

Vol. 233

No. 3



सत्यमेव जयते

Wednesday

26 November, 2014

5 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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PRICE : ₹ 50.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 26th November, 2014/5th Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Javed Ali Khan (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri Prabhu Manohar Gopalkrishna Parrikar (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri P.L. Punia (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri Rajaram (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri Neeraj Shekhar (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri Veer Singh (Uttar Pradesh)

Shrimati Tazeen Fatma (Uttar Pradesh)

Shri Ravi Prakash Verma (Uttar Pradesh)

Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav (Uttar Pradesh)

Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav (Uttar Pradesh)

Shrimati Manorama Dobriyal Sharma (Uttarakhand)

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Re. Sixth anniversary of terrorist attack in Mumbai

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, the 26th of November, 2014, marks the sixth anniversary of the dastardly terrorist attack in Mumbai. We recall today the supreme sacrifice made by our valiant security forces who laid down their lives in the process of defending Mumbai city and the lives and property of its citizens. We also solemnly remember all those innocent citizens who lost their lives in that gruesome terrorist attack. The indomitable spirit of human kind cannot be subdued by such senseless acts of violence. I am sure the whole House will join me in reiterating our firm resolve to fight terrorism with determination and rededicate ourselves to protect the sovereignty and integrity of our nation. I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in that tragedy.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute.)

PROCLAMATIONS UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution, Shri Kiren Rijiju. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, मेरा एक पाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : देश के जितने भी न्यूजपेपर्स हैं...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, hon. Minister, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me finish this work. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Proclamation [G.S.R. No. 698(E)], issued by the President on the 28th September, 2014, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Maharashtra, under clause (3) of the said article.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 818/16/14]

- (b) Order [G.S.R. No. 699(E)], dated the 28th September, 2014, made by the President, under sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 818/16/14]

- (c) Report of the Governor of Maharashtra, dated the 27th September, 2014 to the President recommending the issue of the Proclamation [G.S.R. No.698(E)].

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 819/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Proclamation [G.S.R. 763(E)], issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution on the 30th October, 2014, revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 28th September, 2014, in relation to the State of Maharashtra with effect from the 31st October, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 820/16/14]

- (b) Report of the Governor of Maharashtra, dated the 28th October, 2014 to the President recommending the issue of the Proclamation [G.S.R. No.763(E)].

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 820/16/14]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Notifications of the 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) S.O. 1999 (E), dated the 6th August, 2014, regarding exemption of person(s) from provision(s) under clause 15 of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 823/16/14]

- (2) G.S.R. 721 (E), dated the 14th October, 2014, publishing the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and distribution) (Amendment) Order, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 824/16/14]

I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of various Councils of India.**II. MoU between Govt. of India and MMTC Ltd.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (i) (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India, Hyderabad, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 827/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Quality Council of India (QCI), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 871/16/14]

- II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry) and MMTC Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 873/16/14]

...(*Interruptions*)...

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

SHRI K. C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry:—

- (i) Two Hundred and Sixtieth Report on Action Taken on 251st Report of the Committee on Implementation of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise;
- (ii) Two Hundred and Sixty-first Report on Action Taken on 247th Report of the Committee on Implementation of Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
- (iii) Two Hundred and Sixty-second Report on Action Taken on the 237th Report of the Committee on Revival and Restructuring of Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.; and
- (iv) Two Hundred and Sixty-third Report on Action Taken on the 246th Report of the Committee on Revival of Nagaland Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises).

**STATEMENTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

PROF. MRINAL MIRI (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources:—

- (i) Statement showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report on 'Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies'; and

- (ii) Statement showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Statement by Shri Bandaru Dattatreya. You can lay it on the Table.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I beg to make a statement on the Status of the implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour. The status of implementation is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement circulated among the hon. Members. I would not like to take honourable time of the House to read out all the contents of this Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with permission ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं जीरो ऑवर में, मध्य प्रदेश में हो रहे भारी भ्रष्टाचार “व्यापम”, जिसके द्वारा हजारों अवैधानिक नियुक्तियां की गई हैं, उसके बारे में आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इतना बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार पूरे देश में नहीं हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice? Mr. Digvijaya Singh, have you given notice? ...*(Interruptions)*... I believe, you are saying it without giving notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I want to raise this issue. The point is that the Chief Minister himself has agreed that illegal appointments have been done ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have the List approved by the Chairman. Let me go by that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The Chief Minister of Haryana ...*(Interruptions)*... एक हजार से ज्यादा भर्तियां हुई हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji you are a very senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a very senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: That is what I am saying. I have been trying to raise this issue for a long time ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you give notice to the Chairman ...*(Interruptions)*... Please give notice to the Chairman ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we have given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : नोटिस दिया हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is the largest scam in the history of independent India where the whole system has been compromised. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thousands of illegal ...*(Interruptions)*... Ex-Minister is under jail. He has been arrested. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Chief Minister's Office is involved. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Raj Bhavan is involved. How can we accept it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a senior Member. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is not acceptable at all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सर, जीरो ऑवर में आपने ...*(व्यवधान)*... अलाउ किया है और आपने कांग्रेस पार्टी के नोटिस के आधार पर इस इश्यू पर अलाउ किया है, एक चीज़। दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। अगर हम हर स्टेट सब्जेक्ट के इश्यू पर यहां चर्चा करेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस मुद्दे पर अगर हम यहां चर्चा करेंगे, जिसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि हाई कोर्ट की निगरानी में जांच चल रही है, उसके बावजूद भी यहां चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, तो मुझे लगता है कि वह उचित नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Digvijayaji, no, no ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this involves the most compromised institutional body which has recruited the officers ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, the hon. Minister has reacted to it. ...(Interruptions)... What you have raised, he has reacted to it. Now you give notice. I cannot allow it further. I have to take Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नोटिस तो दिया हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The Chief Minister's Office is involved. Governor's Office is involved. Ex-Minister is in jail. Most of the officers are in jail ...(Interruptions)... The problem is that the process is still going on ...(Interruptions)... The same body is still recruiting. They have changed the rules ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, जीरो ऑवर लिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... कल भी इसी तरह से हुआ था। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, जीरो ऑवर लिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to do the Zero Hour. Yesterday also, we could not do ...(Interruptions)... Digvijayaji, please ...(Interruptions)... You are a very, very senior Member. You have also been Chief Minister two times. You know the rules ...(Interruptions)... You know the rules much better than me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: That is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... Youth of Madhya Pradesh are losing their rights. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, for raising such matter you should give notice and get the permission of the Chair, which is not there, and not only that, what you have raised, the hon. Minister has responded also. Therefore, let us close it there. If you want further discussion, you can give notice. Chairman may consider it. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I have given a Notice. This is a very important issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have called Mr. P. Rajeeve. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Mistry, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: What kind of system do we have? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. P. Rajeeve, you proceed now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): The House should be in order, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it should be enquired. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : नोटिस दिया हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, allow us to raise this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Sir, I have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have given notice, then you meet the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Hon. Members, Zero Hour issues are issues to be raised by the Members. You want to say something against something or somebody or the Government. But by obstructing Zero Hour, whom are you helping? Yesterday, hon. Members could not raise very important matters in Zero Hour. According to you, you are raising an important matter. It may not be important according to others. I am not going to judge that. But the question is this. All the fifteen matters, which the Chairman has allowed, are important to each Member. You allow them. If your name is not there, give a notice again. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are umpteen ways of taking it up. Do that.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, you are saying ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't trouble. ...*(Interruptions)*... You come to me, I will advise you as to what to do. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Hike in prices of essential medicines

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the common man in this country is suffering too much due to the hike in the prices of essential medicines. The Government's decision to decontrol prices of 108 drugs used to treat T.B., AIDS, diabetes and heart ailments has jacked up their prices. Actually, the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) is an autonomous body, but the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has given direction to the NPPA to decontrol the pricing of 108 drugs.

