न दिखाए थे और ऐसा लगा था कि “राम राज” पूरा आ ही जाएगा।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां एक टिटहरी चिड़िया होती है। वह जब रात को सोती है, तो दोनों पैर ऊपर कर लेती है। उसको यह गलतफहमी होती है कि आसमान को उसने अपने दोनों पैरों से रोक लिया है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कहीं आप लोगों को भी तो ऐसी गलतफहमी नहीं हो गयी है। आपने अच्छे दिन की या और जो भी बातें कही थीं, आप अगर आज जनता के बीच में जाकर उनके कमेंट्स सुनें, तो हमें उम्मीद नहीं थी कि भारी मेजॉरिटी आने के बाद भी इतने सारे एडवर्स कमेंट्स आएंगे।

आपने इस बजट में नया क्या दिया है? गरीबों को, देश को क्या दिया है? जो देश की मानसिकता है, जो देश के लोगों की सोच है, उनकी जरूरत है, वह इस बजट में कहां दिखायी देती है? आपकी सरकार पर तो यही एक आरोप है कि यह बड़े लोगों की सरकार है। आप कानून व्यवस्था की स्थिति को देखें। अभी सवेरे ही जिक्र हो रहा था। पहली बात यह कि सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित मीडिया ने ऐसे दिखाया जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में कानून व्यवस्था बहुत खराब है। यह तो अच्छा हुआ कि हमारे एक साथी ने प्रश्न किया और सरकार का जवाब आया। माननीय राजनाथ सिंह जी उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं, मैं उस समय ऊर्जा मंत्री था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में पूरे देश से संबंधित वर्ष 2013 तक के आंकड़े दिए हैं। उन आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से ज्यादा मध्य प्रदेश की कानून व्यवस्था खराब है, महाराष्ट्र की खराब है और राजस्थान की खराब है। इनमें दो जगह आपकी सरकारें हैं और एक राज्य में कांग्रेस की सरकार है। उत्तर प्रदेश में हारी सरकार है, लेकिन आप खुद ही बता रहे हैं। महोदय, मैंने इसलिए यह बात सदन में रखी कि कम-से-कम इस सदन के माध्यम से देश की जनता के बीच यह संदेश तो जाएगा कि मीडिया के द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश को जो नक्शा दिखाया जा रहा है, उस नक्शे की सत्यता तो देश के सामने आनी चाहिए। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को यहां खड़े होकर कहना चाहिए। आपने देश में इतने कड़े कानून बनाए -निर्भया कांड के बाद आपने बहुत सख्त कानून बनाया। उसे आप जल्दी-जल्दी में लाए, लेकिन क्या देश में रेप के केसेज रुक गए? क्या

देश में अपराध रुक गए? हरदम मैंने यही कहा कि कानून बनाने में जल्दी नहीं करनी चाहिए, कानून बड़े सोच-समझकर और विचार-विमर्श के बाद बनाना चाहिए, लेकिन इतनी जल्दी में कानून बना दिया, जैसे अब देश में कभी रेप नहीं होंगे। आपने जो इंटरनेशनल रिकॉर्ड दिया है, उसके अनुसार विश्व में अगर सबसे ज्यादा बलात्कार कहीं हो रहे हैं, तो वे अमरीका में हो रहे हैं। नंबर एक पर अमरीका है, नंबर दो पर ब्राजील, नंबर तीन पर इंग्लैंड और हिन्दुस्तान दोनों आते हैं। जो विकसित देश है, जो एडवांस हैं, जहां फ्री सेक्स है, वहां पर जब यह हाल है, तो हमें अपने देश की मानसिकता पर सोचना पड़ेगा, अपनी सामाजिक सोच पर सोंचना पड़ेगा और जब तक इनके बारे में सोच कर और इन चीजों को जोड़ कर हम इस देश में एक अच्छा कानून नहीं बनाएंगे, तो तब तक आप यह मत सोचिए कि देश से अपराध समाप्त हो जाएंगे, या अपराधी समाप्त हो जाएंगे।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्या बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या है। इसके लिए बजट में कोई प्रोविजन ही नहीं है। देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या पर किसी ने नहीं सोचा। मुझे याद है, आदरणीय अटल जी जब इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, एन.डी.ए. की सरकार थी, तो अटल जी ने देश की आबादी पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए एक हजार लोगों की कमेटी बन गई थी। मैं समझ गया था कि इसकी बैठक कभी हो नहीं सकती और उस कमेटी की कभी कोई बैठक नहीं हुई। हम कहते हैं कि आप पहल कीजिए। आपको पहल करने में क्या दिक्कत होगी? हम लोगों पर तो आप तुष्टीकरण का आरोप लगा देते हैं। चाहे हमारी पार्टी हो, या कांग्रेस पार्टी हो, जिनको हम सेक्यूलर कहते हैं, रोज उन पर आप तुष्टीकरण का आरोप लगा देते हैं। चलिए, आप ही शुरुआत करिए। अगर देश की बढ़ती हुई आबादी को हमने नहीं रोका, तो इस देश के लिए जो आप सोने की चिड़िया की सोच रख रहे हैं, जो रामराज्य की सोच रहे हैं, वह कभी संभव नहीं हो पाएगा। जैसे कल राम गोपाल जी रेल बजट पर बोल रहे थे, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं गांरटी देता हूं, मैं चैलेन्ज करता हूं कि अगले बीस साल तक इस देश में आप बुलेट ट्रेन नहीं चला सकते हैं। मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि चाहे हम आए, या आप आए, वहां कोई भी बैठे, इस देश की बेसिक समस्या का समाधान होना चाहिए। मैंने आज सुबह एक क्वेश्चन पूछा था कि देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या का समाधान कैसे करेंगे? क्या बढ़ती आबादी का मुख्य कारण गरीबी, मजदूरों में जागरूकता की कमी है? कहा गया कि देश भर के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं प्रिंट मीडिया के माध्यम से लोगों को हम जागरूक कर रहे हैं। अब जो गरीब है, वह कितना इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और प्रिंट मीडिया को देखता है, या पढ़ता है। चलिए, आप एक घोषणा करिए, सबसे सहयोग मांगिए। आज पूरा देश चिंतित है। ऐसा नहीं है कि हम वोटों की राजनीति कर रहे हैं। अगर देश नहीं है, तो वोट किसका है? इस पर आप चिंता तो करें। मैं तो आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से कहूंगा, अभी मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि अपने जवाब में वे जरूर बताएं कि बढ़ती हुई आबादी के लिए उन्होंने क्या किया? मैंने कहा था, यह सही है कि सरकार को बनाने में देश के सारे पूंजीपति एक-साथ हो गए हैं। पाला इन्होंने, पलायन उधर कर गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सही है, पाला इन्होंने। एक जमाने में पेट्रोलियम पॉलिसी देश के बहुत बड़े पूंजीपति के कहने से बनती थी। एक पेट्रोलियम मंत्री इसलिए हटा दिए गए, मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा, आप समझ गए होंगे मैं किसका कह रहा हूं, और

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

देश का पेट्रोलियम सेक्रेटरी इसलिए बदल दिया गया, क्योंकि उनके हित की बात नहीं हो रही थी। आज क्या है? चुनाव में भी यही बात थी। अगर इसमें सत्यता नहीं है, तो के.जी. सिक्स बेसिन पर निर्णय क्यों नहीं होता? आप घोषणा कर दीजिए। अगर और कोई होता, वह एग्रीमेंट तोड़ देता, सरकार एग्रीमेंट समाप्त कर देती, लेकिन बड़े पूंजीपति का मामला है। कैसे उसे तोड़े? आप चार डॉलर का आठ डॉलर करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं करने जा रहे हैं, इस पर आप घोषणा कर दीजिए। उससे साफ-साफ पता लग जाएगा। वे अड़े हुए हैं कि 2012 से बढ़े हुए रेट होने चाहिए, रंगराजन कमेटी ने कहा है कि 2014 से बढ़े हुए रेट होने चाहिए और सरकार में कोई तय नहीं कर पा रहा है। लड्डू भी खाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मुंह खोल नहीं रहे हैं। अपने मुंह खोलिए, अगर लड्डू खाना है। अगर उनकी मदद नहीं करनी है तो साफ-साफ कहिए कि हम देश के लोगों के हित में हैं। आप नहीं बोल रहे हैं। अभी अखबार में आया कि सिलेण्डर, पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स और खाद से सब्सिडी हटाने की बात हो रही है। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि आप इस बारे में विश्वास दिखाइए। यह नया कंसेप्ट हो गया है, पहले जब देश का बजट पेश होता था, तो हर साल 25 फरवरी को रेलवे का बजट और 28 फरवरी को आम बजट पेश होता था। जिस दिन देश का बजट पेश होता था, हिन्दुस्तान भर देखता था कि हमें एक साल के लिए अपने घर की रोजी-रोटी कैसे चलानी है? उस दिन जो तय हो जाता था, जो घोषणा होती थी, वह एक साल तक रहती थी, लेकिन आज तो कंसेप्ट नया हो गया है कि बजट में कोई टैक्स नहीं, उसके बाद टैक्स। बजट में मीठी-मीठी घोषणा, उसके बाद वह घोषणा वापस। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी आज इस बात की घोषणा करें, फिर से उस कंसेप्ट को लाएं, जो देश के लोगों ने सरकार से चाहा था, कि हम आज जो घोषणा करेंगे, जो छूट देंगे, वह 27 फरवरी, 2015 तक लागू रहेगी, बीच में बदली नहीं जाएगी। आप जनता के सामने यह घोषणा कीजिए। आप इतने वायदे करके आए हैं, इतनी बातें करके आए हैं, तो फिर आपको यह करने में क्या दिक्कत है? मैं तो चाहता हूं कि आपको इसे करना चाहिए।

जब आप इधर बैठे थे, एफ.डी.आई. का बड़ा विरोध कर रहे थे, हमारे साथ आप भी थे। हम तो सदन का बायकॉट भी कर गए थे, कुछ दिनों तक सदन चलने नहीं दिया था। अब तो हर जगह एफ.डी.आई. की बात हो रही है। अब तो आपने सबमें 25-26 परसेंट से बढ़ाकर 49 परसेंट कर दिया, लेकिन मृगमरीचिका पर आप कब तक चलेंगे? अगर आपको एफ.डी.आई. वाकयी में लाना है, इस देश में नई टेक्नीक लानी है, तो फिर 49 परसेंट की लिमिट पर आप नहीं ला पाएंगे, क्योंकि कोई भी बड़ा आदमी, कोई भी टेक्नीशियन, जब तक वह 60-70 परसेंट से ऊपर नहीं ले लेगा, जब तक वह अपना वर्चस्व नहीं ले लेगा, तब तक वह एफ.डी.आई. नहीं लाएगा। फिर आपको थोड़े दिनों बाद यही कहना पड़ेगा कि हम रक्षा के क्षेत्र में, रेल के क्षेत्र में, ऑयल के क्षेत्र में, टेलीकम्युनिकेशन के क्षेत्र में, सभी क्षेत्रों में एफ.डी.आई. ला रहे हैं। तो अगर लाना है, तो ढंग से एफ.डी.आई. लाइए। ऐसे तो हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कह रखा है, हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने घोषणा कर रखी है कि न फुटकर, न थोक, हम दोनों में एफ.डी.आई. उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए मंजूर नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन अगर आपको देश में लाना है, आप लोगों को सपना दिखा रहे हैं, तो

सही सपना दिखाइए। अब आप सोचें कि फ्रांस विमान बनाने की या वैपन बनाने की अपनी टेक्नीक ले आएगा या इजराइल अपनी टेक्नीक ले आएगा। वह 49 परसेंट रुपया देगा और मालिक आप रहेंगे, वह नौकर बना रहेगा, तो कौन अपनी टेक्नीक देगा? जब तक 51 परसेंट उसका शेयर नहीं होगा, जब तक वह उसका सी.एम.डी. नहीं बनेगा, उसका मैनेजमेंट नहीं होगा, तब तक वह क्यों अपनी टेक्नीक लाएगा? मैं चाहूंगा कि आपके उत्तर में यह बात भी जरा स्पष्ट हो जाए।

श्रीमन्, हम बहुत दिनों से पी.पी.पी. के बारे में सुन रहे हैं। जितने भी आपने पी.पी.पी. के प्रोजेक्ट्स आज तक किए हैं, क्या उनमें कहीं भी आपको लाभ हुआ है? मैं उदाहरण के लिए दो प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में कह रहा हूं। रेलवे में आपने पी.पी. किया, करीब आठ परियोजनाएं आपने लागू कीं, जो लगभग 2,167 करोड़ रुपए की थीं, जिसमें अब तक परियोजना वालों ने 128 करोड़ रुपए का फायदा ले लिया, लेकिन आपकी परियोजना पूरी नहीं की, तो आपको क्या फायदा हुआ? MIAL पर तो जो सबसे बड़ी आपत्ति थी, MIAL जो मुम्बई का एयरपोर्ट आपने दिया है। - दिल्ली का भी दिया, मुम्बई का भी दे दिया - तो मुम्बई के एयरपोर्ट पर 2013 के दौरान MIAL को 2,857 करोड़ रुपए की आमदनी हुई, जबकि उन्होंने सिर्फ 888 करोड़ रुपए निवेश किए। अगर इतने रुपए पर इतना प्रॉफिट देकर आप पी.पी.पी. लाना चाहते हैं, तो फिर हमारे आरोपों में कहां कोई खराबी है? हमारे आरोप कहां से गलत हैं, मैं तो कहता हूं कि यह पूंजीपतियों की सरकार है, वैसे भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी पूंजीपतियों की सरकार है। महंगाई की बात आई, आपने कहा, हम पूरे देश में 3/7 लागू करेंगे, देश में छापे मारेंगे, लेकिन आप छापे नहीं मार सकते क्योंकि वही व्यापारी तो आपका वोटर है, जिस पर छापे मारने की बात कर रहे हैं। मुझे याद है, आपके कई एम.पी. चुनाव से पहले यह वादा करते थे कि अगर केन्द्र में हमारी सरकार बन जाएगी, तो 3/7 हम समाप्त कर देंगे। क्या आप 3/7 समाप्त करने की सोच रहे हैं, इतना ही बता दीजिए। या तो 3/7 तेजी से लागू कर दीजिए या 3/7 समाप्त कर दीजिए, क्योंकि अगर कालाबाजारी, होर्डिंग को रोकना चाहते हैं, तो 3/7 को लागू रखें और नहीं रोकना चाहते हैं, तो 3/7 को आप समाप्त कर दीजिए, जिससे आपका वोटर भी खुश हो जाए। आप बीच की दुविधा में मत रहिए। मैं ऐसा नहीं चाहता हूं। न आया, न गया, इसमें मत रहिए। जो करना है, वह कीजिए, डंके की चोट पर कीजिए, जैसे हमारे नेता मुलायम सिंह जी, जो कहते हैं, वह कर देते हैं। उसमें फिर वे यह नहीं देखते हैं कि हमें क्या करना है, क्या नहीं करना है। आप डंके की चोट पर कीजिए, आपको कौन मना कर रहा है?

निर्मला सीतारमण जी, आप यहां बैठी हैं। आपने कंपनी लॉ में एक अमेंडमेंट कर दिया। अगर दो कम्पनियों में एक ही व्यक्ति डायरेक्टर है, तो वह एक कम्पनी से दूसरी कम्पनी में रुपए ट्रांसफर नहीं कर सकता। इसका क्या फायदा हुआ? अगर हम ट्रांसफर करना चाहें, तो पहले तीसरी कम्पनी को रुपए दें और उस तीसरी कम्पनी से रुपए लेकर फिर अपनी दूसरी कम्पनी में लाएं। इस अमेंडमेंट का क्या फायदा हुआ, यह मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूं। आप इसको देख लीजिए और अगर इस पर पुनर्विचार कर लें तो अच्छा होगा। महोदय, इस देश में सेबी आया। कहा गया