Sir, the price of Glivec, an anti-cancer drug, has risen from ₹ 8,500 to ₹1,08,000. Plavix is used to treat blood pressure and other ailments. It will now cost ₹1,615 against

the earlier price of ₹147. This is a very big increase. It is as per the direction of the Government, the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. This has happened due to a strong pressure from pharmaceutical companies. Actually, these are '*ache din*' for monopolies. These are '*ache din*' for monopoly companies in the United States of America and other monopolies.

Sir, the Government gave the direction to the NPPA to decontrol prices of other medicines also. The people are suffering too much. Actually, the Prime Minister has agreed to revisit the patent regime in the Joint Statement with the President of the United States of America. It would create serious problems. It would again increase the price of all medicines in the country. This is an attack on the people of this country. This Government is working for the monopolies. This Government is totally against the common man in this country.

I urge the Government to withdraw this decontrolling order of the NPPA and include more essential medicines to this list. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI CP. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names are there.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We associate ourselves with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Government should respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they want, they can respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, how can the Government keep mum? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the entire opposition is associating with me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow you now. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. Shrimati Kanimozhi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, this is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would urge the Leader of the House to see the seriousness of the matter and agree that this issue, which has been raised by our colleague P. Rajeeve, will be discussed in the House. We cannot allow a situation where the poor do not have any access to life-saving medicines at affordable cost. There are other orders, which have been given by the present Government, which are making it impossible for the poor to get medicine. And this House must take note of that and discuss it as a matter of urgency. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he gave valid support to the point raised by Mr. Rajeeve. Through you, what I am requesting is that the Government normally responds to Zero Hour issues in writing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not normally; if the Government wants, it can respond.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Since the Ministers are here, all that I am asking is that they give an assurance that they will get back to the House on the question of withdrawal of decontrol of life-saving medicines. That's all we are asking. Let them give a reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We expect that from them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot compel them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is the democratic principle. ...*(Interruptions)*... He always demanded that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Minister.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, उसको हम संबंधित मंत्री को बता देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव : उपसभापति जी, जो मामला जीवन रक्षक मेडिसिन्स के दाम का उठा है, इसके बारे में मैंने प्रेस कांफ्रेंस की थी और सरकार ने उस पत्रकार वार्ता का बाकायदा खंडन किया था। मैंने प्रेस कांफ्रेंस की थी और उसमें यह बात उठाई थी, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आनन्द शर्मा जी ने बोला है, वह बहुत गंभीर मामला है और इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए। जीवन रक्षक दवाइयों का मामला इतना गंभीर है कि लोग दवाइयों से वंचित हो जायेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi and no more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Death of infants at Dharmapuri Government Hospital

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of this House an issue of national importance and urgency. This issue is about the deaths of infants at the neo-natal intensive care unit in Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let her complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us know what she is speaking ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I am sorry, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear what she is speaking.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please bring the House in order.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: This is not the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, what is this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... If there is anything objectionable, I will give you a chance to respond. ...(Interruptions)... Don't worry. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: This is a very important issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am requesting the Leader of the AIADMK Party that if there is anything objectionable or if there is an allegation, I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... I will give you a chance to respond. ...(Interruptions)... What more do you want? ...(Interruptions)... It is already permitted. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: It is not that. ...(Interruptions)... We won't allow. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request all of you to take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I will come to that. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please observe decorum and rules of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): How can they do that?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me, especially the Leader of the AIADMK Party. The point is, a matter is allowed by the Chairman. Your fear or apprehension is that she may say something which is an allegation against you or which is objectionable. I am here. If anything objectionable is there or if any allegation is there, I will give you a chance to reply to that. That is the procedure. ...(Interruptions)... If your name is taken or if any other name is taken
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यह प्रोसिजर बन जाएगा।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : अगर आप दूसरी पार्टी को अलाउ करेंगे, तो यह नया प्रोसिज़र बन जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नया प्रोसिज़र मत बनाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me speak ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I will tell you. There is nothing new in what I said.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह तो नया precedent बन जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said that it is already in the rules that if a Member refers to another Member in the form of an allegation then, according to rule itself, that Member will be given a chance to respond. That is in the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am to conduct the House. Secondly, if there is anything objectionable, I will take action from the Chair. That is what I said. Therefore, be patient. And it is allowed by the hon. Chair. You be patient and listen. If there is anything objectionable, I myself will take action. I am here. I am here to protect your interests also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): It is a State subject, Sir. The State Legislature is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't worry. You are an honourable lady Member. Another honourable lady Member is standing. Please.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: This is a wrong precedent, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Shrimati Kanimozhi, please.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tiruchi Siva, you cooperate with me. I will do it. You sit down. There is nothing for a point of order to be raised. I have only stated what the practice in the House is and what the rule is. Is your point of order on what I have said?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, अगर बिना सुने जजमेंट देंगे तो उचित नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I cannot tolerate a point of order at this point of time. Okay, after exhausting all Zero Hour Submissions, I will allow you. Now you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No submission now. Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, this is contrary to the rules. The issue to be raised is contrary to the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is contrary to the rules, then, there is a way of taking it up. You can take it up. There are rules for that. You come to me, I will tell you. There are rules for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you can take it up. I will tell you what to do. If an hon. Member is misleading the House, there are rules for dealing with that. I can tell you. There are rules for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No Member can mislead the House. If a Member misleads the House, there are rules for that. We can take action. Sit down. Don't worry. Yes, Shrimati Kanimozhi. Please continue.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: This is a wrong precedent, Sir. Then, every State issue will be raised here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is not your concern. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't bring your fight here. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Kanimozhi, you proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... So, when you also raise an issue, you will say I allowed her and I should show some patience. If there is anything objectionable, you point it out and I will take action. You say that it is untrue, I will take action. I will tell you what to do. There are rules for that. You can also ask any senior Member. He will guide you. Shrimati Kanimozhi, you proceed. I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House the increasing number of deaths of infants at the Neo Natal Intensive Care Unit of the Dharmapuri Government Hospital in Tamil Nadu in the recent past. Between November 14 and November 22, in a span of just eight days, sixteen babies have reportedly died at the Hospital. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: In 2000 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: What is this, Sir? She should be allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: The National Human Rights Commission has taken *suo motu* cognizance of the situation and has asked the State Government to submit a report within four weeks. ...*(Interruptions)*... Justice D. Murugesan, NHRC member, observed that the contents of the media reports "raised a serious issue of violation of human rights". The relatives of the dead bodies have blamed medical negligence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, no, ...*(Interruptions)*... There was no medical negligence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: But the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister claims that the deaths were caused due to malnourished mothers and underweight newborns. ...*(Interruptions)*... According to the on-the-spot reports, 50 per cent of the expectant mothers in Dharmapuri are malnourished and most mothers from this backward district do not get the maternity benefit of ₹12,000 on time. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is given from the contribution of the Centre and the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu must explain why the benefits have not reached on time, which has resulted in the malnourishment of these women. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a grave issue that involves maternal and infant health. In our country, there is already an engrained nutritional bias against the girl child ...*(Interruptions)*... In our country, girl children are more malnourished as compared to boys. So, we must ensure that the maternity benefits reach mothers on time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, I appeal to the Minister of Health and Family Welfare and the Minister of Women and Child Development to take immediate steps for securing better maternal care for expectant mothers across the country and ensure better implementation of the existing schemes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I had not quoted anybody from Tamil Nadu ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you, Sir.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Kanimozhi.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh, ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the matter? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*... Has she mentioned your name or is there any allegation? ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*... Has she mentioned your name? Is there any allegation? Then what is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... There was shouting by some of the Members. In spite of that, I heard her. If she has mentioned names of any of the Members, then he can reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Has she made any allegation?