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

कि सेबी आएगा तो रेग्युलेट करेगा, देश में सारी पॉजी स्कीम्स खत्म हो जाएंगी। जो तमाम लोग छोटे लोगों का रुपया मार ले जाते हैं, उनको सेबी रेग्युलेट करेगा। करीब सौ कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं, जिन पर सेबी ने अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। आप कहें तो मैं उनके नाम दे दूँ जिन्होंने लाखों करोड़ रुपए का गबन किया है। इन्होंने सेबी को पॉवर देने की बात इसलिए की क्योंकि देश के एक बड़े भारी पूंजीपति को इन्हें जेल में डालना था। ये कांग्रेस वाले, इनके यहां से फरमान हुआ, उस समय के वित्त मंत्री जी उस फरमान को लेकर चल दिए और सेबी को इतनी बड़ी पॉवर देने लगे। विश्व में किसी भी रेग्युलेटर को इतनी बड़ी पॉवर नहीं थी कि अपना कोड बनाए, जिसको चाहे बंद कर दे, जिसको चाहे सजा दे दे, यानी सब काम सेबी करे। हम सब लोगों ने फाइनेंस कमेटी में उसका विरोध किया। हम लोगों ने कहा कि पहले पूरे वर्ल्ड में, जहां भी रेग्युलेटर्स हैं, कम से कम उनकी पॉवर्स को तो देख लीजिए। आज भी शारदा गुप है, अलकेमिस्ट है, रोज वैली है, तमाम ऐसी कम्पनियां हैं, जिन्होंने जनता का हजारों करोड़ रुपया मार लिया, लेकिन आप चुप हैं, आपका सेबी कुछ नहीं बोल रहा है क्योंकि सरकारी दबाव में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में आप एक नया नारा लेकर आए- “कोऑपरेटिव फ़ैडरेलिज्म”। बड़ी जोर-शोर से नारा दिया, ‘सबका सहयोग लेंगे, सबको साथ लेकर चलेंगे’ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ, वित्त मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी हैं, वे अभी ब्रिक्स सम्मलेन में भी गयी थीं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपने बजट बनाया, उस समय देश के सारे उद्योगपतियों को आपने बुलाया, लेबर लीडर्स को बुलाया, इकोनॉमिस्ट्स को बुलाया। अगर आप कोऑपरेटिव फ़ैडरेलिज्म की बात कर रही हैं तो क्या आपको देश के मुख्य मंत्रियों को नहीं बुलाया चाहिए था? आखिर हमारे राज्यों से आप आमदनी लेते हैं, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सारी आमदनी राज्यों पर निर्भर है। आपने एक बार भी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ बैठकर बात नहीं की कि हम कैसा बजट बनाएं, किस राज्य को क्या जरूरत है? आपने देश के एक किसान से बात नहीं की और आप कहते हैं कि हमारे देश की 70 प्रतिशत आबादी गांवों में रहती है, हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था कृषि पर आधारित है। इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था आज तक भी कृषि पर आधारित है, लेकिन आपने एक किसान को बुलाना उचित नहीं समझा। सारे उद्योगपति, सारे लेबर लीडर्स, सारे इकोनॉमिस्ट्स तो आपने बुला लिए, लेकिन अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ को आपने छोड़ दिया। हम कैसे मान लें कि आपका यह नारा बहुत अच्छा है, आप किसानों की मदद करना चाहते हैं और आप राज्यों को साथ लेकर चलना चाहते हैं? रेलवे बजट में भी यही हुआ-किसी भी राज्य को नहीं बुलाया गया। हमने तो कहा था, 1000 किलोमीटर लम्बा उत्तर प्रदेश है, 22 करोड़ की हमारी आबादी है, रेल ने हमें क्या दिया? कल रेल मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम लेना तक उचित नहीं समझा। या तो प्रधान मंत्री जी में और उनमें झगड़ा है, बी.जे.पी. की आंतरिक कलह है। प्रधान मंत्री अब उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रधान मंत्री है, प्रधान मंत्री गुजरात के नहीं हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने एक बार भी उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम लेना अपनी तौहीन समझा। अगर वे उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम ले लेते तो लगता कि रेल बजट में उत्तर प्रदेश की भी कोई बात हुई है। उन्होंने रेल बजट में उत्तर प्रदेश की पूरी उपेक्षा की जैसे इस बजट में उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा की गयी है। मैंने उस दिन स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से पूछा कि एम्स जैसा संस्थान उत्तर प्रदेश को मिला? उन्होंने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश को एक नहीं मिला, रायबरेली को पहले मिल चुका है। महोदय, नेशनल हाईवेज को देख लीजिए। सबसे कम नेशनल हाईवेज उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं और

सबसे अधिक नेशनल हाइवेज साउथ में हैं। क्यों उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा हो रही है? यही मैं कह रहा हूँ। सबसे ज्यादा प्रधानमंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं, देश में जितने प्रधानमंत्री बने, 90 प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं। मैंने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा हो रही है। हमने तो कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश को विशेष आर्थिक पैकेज दीजिए। आपने उत्तर प्रदेश को विशेष आर्थिक पैकेज देने की बात भी नहीं की। आप देते, मैंने तो कहा, हम मानक में आ रहे हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश एक गरीब प्रदेश है, लेकिन आपने उत्तर प्रदेश को कहां प्राथमिकता पर लिया? बनारस में केवल एक मिनी सचिवालय खोल देने से उत्तर प्रदेश की गरीबी दूर नहीं हो जाएगी, उत्तर प्रदेश का विकास नहीं हो जाएगा। गंगा के साफ हो जाने से उत्तर प्रदेश की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो जाएगा। आपने इतने बड़े उत्तर प्रदेश में कल्पना के विपरीत 73 सीटें जीतीं, उस उत्तर प्रदेश की आप ऐसे उपेक्षा करेंगे? आपके यहां यह झगड़ा चल रहा है कि नम्बर दो कौन होगा? अब नम्बर दो कौन होगा, यह तो पता नहीं है, ...(व्यवधान)... चलो, हमारी सरकार के अटॉर्नी जनरल मैत्रेयन जी हैं, इन्होंने सैटल कर दिया होगा। हम इनको सरकार का अटॉर्नी जनरल कहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... कि सरकार में जो झगड़ा हो मैत्रेयन जी ठीक कर देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... हम तो कहेंगे कि यहां हमारी बड़ी बहन बैठी हैं, ये बता दें कि आपकी पार्टी में नम्बर दो कौन है? आप नहीं बता पाएंगी, इसलिए हम आपको विवाद में नहीं डालना चाहते। ...(व्यवधान)... आप हमारी इतनी प्यारी बहन हैं, हम आपको विवाद में नहीं डालना चाहते। यदि और कोई हो, तो यह बता दे। देश में सूखा है और सरकार में झगड़ा है कि नम्बर दो कौन है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि आज घोषित कर दीजिए कि सरकार में नम्बर दो कौन है और नम्बर तीन कौन है? वैसे दो नम्बरी होता बड़ा खराब है। हम लोग दो नम्बरी को अच्छा नहीं मानते। ...(व्यवधान)... अब इसमें झगड़ा है। हमारे नाम राशि कुछ बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : ट्रक के पीठ लिखा होता है, “जल मत बराबरी करा। खुदा तुझे भी देगा इंतजार करा।”

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यही सीख आप अपने ऊपर लीजिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : हमको तो दे दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... हमको तो छप्पर फाड़कर दे दिया। इतना दिया है कि झोली में भी नहीं समा रहा है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : काले धन के मुद्दे को बड़े जोर-शोर से उठाया गया। यह कहा गया कि हमारी सरकार बनेगी, तो हम स्विटजरलैंड से सारी ब्लैक मनी ले आएंगे और देश की सारी ब्लैक मनी निकाल लेंगे। बाबा रामदेव ने भी बी.जे.पी. के बिहाफ पर ब्लैक मनी का नारा दिया था। हम लोग तो यह समझ रहे थे कि सरकार आएगी और तुरंत काला धन वापस आएगा।

मैं आज ही पढ़ रहा था कि स्विटजरलैंड इस बात पर राजी हुआ है कि आप अपनी एक टीम भेज दीजिए, हम वार्ता करेंगे। अभी स्विटजरलैंड इस बात पर राजी नहीं है कि हम आपको नाम देंगे, क्योंकि स्विटजरलैंड आपकी बात को गंभीरता से नहीं लेता। स्विटजरलैंड का बैंक ही तो मुख्य धंधा है। स्विटजरलैंड की पूरी इकोनॉमी बैंक पर चल रही है। कोई देश आपके लिए

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

अपनी इकोनॉमी खत्म कर देगा? आप कुछ भी कहते रहें। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने स्विटजरलैंड में काला धन जमा किया है, उनके खिलाफ फुटफुल कार्रवाई कीजिए। कल वित्त मंत्री जी इनकम टैक्स ऑफिस के सम्मेलन में गए थे। उन्होंने कहा कि देश का भी काला धन निकालो। हमारे देश में कितने परसेंट लोग इनकम टैक्स दे रहे हैं? तीन या चार परसेंट से ऊपर देश का आम नागरिक इनकम टैक्स नहीं दे रहा है, सात-आठ परसेंट आपके कर्मचारी इनकम टैक्स दे रहे हैं। आप देश का इनकम टैक्स तीन परसेंट से ऊपर नहीं बढ़ा पाए हैं, आप क्या बात करते हैं? वैसे तो चिदम्बरम जी ने एक बार लोगों से कह दिया था कि जितना भी काला धन दिखाओगे, हम उसके बारे में नहीं पूछेंगे और तीस परसेंट टैक्स ले लेंगे, लेकिन उससे आपकी जो व्हाइट मनी बनेगी, उसको इस देश के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और विकास में लगाइए। आप क्यों नहीं इस प्रकार की डिक्लेयर्ड स्कीम ले आते? आप एक बार ऐसी डिक्लेयर्ड स्कीम ले आइए। आप एक बार फिर पूरे देश को मौका दे दीजिए, क्योंकि कहा जाता है जितनी व्हाइट मनी उससे तीन टाइम ब्लैक मनी मार्केट में है। उस ब्लैक मनी को बाहर निकालने के लिए यह स्कीम क्यों नहीं लाते हैं? आप कितने छापे मारेंगे? आप बड़े-बड़े लोगों के यहां तो छापा मार देंगे, लेकिन सभी जगह तो छापा नहीं मारेंगे। आप खुद अपने जवाब में बता दीजिए कि इस देश में कितने परसेंट लोग इनकम टैक्स देते हैं? आपने कहा है कि हमने इनकम टैक्स पर पचास हजार की छूट दे दी है, यह तो 'ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा' के बराबर है। आपकी यह छूट कितने लोगों पर लागू है, इनकम टैक्स से क्या फायदा हुआ? अगर आपको वाकई में देनी थी, तो आप किसान के लिए कोई घोषणा करते। आज सुबह लोग पूछ रहे थे कि आपका एन.पी.ए. कितना है? इस देश में किसान, गरीबी और महंगाई, तीन सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं। सरकार ने इनके ऊपर तो कोई बात ही नहीं की। अमरीका में भी किसान को सब्सिडी दी जाती है, आस्ट्रेलिया में भी किसान को सब्सिडी दी जाती है। जो बड़े मुल्क हैं, उन मुल्कों में अमीर किसान हैं और हमारे मुल्के में गरीब किसान हैं। हमने कहा है कि आप उस अमीर किसान को छोड़ दीजिए, गरीब किसान की बात कीजिए। आपका एन.पी.ए. बढ़कर चार परसेंट हो गया। यह दो परसेंट होना चाहिए। आप अपनी इक्विटी पूरी करने के लिए हर बार सरकार की तरफ से बैंकों को मदद दे रहे हैं। बैंकों के सी.एम.डी. राजा हैं, वे जैसे चाहे बैंक से धन खर्च करें, उनको रोकने वाला कोई नहीं है। वे जिस पर खुश हो गए, उसको बिना कोई गारंटी लिए चाहे जितना धन दे दें। एन.पी.ए. बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। मैं आपके सामने एक लिस्ट रख रहा हूँ, जो लिस्ट आई है, उसमें लगभग 57 हजार करोड़ रुपये बाकी हैं। बैड लोन्स की जो लिस्ट निकली है, उनमें जो कंपनियां हैं, उनमें किंगफिशर, ₹ 4,022 crore, Winsome Diamond ₹ 3,243 crore, Electrotherm India ₹ 2,653 crore, Corporate Power ₹ 2,487 crore, Sterling Biotech ₹ 2,031, Forever Precious ₹ 1,754 crore, KS Oil ₹ 1,705 crore और Zoom Developes ₹ 1,419 crore हैं। ये आपके बड़े डिफाल्टर्स हैं। अगर किसान पर 1000 रुपये भी बाकी रह जाते, तो बेचारे की आर.सी. तहसील में चली गई होती, लाल शब्दों में मोटा-मोटा नाम लिख दिया जाता और शाम को उसे पकड़कर चौदह दिन के लिए तहसील की जेल में डाल दिया जाता। क्या इनके लिए यह कानून नहीं है? क्या इस देश में दो कानून हैं? क्या बड़े लोगों के लिए अलग कानून है और गरीबों के लिए अलग कानून है? मैंने जो

किसान की बात उठाई है, मैं पूछता हूँ कि सूखा पड़ रहा है, इसके लिए आपने क्या घोषणा की है? थोड़े दिनों में बाढ़ आने की स्थिति हो जाएगी। जब बाढ़ आने की स्थिति होगी, तो आप क्या मदद देंगे? आपने खुद अपने घोषणापत्र में किसान की उपज के मूल्य के बारे में कहा है। आप हर जगह कहते थे यदि भारतीय जनता पार्टी सत्ता में आई तो किसान का जो उपज मूल्य होगा, हम उसका ड्योढ़ा मूल्य घोषित करेंगे, जिससे किसान अच्छा जीवन जी सके। अगर उसका उपज मूल्य 1000 रुपये आएगा, तो क्या आप 1500 रुपये की घोषणा करेंगे? आपने कितना मूल्य बढ़ाया है? आपने धान में पचास-साठ रुपये बढ़ा दिए, पर क्या यह किसान की लागत के बराबर भी है? किसान की मार्किटिंग के लिए क्या व्यवस्था बनी हुई है? किसान अपनी फसल उपजाता है, लेकिन उसको खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं है। अगर मंडी में बिचौलिये न हो, तो किसान को खाना खाने के लिए पैसा नहीं मिलेगा, वह अपनी बेटी की शादी नहीं कर सकता, उसका ट्रैक्टर इकोनॉमिकल नहीं हैं, जोत छोटी हो गई। अगर किसान एक ट्रैक्टर खरीद ले, उससे लोडिंग/अनलोडिंग न करे, सामान न ढोए तो केवल एग्रीकल्चर के माध्यम से वह उसकी किस्त भी अदा नहीं कर सकता है। आप इस देश के किसान को क्या दे रहे हैं? मैंने आपसे कहा है कि आप छोटी जोत खत्म करने के लिए कानून बनाइए, जिससे अलाभकारी जोत न हो, खेती की तरफ लोगों की रुचि समाप्त न हो। देश ने आज तक ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं बनाया है, क्योंकि आजादी के बाद तीन बार परिवार बालिग हो गए। एक परिवार में तीन-तीन बार बंटवारा हो गया, जिससे जोत बहुत छोटी हो गई। आप कानून क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं? आप किसान में रुचि पैदा क्यों नहीं करते हैं? क्यों गांव का आदमी शहर की तरफ भाग रहा है? अगर यही स्थिति बनी रही और आपका एग्रीकल्चरल सिस्टम टूट गया, तो कृषि आधारित आपकी अर्थ नीति भी टूट जाएगी। यदि आपकी व्यवस्था टूट गई, आमदनी टूट गई, तो देश का क्या होगा? श्रीमन्, देश प्राथमिकता है। अगर इस देश के किसान, मजदूर और गरीब की बात नहीं हुई, तो व्यर्थ है। आज हम सभी मानते हैं कि यह प्राथमिकता है। आपने गरीब की परिभाषा बताने के लिए चार कमीशन बना दिए। सक्सेना कमीशन, सेनगुप्ता कमीशन, तेंदुलकर कमीशन, इसके बाद रंगराजन कमीशन। सिर्फ वर्ल्ड बैंक से लोन लेने के लिए आपने इन कमीशन्स को बिठाकर हिन्दुस्तान के गरीबों की संख्या कम ही है। मजाक तो तब हुआ, जब तेन्दुलकर कमीशन ने गांव में 18-20 रुपये और शहर में 30 रुपये पाने वाले व्यक्ति को परिभाषित किया। यह मजाक इनकी सरकार ने किया था और फिर आपकी सरकार में रंगराजन जी ने फिर से यह मजाक कर दिया कि 33 रुपये, 47 रुपये पाने वाला व्यक्ति इस देश में गरीब नहीं रहेगा। हमने तो रंगराजन जी से कहा था कि हम आपको अपनी जेब से सौ रुपये देते हैं, आप गांव में एक रात रहकर दो टाइम खाना खाकर आओ, तो मैं समझूंगा कि आपने एक सही रिपोर्ट दी है। लेकिन नहीं, चूंकि इनको वर्ल्ड बैंक और विश्व के अन्य बैंक्स को दिखाना है कि हमने आपसे गरीबी हटाने के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान की डेवलपमेंट के लिए जो लोन लिया, उस लोन के माध्यम से हमने देश में गरीबी घटा दी। इन फर्जी आंकड़ों से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आपको सत्यता पर चलना होगा। अगर आपने इस देश की गरीबी और बेरोजगारी पर विचार नहीं किया, यदि आपने सही मायनों में, सत्यता से इस देश के डेवलपमेंट की बात नहीं की, तो सरकारें तो आती जाती रहेंगी, लेकिन अगर देश गरीब रहा, देश का कुछ