SHRIMATI SHASIKALA PUSHPA: We cannot allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If she has made any allegation, ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no allegation as far as I know. ...*(Interruptions)*... There was no mention of any Member. Then, why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't bring your fight here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, one of you speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let your leader speak. All of you sit down. Mr. Maitreya, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, यह कैसे हो सकता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह allowed नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't want the House to run.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह कौन सा प्रोविज़न है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गलत प्रोविज़न है।
...*(व्यवधान)*... आप यह नहीं कर सकते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Member has not made any allegation. She has not mentioned any names. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the record. If there is a mention of the Chief Minister, then, I will expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You people did not allow me to hear. ...*(Interruptions)*... You did not allow me to hear. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you to keep quiet so that I can hear her and take action. You did not allow me then. Now you are saying it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn. That is the only way. Shri Bhupinder Singh ...*(Interruptions)*... You could have allowed me to hear. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you after exhausting 25 Zero Hour mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not hear any name. I did not hear any allegation. So, I cannot allow you now. Now Shri Bhupinder Singh ...*(Interruptions)*... You say ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is an allegation against the Chief Minister, it is expunged. I will go through the record and expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreya, if there is an allegation ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn. That is the only way. But I am not doing it for other Members. Shri Bhupinder Singh ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You did not allow me to listen to her, and now you want me to allow you to react. No, you cannot do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Bhupinder Singh ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are the people who are creating noise. Am I creating any problem? What are you doing? You are allowing your people to shout in the House, and then you are asking me to allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very bad on your part. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is there any allegation against you? ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not hear that. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreya, it is very bad on your part. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, what is the fate of our Zero Hour mentions? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, I am allowing him. You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point? What is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, ऐसे कैसे चलेगा?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, आप कैसे अलाऊ कर देंगे? हम नया प्रेसिडेंट नहीं डालने देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naresh, please sit down.

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : सर, यह गलत है।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : यह बिल्कुल गलत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point? I am allowing him. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. What is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as per the direction of hon. Amma, for 24 hours continuously. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you are not here to reply for that. I will look into the records. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not to reply for that. I will look into the records. Shri Bhupinder Singh ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. You come to me and discuss it. You can meet me in the Chamber. Please meet me in the Chamber.

Interim assistance to Odisha for relief and restoration work

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as you are aware, Odisha is prone to natural calamities. In October, 2013, we had PHAILIN in Odisha and again in 2014, we had Hudhud. That area is prone to natural calamities. Sir, 15 districts of Odisha have got affected. Then 9,657 villages have got affected; 33.44 lakh population has got affected; 2.48 lakh hectares of crop has got affected. Then 44,413 houses have got damaged. The estimated damage comes to ₹ 4,949.39 crores. Then repair and restoration of power supply is required. Sir, 2155.99 kilometres of conductor 11 kv feeders, 239.95 kilometers of conductor 33 kv feeders, eight power transformers; 1754 distribution transformers and 1088.75 kilometres conductor LT lines have been damaged. Sir, 1521 primary school buildings and 280 schools buildings in remote tribal areas have got affected. It is good that the hon. Leader of the House is here. I draw the kind attention, through you, Sir, of the Leader of the House that our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister on 16th October, 2014. He had also come to Delhi and met the hon. Leader of the House and Finance Minister and also the Home Minister. He requested everybody to give a minimum of ₹500 crores as support to the State. We are also concerned that the four districts of Andhra Pradesh have been affected. Prior to that, in this year itself, 23 districts of Odisha were affected due to heavy and severe rains. Sir, there have been heavy loss to farmers. Farmers and cotton growers

have been badly affected. We have asked for an advance of ₹500 crores. But we have not been given a single paisa. The Prime Minister had announced ₹1,000 crores for Andhra Pradesh. We welcome it. But he should also give us the assistance that we have sought for.

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI KALPATARU DAS (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

**Complications arising out of a direction of the Ministry of Civil Aviation
to change the name of Rajiv Gandhi Airport in Hyderabad - Telangana**

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमारी भावनाओं को घायल किया जा रहा है, रीति-रिवाज खतरे में हैं और परम्पराएं टूट रही हैं। Of the royal clan of the popular Kalinga, the Civil Aviation Minister is adopting to very cheap tactics. This has generated a lot of agony not only in Telangana and Hyderabad but also across the entire nation. This type of cheap tactics would not yield anything except animosity and unnecessary disturbances. I would like to make a point, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, one of the proudest sons of India, much sought after for his unforgettable efforts of global commitments and who dreamt and drove India into the 21st century, had a lot of affinity for Hyderabad. He was a commercial pilot and he entered into aviation from Hyderabad, and that memory is spread across the regular air travelers from the Hyderabad Airport. Keeping that sentiment in view, six years back, the then Government decided to name the International Airport located at Shamshabad, Hyderabad, which had been built on world standards after Rajiv Gandhi, and it has now become the Rajiv Gandhi International and Domestic Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad. Now the structure of the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is such that there is only one entry for arrival and one entry for departure. But the latest effort of the Civil Aviation Minister to name the Domestic Terminal in the name of the reputed and greatest son of Telugus, Shri N.T. Rama Rao, who is *Vishwa Vikyata Nata-Sarvabhauma*. We are gracious enough to install his statue in the precincts of Indian Parliament. That memory has to be remembered by naming the Gannavaram Airport of Vijayawada instead of disturbing the decent situation in Hyderabad. Even the Telangana Assembly adopted a unanimous Resolution and people are in agitation. We demand the Union Government to retain the name of the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport Shamshabad, Hyderabad intact. Thank you very much. Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jesudasu Seelam.. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan and Shri V. Hanumantha Rao to associate themselves. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा) : सर, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the point raised by Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं इनके उल्लेख का समर्थन करती हूँ।

श्री वानसुक साइम (मेघालय) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इनके उल्लेख का समर्थन करती हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इनके द्वारा किए गए उल्लेख का समर्थन करती हूँ।

श्रीमती नाज़नीन फारुख (असम) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भी इनके उल्लेख का समर्थन करती हूँ।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I have to say something. First of all, I must say one thing in this House. Yesterday it was agreed that today the opportunity would be given to us, and, accordingly, I had given the notice...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For today?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have given it. It is a matter of fact. And there is a default. I don't want to raise the procedural issues here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have said it anyhow.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But I have to say that this Government has deliberately insulted the memory of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was a Prime Minister of India. This Airport is a new airport. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Zero Hour, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Motilal Vora.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This airport is a new airport which was named after Rajiv Gandhi. There was no reason for this Government to arbitrarily change it. This is not an issue on which you say ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The State Government of Telangana was not consulted. The Chief Minister has protested. The State Legislature of Telangana has protested. Therefore, we want clearly an assurance from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This has to be withdrawn ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora. ...*(Interruptions)*... मोती लाल वोरा जी, बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me continue with Zero Hour. There are others waiting to raise Zero Hour mentions. Please cooperate. The next hon. Member is Shri Motilal Vora. ...*(Interruptions)*...

No, please. There are others waiting to raise Zero Hour mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक बात तो यह है कि अभी लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन नहीं हैं, तो जब डिप्टी लीडर कोई बात कहता है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बहुत गलत परम्परा होगी कि डिप्टी लीडर का नोटिस जो है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह ठीक है कि जीरो ऑवर में आप ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव : सर, आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति : बोलिए।

श्री शरद यादव : मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस हाउस के कस्टोडियन हैं। आप चेयरमैन साहब से निवेदन करिए कि यहां लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन नहीं है, तब डिप्टी लीडर तो लीडर होगा या नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : तो हमें क्या करना चाहिए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शरद यादव : उनका जो नोटिस है, वे कल से यह मामला उठा रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : उनका आज के लिए कोई नोटिस नहीं है। मैं क्या करूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the issue be settled now. The Secretary-General is here. This has been verified by the Secretary-General, it is a serious aspersion on me that I am making an incorrect statement. And I question that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, I will read your notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This can't be accepted. I am making a statement with

[Shri Anand Sharma]

full sense of responsibility. What Sharad Yadavji has said that when the Leader of the Opposition is not here,....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have a copy of your notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... When you make allegations, you should be careful.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This notice is of yesterday. Please check the record. You have said there is no notice ...*(Interruptions)*... That has to be corrected. It is unfortunate that such an observation was made. And, how is this House going to function, transact its business?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I don't want to allow a discussion on this. Please sit down. I am not allowing a discussion on that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have a right. We are the principal Opposition Party. We can't be silenced.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody has given a notice for today....*(Interruptions)*... No notice for today. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What I am saying is correct. What Sharad Yadavji has said is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... नेता प्रतिपक्ष नहीं हैं और आप उपनेता को समय देने को बिल्कुल भी तैयार नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You please allow me. If the name of an airport, named after Rajiv Gandhi, who was hon. Prime Minister, and dear to all of us, is changed, it is a serious matter. I am not saying it is not a serious matter. It is a serious matter. Not only you, many others in the House are also concerned about it. But, there is a way of taking up such a serious matter. It is not to be raised in the Zero Hour as an intervention. Anyhow, as for the Leader of the Opposition, there is no Leader of the Opposition now. There is no Deputy Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. Mr. Anand Sharma is the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party. That is what I know. I have no paper with me. I have no intimation to say that he is the Deputy Leader of the Opposition or that he is taking charge of the Opposition. I have no paper. Yes, somebody must have told me. If I have to take cognizance of that, I should get a paper, or Mr. Chairman should get it. Mr. Chairman also has not informed me. So, I can't treat him as the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please check the records, I have not asked for it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Secondly, ...*(Interruptions)*... I was replying to Sharad

Yadavji. The second one is ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not replying to you. I am replying to Sharad Yadavji.

The second point is ...*(Interruptions)*... I was replying to Sharad Yadavji ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I said that I am the deputy leader of the Congress Party. I never said that I am the deputy leader of the Opposition ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, do not say what I have not said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Alright. Sit down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You cannot say 'sit down.' We have dignity and self-respect, Mr. Deputy Chairman ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The second point is, he has made a specific allegation that he has given notice for today. I have a copy of the notice with me. It is for raising the matter on 25th *i.e.*, yesterday. That notice is with me. I am also setting the record straight. Don't make me to say all this. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is here. Next, Shri Naresh Agrawalji ...*(Interruptions)*... I am calling Shri Motilal Vora. He is not responding what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, पहले हाउस तो ऑर्डर में हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naresh Agrawalji, you start your Zero Hour submission. I have called you ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, पहले हाउस तो ऑर्डर में हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, I will adjourn the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सर, माननीय सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्टर यहां पर हैं और माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, hon. Members of the Congress Party have raised an important issue. Both, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi and late Shri N.T. Rama Rao have been very respectable leaders of this country. Nobody in the Government wants to show any disrespect to them. The hon. Civil Aviation Minister is here. And, at any appropriate time, we will give the chronology of facts. The international airport, I am given to understand, was in the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and it continues to be so. The domestic airport, originally, was in the name of Shri N. T. Rama Rao and that continues to be so ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): Mr. Deputy Chairman, to set the record straight, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's name has not been removed from the airport of Hyderabad ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: OK. No change of name.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, in Hyderabad, the airport for Hyderabad was originally in Begumpet ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want me to reply or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the demand effectively is: Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's name remains. The demand now is that NTR's name should be removed. That is not acceptable to this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

12.00 NOON

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order, please ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do this ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, introduction of Ministers.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I, on behalf of the hon. Prime Minister, like to introduce the newly inducted Ministers in the Council of Ministers to you; and through you, to the respected House.

Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh	-	Minister of Rural Development, Minister of Panchayati Raj; and Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Dr. Mahesh Sharma	-	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Tourism; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation
Shri Ram Kripal Yadav	-	Minister of State in the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir	-	Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Prof. (Dr.) Ram Shankar Katheria	-	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development

Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti	-	Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries
Shri Vijay Sampla	-	Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your places. Hon. Members, it is Question Hour now. Please allow Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

दिल्ली में इंटेलीजेंट ट्रैफिक सिस्टम

*41. श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या दिल्ली में इंटेलीजेंट ट्रैफिक सिस्टम आरंभ करने की योजना लंबित है; और
(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) “सुरक्षित शहर परियोजना” आधुनिक चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए पुलिस को अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी से सुसज्जित करने के संबंध में गृह मंत्रालय (एम.एच.ए.) द्वारा शुरू की गई एक नई पहल है।

दिल्ली के लिए “सुरक्षित शहर परियोजना” के घटकों में से एक घटक “आसूचना यातायात प्रणाली” है जिसमें यातायात प्रबंधन में सुधार लाने के लिए अधुनातन गैजेट्स और प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रयोग तथा शहर में यातायात नियमों का कड़ाई से अनुपालन कराने की परिकल्पना है।

“सुरक्षित शहर परियोजना” जो “आसूचना यातायात प्रणाली” का एक भाग है, के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी प्रस्ताव की जांच गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा वित्त मंत्रालय के परामर्श से की जा रही है।

Intelligent traffic system in Delhi

†*41. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for introducing an Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) in Delhi is pending; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) 'Safe City Project' is a new initiative taken by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) with the view to equip the Police with state-of-the-art technology to meet the modern challenges.

One of the components of the 'Safe City Project' for Delhi is "Intelligent Traffic System", which envisages the use of modern gadgets and technology for improving the traffic management and for stricter enforcement of the traffic rules in city.

The proposal for implementing the 'Safe City Project', of which "Intelligent Traffic System" is a part, is being examined by MHA in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा पहला पूरक प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार ने सुरक्षा एवं यातायात प्रबंधन के लिए गृह मंत्रालय एवं राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से इंटेलिजेंट ट्रैफिक सिस्टम लागू करने के लिए कोई कार्य योजना तैयार की है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated a project on Safe City Project, and Intelligent Traffic System is part of the Safe City Project. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we have given a notice under rule 267. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, under that Project, there are various schemes for management of traffic system within Delhi. ...**(Interruptions)**... The primary objective of the programme is to use the available technology for better management of traffic system in the city. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू : क्या इंटेलिजेंट ट्रैफिक सिस्टम को निजी भागीदारी द्वारा पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप मॉडल पर विकसित करने की कोई योजना है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री किरन रिजिजु : सर, इसमें निजी पार्टी को एनरॉल करने की जो प्रक्रिया है, उस पर दिल्ली पुलिस की ओर से प्रपोजल आया है। वह प्रपोजल अभी मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ फाइनेंस के साथ

कंसल्टेशन प्रोसेस में है। सर, इसकी जो टोटल एस्टिमेटेड कॉस्ट है, वह 1,679.85 करोड़ रुपये है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह प्रपोजल अभी कंसल्टेशन स्टेज में है और जैसे ही अप्रूवल आएगा, हम यह सारी स्कीम लागू करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12.30 hours.