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नहीं हुआ, तो हम लोग क्या करेंगे? हम राजनीति में तनखाह लेने के लिए नहीं आए हैं। हम अपने विचार देकर देश की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए आए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am also enjoying your speech, लेकिन मैं क्या करूँ? आप बोर्ड की तरफ देखिए, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है। You can take two or three minutes more.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, हम महंगाई की बात कर रहे हैं। सरकारी आंकड़ों में लिखा जाता है कि थोक मूल्य सूचकांक कम हुआ है। हमने महंगाई पर भी रोक लगा दी और अब जो फुटकर सूचकांक है, हम उसे 13 से 9 परसेंट पर ले आए। हम आज तक समझ ही नहीं पाए कि 9 परसेंट या 13 परसेंट क्या है। आज ही मैं अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि टमाटर के दाम 300 परसेंट बढ़ और प्याज के दाम 50 परसेंट बढ़ गए। आप सब भी बैठे हुए हैं। तरुण भाई, अगर हम गलत बात कह रहे हैं, तो आप हमारी बात काट दीजिएगा। मैं तो सारे अखबारों में आज सवेरे पढ़ रहा था कि टमाटर के दाम 300 परसेंट और प्याज के दाम 50 परसेंट बढ़ गए। एक जमाने में जब हम लोग सब्जी खरीदते थे, तो हरी मिर्च, पुदीना और धनिया मुफ्त दे दी जाती थी। जब हम लोग छोटे थे, तो हम भी सब्जी लेने बाजार जाते थे, तो वह साथ में मुफ्त दे देता था। श्रीमन्, अब मुफ्त तो छोड़िए, पहले तो 100 रुपए में एक महीने की सब्जी ले आते थे, अब तो 1,000 रुपए में एक दिन की सब्जी नहीं मिल रही है। आप स्वीकार क्यों नहीं करते कि देश में महंगाई है। आपने 500 करोड़ रुपए का बजट रख दिया है कि इससे महंगाई दूर करेंगे, लेकिन 500 करोड़ रुपए में आप महंगाई कैसे दूर करेंगे? आप कहां पर 500 करोड़ रुपए लगाएंगे? प्याज की सब्सिडी में लगाएंगे, टमाटर में लगाएंगे, किसान के बीज में लगाएंगे, खाद में लगाएंगे या अन्य सब्जियों में लगाएंगे? आटा, दाल, घी - सभी चीजें तो आदमी की जरूरत होती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप 500 करोड़ रुपए का बाइफोकेशन करके बता दें, जिससे पूरा देश सुने कि आपने जो 500 करोड़ रुपए महंगाई रोकने के लिए रखे हैं, क्या आपने वे 500 करोड़ रुपये कर्मचारियों की तनखाह के लिए रखे हैं, जो महंगाई को रोकेंगे? आपने 500 करोड़ रुपए इस देश में महंगाई रोकने के लिए रखे हैं। लोगों के दिमाग में एक शंका है कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर होगा, कौन महंगाई रोकने जाएगा, आप किसको इस्तेमाल करेंगे, अगर राज्य सरकारों को देंगे, तो कितने-कितने रुपए राज्य सरकारों के जिम्मे पड़ेंगे, अगर एडवर्टाइजमेंट के लिए देंगे, तो एडवर्टाइजमेंट इतना महंगा हो गया है कि उसमें 500 करोड़ रुपए का पता नहीं चलेगा। यह 500 करोड़ रुपए आप कैसे खर्च करेंगे? महंगाई कैसे रुकेगी? खाली आंकड़ों पर मत जाइए। अभी कुछ दिन पहले इस सदन में महंगाई पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तो सारे सदन ने उस पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी, चाहे इधर के सदस्य हों, चाहे उधर के। जो चीजे सही हैं, सब लोग बोलते हैं। पूरे सदन ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी। यह मत सोचिए कि महंगाई से आपके नम्बर कम नहीं हो रहे हैं। आप महंगाई की आलोचना करके यहां आए हैं। यही ठीक है कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के खिलाफ लोग नहीं सुनना चाहते थे। हम लोग खुद चुनाव हारे। चुनाव हारने के बाद हम जान गए थे कि जनता का मूड क्या है, लेकिन जब आपकी आलोचना शुरू हुई, तो हम लोगों की हिम्मत बनी कि चलिए, कहीं पर तो शुरुआत हुई।

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं जल्दी खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

हम उत्तर प्रदेश वाले हैं, कही भी मौका मिले, हम राजनीतिक स्टेट हैं। आखिर नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को भी प्रधान मंत्री बनने के लिए गुजरात से उत्तर प्रदेश आना पड़ा, क्योंकि वे जानते थे अगर वे गुजरात से जीतेंगे, तो कभी प्रधानमंत्री नहीं बनेंगे। प्रधानमंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश से बनते हैं। हमने हरदम कहा है कि गुजरात सफल व्यापारी दे सकता है, लेकिन सफल नेता उत्तर प्रदेश ही देगा। यह मान कर चलिएगा कि इस देश में अगर कोई सफल राजनेता पैदा करता है, तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश पैदा करता है। राजनीति की दिशा अगर कोई देता है, तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश देता है। इसलिए सब प्रधानमंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के होते हैं। पिछली सरकार में मनमोहन सिंह जी तो लिखा-पढ़ी में थे, रिमोट तो दस जनपथ में था। वह भी उत्तर प्रदेश से था। मैं तो बड़ा साफ कहता था कि रिमोट दस जनपथ में था। आज कही-न-कहीं रिमोट है। आर.एस.एस. का कैंप झंडेवालन में है, वहां पर रिमोट है।...**समय की घंटी...**

चलिए, मेरे बड़े भाई आ गए। मुझे अभी बहुत कुछ कहना था, लेकिन अंत में मैं इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि आदरणीय जेटली जी, आप जब इधर बैठे थे, तो मैं आपसे बहुत कुछ सीखता था। यद्यपि मुझे भी राजनीति में 35 साल हो गए हैं, यह ठीक है कि मैं लोअर हाउस में था, विधान सभा में था, मंत्री रहा। वहां राजनीतिक कलाबाजी भी सीखी, वहां आंकड़ों की जादूगरी भी सीखी। पक्ष में कैसा बोला जाए, विपक्ष में कैसा बोला जाए, सरकार कैसे बनाएं, कैसे बिगाड़ें, यह भी हमने बहुत किया। इसकी कलाकारी भी हमने बहुत अच्छी की है। लेकिन हम सबका एक उद्देश्य है, हम एक सोच के साथ आए हैं कि अगर हमारा हिन्दुस्तान अच्छा रहेगा, तो हम सब अच्छे हैं और जीने का फायदा है, राजनीति करने का फायदा है। अगर हमारा हिन्दुस्तान अच्छा न हुआ, हम राजनीति करते रहे, तो शायद हम अपने कर्तव्यों की इतिश्री नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं आपसे यह अपील करूंगा कि मैंने बजट के प्रावधानों के बारे में जो बातें उठाई हैं, आप यहां नहीं थे, आप उन्हें पढ़ लीजिएगा, उन चीजों के बारे में भी सोच कर अगर आप बजट में थोड़ा बदलाव करेंगे और वाकई में देश के किसान, गरीब और इस देश में रामराज्य की कल्पना करेंगे, तो मैं आपका साथ दूंगा, अन्यथा डट कर विरोध करूंगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the maiden Budget of the NDA Government. In the first sentence of the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister, he has used the word 'change'. But it remains as a word without any implication. We could not find any change of policies in the Budget of the NDA Government. It is as same as of the UPA Government. We have seen respected Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, Shri Anand Sharma, strongly arguing for getting the pattern of Shri Arun Jaitley's Budget.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) in the Chair]

Sir, the former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, has ascertained that this is the same pattern of his Government Budget. I quote, "This is a Budget which could have well been presented by the UPA itself." This is a comment of the former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. Sir, the former Finance Minister, Shri Chidambaram, congratulated Shri Jaitley for following his own policies. And the hon. Finance Minister did not hide his awe for his predecessor with regard to fiscal consolidation.

Sir, whether this side or that side, both are actually two sides of the same coin. Then what about the main beneficiaries and their opinion? The last issue of Outlook consolidates the opinion of the corporate sector with regard to the latest Budget. Kumar Manglam Birla says, "This Budget signals to investors that India is here to do business in a stable and predictable way." What was his opinion on the 2013 Budget? It was, "Inclusive and sustainable growth." What was his opinion on 2012 Budget? It will, "Send positive signals." Then the Chairman, HDFC says about 2014, "A good beginning". About 2013 Budget, he says, "A sensible Budget." About 2012 Budget, he says, "A reasonable, equitable and balanced Budget." The Confederation of Indian Industries says about 2014 Budget, "Meets the expectations of the industry." It says about the 2013 Budget, "We welcome the Budget. It focusses on inclusive and sustainable human development." Sir, I would not like to quote all comments because of scarcity of time. The corporate world welcomes this Budget and the earlier Budgets. But what about the opinion of other organizations? INTUC, which is affiliated to Congress, was criticizing the UPA Budget; BMS which has some ideological relationship with BJP, is criticizing the Budget presented by Shri Jaitley. Sir, actually, Shri Sitaram Yechury, while participating in the debate on the President's Address, correctly stated that BJP has taken the baton in this relay from the Congress. Now they are running as fast as they can to give more concessions to the corporate and to give more sufferings to the common people of the country. That is the reality. Actually, this shrinks our concept of democracy. In democracy, in the elections, the people, the voters vote for a candidate who is representing a political party and a political party represents an ideology and policies. Now we are elected to this side or that side. Both of them are actually reflecting, actually focussing the same policies. This is the status of democracy in our country. Sir, I want to add one more thing here, which Shri Naresh has already mentioned. Shri Arun Jaitely tried to add some saffron cosmetics to the UPA Budget. The Economic Times correctly gave a good title, "A Chidambaram Budget with saffron lipstick." That we have seen in this Budget, "A Chidambaram Budget with saffron lipstick." Sir, in macro analysis, the Government policies are only contributing to deepen the economic crisis in our country. You are focusing on exports. The global meltdown is continuing. So, the international market is shrinking. Then what about the domestic

market? The purchasing power of a majority of the people is declining. It is true that the income of the super rich has increased drastically. But they are not able to purchase for themselves all these things. And they are focussing on speculative trade, currency trade, stock market or real estate. Now, this leads to deepening of the economic crisis in the country. The Prime Minister and other Ministers always talk about the Chinese model. Shri Anand Sharma mentioned about the stimulus package. What was their stimulus package? They were giving more concessions to corporates. But what is the experience with the Chinese model? They are pumping more funds into the economy. They had increased the public funding on infrastructure. But we are continuing the same fiscal policy. Jaitleyji is also trying to continue the same fiscal policy. I am totally against the fiscal deficit mantra. It is true that we should control the revenue deficit. But what about the fiscal deficit? If we are using money for infrastructure projects, it will create more employment. People will get more money and they will purchase more goods. They will go to the market and the demand will increase. Then the production should be increased. This will create more jobs and people will get more money. And this will give more momentum to the dynamics of economics. But, instead of that, if you are sticking to the fiscal deficit mantra and giving more concessions to the corporates, then, this will not help our country. You are following the failed Thittooras of where financial institutions run. Sir, while the Finance Minister was talking about the fiscal deficit, he was only confined to the expenditure side. The earlier Finance Ministers were also concentrating on only the expenditure side, cutting subsidies and cutting expenditures. How did the last UPA Government control the fiscal deficit? They had managed it by serious expenditure cuts. While we are going through the Budget Estimates, the Revised Estimates and the Actual Expenditure, we can find out big differences. Fiscal consolidation should be effected through contraction of public expenditure and not by increasing revenues, What is the present status of revenue components? As per the answer given by the former Finance Minister in this House, the uncollected tax amounts to more than ₹ 5.10 lakh crores. This is the same as that of the fiscal deficit of our country. Sir, if they had collected these tax arrears, then, there would have been no fiscal deficit. Using this fiscal deficit issue, they are going to cut subsidies and they are going to cut expenditures. Out of these uncollected tax arrears, more than ₹ 75,000 crores are undisputed tax arrears. There is no dispute on this figure. It is true that the Minister has now decided to formulate some mechanism for clearing all these things. That is a good move. But out of these, ₹ 75,000 crores are undisputed tax figures. The Prime Minister and the Finance Minister are always talking about tax terrorism, and Anand Sharmaji also mentioned about tax terrorism. I want to know what the definition of tax terrorism is and what their perspective of tax terrorism is. What does it mean? I am totally against the way they are applying it. The Tax-GDP ratio in our country is only

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

around 10 per cent. The Tax-GDP in England is 26.9 per cent. In Norway, it is 27.3 per cent. In Denmark, it is 34.1 per cent. In Belgium, it is 25.7 per cent. If we can increase one percentage of this, then, the Exchequer would get more than Rs.1.25 lakh crores. It means that if we can change our Tax GDP ratio at par with England, then, our Exchequer will get an additional tax revenue of around Rs.20 lakh crores. If we can change our tax GDP ratio at par with England, then, our exchequer would get additional tax revenue of around ₹ 20 lakhs crores. If we can change our tax GDP ratio at par with Norway, then we would get an additional ₹ 30 lakh crores as revenue. Is it tax terrorism? Then, another statement is in public domain in the Budget documents itself. Out of the 6,18,806 companies, for which the tax return you have submitted, 2,84,069 have not paid a single paise as taxes. Despite statutory tax ratio of 30 per cent, companies that made a profit greater than Rs. 500 crores at Effective Tax Rate (ETR) is only 20.97 percentage. Is it tax terrorism? Sir, regarding on-line trading, if we want something we are going to the Net, to Amazon or Flipkart. Are you charging any tax for that? Sir, coming to property tax, which includes wealth tax, immovable property tax, estate, inherited and gift tax, Jaitleyji, this property tax constitutes only 0.40 of the total tax revenue. Nirmalaji recently went to attend the BRICS Summit. In BRICS countries, the average is 4.85 per cent, in G-20 the average is 7.6 per cent. Is it tax terrorism? Following Mr. Chidambaram, Jaitleyji also...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Rajeeve, please sit down. The Finance Minister has to say something.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There is one difficulty. At six o'clock there is a guillotine in the Lok Sabha. So all the Cabinet Ministers will have to be there. If the hon. Members agree, I will go there. Najmaji will go there. My colleague, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman will be here so that the proceedings are not disturbed. So for about ten to fifteen minutes we will be without a Cabinet Minister here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: But that is not the precedence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you listen to me. MoS will be here.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: At least one Cabinet Minister should be here.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We can ask Najmaji to be here.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Dr. Najma is not a Member of the Lok Sabha. She does not have to vote.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is a cut motion, then, she has to be there.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If there is a cut motion in her Ministry and if she is not present...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain. You should understand. You were also Government. If there is a cut motion, then the concerned Minister has to be there. I hope you will agree with that. MoS will be here for about fifteen to twenty minutes. All right, you both can go.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Thank you. I am grateful, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you please continue, Mr. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Actually I am going to the main point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be recorded. Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman is a very efficient Minister. She will take notes.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, she is a dynamic Minister. But, Sir, Shri Anand Sharma mentioned about the retrospective taxation. I am surprised. When Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was Finance Minister -- and who is now the hon. President of India -- at that time both Houses passed the Finance Bill along with a clause for retrospective taxation.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE) in the Chair]

But Mr. Chidambaram had taken the charge as Finance Minister. He had constituted a single man Committee. Both Houses passed the Finance Bill with the clause, 'retrospective taxation' but the Minister appointed a single man, Parthasarathi Shome. On the recommendation of a single man Committee they over-ruled the decision of this Parliament in the both Houses. I think, Anand Sharmaji remembers that. You mentioned that. Mr. Chidambaram over-ruled...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): There are two speakers. So just adjust, but there is no problem.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, किसी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर को तो बुलाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... अहलुवालिया जी इस बात पर हमारी नाक में दम कर देते थे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप यहां नहीं थे, इस संबंध में बात हो गई है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : शुक्ल जी, इस संबंध में सारी बातें हो चुकी हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, my friend has lost two minutes. You have to give him two additional minutes.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I lost two minutes.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आपके बाद वालों का भी ध्यान रखना है।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No; because of this ritual, I lost two minutes.

Sir, UK had already implemented retrospective taxation in 2008 dating back to 1987. If they can, why cannot we? Now, Mr. Jaitley is not ready to implement retrospective taxation. Then, Sir, how can you brand this as tax terrorism. Actually, by quoting this tale, the Government is trying to give more concession to corporate. A corporate bail in this country has, on an average, received ₹ 7 crore every hour or ₹ 168 crores everyday in the form of write off of corporate/income tax! This is the status of revenue foregone in our country. This is in your budget documents. As per this budget document, the provisional write off for corporate is ₹ 5,72,922 crores. This is higher than your fiscal deficit! If you calculate this for the last nine years, it is ₹ 36.5 lakh crores *i.e.*, 36.5 billion rupees.

On gold and other jewellery, the customs duty write off, if you take that 36 months figure, is ₹ 1.67 lakh crores. This is the write off of customs duty on gold, diamond and jewellery.

While replying to my question in this House with regard to revenue foregone, the hon. Minister stated that all these incentives are for creating employment and for boosting economy. Sir, giving all these concessions, corporate share to the GDP has improved only by 5 percentage points in 20 years or 15 per cent.

Sir, after 1991, all Governments have been favouring FDI and corporate. We, the Left, have a consistent position in this regard. At times, we have been mocked by you. Yes; you can ignore our concerns. But what about your own ideologue? Shri Jaitley is not here. But, Nirmalaji would have read two articles written by your own ideologue, Mr. Gurumurthy, in the New Indian Express. Sir, as per Mr. Gurumurthy's analysis -- it is not our ideology; he is your own ideologue -- after giving all these concessions and big

credit from banks, it is more than 47.6 lakh crores! So, FDI and corporate have created just 2.2 million jobs in 20 years since 1991. This is Gurumurthy's analysis. Two decades before 1991, without giving any concessions, private sector corporate added 2.7 million jobs and public sector corporate added 12 million jobs. It was five times of the annual growth rate in the corporate sector in the post-reform period. This is the reality. This is your own analysis. This is Gurumurthy's argument. Sir, on the other hand, Indian corporate constitutes a 5th of the world billionaires with a tally of 70. Sir, there were none in 1991. After explaining all this, Jaitleyji or Nirmalaji, your friend and ideologue, Gurumurthy asked, 'Will the General Budget look beyond corporate sector.' But, Sir, this Budget is intend to protect the interest of the corporate ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I am entrusted to speak for 18 minutes. I lost two minutes. So, I will take 20 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, you take two more minutes.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Twenty minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Two minutes more.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, 18 minutes for me and rest is for other speaker. As I have already lost two minutes, so I will take 20 minutes. There are 5 minutes more.

Sir, this Budget is proposed to follow FDI in different sectors. Since 1991, all Finance Ministers have been trying to attract FDI. What is the reality? Forty-four per cent of FDI comes from a small country of Mauritius! Only seven per cent comes from the USA and less than ten per cent from Europe. What is the reason behind this? It is the Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty. Are you ready to revisit the Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty with Mauritius, Singapore and other countries? That is my question, Sir. By allowing 49 per cent FDI in Defence sector, foreign companies are getting a controlling stake in the Defence Production Enterprises. It will be detriment to the national sovereignty. Sir, on intensifying inequalities, already our learned colleague also mentioned. The National Sample Survey Report, the monthly per capita consumption of the top 5 per cent is nearly nine times than that of the bottom 5 per cent. This goes up in the urban areas. There, the average consumption by the top 5 per cent of the population was about 14.7 times than that of the bottom 5 per cent. As per the U.N. Report, the top 10 per cent own 53 per cent of the country's wealth while the bottom 10 per cent own only 0.2 per cent of the wealth. This is the reality, Sir. But, we could not find anything to address this issue, to reduce the inequality.

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

Sir, inequality is against the concept of growth. If the income of the majority is squeezed to feed the rich minority, how can they contribute to the growth process? I hope, the Finance Minister and Mrs. Nirmala would have read the recently published classic book, 'Capital in Twenty-First Century' by Thomas Piketty. It is a wonderful book. Piketty is not a Marxist, he is a Keynesian economist. He correctly reveals the inequalities existing in the globalised world and I request the Minister to read that and try to address this issue.

Sir, the total subsidy share in the Union Budget was 17.71 per cent in 2012-13 has declined to 14.5 per cent. We are continuously demanding to revisit the pricing policy of petroleum. As per the CAG Report, the present pricing mechanism benefits Rs.50,513 crores to the oil companies during the five years from 2007 to 2012. I would not like to go into details.

On the agricultural sector, the BJP's manifesto is there; it is for cheaper agricultural inputs, strengthening and expanding rural credit, welfare measures for farmers above 60 years in age; we could find nothing in this Budget Speech. Sir, education and health is the most neglected area in this Budget.

We are strongly opposing the Government's proposal to do disinvestment in the PSUs. The PSUs have a cash reserve of more than Rs.6.5 lakh crores. Also, Sir, the people of India have been struggling because of hike in prices of essential commodities. Education and healthcare expenditure of the people is also drastically increasing, but this Budget has failed to address this issue. They are following the same anti-people policies of the previous UPA Government. This Budget clearly shows that this Government is of the corporates, by the corporates and for the corporates. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P.SINGH BADNORE): Shri A.U. Singh Deo to make his Maiden Speech. How many minutes would you take?

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, fifteen minutes only.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P.SINGH BADNORE): Fine.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the present Budget, presented by the respected Finance Minister aims to revive the growth and curb expenditure and borrowing. It points to the right direction. Upholding the fiscal deficit of 4.1 per cent, inherited from the previous Government, the Budget outlines the fiscal deficit in the coming two financial years of 3.6 per cent for 2015-16 and 3 per cent for 2016-17.

Sir, the intent of the Budget is definitely noble. However, what it lacks is a suitable growth orientation. It continues with some of the policies of the past Government. However, it has not brought in adequate structural reforms after the pitiable state of the economy in the recent past. Overall existing Government policies should be replaced with innovative and concise policies. That is what this country requires. Keeping in mind the Hon. Minister's proficiency and competence, I would have expected the Budget to be more focussed, reform active and growth oriented. However, no major structural reforms conducive to the existing situations seem to have been brought in. While it portrays a framework, what it does not reflect is the exact implementation methods for the same. While I believe it is an ambitious effort, I would think it to be a baby-step towards the much-needed larger goal of fiscal consolidation. But, Sir, Rome was not built in a day, and we must give our competent Finance Minister more time.

Sir, under the current Budget, to obtain the fiscal deficit of 4.1 per cent, three things are of utmost importance; to curb, maintain or even reduce inflation rate in the country; to ensure the expected expenditure does not exceed the estimate; and the revenue is as per the estimate. Further, a lot of reliance is here on the Government's ability to collect taxes, ensuring timely and honest payment by taxpayers, and correct the tax evasion scams that have been happening in the past. It is a daunting task. सर, मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा और वह यह है कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2011-12 के एस्टीमेट्स को एक्चुअल्स के साथ कम्पेयर करें, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हमारे सामने क्या समस्या आ सकती है? The tax revenue collected was 5.22 per cent lesser than the Budget Estimate. That means, Rs.34,629 crores. In borrowings, there was a substantial increase of 25 per cent as compared to Budget Estimate. The difference is, Rs.1,03,173 crores. The expenditure increased by 3.71 per cent. Sir, as this happened, the fiscal deficit in the year increased to 5.7 per cent, significantly higher than the estimated Budget of 4.6 per cent as shown in the Budget. तो यह गुस्ताखी इस बजट में न हो, इसका मंत्री जी ध्यान रखें।

सर, मेरी एक और कंसर्न है और वह यह है कि हम देख रहे हैं कि डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपए की वैल्यू कम होती चली जा रही है। यह हमारे रिसोर्सज के लिए ड्रेन है। हम विदेश से काफी मात्रा में ऑयल इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। इसीलिए हर दिन पेट्रोल, डीजल और दूसरी चीजों के दाम बढ़ते हैं। अगर पेट्रोल व डीजल के दाम बढ़ें तो मार्केट में हर चीज के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। हमें इसे कंट्रोल करने की जरूरत है और अगर हम अपने बजट का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक रखेंगे, तो यह कार्य हो सकता है।

सर, वित्त मंत्री जी ने 29 स्कीम्स में हरेक स्कीम के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। यह बहुत लिबरल एलोकेशन है और हम इसका सम्मान करते हैं। While this is commendable,

[Shri A.U. Singh Deo]

one of the biggest problems glaring the country in the face of reality is that of women safety. Crimes against women are highly on the rise. The reporting of incidences of rape, not to mention other offences of immoral trafficking, incestuous acts, dowry deaths, have increased by 35 per cent in the last one year. However, the Finance Minister, in his Budget, has made a meagre allocation of Rs.150 crores to a scheme to increase the safety of women in larger cities. As I understand, the word 'larger cities' has been used. While I understand the Finance Minister's stance of various allocations being made on pilot basis, considering the vast population of women in the country, I would like to ask, क्या वीमेन सेफ्टी के लिए ये 150 करोड़ काफी हैं? Is the safety of women negotiable?

सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल की स्टेच्यू के लिए, जिन्हें हम सब सम्मान देते हैं, गुजरात में 200 करोड़ दिए गए हैं। उससे भी कम वीमेन सेफ्टी के लिए दिए गए हैं और वह भी सिर्फ लार्जर सिटीज के लिए दिए गए हैं। क्या छोटी सिटीज में लेडीज नहीं होती हैं? उन्हें क्या छोड़ दिया गया है? जो गंभीर समस्याएं लार्जर सिटीज में होती हैं, वे छोटी सिटीज में भी होती हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि छोटी सिटीज को क्यों छोड़ दिया गया है? इसका क्या रेशनल है? वह बताएं। The ruling manifesto speaks of important schemes for education, health and drinking water. इलेक्शन कैम्पेन के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री जी ने बहुत सी प्रोमिसेस की थीं कि हम provision for sanitation facilities for women करेंगे, हर घर में बाथरूम होंगे, हर स्कूल में बाथरूम होंगे, लेकिन यह चीज पूरी नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि इसके लिए फाइनेन्स मंत्री जी द्वारा एक इनीशियल टोकन बजट दिया गया है। 'निर्मल भारत अभियान', एक रूरल सेनिटेशन स्कीम है, उसमें पूरे भारत के लिए, यूनियन टेरिटरीज के लिए 4,260 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह पैसा बहुत कम है, इसको बढ़ाना चाहिए, क्योंकि इतने से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। सरकार चाहती है कि पूरे देश में 2019 तक सेनिटेशन का काम कर सकें, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि हमें इतनी देर नहीं करनी चाहिए, बल्कि इसे पहले करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। एक और चीज मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सर्व शिक्षा अभियान राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान are they inclusive of the drinking water and sanitation facilities that the P.M. has promised? Will there be a redressal mechanism in place for those aggrieved for lack of these facilities With the history of corruption and instances of money flowing into the pockets of undeserving and dishonest, I hope the Government will have an airtight mechanism to check financial allocations.

The Central Government in its Budget allots funds to the States under various schemes to be released to the States in a timely, adequate and responsible manner. During recent years, however, the Central Government has been resorting to sizable plan cuts which adversely impacts the health of States and implementation of the schemes. So, under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, the State of Odisha, for instance, received only ₹ 38 crores as against its actual expenditure of ₹ 1084 crores. इतना काटा, सर! For 2012-13 again the State received only ₹ 15 crores during 2013-14 as against its

actual expenditure of ₹ 967 crores. Under MNREGA too the State received only ₹ 757 crores against the Central approved share of Rs.1363 crores during 2013-14. Thus, the State's fiscal condition and implementation of the on-going socio-economic development programme get adversely affected.

महोदय, मैं एक बात के लिए फाइनेन्स मंत्री जी की तारीफ करूंगा कि आप रिवीजन ऑफ मिनरल रायल्टी पर आ गए। ये जो स्टेट्स हैं ओडिशा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, ये relatively rich in mineral wealth हैं। बहुत दिनों से हम मांग कर रहे हैं कि हमारा यह रिवीजन ऑफ मिनरल रायल्टी हो। आप जानकर हैरान होंगे कि अगस्त 2012 से ओडिशा से पांच करोड़ रुपए पर डे का लॉस हो रहा है, क्योंकि मिनरल रायल्टी इन्क्रीज नहीं की गई। इसे इन्क्रीज करना बड़ा जरूरी है। हम फाइनेन्स मंत्री जी को इस चीज के लिए धन्यवाद देंगे कि वे इसे सामने ले आए हैं। एक और चीज है कि ओडिशा में कुछ बड़े लोग हैं, माइन्स हैं, जिनके पास हजारों माइन्स हैं। They control many mines in the State of Odisha. तो हमारी राज्य सरकार सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से बहुत दिनों से यह मांग रही है कि हमें परमिशन दी जाय, या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट चार्ज करे, एक मिनरल रिसोर्स रेंट टैक्स हो। जिनकी इन्कम हजारों करोड़ में है, जो एक लेवल के ऊपर हैं, उनके ऊपर एक स्पेशल टैक्स लगाने की मांग ओडिशा सरकार बहुत दिनों से कर रही है। इसके लिए हमारे फाइनेन्स मंत्री जी से गुजारिश है कि वे इस पर ध्यान दें। It is not Odisha specific. It may be also required in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. You might inquire into the matter and make a principle rule on the issue.

सर, एक चीज है कि इस पक्ष के भी किसी बन्धु ने बात करते हुए कहा था कि 'नवकलेवर फेस्टिवल' ओडिशा में 2015 में मनाया जाएगा, जिसमें कम से कम fifty lakh people come and visit Orissa in this month. The Government of Orissa has requested for Rs. 1,397 crores to augment this festival. We request the Finance Minister to look into the matter because the request is being made since May 2013. थोड़ा उसको देखें। यह हमारे देश की एक शान है। यहां बहुत विदेशी आते हैं। टूरिज्म की दृष्टि से यहां तीस-चालीस लाख लोग आते हैं और उनको यहां रखना मुश्किल होता है।

सर, एक और चीज हम ओडिशा के लिए मांगते आ रहे हैं और वह है एक 'स्पेशल कैटेगरी स्टेट'। हम लोग गरीब हैं और वहां काफी लोग बिलो द पॉवर्टी लाइन हैं, इसलिए 'स्पेशल कैटेगरी स्टेट' हमें मिलना चाहिए। उसका सिर्फ एक ही आंकड़ा हमारे साथ नहीं है, जो उसको क्वालिफाई करे कि हमारे स्टेट की बाउंडरी से किसी दूसरे देश की बाउंडरी नहीं लगी है। एक ही चीज माइन्स है, जिसकी वजह से यह हमें नहीं मिला है। I hope the hon. Minister and the Government will consider that States like Bihar and Orissa get this benefit of a 'Special Category State'.

Now, I come to introduction of Goods and Service Tax (GST), which replaces all existing indirect taxes on goods and services with one single tax, thus lowering the tax

[Shri A.U. Singh Deo]

burden. The decision of the Government to introduce and implement the GST will unify 29 States of India into a common market to boost revenue; and, at the same time, it will make easier to do business. However, the Budget fails to lay down a clear roadmap for implementation of the GST, which would have been a welcome gesture. The Union Government had assured to compensate the State Governments for loss of revenue due to reduction of Central Sales Tax, until the implementation of GST. Accordingly, the GST was reduced from 4 per cent to 3 per cent and from 3 per cent to 2 per cent in 2007 and 2008 respectively. The State of Odisha however received only ₹ 256 crores towards compensation, against the loss assessment of ₹ 644 crores. तो ये सब चीजें चलती रहती हैं, इनको सुधारने की जरूरत है।

सर, रेलवे का बजट पास हो चुका है and I would just touch on the subject.

रेलवेज़ में प्रॉफिट को बढ़ाना चाहिए और एक्सपेंसेज कम करने चाहिए। However, the Government seems to have taken an easy way out by increasing rates, without any serious attempt to reduce costs by removing inefficiencies in the system. सर, हमारी इंडियन रेलवेज़ का 6 परसेंट प्रॉफिट है, जबकि कनाडा का 40 परसेंट प्रॉफिट है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो हम केवल टिकटों और दूसरी चीजों को बढ़ाने की न सोचें, कॉस्ट रिव्यूशन पर भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए, जो हम देते नहीं हैं। The Finance Minister has expressed his helplessness over his inability to substantially cut tax rates or increase allocation to much-needed social sectors because of lack of availability of resources.

सर, मैं डिफेंस का एक एक्जाम्पल देना चाहूंगा। उनके डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट में, under the garb of life-cycle cost method, the Ministry of Defence has bought air defence platforms at almost 40-50 per cent higher prices than the lowest off-the-shelf bidder. This is because none of the other costs associated with LCC -- such as, supply of spare parts, fuel efficiency, technological amalgamation -- are contractually binding in nature, thereby creating an excess expenditure of thousands of crores.

सर, अब मैं आता हूँ ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप दो मिनट और ले लीजिए। आपने पन्द्रह मिनट मांगे थे, तो पन्द्रह मिनट हो गए हैं। आप दो मिनट और ले लीजिए।

श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिव : सर, मैं पांच मिनट और लूंगा। There is a proposal to increase in the FDI from 26 per cent to 49 per cent in Defence and Insurance sectors.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : इनकी यह मेडन स्पीच भी है।

श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिव : सर, कौन 49 परसेंट लगाएगा? बाहर से आकर कौन हिन्दुस्तान में 49 परसेंट लगाएगा और कंट्रोल दे देगा इंडियन गवर्नमेंट को? यह होता नहीं है, यह हो नहीं सकता।

अगर कोई आकर इन्वेस्ट करेगा, तो 49 परसेंट लगाने के लिए उसको इंसेंटिव देना पड़ेगा। तभी वह आएगा। अभी जो कम्पनियां हैं, जो इंडिया में बेचती हैं, डिफेंस में, they are 100 per cent owned by foreign investors. They come into India, they sell in India and they make 100 per cent profit. So, why should he come and give you 49 per cent when he owns a company 100 per cent and making a profit of 100 per cent? यह सोचने वाली बात है।

हम देख रहे हैं कि जो भी डेवलपमेंट होता है, वह कांस्टीट्यूएंसी स्पेसिफिक हो जाता है। जो सरकार आती है, वह अंडर प्रेशर हो जाती है, अपने मेंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट से, एम.एल.ए. से, और उस तरफ का डेवलपमेंट हो जाता है। आज बी.जे.पी. की सरकार है, कल यू.पी.ए. की सरकार थी, ये लोग अपनी तरफ का डेवलपमेंट करने लग जाते हैं। मैं फाइनेंस मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि there should be promotion of an equitable society and an equitable development of the county. सर, एक एरिया है, कालाहांडी, बालांगीर, कोरापुट-के.बी.के. एरिया – वह सबसे गरीब एरिया है। हम दस साल से अधिक समय से सरकार से मांग रहे हैं, लेकिन हमें कुछ नहीं मिला। अब हम बी.जे.पी. सरकार से मांग रहे हैं कि हमें पांच साल में दस हजार करोड़ रुपए दिए जाएं। It is the most poorest region in the county. There is no doubt in it. I invite the hon. Minister to come and have a look at that place. एक खुर्दा रोड-बालांगीर रेल लाइन है, जो कभी खत्म होने में नहीं आती, वह 17 साल से चल रही है। उसके लिए भी रिक्वेस्ट की गयी है। लेकिन इस साल हमें मात्र सौ करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। सर, मैं जल्दी खत्म करने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं, please bear with me.

सर, अब मैं मेडिकल कॉलेजिज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। The last UPA Government announced 59 new medical colleges in the country. 3 new colleges in Odisha received approval earlier three year. What has happened to them? On the ground, there is no work. No medical college has been started. क्या है, कितना पैसा है, कब देंगे, कब शुरू करेंगे, या यू.पी.ए. सरकार गयी और वह स्कीम भी गयी, वह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं। सर, आप आई.आई.एम. दे रहे हैं, ऑल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज दे रहे हैं, आई.आई.टीज दे रहे हैं- फाइनेंस मंत्री यह सब दे रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी जो कॉलेजिज हैं, स्कूल्स हैं, जिनमें पढ़ाई नहीं होती, जिनमें मास्टर नहीं हैं, जहां बच्चे टूटे हुए कमरों में बैठे रहते हैं, उनके लिए यह सरकार क्या कर रही है? आप नयी चीजें दे रहे हैं, we are very happy that they are giving us new institutes. But, what about the absolutely rocky mechanism of running schools in this county today? Sir, I am finishing now.

Sir, now I come to retrospective taxation.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : ओडिशा के बारे में कुछ दूसरे स्पीकर्स के लिए भी छोड़ दीजिए।

श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिव : यह सबसे गलत चीज है। It is a disincentive for getting foreign investment. आज बी.जे.पी. सरकार है, वह ले आती है, कल सरकार चेंज होगी, यू.पी.ए.

[Shri A.U. Singh Deo]

सरकार आ जाएगी, they will look at it in a different manner. This can be misused. I don't think this provision should be there at all in the country. Sir, I am concluding now. मैं पॉपुलेशन कंट्रोल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मेरे भाई अभी बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा मुद्दा उठाया था। आप जितने खाद्य पदार्थ पैदा कर लीजिए, जितनी इंडस्ट्री बढ़ा लीजिए, it will never be enough. Indonesia, which is the biggest Muslim country, has established population control. Why can't we do it? This is something which needs to be looked into by the Government. It is very easy. The formula lies there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, I am concluding now. To conclude, Sir, I would say that the Budget includes measures to support faster economic growth. It would be unfair to say that it is an unsatisfactory Budget. However, we would have liked to see more than just intent on several areas such as GST, DTC, retrospective taxation, details for achieving the fiscal deficit targets, etc. There are many progressive and far-sighted policies and changes in the new Budget, which I believe, if implemented properly, will be an economic changer. I know that the Hon. Finance Minister is proficient and competent to set right the economy of the country. I wish him the best of luck.