The House then adjourned at seven minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MATTER RAISED REGARDING CUT IN THE FUNDS FOR MNREGA

MR. CHAIRMAN: We continue ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me hear him. ...*(Interruptions)*....What do you wish to say?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to put on record our strong objection to the cut in the funds for MNREGA. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has been confined to 200 districts. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should have been expanded. ...*(Interruptions)*... The allocation has been cut. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Chief Minister of Tripura is here today in Delhi on a *dharna* against the Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)*.. So, we want this Government to withdraw the cut in the funds under the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want an assurance that allocation to this programme will not be curtailed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This item is listed for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is listed for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... This item is listed for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want it now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Today a *dharna* is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want to register our protest against this and walk out to join this *dharna*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 1.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-two minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at one of the clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Steps to combat increasing communalism

*42. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government is taking to combat increasing communalism in the country;

(b) keeping in view the increase in religious extremism and intolerance to each other's religious rights, violating Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution, what steps Government proposes to take to safeguard the fundamental rights of citizens and their right to practise religion; and

(c) whether Government would consider involving NGOs in fighting the menace of communalism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) As per available information, 694 communal incidents were reported during January-October 2013 while 561 communal incidents were reported during January-October 2014. There has, thus, been a decline of 19% in communal incidents during the period January-October 2014 as compared to the corresponding period of 2013. The Constitution of India guarantees the Right to Freedom of Religion under Article 25 and 26 and violations of such rights are dealt with under the extant laws in force. The Central Government issues alerts and advisories on developments having bearing on communal harmony, share advance intelligence with the States and UTs and deploy Central Armed Police Forces including RAF on the request of the States/UTs to render assistance in such situations. The Communal Harmony Guidelines of 2008 circulated by the Central Government, amongst others, provide for the involvement of voluntary organizations to maintain communal harmony and to defuse tension in the event of communal situation.

Development of tourist places on the pattern of Santosa island, Singapore

*43. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to develop certain places of tourist interest on the pattern of Santosa Island of Singapore;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by when the identified tourist places are likely to be developed and start earning profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) At present Ministry of Tourism does not have any such proposal to develop certain places of tourist interest on the pattern of Santosa Island of Singapore.

Reang community of Mizoram taking refuge in Tripura

*44. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than 35 thousand people, mostly from the Reang (Bru) community from Mamit and some other districts of Mizoram have taken refuge in Tripura, due to some local problem in the State;
- (b) if so, the facts behind the migration, their exact number and their condition at present;
- (c) whether the Central Government and the State Government of Mizoram are launching any initiative for peaceful repatriation and holistic rehabilitation of these victim families to their homesteads; and
- (d) if so, what are the details of initiatives and ingredients of the rehabilitation packages?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Due to ethnic tension between Reang tribals and Mizos, about 30,000 Reang (Bru) people (about 5000 families) from Western Mizoram migrated from October 1997 onwards. The Bru migrants are sheltered in the six relief camps set up in Kanchanpur and Panisagar Sub-Divisions of North Tripura. The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken measures to repatriate the Bru Refugees in their homes in Mizoram in a phased manner. The Ministry of Home Affairs is extending financial as well as other logistical assistance to both the State Government of Mizoram and Tripura so that the repatriation is accomplished smoothly. The repatriation process started in November, 2010 and as on date approx. 1210 Reang families (approx. 5000-6000 people) have been repatriated.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending grants-in-aid to Government of Tripura since 1997-98 for maintenance of Brus lodged in various relief camps for providing relief items like Rice, Ration/Cash dole *etc.* and to Government of Mizoram for rehabilitation and repatriation of Bru migrants since 2004-05.

2. The scale of assistance being provided to Bru migrants on their repatriation from Tripura to Mizoram since 2004-05 is as per details given below:
- (i) Housing assistance to each family: ₹ 38,500/-.
- (ii) Cash assistance to each family: ₹ 41,500/-.
- (iii) Free ration to each adult and minor member for one year.
- (iv) Reimbursement of transportation cost incurred by the Government of Mizoram.
- (v) Blankets and utensils to each Bru family.
3. The scale of relief measures being provided to the migrants in Tripura relief camps since 1997-98 are as under:
- (i) Rice - 600 gram per day per adult
- 300 gram per day per minor
- (ii) Salt - 25 gram per day per adult
12.5 gram per day per minor
- (iii) Cash dole - ₹ 5.00/- per day per adult
₹ 2.50/- per day per minor
- (iv) Clothing - Once in year during Durgapuja festival
- (a) One T-Shirt and 1 pant piece per adult family
- (b) One T-Shirt and Pachra per adult family
- (c) One T-Shirt and 1 pant piece per minor male
- (d) One T-Shirt and 1 pant piece per minor female
- (v) Mosquito net - One net per family once in 3 years
- (vi) Hawai Chappal - One pair Chappal
- (vii) Blankets - One Blanket per family once in three years
- (viii) Bathing soap - One soap per head once in a year
- (ix) Coconut oil - ₹ 20/- cash in lieu of coconut oil per family per month
- (x) Utensils - Utensils supplied once during stay in relief camp.

4. Besides, Medical Officer conducts health check up on regular basis in the relief camps and medicines are distributed free of cost by the State Government of Tripura. Further, on the recommendation of Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Food, and Public Distribution, Government of India is allocating rice at applicable economic cost to Government of Tripura/Mizoram for providing rice to the Bru migrants.
5. Ministry of Home Affairs has released approx. ₹ 231 crore to Government of Tripura since 1997-98 for maintenance of Brus lodged in various relief camps and approx. ₹ 35 crore to Government of Mizoram since 2004-05 for disbursement to Bru migrant families for their rehabilitation in Mizoram. Further, various confidence building measures have been undertaken to instill a sense of security and to remove apprehensions among Brus for their early repatriation to Mizoram.
6. The Ministry of Home Affairs has directed the Government of Mizoram and Tripura to fix a time-frame for Bru repatriation and is in touch with Mizoram and Tripura for early completion of the repatriation process.

India's ranking in the World Bank 'Doing Business Report, 2014'

*45. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the World Bank's 'Doing Business Report, 2014' places India at the 134th place among 189 countries in the latest ease of doing business list;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government refutes the finding that India occupies the 134th place;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government itself does not conduct a nation-wide survey to gauge the ease of doing business in India;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to initiate such a survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government is aware of the fact that the World Bank's 'Doing Business Report' ranks India poorly. In 'Doing Business Report 2014' India was ranked at 134th rank. However, the Doing Business Report, 2015 has been released on 29th October, 2014 and India's rank is 142nd. This study was for the period till 1st June, 2014. Subsequent measures taken have not been

considered. In Doing Business Report, 2015, due to methodology change (inclusion of Delhi in addition to Mumbai as cities studied) the rank of India for the last year has been revised to 140th.

(b) India has been objecting to finding of the World Bank's Doing Business Report for a number of reasons, some of these are:

- (i) Until Doing Business Report, 2014, the study was conducted only in Mumbai. From Doing Business Report, 2015, Delhi has been added as the second city where study conducted at two urban centres of India cannot be representative of a vast country like India.
- (ii) The study is based on specific case studies developed for each topic studied. These case studies are not representative of various sectors, business forms and industry requirements.
- (iii) The study is based on responses received from respondents, a majority of which are professional firms. These responses are not representative of various business and are based on limited exposure of such respondents.

(c) The Government does not carry out any nation-wide survey on the parameters followed by the World Bank's study. However, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has conducted a study on the business environment in various States and identified best practices in six broad areas. Various bottlenecks faced by industries have been identified in this study. The Department has also requested the apex industry bodies and state Governments to identify bottlenecks and provide suggestions for removal of these bottlenecks.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Attack on people from NER

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that attacks on the people from North-Eastern Region (NER) have increased recently in different parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such incidents reported; and
- (c) what measures are being taken to prevent such incidents and to protect the students and other youngsters from North-Eastern Region working or studying in the National Capital, and other parts of the country, from such assaults?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) According to available information, in the current year upto 31.10.2014, a total 131795 number of cases were registered in Delhi, out of which 232 cases (0.17% of the total cases) were registered by the citizens from North Eastern States of India. During the said period in Bengaluru, 2985 were registered out of which 7 cases (0.23% off the total cases) by the people from North East Region were lodged. In Gurgaon City, 13670 cases were registered upto 23rd November, 2014 out of which 7 (0.051% of the total cases) were lodged by the people from North Eastern States.