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is an interesting debate that has been going on for hours and it will continue tomorrow. I will pick up an aspect which has not been touched so far. A chunk of the Budget relates to Defence. Sir, it is an interesting situation in the country that the Defence Minister is also the Finance Minister. It can be used very creatively. But I find from the Budget and the allocations for Defence that while the Defence Minister has been demanding greater allocation, Finance Minister, Arun Jaitley, himself has been cutting into that demand and reducing the expenditure. I don't know on how many projects and how many schemes he has been conservative and become more pragmatic. I thought as a Defence Minister, Arun Jaitley should be more demanding, and, as a Finance Minister, he should be less restrictive. But, he must be having some compulsions.

The Defence expenditure should be related to two specific factors -- one is the present threat to the country's security and the second is, what is the likely scenario over the next few years and how far we are prepared to meet the future threats. Unfortunately, no Government, in the past or till now, has really spelt out its own assessment of threat perception to the Defence forces -- leave aside to the country -- that this is the threat perception over a period of time and this is what we are going to do. That will help the Defence forces, if they do it. Even now it is not too late; and it helps the country to prepare in advance, allocate resources, make plans and make preparations.

The security situation at present is not congenial for us, we continue to face two front situation -- in the West from Pakistan and China from the North. Both are nuclear powers and both are not well disposed to us as it is often comes out in public statements. Along with these, there is threat from terrorism. That is an additional threat. The country would like to be assured that this kind of Defence Budget ensures the kind of security required in this kind of environment.

Sir, the increase in the Defence Budget is 12.4 per cent. It is hardly an increase. It is almost peanuts. A chunk of it goes to increase in the salaries and pensions; and a very limited amount is left for fresh expenditure. A little Rupees five thousand crores have been provided for modernization, badly needed by the three Services. We are not having the kind of technology which a country like India should be having, with its ambitions to become a major power of 21st century -- political, economic, military and even nuclear. This ₹ 5,000 crore for modernization is a very limited amount which the Finance Minister has provided for. This needs to be relooked even under the present economic circumstances.

Sir, particularly, we need to attend to the needs of Air Force and Navy. I will particularly emphasize the Navy, considering how China is venturing into the Indian Ocean and developing its Navy, Blue Water Navy, to reach right up to African coast. They have got a base south of Burma; they have facilities in Sri Lanka, and in the Indian Ocean they are reaching otherwise also to Gwadar, which port they have developed for Pakistan -- basically for themselves -- and they are also trying to avail facilities in Seychelles and Eastern Coast of Africa. The threat to India's coast can be come considerable over a period of time. So, we have to spend more on the Navy. We have a new aircraft carrier which was welcome and much more needs to be done to make it a more effective Force. Sir, in the last two years, the Navy has suffered as many as 17 accidents.

And, some of our ships, particularly submarines, have got damaged; our effective submarine strength has got depleted in a way. That needs to be strengthened rather speedily, because otherwise, it would be a dented Navy trying to meet developing threat. Of the enquiries which have been conducted into the naval accidents, only four or five have come to some conclusions; all others are still going on. I want to know, why these inquiries, in a vital area should take that long. I think, the Government needs to look into why Navy should take that long to finish its inquiries and take necessary steps.

Sir, there are many plans which have not yet been implemented. We did provide for another strike corps for the Eastern sector to meet the Chinese threat. There is a need for a second strike corps for the Western Sector. I don't think Parliament will grudge

[Shri H.K. Dua]

sanctioning extra money for doing that kind of an exercise urgently because it takes about five years to develop a strike corps.

Sir, the Naresh Chandra Committee Report, recently, is said to have recommended three new commands to meet new kinds of threats. One is, aerospace command; another is, cyber command. We face considerable threat from the Chinese, and it can be some others also, who could launch a cyber attack on our facilities, which can be dangerous and which can immobilize our capabilities. The third command in the Naresh Chandra Committee Report, which has not yet been made public but which everybody knows as it is fairly open, was that there should be a special command to counter terrorism. What it should do, how it should do, that we don't know, but there should be a separate command to counter terrorist threat coming from outside, which, for us, is a major challenge.

Sir, there is another proposal in the drawer. Over the years, no decision has been taken and it calls for it, one way or the other. The Kargil Review Committee had recommended a Chief of Defence Staff, who could integrate the working of all the commands under him. Now, that kind of a proposal is urgent. Most countries have gone in for a Chief of Defence Staff. We, with the large Army, a fairly large Air Force and a fairly large Navy, which is yet to be modernized in many ways, need a Chief of Defence Staff who could integrate these forces. Who it should be -- whether it should be, at times, the Army, the Air Force or the Navy -- all those kinds of things could be worked out but there should be that kind of a set up where integrated, coordinated decisions are taken without delay. Of course, it has to remain accountable. (*Time-bell rings*) I will just take a couple of minutes. Sir, I am conscious of the time factor.

Sir, the Budget provides for ₹ 1000 crore for one rank-one pension. It goes some way to meet the demand of ex-service personnel, but not all the way. I think, it is better to be through with that problem, which has been hanging fire for a long time, as it affects a large number of people who have retired and who think they have been discriminated against in getting the pensions. What else do we need to do? It is a long list, but I won't take that much time. Maybe the Committees could take time and maybe we could talk about it when a regular debate on Defence is held, which is unlikely during the next couple of Sessions but I don't find this Session providing for a debate on the Ministry of Defence. This allocation that is there needs to be relooked and possibly, some rearrangement can be made in the figures.

Luckily, this Budget is possibly valid for the next eight months. Maybe, the Defence Minister or the Finance Minister is working out on an eight months' time scale. But, in

the November Winter Session of Parliament, if they come with Budget, they should take care of the kind of threat, the kind of expenses we ought to incur and we are not able to incur by November Budget, in case there is one. And I plead this should be relooked into and let there be a supplementary Budget in the Winter Session of Parliament. I am sure, Parliament will not deny the Defence Minister or the Finance Minister the funds required. Thank you.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I rise to support the Motion and compliment the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a balanced yet progressive Budget under such adverse conditions. Please consider the legacy that he inherited, an economy which had totally lost steam, a manufacturing sector which was showing a negative growth rate, double digit food inflation, progressively high unemployment, tax terrorism, crony capitalism, misuse of agencies like CBI and IB for political sustenance and the feeling of despondency all around. Hence, it was not surprising that the people of India gave an absolute majority to the BJP and NDA after thirty long years. Under these difficult circumstances, within forty days of assuming office, Mr. Jaitley with this Budget has pulled a rabbit out of the hat and deserves the nation's applause. So, what impresses me most about this Budget is a fact that he has increased the Plan Outlay by 26.9 per cent and, at the same time, announced an Expenditure Commission to suggest ways and means of cutting the Government's flab which was long overdue. Sir, these steps would go a long way in pushing up the growth rate and controlling our fiscal deficit in the future. Sir, the previous Finance Minister in order to show a healthy fiscal deficit resorted to window dressing in a big way. He postponed subsidy expenses to the next financial year, stopped payment of duty drawbacks to the exporters, income tax refunds were also stopped for many months and he preponed income by making PSUs declare 5 to 600 per cent dividends thereby severely impacting their health and future growth. Nationalised banks were forced to lend lakhs of crores to some of the favoured cronies and all these loans have now turned to NPAs seriously impairing the health of the entire financial system. All this left very little headroom for Mr. Jaitley to manoeuvre without causing an alarm in the financial markets. Sir, Mr. Jaitley has wisely decided to recapitalize the nationalized banks in order to bring them at par with Basel-III norms. He has announced that their equity will go up by ₹ 2.40 lakh crores in stages. He has further emphasized that the equity would be infused by retail investors while, at the same time, the Government will keep control. The hon. Finance Minister has made the PSUs role in growth very explicit by proposing that they would invest ₹ 2.47 lakh crores in order to create a virtuous investment cycle. Mr. Jaitley has allocated an amount of ₹ 37,800 crores for building highways and State roads so as to

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

initiate development of expressways in parallel to development of industrial corridors. Rupees five thousand crores have been allocated for warehousing to strengthen the infrastructure for scientific storage of foodgrains and perishables. In addition, an amount of ₹ 2,000 crores has been earmarked for food processing. Sir, this would certainly help contain normal rise in prices of fruits and vegetables during non-produce season. After many years, attention has been given to the agriculture sector. The Finance Minister plans to finance five lakh landless farmers through NABARD. Adequate institutional finance has been provided for both long- term and short-term needs of our farmers through NABARD. In order to ensure that our farmers do not have to run to moneylenders, he also made provision for their immediate needs. Irrigation too has received the Finance Minister's attention as two-thirds of our agriculture is still rainfed. He has proposed an initial sum of ₹1,000 crores for creating the infrastructure for rural irrigation schemes.

Sir, he has set aside ₹ 10,000 crore for startups in the SME sector. Excise duties have been reduced to give impetus to manufacturing sector, apart from allowing manufacturing units to sell their products through e-commerce platforms. For greater participation of the SMEs, the investment allowance threshold is proposed to be reduced from 100 crores to 25 crores.

In a major boost to urban development, the budgetary allocation has been raised by 133 per cent from approximately ₹ 7,500 crores to over ₹ 17,600 crores. This includes more than ₹ 7,000 crore for 100 new smart cities.

Sir, of late, our savings rate has been stagnant. By increasing the income tax exemptions, he is making sure that the man on the street not only has more money in his pocket to spend but also has the incentive to save. It is savings that convert to investment. Yet, our domestic savings rate is not high enough to meet our investment requirements. So, wisely, the hon. Finance Minister has made it easy for the FDIs to step up their investments in India.

Threshold limits have been raised to 49 per cent in Defence and Insurance sector, and, 100 per cent in e-commerce. Sir, you would recall that till 2009, India was a favourite destination for many global giants that were looking for an alternative to China. They wanted to set up manufacturing plants as well as back offices in India. However, the announcement of retrospective taxation, GAAR, and the transfer pricing hassles startled the multinationals and they started applying brakes on investments here. The hon. Finance Minister sent a soothing message to the international community that they would have

ease of doing business in India, and, they would not be subjected to tax terrorism in future.

Sir, India is one of the largest importers of defence equipments. For years, we have been happy to import bulk of our requirements but have refused foreign companies a chance to set up manufacturing as well as assembly plants in India. Sir, personally, I wish that this limit had been raised to 51 per cent because only then serious transfer of technology would take place. However, the Finance Minister, who is also the Defence Minister, has perhaps decided to tread cautiously into this uncharted territory. By strengthening and empowering the Income Tax Settlement Commission, the hon. Finance Minister is giving a chance to our businessmen to come clean, and, the Government can mop up the much required revenue from approximately 4.91 lakh crore stuck up in disputes.

The Kisan Vikas Patras will help channelize money to the economy, which so far was going for the accumulation of gold, thereby severely impacting our Current Account Deficit (CAD). The disinvestment target of ₹ 57,000 crore would certainly help in reducing the Government's borrowings, which, in turn, would ease pressure on our banks to lower interest rates and create room for the private sector to borrow at sensible rates of interest. Sir, India is a unique and diverse country with history dotting every nook and corner of our land. Yet our tourist arrivals are only one-tenth of that of China. Tourism can potentially be a huge foreign exchange earner as well as a massive employment generator. The hon. Finance Minister has wisely laid emphasis on this much-neglected sector by providing Rs. 900 crores for tourism promotion, apart from easing the visa regime.

Sir, all this means that Mr. Jaitley has taken care of both the demand as well as the supply side in order to kick start the economy, which I am sure will lead to an accelerated growth rate, job creation and tackling the persistent high inflation.

The hon. Minister has re-emphasised his commitment to the early introduction of GST which can be an absolute game changer for our GDP. I hope that he will be able to bring all the States on board very quickly and address their concerns and fears.

Sir, he has also promised to examine in detail the Direct Tax Code which is long overdue. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I would implore the Finance Minister to announce in his reply to this debate that it will certainly see the light of the day when he presents his next Budget in February, 2015.

Sir, I am now turning to my State of Punjab which is the granary of India and has given strength to India by making the country self-reliant in food. In this process, our

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

State has completely depleted our water reserves. Even in years of drought, you would recall, Punjab continued to feed the nation. Sir, I would implore the hon. Finance Minister that our canals need to be repaired, our canals need to be renovated. So, kindly, in one go, sanction enough money so that we can take care of our canals.

Also, in the Presidential Address, the Government had said that the FCI would be reorganised. Sir, we have claims of Rs. 10,000 crores against the FCI which are long overdue. I would implore the Finance Minister to please appoint an arbitrator so that these claims can be fixed expeditiously.

Sir, you would also recall that the UPA Government had said that the debt of Punjab, West Bengal and Kerala would be restructured. So far nothing has been mentioned in the hon. Finance Minister's speech in this regard. I do hope that he will take care of this in his reply to the debate. *(Time-bell)*

Sir, the BJP is giving me ten minutes from their time.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, हमारी पार्टी का कुछ समय इनको दिया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay. Please, carry on.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, the welfare of the farmer is pivotal for our country as two-third of India still lives on agriculture. We have to ensure that our farmer earns a decent living. He has been increasingly finding it difficult to cope with the inflation. Sir, the farmer of this country must get a fair price for his produce.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

I would say to the Finance Minister that we were all a little disappointed when the MSP was announced. MSP must be in line with the inflation rate of the country. *(Time-bell)*

Sir, they have given me ten minutes from their time.

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर : सर, बी.जे.पी. ने उनको अपने पांच मिनट दिए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then, there is no problem.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, I do hope that the Government will reconsider the announcement on MSP.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, has unveiled a new economic vision for India. As a result, once again, there is a hope and expectation, especially

amongst our youth. They are expecting good times to come back and the nation to see a double-digit growth rate. This is no easy task unless the Government fearlessly ushers in some structural changes which are long overdue. Sir, for the hon. Finance Minister's consideration, I have four suggestions to make. Urgently make changes in the Land Acquisition Act. I had warned earlier also, when this law was being debated in this House, that while the new Act must be farmer-friendly, it should not be anti-industry, which unfortunately it is. Without easy availability of land at fair market prices, we cannot expect to achieve our growth rate targets as well as provide jobs to our millions of youth.

Two, boldly introduce labour reforms. Again, it does not mean that policies have to be anti-labour. China, despite being a communist country, has made its labour accountable. And since we are determined to make India a manufacturing powerhouse, it is imperative that we also introduce changes in our antiquated labour and factory laws.

Three, we must invest heavily and urgently in the judicial infrastructure if we wish to eliminate corruption as well as maintain sanity in our society. We cannot afford to have lakhs of cases pending in courts for decades as this is leading to criminalisation of our society at every level.

Lastly, we must create an environment where our wealth creators are respected and not looked down on. They are the ones who create millions of jobs that are so desperately required.

Your ₹ 10,000 crore fund for start-ups will create lakhs of jobs and hopefully a new generation of successful entrepreneurs and business leaders. This country must learn to celebrate them.

Sir, the need of the hour is to think in an unconventional manner and welcome change. I end by quoting the great poet Iqbal. For those of my friends who are not familiar with Urdu, it means, "To be afraid of new ideas and to be stuck in old ways, is what creates difficulties in the lives of nations." I quote:

‘आइने नौ से डरना, तर्जे कोहन पे अड़ना,
मंजिल यही कठिन है, कौमों की जिन्दगी में।’

Thank you, Sir.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (Rajasthan): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me begin by congratulating the Leader of the House on holding two of the most important

[Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi]

portfolios of any Government, indeed on being India's first Finance Minister and Defence Minister on a regular basis.

When you have the talent, the temperament, the intelligence and the coherence of Mr. Jaitley, you suffer from one disadvantage. Because it is natural to expect a lot. And if you add the hype and hoopla accompanying Mr. Modi's campaign to these qualities, then I think there is a large legitimate expectation that you will have something with innovative novelty, with radical restructuring reform either a big bang or at least a reasonably medium vision, a new direction and a new philosophy.

Hon. Members, sadly, each of these is lacking. It is sad because the Finance Minister himself rightly notices in the first sentence of possibly the longest ever Budget speech that there is a verdict for change. And it is a massive mandate. But sadly it has largely been frittered away. In fact, knowing his ability, I am not sure whether he would own authorship and ownership of all parts of the Budget speech, because it appears that the labyrinth of bureaucracy and bureaucrats has taken over somewhere in the minutiae and the details of the Budget speech.