(c) In order to deal with various kinds of concerns of the people hailing from the North Eastern States living in different parts of the country, especially in the Metropolitan cities, a committee was constituted on 5.2.2014 under the chairmanship of Shri M.P. Bezbaruah presently Member, North Eastern Council. The Committee submitted its report to the Ministry of Home Affairs in July, 2014. Follow up action has been initiated to implement recommendations made by M.P Bezbaruah Committee to address the concerns of the citizens of North Eastern States.

Besides the above, advisories have been issued to all States and UTs on 14th May, 2012, 3rd June, 2013 and 5th February, 2014 directing them to have a stringent mechanism to deal with the incidents of attacks on citizens from the North Eastern States. The State Governments and Union Territories are taking all necessary security measures to strictly follow the directions given in the advisories.

Financial assistance for people affected by natural calamity in J&K

*†47. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds or other relief material provided by foreign countries/various States of India and organisations/individuals for the financial help of the people affected by the natural calamity in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether these funds have been distributed among the people affected by the natural calamity; and

(c) the details of the number of people benefited by these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The concerned State Governments undertake collection and distribution of relief on the ground in the wake of natural disasters.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

All donations from individuals, organisations, State Governments etc. for natural calamities are directly received by the respective State Governments and the Ministry of Home Affairs does not Centrally maintain such information.

Persons from Pakistan seeking Indian citizenship

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

- (a) the number of persons crossed over from Pakistan during the last ten years and living in India seeking Indian citizenship;
- (b) what facilities are being provided to such unfortunate and poor people in India;
- (c) the reasons for such increasing number of requests; and
- (d) what is Government's policy towards such persons and how many persons have been granted the citizenship and how many persons sent back forcibly to Pakistan during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) Such data about the persons crossed over from Pakistan during last ten years is not maintained in this Ministry. Further, persons who migrated from Pakistan to India are considered for Indian Citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules thereunder.

(b) Certain category of Pakistani nationals, who have been granted Long Terms Visa (LTV), can take employment in the private sector. Children of such Pakistani nationals who have been granted LTV can take admission in schools, colleges, Universities, technical/ professional institutions subject to usual conditions prescribed for foreigners in this regard.

(c) As per information available, the main reason for increasing number of certain category of Pakistani nationals coming to India on valid visa and not returning back to Pakistan is reportedly the religious persecution in Pakistan.

(d) The provisions available in the Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules thereunder are applicable to all foreigners (including those who migrated from neighbouring countries such as Pakistan). There is no discrimination on the basis of nationality or gender of a person for grant of Indian Citizenship. All eligible foreign nationals can apply for Indian Citizenship under the relevant clauses of the Citizenship Act, 1955 applicable to them. Besides this, Special Task Force has been formed to facilitate Pakistani nationals for registering themselves as Indian citizens. The process for online application has also been relaxed for these migrants while doing away with certain document. 5223 Pakistani

nationals have been granted Indian Citizenship during the period from 1.01.2003 to 20.11.2014.

The details of Pakistani nationals, who were found to be overstaying and were deported during the last three years is as under:-

Overstaying			Deported		
2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
8037	1411	4815	69	31	58

Changes in the FDI policy

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

- the details of the changes made by Government in the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy;
- what has been the trend in the FDI received during the last three years;
- the sectors which have been benefited by FDI; and
- how far FDI has helped domestic manufacturing and job creation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government has taken a series of measures to make India an attractive investment destination. The details of the recent changes made by the Governments in FDI Policy on Defence and Railways infrastructure sectors is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) A comparative statement in respect of total FDI inflow for the last three years and the current financial year (upto September, 2014) is as under:

(in US\$ billion)			
Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total FDI inflow	Annual Growth
1.	2011-12 (P)	46.55	33.61 ^
2.	2012-13 (P)	34.29	-26.33
3.	2013-14 (P)	36.04	5.10
4.	2014-15 (P)	21.51	20.10*
(upto September, 2014)			

(P) Provisional

^ Compared with figures of Financial Year 2010-11 *i.e.* US\$ 34.84 billion.

* Compared with figures of Financial Year. 2013-14 (upto September, 2013) *i.e.* US\$ 17.91 billion.

Total FDI inflow in the country has fluctuated in the last three years. It has decreased by 26.33% during the F.Y. 2012-13 in comparison to F.Y. 2011-12 and increased by 5.10% in 2013-14 in comparison to 2012-13. In the current financial year upto September, 2014 total FDI inflows have recorded increase of 20.10%.

(c) During the period of last three financial years and current financial year, Service Sector is the top benefitted sector with a contribution of 14.02% followed by Drugs and Pharmaceuticals (6.98%) and Construction Development (6.51%). FDI Equity Inflow in top 10 sectors from April, 2011 to September, 2014 attracting FDI is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) 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. FDI policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly. FDI helps in the economic growth of the country by supplementing the domestic capital, bringing technology transfers, global best practices leading to increased manufacturing and productive capacity. Overall growth in different sectors of economy results in job creation.

Statement-I

Recent Changes in FDI Policy

1. Defence Sector:

The Government of India has reviewed its FDI policy on the sector and amended certain paragraphs of the 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular 2014'. FDI Policy on the Defence sector is now as under:

In the Defence Industry subject to Industrial license under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, FDI up to 49% under Government approval route is permitted. FDI above 49% is subject to approval of Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) on case to case basis, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern and 'state-of-art' technology in the country.

2. Note:

- (i) FDI limit of 49% is composite and includes all kinds of foreign investments *i.e.* Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs), Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs), Non Resident Indians (NRIs), Foreign Venture Capital Investors (FVCI) and Qualified Foreign Investors (QFIs) regardless of whether the said investments have been made under Schedule 1

(FDI), 2 (FII), 2A (FPI), 3 (NRI), 6 (FVCI) and 8 (QFI) of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident Outside India) Regulations.

- (ii) Portfolio investment by FPIs/FIIs/NRIs/QFIs and investments by FVCIs together will not exceed 24% of the total equity of the investee/joint venture company. Portfolio investments will be under automatic route.

3. Other Conditions:

- (i) Licence applications will be considered and licences given by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in consultation with Ministry of Defence and Ministry of External Affairs.
- (ii) The applicant company seeking permission of the Government for FDI upto 49% should be an Indian company owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens.
- (iii) The management of the applicant company should be in Indian hands with majority representation on the Board as well as the Chief Executives of the company/partnership firm being resident Indians.
- (iv) Chief Security Officer (CSO) of the investee/joint venture company should be resident Indian citizen.
- (v) Full particulars of the Directors and the Chief Executives should be furnished along with the applications.
- (vi) The Government reserves the right to verify the antecedents of the foreign collaborator's and domestic promoters including their financial standing and credentials in the world market. Preference would be given to original equipment manufacturers or design establishments, and companies having a good track record of past supplies to Armed Forces, Space and Atomic energy sections and having an established R&D base.
- (vii) There would be no minimum capitalization for the FDI. A proper assessment, however, needs to be done by the management of the applicant company depending upon the product and the technology. The licensing authority would satisfy itself about the adequacy of the networth of the non-resident investor taking into account the category of weapons and equipment that are proposed to be manufactured.
- (viii) The Ministry of Defence is not in a position to give purchase guarantee for products to be manufactured. However, the planned acquisition programme

for such equipment and overall requirements would be made available to the extent possible.