Let me, therefore, begin by noticing that in the last fifty days, whatever else we have seen or not seen, one thing is clear that there is this constant lamentation that this Government has inherited something horrible, something so poor and that this is something so rotten in the State of Denmark that this Government cannot handle the heritage, the lineage and the legacy which it has got. I find that to be curiously continuing right through the first fifty days. So, I will also start with the legacy which we left. I will then deal with not insubstantial components of double speak and hypocrisy which is there. Thirdly, a very brief comment on what you have learnt about how imitation is very flattering. But we are not swollen by flattery. Then come to some specific criticisms of the Budget. Their talk on legacy is very amusing and Shakespeare said, "No legacy is so rich as honesty." I only wish that the NDA with this massive mandate had practised a little more honesty when they talk of legacy they have inherited. हमने क्या विरासत, क्या पूंजी दी है? यहां पर मेरे पास 10-12 कसौटियां हैं और आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि हर कसौटी में - मैं अभी आपको कुछ संक्षेप में बताऊंगा-यू.पी.ए. वन की परफॉर्मेंस एन.डी.ए. से कहीं ज्यादा है और यू.पी.ए. टू की परफॉर्मेंस भी एन.डी.ए. से कहीं ज्यादा है, यद्यपि यू.पी.ए. टू की परफॉर्मेंस यू.पी.ए. वन के पीछे है। अगर हम इसे तुलनात्मक रूप से देखें और जो एवं ठोस आंकड़े हैं, वे हैं छः वर्ष एन.डी.ए., पांच वर्ष यू.पी.ए. वन और चार वर्ष यू.पी.ए. टू, क्योंकि यू.पी.ए. टू के आखिरी वर्ष के पूरे आंकड़े नहीं दिए गए हैं, यद्यपि मेरे पास हैं और परफॉर्मेंस अच्छी नहीं है। यदि हम इन छः, पांच और चार की तुलना करें तो आप

पाएंगे कि अगर सही स्पर्धा है, सही कॉम्पिटिशन है, तो वह यू.पी.ए. टू. और यू.पी.ए. वन के बीच में हैं, क्योंकि इन कसौटियों, इन आंकड़ों के आधार पर यू.पी.ए. टू ने यू.पी.ए. वन जितना अच्छा नहीं किया, लेकिन दोनों ने एन.डी.ए. से कहीं बेहतर किया है। मैं इसमें राजनीति या रिटॉरिक नहीं ला रहा हूँ, आंकड़ों के आधार पर मैं इसे संक्षेप में आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ।

आप कई कसौटियां ले लें। जी.डी.पी. ग्रोथ एनुअल-एवरेज, आप सेक्टर्स को डिवाइड कर ले तो उसमें है-कृषि की ग्रोथ, औद्योगिक ग्रोथ, सर्विसेज सेक्टर का विकास, गरीबी रेखा से कितने लोगों को ऊपर उठाया गया, फिस्कल डेफिसिट, औसतन सेविंग्स का रेट, इनवेस्टमेंट का रेट, बिजली उत्पादन का रेल, बिजली के विषय में जेनेरेटेड कपैसिटी जोड़ने का रेट, सीमेंट प्रोडक्शन, फूडग्रेन्स, इत्यादि। ये लगभग 15 कसौटियां हैं और मैं इन्हें किसी के भी साथ शेयर करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आप किसी भी कसौटी को ले लें, तो यू.पी.ए. वन के आंकड़े औसतन प्रति वर्ष एन.डी.ए. से कहीं ऊपर, यू.पी.ए. टू के भी आगे और यू.पी.ए. टू. के यू.पी.ए. वन से थोड़े पीछे हैं। यह स्पर्धा किसकी है? यह आपको कैसी विरासत मिली? हमने आपको यह कैसी पूंजी दी? क्यों इतना कहा जा रहा है कि आपको विरासत में करीब-करीब एक बैंकरप्ट देश मिला?

अगर आप जी.डी.पी. ग्रोथ को लें तो यह 9 प्रतिशत और 8 प्रतिशत है तथा औसतन आपकी सबसे ज्यादा, हमारी लोएस्ट औसतन रेट से ऊपर है। एग्रीकल्चर में ग्रोथ आपका तीन से कम है और हमारा साढ़े तीन तथा आखिरी वर्ष में साढ़े चार था। औद्योगिक विकास यू.पी.ए. वन में प्रति वर्ष औसतन 9 प्रतिशत पहुंच गया था और यू.पी.ए. टू में यह 6 प्रतिशत पर था, यानी दोनों एन.डी.ए. से आगे थे। गरीबी रेखा में कुछ अद्भुत फिंगर्स हैं। इसे हम रूरल यानी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 41 परसेंट से 25 परसेंट के आंकड़े पर ले आए, यानी इसे हमने 16 प्रतिशत कम किया और अर्बन में हम इसे 25 परसेंट से 13 परसेंट पर ले आए। अगर दोनों को मिलाएं तो औसत 37 परसेंट से घटकर 21 परसेंट पर आ गया था।

इस प्रकार के बहुत आंकड़े हैं। मैं विनम्रता से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप करें, आपके पास मैनडेट है। आप जो अच्छा करें, वह देश के लिए अच्छा होगा, हम भी जहां तक होगा समर्थन करेंगे, लेकिन कम से कम बार-बार यह विलाप न करें, जो कि 50 दिनों में कई बाद किया है कि आपको विरासत में एक बैंकरप्ट और करीब-करीब एक खत्म नेशन मिला। इसके अलावा, इसमें अन्य कई आंकड़े हैं, कई कसौटियां हैं। हम करेंट अकाउंट डेफिसिट को 1.7 प्रतिशत पर ले आए, फॉरेन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व्स 300 प्रतिशत बढ़े, पूर्व कॉमर्स मंत्री यहां हैं, यू.पी.ए. के समय में एक्सपोर्ट 646 परसेंट रहा। मोबाइल्स एक्सपेंशन from 13 per cent, mobile penetration in India, यानी किन-किन कोनों में मिलता है मोबाइल। 13 प्रतिशत था 2004 तक। हमारे वक्त में जब अंत हुआ तो 72 प्रतिशत and I am happy to note that the Telecom Minister is also here. I end on this first point of legacy by pointing out...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री तथा विधि और न्याय मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : 72 परसेंट ग्रामीण में बताया आपने?

डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी : नहीं, नहीं, all India mobile penetration, from 2004 till today, has risen from 13 per cent to 72 per cent. Your Department has the figures much more easily than I have. I have to search for them. So, hon. Members, don't make the cardinal mistake assuming that because you have won the elections, everything which we have done is wrong. Winning elections is fifty-fifty per cent game. You win some, you lose some, but do not assume that a loss on our side or a win on your side validates either any of your performances or, in fact, invalidates what we have achieved.

The second point briefly is, some amount of hypocrisy, hype and double-speak or double standards going along. There are several examples and we are happy. You have been told about FDI insurance. The former Finance Minister, in fact, called upon the then Leader of the Opposition in each of the Lower and Upper Houses, had parleys, persisted and yet the 49 per cent figure was opposed tooth and nail when you were sitting this side. Example number two was even more egregious. The GST, which finds a pride of place in the hon. Finance Minister's Budget, you started it in 2000. You set up an Empowered Committee under Chairmanship of the West Bengal Finance Minister, Shri Asim Dasgupta. And, yet, after 2004, you started opposing it on the record. We then set up a second Empowered Committee. We appointed Shri Sushil Modi as the Chairman and yet the principle opposition came from the then Gujarat Chief Minister, the present hon. Prime Minister. It came from the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister. There are many more examples. I remember the Tweet of the then Gujarat Chief Minister and present Prime Minister in December, 2012. He said, "Congress is giving the nation to foreigners. Most parties opposed the FDI, but with CBI, Congress got it through the backdoor." This is the kind of opposition to FDI. And the first thing the present Finance Minister starts with is, he is talking of 49 per cent in defence and 49 per cent in insurance.

जैसा कि गालिब ने कहा है इस प्रकार के आडम्बर के बारे में, दो पंक्तियां आपकी अनुमति से मैं कह रहा हूं:

‘उम्र भर गालिब यह भूल करता रहा,
धूल चेहरे पर थी और मैं आयना साफ करता रहा।’

Then the third issue is, of course, there are some good things or a lot of good things about the Budget. You have been told, imitation is the best form of flattery, in the other House; Gandhiji said, 'imitation is the sincerest flattery'. But it is better, I would submit, for the Government to fail in originality than to succeed in imitation. We know this, but it is important to remind ourselves and we are not bloated by the flattery. We treat it like chewing gum. We enjoy it, but we do not swallow it. But it is important to remind this hon.

House that our revenue targets have been accepted in the Budget. The figures are there. Most importantly our three year fiscal roadmap has been accepted; 4.6 this year, 4.1 next year and 3.6 the third year. Now I am asking myself that if we have ruined the economy, if it is such a desperate state of a bankrupt nation which you have got in legacy, then by what arithmetic do you accept the figures of revenue, of deficit roadmap and so many others? Indeed, it shows that the present Budget is about as close a clone of the Interim Budget of February, 2014. So, at least, do not attack us on the one hand and copy and imitate us on the other. This Government has gone on a renaming spree. Renaming is good. But renaming doesn't add any solid physical assets. It is important not only to name or rename a child, but it is also important to give him sustenance to support and to nurture. Mere renaming shows a lack of creativity. Now we know about the names. The Skill Development Mission, for which we gave ₹1,000 crores, has now got the name 'Skill India'. The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, which was given ₹1,000 crores by us, is now grandly called 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana'. Then, the most important ones, the JNNURM and the Bharat Nirman, have become the Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission, and so on and so forth. We do not object to the *naamkaran* but we, certainly, object to the fact that there is no substance and no value addition.

Sir, within the limited time available, let me come to some of the aspects of the Budget itself. As I said, imitation continues to be a very good form of flattery, and you have to only turn to the Interim Budget prepared as recently as February, 2014. If you look at the figures, it is about as close a clone in many, many respects to the Budget which you have now presented. For example, there are 18 Flagship Schemes both in the Budget and earlier. Of these 18, I find that 11 have no change; there is zero change, neither a paise nor a rupee change. Four more have minor changes of ₹ 200 crores to ₹ 250 crores. So, effectively, 15 have either zero change or negligible change. There are only two changes in Flagship Schemes. In one, that is, the Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana, you have increased it by ₹ 1,400 crores. In the other, the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, which you have renamed, you have, actually, decreased it by ₹ 1,800 crores. I am referring to figures from the Interim Budget and the current Budget. We find that for total receipts with borrowings, for net tax revenue, for total expenditure, for increase in non-Plan expenditure--these are vital parameters of a Budget -- the difference between the Interim Budget and the Budget presented now is one per cent or two per cent in some cases. There are identical figures on major parameters. The difference is one to two per cent. We, therefore, bow down before the imitation and flattery syndrome which you have exhibited. Now, the problem which I have with several parts of the Budget is that it has a very grandiose announcement and impressive statements, but no detail is given.

[डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी]

There is no roadmap answering as Rudyard Kipling said, "There are six questions - how, what, when, why, where and in what manner." For example, a large part of the Budget is dependent on disinvestment. Disinvestment is to get you, according to your Budget Estimates, ₹ 58,000 crores. This is more than double the disinvestment figure in any prior Budget. And a large amount of your fiscal deficit calculation, your revenue collection, how you will keep your corpus full, is based on how you will get ₹ 58,000 crores. The last highest figure was half of this. But there is no explanation as to how they will get ₹ 58,000 crores. In fact, the statistics show that in the last 11 out of 14 years, 14 years include the NDA Government's *kaaryakaal* largely -- the disinvestment target, which was half of these, has not been met. Yet a centerpiece of your theory of getting tax revenues curbing the fiscal deficit, having growth, is getting Rs.58,000 crores on disinvestment but not telling the nation how and in what manner.

Then, just see some of the impossibilities. The GDP growth you have assumed nominally, with the money inflation, is at 13.4 per cent which your Budget assumes. That includes inflation, money value etc. Now we all know that we are somewhere between four to five per cent or five and a half per cent. How this validation of a GDP nominal growth of 13.4 per cent is to be realistically achieved when the current prognosis is somewhere just over one-third? I don't mind. With inflation you have not told us how nominal GDP of 13.4 per cent is? Are you assuming real of five and inflation of 8.4 per cent? Now, if you go further, it is very interesting, that your tax revenue which you assume is 18 per cent, *i.e.* five per cent higher than nominal GDP. If you see your Budget Speech, paragraphs 211 and 247, you also say that the tax proposals have a loss of ₹ 14,675 crores. On the one hand, you have tax proposals with net loss, on the other hand you have tax revenue expected by 18 per cent to rise. Your nominal GDP is to rise by 13 plus per cent. Can we expect some very superb tax compliance that the whole country -- crores of people -- starts putting tax in the coffers? Otherwise, you have not said how. Tax proposals have a loss of ₹ 14,000 crores and on the other hand you are having an 18 per cent tax revenue growth projected. My point is not the detail. My point is, let us not have too much jugglery, let us not have too many false promises, grand plans which are perhaps doomed to failure even when you state them because you have not told us how. Take, for example, a small thing but an interesting thing. You are saying that non-tax revenue will rise by ten per cent from the Revised Estimate to the Budget Estimate. Now, most of this is by tolls on roads and bridges. Now, either you will hike up the toll rate too much; otherwise, you cannot increase by ten per cent because you can't build so many new roads and bridges. So the problem is, the detail is missing. You are showing that you will decrease/increase subsidies only by two per cent and you know very well that the biggest subsidy is ₹ 22,000

crores on petroleum. But I don't find any explanation how you will curb that and yet your entire subsidy will increase by two per cent if your calculations are otherwise to hold good. A lot has been said about your ₹ 100 crore schemes. There are so many of them. The most curious I found was the one which said, 'Hundred crore programmes promoting good governance'. There can be no sentence more delightfully vague in what you are promising at ₹ 100 crores, programme promoting good governance is ₹ 100 crores. Of course, we have commented on the metro projects in Lucknow and Kanpur. What does a one kilometer or two kilometer line in Mumbai cost? A metro project, even for planning or conceptualization, even if you repeat ₹ 100 crores for five years, I don't know the meaning of metro projects in Lucknow and Kanpur for ₹ 100 crores. Archaeological site preservation- the number of archaeological sites notified under the Act by the ASI is ₹ 100 crores. It may not even come to a few hundred rupees per site or maybe a few thousand rupees per site. Is this tokenism? Most importantly, even if you put it for some and not all, does it have the synergy? The basic principle is that don't throw in so little that later on you will have to throw in much more to retrieve the bad money which you have thrown in because this has no synergy. How can you have both mortality and education of the girl child, *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*? That means both padhao and bachao, mortality and education is Rs. 100 crores. I am not making comparison with statues. Even by itself, is it 'ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा' ? Is it just to make a symbolic announcement? Is it just to please all? What is the meaning? There is no fleshing out. The real problem is no fleshing out. I could go on. My time is limited. I will say a couple of words and I will end. One thing I would have liked the hon. Finance Minister and the Government to have done is to have given a concrete roadmap on this. At least, consider giving specifics when 3 per cent of this country pays just under 70 per cent of all taxes collected. Sir, 3 per cent of taxpayers give you just under 70 per cent of taxes collected. I believe, if you were to add Rs. 1 lakh tax paid per year by 10 crore taxpayers in India, I refused to believe that Coimbatore, the Jhalandharis, the Ludhianvis, the Bellaries, the Kanpuris, the Punes, the Jaipurs do not have an aggregate of many crores who can give Rs. 1 lakh as tax every year. Imagine your tax collection. Instead of digging deep to expand from the 3 per cent base and all this talk, I have found no details as to how that expansion will take place.

Friends, I will end as I began. It was not only a question of political campaign or hype and hoopla. It was a genuine mandate. It was a mandate for change. There is no doubt. It is the first sentence of the hon. Finance Minister's speech. Certainly, this Budget does not do justice to that mandate. Certainly, this Budget does not do justice to even mild expectation, but the expectations were much more than mild. And, therefore, I hope and trust that you will do much better next time, much, much better. Thank you.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2014**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. Before that, Message from Lok Sabha.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 2013.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a submission to make.

We have discussed with the leaders of the other parties. It is his maiden speech. You have already called the hon. Member. But, after that, we would like the House to adjourn. And tomorrow, the discussion on the Budget to resume after the Question Hour and we can skip the lunch.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We all agree.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 2014-15

AND

The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2014 -- Contd.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, एक बदलाव जिसका उम्मीद लोग कर रहे थे, वह बदलाव ऐसा आया, जो आश्चर्यजनक भी है।

‘सबज पत्ते तक नहीं छोड़े दरख्तों पर, लोग दुआएं करते थे मौसम बदलने की।’

परिस्थितियों ने जो बदलाव लाकर दिया है, उससे बड़ी उम्मीदें हैं। लोगों की चाहत है और उम्मीदों से राहत देने के उपाय करने की हर बात इस सरकार ने की है।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए)

शुरुआती तौर पर सरकार में आने के बाद जब हमने इसको समझने की कोशिश की, तो

हमें जो कुछ करना चाहिए था, जो प्रायोरिटी हमारे सामने थी, उसमें सबसे बड़ी बात जो थी, जिसको कि लोग बड़े चाव से कहते थे कि 'अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं' और 'अच्छे दिन हम लाने वाले हैं', उसके लिए जो उपाय किए जाने वाले हैं, उनमें खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों बढ़ने से रोकना, यह हमारे लिए सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। हमने कहा है कि अल्पसंख्यकों को बराबर का भागीदार बनाने के लिए सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है। आतंकवाद, चरमपंथ, दंगा को बिल्कुल नहीं सहने की नीति अपनाई जाएगी। महिलाओं के विरुद्ध हिंसा को बिल्कुल सहन नहीं करने की नीति होगी। भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन जैसी बुराइयों से छुटकारा दिलाने की कोशिश होगी। एफ.डी.आई. की इजाजत उन क्षेत्रों में होगी, जिनसे रोजगार में सहायता मिले। कोशिश होगी कि कश्मीरी पंडित अपने पूर्वजों की भूमि पर लौटें, सैनिकों का सम्मान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय युद्ध स्मारक बनाया जाएगा, 2022 तक सबको पक्का घर, जहां पानी, शौचालय और 24 घंटे बिजली उपलब्ध रहेगी, गंगा को उसके प्राचीन स्वरूप की तरह बनाए रखने के लिए सभी उपाय किए जाएंगे। ये ऑब्जेक्टिव्स थे, हमारे सामने ये उद्देश्य थे, जिनके आधार पर बजट की संरचना करने का दायित्व हमें मिला था। हमने उस वक्त कुछ योजनाओं का एलान भी किया था। प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना, नयी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, नेशनल मल्टी स्किल मिशन, राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिभा खोज कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय मदरसा आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम, नेशनल हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस मिशन, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन वनबंधु कल्याण योजना, बेंटी बचाओं-बेंटी पढ़ाओ स्कीम, जिसका अभी जिक्र हो रहा था, राष्ट्रीय हिमालय मिशन-इन सारी बातों को समेटते हुए बजट बनाने की चुनौती हमारे सामने थी। यह बजट भी कोई पूरे वर्ष के लिए नहीं था, वर्ष के चार महीने गुजर चुके हैं और सात-आठ महीने हमारे सामने बचे हुए हैं। हमारे पास बहुत ज्यादा संभावनाएं नहीं थी, फिर भी हमने इन सारी बातों को करने के लिए जो उपाय किए हैं और उन उपायों को करने के लिए जो बजट बनाया है, वह जनता के बीच में, आम लोगों के बीच में एक अच्छी प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में सामने आया है। उस पर समाचारपत्रों ने जो राय जाहिर की है, उसमें अलग-अलग समाचारपत्रों ने अपनी बात को कहा है। राष्ट्रीय सहारा लिखता है कि 'विकास का रोडमैप है नया बजट।' उम्मीदों और संभावनाओं के बीच वित्त मंत्री अरुण जेटली ने राहत का ऐसा बजट बनाया है, जिसमें निवेश और घरेलू आय में बढ़ोत्तरी होने के साथ अर्थव्यवस्था को गति भी मिलती हुई दिखाई दे रही है। "नए वित्त मंत्री ने बजट बनाते समय अर्थव्यवस्था की वास्तविक चुनौतियों से रूबरू होते हुए सूझबूझ के साथ वित्तीय क्षेत्र में मौजूदा दबाव से जुड़ी चिंताओं का समाधान तलाशने का प्रयास किया है। वित्त मंत्री उद्योग जगत से रिश्ते सुधारते हुए और विदेशी निवेश को आकर्षित करते हुए दिख रहे हैं।" यानी इस बजट के बारे में जो हमारे पास सीमित समय था, उसमें जो राय आ रही है, उसमें कहा गया है कि नयी आर्थिक दिशा में देश को ले जाने के लिए यह बजट आया है। आम बजट को सही रूप से विकास को फिर से पटरी पर लाने वाला बजट मान रहे हैं। इसलिए यह नयी आर्थिक दिशा का बजट है। इसमें मोदी सरकार ने इंदिरा गांधी, सोनिया गांधी और कांग्रेस की अर्थनीति से अलग एक दिशा प्रदर्शित की है और आने वाले दिनों में इसका असर दिखना चाहिए। जो मोदी इफेक्ट है, जो लक्ष्य हमने सामने रखा था, उसको पूरा करने के लिए ऐसा क्या करना चाहिए, इस बजट में वे सारे प्रावधान करने का काम किया गया है। बजट के संदेश के रूप में 'हिन्दुस्तान लिखता है कि 'मौजूदा वित्त वर्ष के बजट का मुख्य घटक उद्योग,

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

व्यापार की तरक्की के लिए प्रशासनिक स्तर पर तेजी और चुस्ती लाना है। 'इस बजट के तीन मुख्य मुद्दे स्वाभाविक तौर पर वित्तीय घाटा घटाना, महंगाई रोकना और विकास दर को तेज करना है। इस बात में शक नहीं कि भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति किसी भी वित्त मंत्री के लिए चुनौतीपूर्ण है और उसके पास बहुत ज्यादा विकल्प नहीं हैं।' इन सारे कन्स्ट्रेंट्स के रहते हुए, इन सारे बंधनों के रहते हुए भी अरुण जेटली जी ने इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए अपनी सरकार की प्रशासनिक निर्णय क्षमता और तेजी पर भरोसा किया है। 'सरकार के सामने जो लक्ष्य है, उसमें प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने जिस गुड गवर्नेंस का जिक्र बार-बार चुनाव प्रचार के दौरान किया है उसका ही एलान इस बजट में भी है। सरकारी निर्णय प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाकर जेटली अर्थव्यवस्था को उबारना चाहते हैं।' इस प्रकार राय जाहिर की गयी है। यह इकोनॉमिक एक्टिविटी बढ़ाने वाला बजट है। इसमें कहा गया है कि डायरेक्ट टैक्स स्लैब और रेट को कमोबेश बरकरार रखा गया है। इसमें ज्यादा एक्जम्पशंस और डिडक्शंस देकर कुछ हद तक लोगों की मुश्किलें आसान बनाने की कोशिश की गयी है। इस प्रकार हर तरह से, हर एंगल से, हर उपाय करके हमने लोगों के लिए अर्थ को जुटाने की बात कही गई है। आप जानते हैं कि जब वित्त होता है तो उसकी कदर होती है, वित्त होता है तो सारी बातों का प्रबंध होता है। जो धर्म है, उसका काम कर्तव्य के माध्यम से वित्त का उपार्जन करना है। उससे लोकेषणाओं, लोकों की कामनाओं, इच्छाओं की पूर्ति करना होता है। कामनाओं की पूर्ति हो जाने के बाद शांति प्राप्त हो जाए, सुख प्राप्त हो, इस प्रकार का उपाय करना। इसलिए वित्त एक बहुत बड़ी जरूरत है और जैसा कि कहा गया है, 'यस्यास्ति वित्तम् सः नरः कुलीनः'।

जिसके पास पैसा है, उसी को कुलीन समझा जाता है। 'यस्यास्ति वित्तम् सः नरः कुलीनः स एव वक्ता स च दर्शनीयः सर्वे गुणाः कांचनमाश्रयन्ति।' सभी बातों का आधार वित्त ही हुआ करता है। वित्त का प्रबंध करना और ऐसी परिस्थितियों में प्रबंध करना जबकि सारी बातें अनुकूल न हों, निश्चित रूप से हमारे लिए एक चुनौती का काम था, उसको करने का काम हुआ है। अगर हम बजट को देखते हैं, इस सारे बजट में निश्चित रूप से सब लोगों के लिए सब तरह से बातें करने की कोशिश हुई है। इस बजट में उन सारी योजनाओं का वर्णन किया गया है, वे योजनाएं हर विधा में, हर क्षेत्र में निश्चित रूप से प्रगति की कहानी कहती हैं। यह जो अर्थव्यवस्था की स्थिति हमारे सामने थी, उसका निर्णय करने के लिए भारत के लोगों ने निर्णायक रूप से परिवर्तन के लिए वोट दिया है। यह निर्णय लोगों का यथास्थिति के प्रति गुस्सा दर्शाता है। गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्ति स्वयं को गरीबी के शाप से मुक्त कराने के इच्छुक हैं, यह कैसे होगा? जब उम्मीदों की कठिन चुनौतियों के बावजूद कड़वी दवा से परहेज करने की बात कही है। विकास की रफ्तार बढ़ाने के लिए यह निवेश का माहौल बनाने वाला बजट होगा। महाशक्ति बनाने के बारे में कमेंट करते हुए कहा है कि हथियारों की खरीद प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए जो जरूरत थी, उसके लिए और अधिक पैसा चाहिए। इस प्रकार की भी इसमें राय जाहिर की गई है। "जेटली ने दिया है इकोनॉमी की स्पीड बढ़ाने का मंत्र।" 'सरकार का लक्ष्य है कि मौजूदा साल में डेफिसिट को जी.डी.पी. के 4.1% पर रोका जाएगा।' इस सारे साफ विजन के साथ जब हम सार्थक सुधारों की तरफ बढ़ते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से हमारे लिए चुनौती भी है क्योंकि पिछले समय का जो आधार था वह इस नयी दिशा में जाने के लिए अनुकूल नहीं था।

इन आधारों को देखते हुए, इस बजट को दिशा देने का काम किया है। यह भविष्य की ओर देखने वाला बजट है। पी. चिदम्बरम ने अंतरिम बजट में वित्तीय घाटे का जो लक्ष्य तय किया था, अरुण जेटली ने उसे एक चुनौती के रूप में लिया है और हम बजट की सारी बातें इस तरह से कर रहे हैं। हम जानते हैं कि दुनिया में पैसे के बिना कुछ होता नहीं है। हमारे यहां तो चार पुरुषार्थ की बात की गई है-धर्म, अर्थ, काम और मोक्षा। धर्म का अर्थ दायित्व का निर्वाह करना है, धर्म का अर्थ कर्तव्य का निर्वाह करना है। और सरकार चलाने के लिए जो हमारा दायित्व है, कर्तव्य है, उसको पूरा करने तक उनके लिए रोजगार के अवसर तलाश करने के उपाय नहीं किए जाएंगे, तब तक यह संभव कैसे होगा। इसलिए बजट में इन सारी बातों का ध्यान रखने की कोशिश की गई है कि हम गरीब को किस तरह से ऊपर लाने का काम करें। इसलिए हमने विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से इन सारे कामों को करने का काम किया है। जिस तरह से ये सभी योजनाएं बनी हैं, यदि हम उनका वर्णन बजट में देखेंगे, तो हमें वे सारी योजनाएं दिखाई देंगी।

गांव के लिए, गरीब के लिए, किसान के लिए निश्चित रूप से गांव का विकास हो, इसकी संभावना को करने के लिए पिछली एन.डी.ए. की सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना को जारी किया था। पिछले दस सालों में उसकी जो गति बननी थी, उसके कारण जो प्रगति होनी थी, मैं उसके बारे में यहां कोई बात नहीं करना चाहता हूं। अब उन सड़कों को हालत खराब हो चुकी है। जितनी मात्रा में सड़कें बनाई गई थीं, वे सड़कें बदहाल हो गई हैं। इसलिए उनमें सुधार करने के लिए भी एक बड़ी चुनौती थी। गांव को यदि शहरों की सुविधा देनी है, तो सड़कों का होना जरूरी है। इसलिए इस सारे काम के लिए प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के बारे में भी बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं। हमने कृषि सिंचाई योजना एक नया विषय प्रारंभ किया है। हमारी अधिकतर कृषि भूमि वर्षा पोषित है और मानसून पर निर्भर है। इसलिए जोखिम कम करने के लिए आशवासित सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है। सिंचाई पहुंच में सुधार लाने के लिए हम प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना स्कीम शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव करते हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने वित्तीय बजट पेश करते हुए इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक हजार करोड़ की बात कही है। गांवों में जो मुश्किलें हैं, उनमें स्वच्छता एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। स्वच्छता की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, बजट में प्रावधान करते हुए वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सरकार स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के जरिए महात्मा गांधी की 150 वीं जयन्ती पर वर्ष 2019 तक सम्पूर्ण स्वच्छता से प्रत्येक परिवार को कवर करना चाहती है। सरकार के intentions इसमें दिखाई दे रहे हैं। स्मार्ट शहरों के बारे में भी बजट में कहा गया है और 100 स्मार्ट शहरों का विकास करने और विद्यमान मध्यम आकार के शहरों का आधुनिकीकरण करने का सपना है। शहरीकरण करने का अर्थ भीड़ बढ़ाना नहीं है। शहरीकरण करने का अर्थ, विकास की ओर लोगों को ले जाना है। जब ये शहर बसाए जाएंगे, तो इनके लिए जो आवश्यक सुविधाएं हैं, उनको जुटाना है जैसे शिक्षा की सुविधा है, चिकित्सा की सुविधा है। स्वास्थ्य के लिए निश्चित रूप से प्रबंधन करना चाहिए, आवास के लिए प्रबंधन करना चाहिए, ऐसे जनजीवन का स्तर उठाने के लिए, जनजीवन का स्तर बढ़ाने के लिए, उनको समृद्ध करने की दृष्टि से एक नया सपना लेकर काम करने का काम किया है। इसलिए सौ शहरों का आदर्श बनाने के लिए “स्मार्ट सिटी योजना” का काम किया है। इस काम के लिए 60,000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का भी प्रावधान किया गया है।

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

हम एक नई योजना 'श्याम प्रसाद मुखर्जी रूबन मिशन' लाए हैं। इसमें आर्थिक गतिविधियों का विकास और कौशल विकास भी शामिल हैं। इसको ग्रामीण इलाकों में एकीकृत परियोजना आधारित अवसंरचना की समृद्धि के लिए शुरू किया जाएगा। गांवों के लिए परियोजनाओं आधारित अवसंरचना की समृद्धि के लिए शुरू किया जाएगा। गांवों के रोजगार खत्म हो रहे हैं। गांवों में जो परंपरागत रोजगार थे, उनमें संभावना कम हो गई है। जो लोग गांव में काम करते थे, उनके पास जो स्किल था, कौशल था, अब उन कामों को करने के लिए बड़े लोग मैदान में आ गए हैं, अब उसमें बड़े-बड़े उद्योग आ गए हैं। गांव में जो काम लुहार करता था, उस लुहार का काम बड़ी कंपनियों ने शुरू कर दिया है, बढ़ई जो काम करता था, वह काम बड़े कारखानों में होना शुरू हो गया है। ये सभी लोग, जो अपने कौशल के आधार पर अपनी आजीविका का गुजारा करने के लिए इनका उपार्जन करते थे, वह सारा कार्य अब चुनौतीपूर्ण हो गया है। उस दृष्टि से यह जो योजना लाई गई है, यह बहुत उपयोगी होगी। हम इस काम को 'श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी रूबन मिशन' के माध्यम से करेंगे।

'दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना' लाई गई है। बिजली की जो कमी है, उसमें हम सभी परिचित हैं। बिजली पैदा करना एक चुनौतीपूर्ण काम है, क्योंकि इसके जो स्रोत हैं, वे बहुत सीमित हैं। हम कोयले से बिजली पैदा करते हैं, परंतु हमारे पास उस गुणवत्ता का कोयला नहीं है या हम उतने कोयले का उत्खनन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, जितनी हमारी आवश्यकता है। बीच में अभी यह कहा गया था कि हमारे पास बहुत कम कोयला है, केवल दो-चार दिन के लिए ही कोयला है और हम उतनी बिजली की आपूर्ति नहीं कर पाएंगे, जितनी हमारे देश को जरूरत है। बिजली उत्पादन का जो काम है, इस काम में निश्चित रूप से कोयला एक आधारभूत आवश्यकता है। अभी हमारे जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स हैं, उनके माध्यम से बिजली उत्पादन का काम होता है। इसका जो दूसरा स्रोत हो सकता है, वह हाइड्रल है। उस हाइड्रल के माध्यम से जल-पन विद्युत गृह लगाने की दृष्टि से भी हमें बांधों की जरूरत होती है। बांधों को बनाने में उसके अंतर्गत वन क्षेत्र निश्चित रूप से आता है। जब हम हाइड्रल पावर स्टेशन लगाते हैं, तो उसकी वजह से बहुत सारी समस्याएं आती हैं। हमने न्युक्लियर और एटॉमिक पावर लगाने की दृष्टि से भी उपाय किए हैं। परंतु इन योजनाओं को एकदम पूरा किया जाना, संभव नहीं होता है। इस दृष्टि से जहां हम कह रहे हैं कि मांग के आधार पर पूर्ति का कार्य होना चाहिए, वहीं मांग में पूर्ति करते समय हमें संयम भी बरतना चाहिए कि हमें कितनी बिजली का उपयोग करना है या एक परिवार को कितनी बिजली का उपयोग करना चाहिए। जिसके पास साधन हैं, संसाधन हैं, धन-वैभव है, वह ज्यादा ही उपयोग करता है। अभी हमने एक समाचार-पत्र में पढ़ा था कि दिल्ली के एक मुख्य राजनेता के परिसर में करीब 25-30 एयर कंडीशनर्स लगे हुए थे। एयर कंडीशनर्स क्यों लगे हुए थे, कहां लगे हुए थे, कहां लगने चाहिए, उनकी खपत कहां होनी चाहिए, यह अलग प्रश्न है। यह आम जरूरत की बात हो गई है, किन्तु उसका इतना भी अपव्यय नहीं होना चाहिए कि आम आदमी को बिजली न मिल पाए। इसलिए उपभोग पर संयम बरतने का संदेश देने की बात भी हम करेंगे, ताकि जिन लोगों को बिजली की जरूरत है, उनकी जरूरत को पूरा किया जा सके। 'जो दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना' है, मैं आपको इस पर एक बात बता सकता हूं, लेकिन आनन्द जी, वह बात कहने पर हाउस में फिर हल्ला हो जाएगा और मैं उस हल्ले से बचना

चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा नाम सत्यनारायण है और सत्य को इतना अच्छा बोलना चाहिए, जिससे किसी को बुरा न लगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सत्य बोलना चाहिए, मैं बोल दूंगा, उसमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं है, लेकिन अगर न भी बोला तो उसमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। यह जो 'दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना' है, इसके लिए फीडर सेपरेशन करने का काम है। खेतों में कृषि के लिए, सिंचाई के लिए बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। एक समय था जब खेतों में पर्याप्त बिजली देने का हमारा पर्याप्त सामर्थ्य नहीं था, परंतु बिजली तो उतनी ही उत्पादित हो रही है, इसलिए खेतों में बिजली देने की दृष्टि से फीडर सेपरेशन करने का काम होना चाहिए। दिन में खेतों को बिजली मिल जाए और शाम के समय गांव में पूरी बिजली मिल जाए, तो अच्छा होगा। यह फीडर सेपरेशन करने के लिए एग्रीकल्चर में इरिगेशन के लिए जो सप्लाई है, यदि उसको दिन में देने का काम किया और रेगुलेट करने की दृष्टि से फीडर को सेपरेट किया तो निश्चित रूप से पीक ऑवर्स में जब बिजली की ज्यादा मांग होती है, तब बिजली की पूर्ति करने में ज्यादा कठिनाई न हो, इसके लिए "दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना" को लागू करने के उपाय किए गए हैं। इसमें 500 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि निर्धारित करने का प्रस्ताव है। यह टोकन है। हम इसको मध्य प्रदेश में कर चुके हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में इस काम को शिवराज सिंह की सरकार ने "अटल ज्योति योजना" के माध्यम से किया है। इससे निश्चित रूप से बिजली प्रदाय में सुधार हुआ है।