- (ix) The capacity norms for production will be provided in the licence based on the application as well as the recommendations of the Ministry of Defence, which will look into existing capacities of similar and allied products.
- (x) Investee/joint venture company should be structured to be self-sufficient in areas of product design and development. The investee/joint venture company along with manufacturing facility, should also have maintenance and life cycle support facility of the product being manufactured in India.
- (xi) Import of equipment for pre-production activity including development of prototype by the applicant company would be permitted.
- (xii) Adequate safety and security procedures would need to be put in place by the licensee once the licence is granted and production commences. These would be subject to verification by authorized Government agencies.
- (xiii) The standards and testing procedures for equipment to be produced under licence from foreign collaborators or from indigenous R&D will have to be provided by the licensee to the Government nominated quality assurance agency under appropriate confidentiality clause. The nominated quality assurance agency would inspect the finished product and would conduct surveillance and audit of the Quality Assurance Procedures of the licensee. Self-certification would be permitted by the Ministry of Defence on case to case basis, which may involve either individual items, or group of items manufactured by the licensee. Such permission would be for a fixed period and subject to renewals.
- (xiv) Purchase preference and price preference may be given to the Public Sector organizations as per guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises.
- (xv) Arms and ammunition produced by the private manufacturers will be primarily sold to the Ministry of Defence. These items may also be sold to other Government entities under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments with the prior approval of the Ministry of Defence. No such item should be sold within the country to any other person or entity. The export of manufactured items would be subject to policy and guidelines as applicable to Ordnance Factories and Defence Public Sector Undertakings. Non-lethal items would be permitted for sale to persons/entities other than the Central or State Governments with the prior approval of the Ministry of Defence. Licensee would also need to institute a verifiable system of removal

of all goods out of their factories. Violation of these provisions may lead to cancellation of the licence.

- (xvi) All applications seeking permission of the Government for FDI in Defence would be made to the Secretariat of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) in the Department of Economic Affairs.
- (xvii) Applications for FDI up to 49% will follow the existing procedure with proposals involving inflows in excess of ₹ 1200 crore being approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).
- (xviii) Based on the recommendation of the Ministry of Defence and FIPB, approval of the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) will be sought by the Ministry of Defence in respect of cases seeking permission of the Government for FDI beyond 49% which are likely to result in access to modern and 'state-of-art' technology in the country.
- (xix) Proposals for FDI beyond 49% with proposed inflow in excess of ₹ 1200 crores, which are to be approved by CCS will not require further approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).
- (xx) Government decision on applications for FDI in Defence industry sector will be normally communicated within a time frame of 10 weeks from the date of acknowledgement.
- (xxi) For the proposal seeking Government approval for foreign investment beyond 49% applicant should be Indian company/foreign investor. Further condition at para (iii) above will not apply on such proposals.

Railway Infrastructure:

1. The Government of India has reviewed its FDI Policy on Railway Infrastructure and decided to permit 100% FDI through automatic route in the Construction, operation and maintenance of (i) Suburban corridor projects through PPP, (ii) High speed train projects, (iii) Dedicated freight lines, (iv) Rolling stock including train sets, and locomotives/coaches manufacturing and maintenance facilities, (v) Railway Electrification, (vi) Signaling systems, (vii) Freight terminals, (viii) Passenger terminals, (ix) Infrastructure in industrial park pertaining to railway line/sidings including electrified railway lines and connectivities to main railway line and (x) Mass Rapid Transport Systems.
2. FDI beyond 49% of the equity of the investee company in sensitive areas from security point of view will be brought before the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) for consideration on a case to case basis.

3. Definition of Infrastructure and Common Facilities for Industrial Parks have been amended to provide as under:
- (i) “Infrastructure” refers to facilities required for functioning of units located in the Industrial Park and includes roads (including approach roads), railway line/sidings including electrified railway lines and connectivities to the main railway line, water supply and sewerage, common effluent treatment facility, telecom network, generation and distribution of power, air conditioning.
 - (ii) “Common Facilities” refer to the facilities available for all the units located in the industrial park, and include facilities of power, roads (including approach roads), railway line/sidings including electrified railway lines and connectivities to the main railway line, water supply and sewerage, common effluent treatment, common testing, telecom services, air conditioning, common facility buildings, industrial canteens, convention/conference halls, parking, travel desks, security service, first aid centre, ambulance and other safety services, training facilities and such other facilities meant for common use of the units located in the Industrial Park.
4. **Note:**
- (i) Foreign Direct Investment in the abovementioned activities open to private sector participation including FDI is subject to sectoral guidelines of Ministry of Railways.
 - (ii) Proposals involving FDI beyond 49% in sensitive areas from security point of view, will be brought by the Ministry of Railways before the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) for consideration on a case to case basis.

Statement-II*Top 10 sectors FDI equity inflows from April, 2011 to September, 2014*

Sl. No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows		%age of Total Inflows
		(in ₹ crore)	(in US\$ million)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Service Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin./Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	71,623.05	13,499.34	14.02

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	34,326.38	6,726.28	6.98
3.	Construction Development (Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction- development projects)	33,402.45	6,267.17	6.51
4.	Telecommunications	33,340.11	6,073.18	6.31
5.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	27,240.63	5,533.28	5.74
6.	Hotel and Tourism	27,972.29	5,153.01	5.35
7.	Automobile Industry	28,030.37	5,012.12	5.20
8.	Food Processing Industries	29,832.941	4,837.19	5.02
9.	Metallurgical Industries	20,845.07	4,016.69	4.17
10.	Trading	21,513.15	3,767.29	3.91

Delay in NIA probe into Burdwan bomb blast

*50. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a delay of seven days to order a NIA probe into the Khagragarh blast in the Burdwan district of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) in how many cases NIA probed prior to the Khagragarh blast throughout the country; and

(d) what was the maximum time taken to order a NIA probe after the incident in all the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Khagragarh blast in the Burdwan district of West Bengal occurred on 2.10.2014. This case was registered by the State police and investigation was started. However, in view of the gravity of the offence in this case, the Central Government *suo - motu* transferred this case to the NIA for investigation on 9.11.2014. There was no delay in transferring the case to the NIA by the Central Government.

(c) A total number of 86 cases were entrusted to the NIA for investigation and prosecution prior to the Khagragarh blast.

(d) The average time taken to entrust investigation of a case to the NIA, if all the cases are taken together, comes to around 15 days approximately. However, the maximum time taken to transfer a single case is 159 days in the matter of FIR N0.122/2013 registered by the Kerala Police in district Ernakulam rural relating to seizure of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN).

Development/beautification of tourist centres

*51. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to allocate more funds for development/beautification of tourist centres in the country including Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the State/UT-wise funds allocated for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism spots and their beautification are primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administrations including the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Ministry of Tourism provides Central financial assistance for the tourism projects identified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory administrations during the prioritization meetings, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to Scheme Guidelines.

The detail of number of projects and amount sanctioned including the tourist places in the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Number of projects and amount sanctioned* during the years
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	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
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	112.86	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	11	214.38
22.	Meghalaya	3	0.50	2	0.68	1	0.47
23.	Mizoram	7	13.91	4	1.12	10	47.11
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
28.	Punjab	2	4.39	0	0.00	2	10.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Rajasthan	3	14.50	0	0.00	10	51.75
30.	Sikkim	8	25.15	4	20.75	11	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), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism (RT).