हमने एकता की प्रतिमा बनाने की भी बात कही है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं पहली बार बोल रहा हूँ। जितनी देर समय है, उतना बोलूंगा, यह मेरी मेडन स्पीच है, लेकिन जरूरत से ज्यादा बोलने में मुश्किल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस योजना में इस तरह से होना चाहिए।

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कल्याण के लिए जो बात कही गई है, उस योजना में 50,548 करोड़ रुपये की बात कही गई है। अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए यह जो 50,548 करोड़ रुपये की योजना है, इस पैसे का सदुपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है।

पिछले समय में हमने देखा है कि इस पैसे को राज्यों को दे दिया जाता है और यह जो योजना है, जिसमें अनुसूचित जाति के कल्याण के लिए, उनके रोजगार के लिए, उनकी बेहतरी के लिए जो काम होना चाहिए, उसके बजाय वह कहीं सिंचाई के कामों में लग जाता है, तो कहीं सड़कों के कामों में लग जाता है। पहले जो स्पेशल कंपोनेंट प्लान हुआ करता था, उस योजना को बंद करके पिछली सरकारों ने उसको इस रूप में उपयोग किया है। परन्तु जो इतना पैसा दिया गया है, सरकार से मेरा आग्रह होगा कि यह उन लोगों के उत्थान के काम में लगाया जाए, जिनके लिए इसकी जरूरत है।

निश्चित रूप से अनुसूचित जाति के उत्थान के लिए मैं इतनी बात याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 26, अलीपुर रोड़, जो यहां दिल्ली में हैं, वहां बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का परिनिर्वाण हुआ था, निधन हुआ था, उसको स्मारक बनाने की बात लम्बे समय से की जा रही है। यह उन लोगों की मांग है, जो उनके समर्थक हैं, हम जैसे चाहने वाले लोग हैं और बाकी देशों में जो उनके समर्थक हैं। भारत का संविधान बनाने वाले, जिन्होंने इस देश को संविधान देने का काम किया, उनके परिनिर्वाण के स्थान को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक का दर्जा देने का काम होना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार से

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

महात्मा गांधी की समाधि पर जाकर विदेश से आने वाले लोग सम्मान प्रकट करने का काम करते हैं, उसी प्रकार का दर्जा देकर यदि हम बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की समाधि के स्थान को भी विकसित करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से यह एक अच्छा काम होगा।

सर, निश्चित रूप से समय की सीमा है, फिर भी मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करने की कोशिश करूंगा। जिस तरह से ये सारी बातें हो रही हैं, हम देख रहे हैं कि इन सारी बातों को पूरा करने के लिए पैसा दिया जा रहा है। निश्चित रूप से अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों का विकास करने का जो काम है, वह शिक्षा से ही हो सकता है। बाबा साहेब ने कहा था कि शिक्षित बनो, संगठित रहो, संघर्ष करो। शिक्षित बनने से वे अपने अधिकारों को समझेंगे, उनको रोजगार के अवसर मिलेंगे, क्योंकि उनके पास कोई पूंजी, उद्योग नहीं है और रोजगार का कोई साधन नहीं है। इसलिए शिक्षा के माध्यम से वे यह समझ लेंगे कि मैं इस देश का स्वतंत्र नागरिक हो गया हूँ और मुझे वह अधिकार प्राप्त है, जो सब लोगों के लिए है। पिछले समय में यह सारा दर्द प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी अलग-अलग समय पर अलग-अलग रूप में प्रकट किया है। हम सब जानते हैं कि लोगों का दर्द क्या हो सकता है। 'जाके पैर न फटी बिवाई, वो क्या जाने पीर पराई।' यह जो कष्ट है, गरीब लोगों का, अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों का, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों का, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों का, मैं गरीब में सब लोगों को शामिल कर रहा हूँ। गरीब का अर्थ केवल यही नहीं कि एक वर्ग के लोग हों, एक जाति के लोग हों। गरीब की कोई जाति नहीं हुआ करती है। गरीब की केवल बात करने के लिए लोग हुआ करते हैं। इसलिए गरीब की मदद करने के लिए उपाय करना चाहिए। मुझे पता है कि इन सारी बातों को कहने के लिए समय चाहिए।

सर, 'बेटी बचाओ' की बात कही गई है। 'बेटी बचाओ' का काम निश्चित रूप से एक बहुत बड़ा काम है। हम जानते हैं कि हमारी आज की बेटी, कल की महिला, गृहिणी और नेतृत्व करने की क्षमता वाली, ऐसी हमारी बेटी हो सकती है। ऐसी बेटी को विकास करने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए। इस अवसर पर उसके सम्मान में केवल एक बात कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।

‘घर के आंगन में कलियों सी मुस्कान बेटियां,
सृष्टि सृजन प्रकृति का वरदान बेटियां,
शक्ति, क्षमा, संवेदना का प्रतिमान बेटियां,
शिव का शुभ संकल्प, शक्ति का वरदान बेटियां।’

निश्चित रूप से शिव का शुभ संकल्प, शक्ति का वरदान हैं बेटियां। अंत में मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि

‘सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः, सर्वे सन्तु निरामया।
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु, मा कश्चित् दुःख भाकभवेत्॥’

सभी सुखी हो, सभी निरोग, कोई न पावे दुख-शोक, ऐसी शुभ भावना के साथ इस बजट प्रस्ताव का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Special Mentions. Those who want can lay their Special Mentions.

Demand to install adequate number of mobile phone towers to provide connectivity to hinterlands of Kishtwar District in Jammu and Kashmir

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I would like to make the following Special Mention in the Rajya Sabha today.

Marwah and Wadwan happen to be extreme hinterland of Kishtwar district in Jammu and Kashmir State. These areas are not accessible by road and the people in these areas face innumerable miseries and hardships.

These areas remain cut off from Kishtwar, which is itself a backward area, the district headquarters, for more than five months due to heavy snowfall and the absence of road connectivity. It is so tragic that the system of administration has failed to ameliorate the people's lot in these areas.

The greatest difficulty faced by the people in these areas is the absence of telecommunications. The recent development of mobile phones could have brought some relief to the hapless people, but non-existence of towers has made it impossible for the telecom administration to grant this relief to the people there. I strongly urge the hon. Minister of Telecommunications to ask the Department to take urgent measures to install three to four towers in the area so that mobile phone system can bring some relief to the people there.

Demand to fill up vacancies of judges in various High Courts of the country particularly in the Madras High Court

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the vacancies to the post of High Court and the Supreme Court judges, ought to be filled up in order to reduce the pendency of cases in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. There are about 75,000 cases pending in the Supreme Court and about 40 lakh cases pending in various High Courts. In order to render justice to the poor litigants, it is essential that the vacancies may be filled on an urgent basis. There are several High Courts in our country and the Madras High Court is known for its traditions in upholding the rule of law. The vacancies to the post of High Court judges are pending for a long time and have not been filled up as yet.

Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Law and Justice to ensure that the vacancies to the post of High Court judges and additional judges may be filled up at the

[Shri Paul Manoj Pandian]

earliest, especially the vacancies arising in the Madras High Court, so that there is expedient disposal of cases and the poor litigants are able to secure the ends of justice. Thank you.

Demand to take steps for stabilisation of population in the country

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, we cannot achieve social and economic development of our country unless and until we fully recognise the fact that our country is grossly overpopulated. We have a great army of unemployed and unemployable youths in India because of the absence of a clear-cut policy on population. We must have a committee of experts consisting of eminent agricultural scientists, environmentalists, geologists, geographers and industrialists to suggest the Government of India the optimum number of people that India can sustain and keep each one of them in happiness and prosperity. Once this optimum number, say, 50 crores is known and the same is accepted then all planning about housing, schooling, providing medical care and other minimum facilities can be chalked out and worked upon. The total land area that is there in India is only 2.3 per cent of the total land area of the world. As against this, India is nearly 17 per cent of the global population. For obvious reasons, we cannot expand the land area of our country. We can't enhance the natural resources of our country. We can't export our surplus population to any country of the world. As far as our knowledge goes, neither Mars nor Jupiter, nor even Moon is fit enough for human habitation. Hence we must go in for one-child family till the population of India is brought down from the staggering figure of 125 crores to the optimum figure, say, 50 crores. Once this optimum figure is achieved within 150 years, then India should switch over to two-child family norm. Thank you.

**Demand to take steps to promote the holy city of Kumbakonam
as centre of tourist importance**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, situated on the banks of the River Cauvery, Kumbakonam is famous for its religious, cultural, industrial and commercial aspects. It is a "City of temples" with nearly 300 temples in the city itself and hundreds of temples nearby, most of them being ancient and legendary. The famous Mahamaham festival celebrated here, once in 12 years, attracts millions of pilgrims who congregate here to take the holy dip in the sacred tank. The festival is considered to be the Kumbh Mela of the South.

The nine temples dedicated to the nine astrological planets (Navagrahas) are situated near and around the city and are easily accessible from Kumbakonam and hence pilgrims usually plan their visits to these places from Kumbakonam.

The temples declared as Heritage Sites like Darasuram, Gangaikonda, Cholapuram, Pazhayarai etc. are also easily accessible from Kumbakonam.

Kumbakonam is noted for fine arts like music, dance, folk arts, sculpture, etc. The silk fabrics, brass, silver and bronzewares, jewellery, etc. manufactured here find their way to all places in India and abroad. The idols, statues, etc. made of brass, bronze or panchaloka conceived and shaped in this area are not only installed in our temples and worshipped but also exported to many foreign countries. This city has been attracting many Indian and foreign tourists.

In view of the above factors, I request the Union Government to declare the holy city of Kumbakonam as a very important tourist centre and to do the needful in propagating and publicizing this message in all the communications and publications of the Tourism Department. This is important in view of the forthcoming Mahamaham Festival in February-March, 2016.

Demand for widening of certain stretches of National Highway No. 67 in Tamil Nadu and reconstructing a steel bridge on Highway at Kallar

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): The widening four lane from km 360/6-380/0 of NGM road (NH-67) was previously under the control of NHAI. Last year this road was handed over to NH due to cancellation of Kangeyampalayam -- Mettupalayam (54 km) four lane work. Existing Coimbatore to Narasimanaickenpalayam stretch was already four laned. Balance stretch from Narasimanaickenpalayam to Mettupalayam is only two lane. Hence, traffic congestion occurs at this stretch. Hence, four laning of this stretch is necessary. Cost required for this work is ₹ 35 crores. This work is recommended by Tamil Nadu State NH Wing.

Another thing which needs the urgent attention of the Government is concerning the steel bridge at Kallar km 388/8 of Nagapatinam -- Gudalur -- Mysore Road (NH-67) located between Mettupalayam and Ooty at Kallar on NH-67. The bridge was constructed in the year 1925, and load carrying capacity of ten tons only. For the past several years the said distressed and narrow steel bridge about 200 length has not been taken up for reconstruction. If any untoward thing happens to this bridge, the NH-67 road will be cut off. It is ascertained that the cost required for the above bridge is Rs. 8 crores.

Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to pay special attention to the widening of the above said road and reconstruction of the above said distressed and narrow steel bridge and direct the concerned to commence the work on it at the earliest.

**Demand for constitution of Cauvery Management Board to implement
final orders of Cauvery River Water Disputes Tribunal**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, even after the Cauvery River Water Disputes Tribunal approved the formation of the Cauvery Management Board in 2007, the same has not been constituted so far. The final award of the Cauvery Tribunal had said that constituting such a body was of utmost importance to implement its decision.

Farmers in the Cauvery delta region have suffered losses for the past many years due to the inadequate release of water by Karnataka. For three consecutive years 2011, 2012 and 2013, Tamil Nadu suffered from drought, having received below normal rainfall. Other forms of irrigation such as bore-wells are also not possible for many farmers as the underground water is salty. Kuruvai (short term) crop had become non-existent in the region in the last three years, leading to a production loss of ₹ 5,000 crores. Farm wage labourers have lost incomes amounting to ₹ 1,000 crores annually. This has also led to distress outmigration of farm labourers. Many of the farmers in the Cauvery Delta region have committed suicide.

With Cauvery Management Board in place, the difficulties in sharing of water in the Cauvery basin would be sorted out. Similar boards like the Bhakra Beas Management Board and the Tungabhadra Board are working quite well in sharing of water between co-basin States. Therefore, the Union Government must prioritise the constitution of the Cauvery Management Board to implement the final order of the Cauvery River Water Disputes Tribunal with regard to water sharing.

**Demanding to take concrete steps to reduce increasing Child Death Rate and
Maternal Mortality Rate amongs SCs, STs and OBCs in country**

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, भारत में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय तक बहुत ही कम है। ग्रामीण इलाकों में तो दशा अत्यंत दयनीय है। उल्लेखनीय है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के शिशुओं की मृत्यु दर एवं प्रजनन के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग की माताओं की मृत्यु दर एक लाख पर 300 के करीब है। यह चिंताजनक है।

जन्म शिशु मृत्यु दर के आंकड़े निराशाजनक हैं। 1000 शिशुओं में अनुसूचित जाति में 83 और अनुसूचित जनजाति में 84, एवं राष्ट्रीय शिशु मृत्यु दर 62 है। इसमें भी ज्यादातर ओ.बी.सी. वर्ग के शिशु हैं। पांच साल के बच्चों की मृत्यु दर के आंकड़े 1000 बच्चों में अनुसूचित जाति में 39 और अनुसूचित जनजाति में 46 और राष्ट्रीय मृत्यु दर 22 है। अनीमिया से ग्रस्त बच्चों के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं, 100 बच्चों में अनुसूचित जाति में 78% और अनुसूचित जनजाति में 79% बच्चें हैं, तथा राष्ट्रीय दर 55% है।

हम इस सच्चाई से रूबरू होते हैं कि आजादी के 67 वर्षों के बाद भी अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी प्राथमिक सुविधाओं से बुरी तरह से वंचित है। इससे यह प्रतीत होता है कि इन वर्गों तक स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं पहुंच ही नहीं पा रही हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय संविधान के निर्माता डा. भीमराव अंबेडकर जी ने इन वर्गों को सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए संविधान में विशेष रूप से प्रावधान किया है। यदि आज तक इस तरह ध्यान दिया जाता है, तो आज यह विकराल तस्वीर हमारे सामने न आती।

अतः मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और ओ.बी.सी. वर्गों को स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी प्राथमिक सुविधाएं पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलें, इस हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं।

Demand to build a new airport in Shimla

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश एक पहाड़ी राज्य है और वहां पर पर्यटन की अपार सम्भावनाएं हैं। बड़े ताज्जुब व खेद का विषय है कि जिला शिमला, जो हिमाचल प्रदेश की राजधानी भी है, के लिए कोई सरकारी हवाई सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है, केवल मात्र एक निजी हवाई सेवा उपलब्ध है, जो अपनी मर्जी के अनुसार चलती है और जो नाकाफी है। शिमला के लिए 20-22 वर्ष पहले वायुदूत की एक सेवा दिल्ली से चलती थी, परन्तु उसको भी सरकार ने बंद कर दिया है।

महोदय, शिमला हवाई अड्डे का निरीक्षण संसदीय समिति द्वारा किया गया था, जिसमें पाया गया कि शिमला हवाई अड्डा डेंजर जोन में हैं, इसलिए इसका विस्तार किया जाए या कहीं दूसरी जगह शिमला में ही एक बड़ा हवाई अड्डा खोला जाए। जहां तक रेल मार्ग का सवाल है, तो आजादी के 65-66 वर्ष के बाद भी समस्या ज्यों की त्यों है। यह समझ नहीं आता, क्योंकि हम लोग हर वर्ष सरकार के संज्ञान में यह बात लाते रहे हैं कि हिमाचल में रेल व हवाई सेवाओं का अभाव है और सरकार उस पर ध्यान दे, ताकि हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिमला जिले के लाखों लोगों की अनदेखी न की जा सके।

अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह शिमला में एक नया हवाई अड्डा खोले अथवा उसका विस्तार करे, जो अति आवश्यक है तथा संबंधित मंत्रालय को तुरन्त कार्यवाही हेतु आदेश दिए जाएं, ताकि शिमला में पर्यटन को अधिक बढ़ावा मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

Demand to set up a coast guard station at Hajira in Gujarat

श्री शम्भु प्रसाद बलदेवदासजी टुंडिया (गुजरात) : महोदय, हजीरा हमारे देश का बहुत बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है, जो कि देश के आर्थिक विकास में बहुत बड़ा योगदान दे रहा है। हमारे देश में आतंकवादी खतरा निरंतर बढ़ रहा है। सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हजीरा क्षेत्र काफी संवेदनशील है। पूर्व में हमने समुद्री मार्ग से पाकिस्तानी आतंकवादियों द्वारा मुम्बई में 26/11 जैसी बड़ी आतंकवादी घटना का सामना किया है, जिसमें देश का बहुत बड़ा आर्थिक नुकसान हुआ और काफी लोगों ने अपनी कीमती जीवन खो दिया था।

[श्री शम्भु प्रसाद बलदेवदासजी टुंडिया]

महोदय, हजीरा समुद्र के किनारे पर स्थिति है और पाकिस्तान की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जल सीमा से बहुत नजदीक है। हजीरा में मरीन पोलिस स्टेशन हाल में कार्यरत है परन्तु मरीन पोलिस की एक मर्यादा है और इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हजीरा में भारत सरकार को गुजरात सरकार के साथ मिल कर एक कोस्ट गार्ड स्टेशन की स्थापना करने पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shambhuprasad Baldevdasji Tundiya.

SHRI SHAMBHUPRASAD BALDEVIDAS TUNDIYA: Sir, I want to read my Special Mention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, if you make it a maiden speech, you will lose the chance.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, a decision has been taken to adjourn the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am doing. So, the House stands adjourned to meet on Thursday, the 24th July, 2014 at 11.00 A.M.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes past seven of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 24th July, 2014.*