Supply of PNG

*52. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether Piped Natural Gas (PNG) is being supplied to many States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the details of the cities in each State and the total number of connections given in each city, so far;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to lay pipeline network in the southern parts of the country, including Tamil Nadu;

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

(e) the time by when Government proposes to connect households in Tamil Nadu with the PNG network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Currently Piped Natural Gas (PNG) is being supplied in many cities in various States of the country. The city-wise and State-wise details of PNG connection as on 30.09.2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) has authorized GAIL (India) Ltd. for laying of 920 km Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline. The pipeline is passing through the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The project

was scheduled to be completed by March, 2013. However, the project has faced severe resistance from farmers/land owners, particularly in States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, in laying of the pipeline. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has filed a SLP before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the matter is presently *sub judice*. This has delayed the execution of the project.

(e) In view of reply to (c) and (d) no specific time lines can be fixed at this stage.

Statement

The city-wise and State-wise details of PNG connections as on 30.09.2014

States	Geographical Area (GA) Covered	Piped Natural Gas (PNG) - Connections in Numbers		
		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial
1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	Sonipat	4132	27	5
	Faridabad	10154	103	9
	Gurgaon	4378	9	51
	Gurgaon	0	0	5
	Chandigarh	0	0	0
	TOTAL	18664	139	65
Punjab	Jalandhar	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	1681	0	38
	Hyderabad	459	2	5
	Vijaywada	109	0	3
	TOTAL	2249	2	46
Assam	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat	27156	375	941
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	78509	231	439
	Mehsana, Sabarkantha			
	Gandhinagar	84000	19	350

1	2	3	4	5
	Halol	7991	54	35
	Hazira	26926	12	72
	Valsad	62990	523	118
	Khambhat	24402	5	137
	Palej	0	9	0
	Rajkot	137567	951	704
	Navsari	74548	42	100
	Surendranagar	18048	258	118
	Nadiad	47405	14	239
	Outside GA		3	
	Ahmedabad	188042	670	1349
	Vadodara	507	80	1
	Vadodara	0	1	0
	Vadodara	75738	0	2455
	Ahmedabad	0	0	0
	Surat, Bharuch and Ankleshwar	394796	833	8529
	Anand	18123	116	484
	Jamnagar			
	Bhavnagar			
	TOTAL	1239592	3821	15130
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	760	30	2
	Gwalior	0	1	0
	Indore including Ujjain	2060	40	27
	TOTAL	2820	71	29
Maharashtra	Pune City including Pimpri Chinchwad and along with adjoining contiguous areas of Hinjewadi, Chakan & Talegaon GA	13962	91	42

1	2	3	4	5
	Mumbai & Greater Mumbai	531480	16	2107
	Thane City and adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Road, Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Thane City, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivily, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar and Taloja.	212199	39	327
	TOTAL	757641	146	2476
Delhi	National Capital Territory of Delhi	368920	612	613
Rajasthan	Kota	191	17	1
Tripura	Agartala	13683	45	242
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2230	21	10
	Mathura	940	44	8
	Agra	3091	0	7
	Kanpur GA	3079	34	42
	Bareilly GA	885	2	30
	Noida & Greater Noida	36853	215	206
	G.Noida	0	0	0
	Ghaziabad	65991	140	123
	Lucknow	933	3	1
	Moradabad	564	3	24

1	2	3	4	5
	Firozabad	200	364	0
	Khurja	19	2	0
	Allahaabad	0	0	0
	Jhansi	0	0	0
	TOTAL	114785	828	451
	GRAND TOTAL	2545701	6056	19994

Closure of blast furnace-1 of Bhilai Steel Plant

†*53. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that blast furnace-1 of the Bhilai Steel Plant has been closed on 14th October, 2014;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the main reasons for the furnace being closed was lack of maintenance;

(c) the effect of the closure of furnace-1 on the production and the quantum of total loss suffered;

(d) whether there had been a blast in the plate mill of the Bhilai Plant on 15th October, 2014; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the amount of compensation given to the affected labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No, Sir. The blast furnace-1 at Bhilai has not been closed on 14th October, 2014. However, the furnace was off blast as the permeability of the furnace got affected.

(b) No, Sir. The reason for off blast of furnace was operational in nature and not lack of maintenance.

(c) There was no contribution of blast furnace-1 in production for about 6 days due to permeability problem in the blast furnace and this was brought back to normalcy in the shortest possible time. The estimated loss of production was approximately 10,000 tonnes of Hot Metal.

(d) and (e) There was no blast on 15th October, 2014 at Plate Mill of Bhilai Steel

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Plant. However, there was a minor incident of gas inflammation during welding job in the gear box at Plate Mill. Three persons were treated for minor burns. No compensation was given, as the nature of injury was minor.

SEZs notified in Bihar

†*54. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) notified in Bihar;
- (b) the area allocated for each SEZ and the activities proposed in them; and
- (c) the status of each SEZ and the stand of the Central Government regarding SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Sir, there are no Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Bihar.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a Free Trade and Warehousing Zone. Proposals for setting up of SEZs are considered by the Board of Approval only after written consent of the concerned State Government.

Constitution of NDMA

*55. SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) stands constituted at present;
- (b) if so, whether it was without any Chairman or Members at the apex level for any period of time in the last six months;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the absence of a duly constituted and functioning NDMA was felt during the recent tragic and disastrous floods in Jammu and Kashmir?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) and (c) As per, section 3 (2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, NDMA consists of the Prime Minister as *ex-officio* Chairperson and such number of other Members, not exceeding nine, as may be prescribed by the Central Government. There has always been at least one Member in NDMA, in addition to the Prime Minister as Chairperson.

(d) No, Sir.

Access for the least developed countries to Indian market under WTO

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

(a) whether India has informed the World Trade Organisation (WTO) that it should ensure that the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) get access to its market without duties or quotas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the response received so far; and

(c) how it would be beneficial to our people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Pursuant to the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration of December, 2005 for Duty Free Quota Free access to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), India announced its Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme for LDCs in the year 2008. The Scheme came into full operation in 2012 and provided duty free access on about 85% of India's total tariff lines and preferential access (Positive List) on about 9% of tariff lines. Only 6% tariff lines were under the Exclusion List. This scheme was accordingly notified to the WTO in 2011.

Further, to fully meet the obligations under the Hong Kong Ministerial Mandate, the Scheme has been expanded and with effect from 1.4.2014, the Scheme now provides duty free market access on about 96 % of India's tariff lines and 2.2% of the lines are enjoying preferential duties. Only 1.8% of the tariff lines have been retained in the Exclusion List, with no duty concessions.

(b) At present, 31 out of the 48 LDCs have become beneficiaries to the scheme. Out of this, 21 LDC beneficiaries are from Africa.

(c) The WTO provides a rule based system for global trade which ensures

stability and predictability in trade relations. Through this initiative, India has been able to strengthen its position in the WTO on issues relating to LDCs and same is also expected to send a strong signal to major developed countries which are yet to comply with the Hong Kong Ministerial Mandate to adopt similar measures. In the process, India has also been able to have more fruitful engagement with the LDC trading partners.

Manufacture of bombs using money made from illegal trade of animals

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to a U.P. Police report, money made from illegal trade of animals was being used to manufacture bombs targeting India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government has asked the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to take stringent measures to prevent such illegal activities; and
- (d) if so, the response received by the Central Government from the Government of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) There is no report with the Government that money made from illegal trade of animals is being used to manufacture bombs.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Damage due to lightning strikes in Kerala

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of the damages caused to human beings and properties by lightning strikes during rainy season in Kerala;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Kerala has persistently been demanding to recognise lightning as a natural calamity, thereby making such victims eligible for compensation from national relief funds; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. In this context, it is mentioned that the issue

of inclusion of any disaster in the list of notified natural disasters has traditionally been considered by the successive Finance Commissions set up under the clause (1) of Article 280 of the Constitution from time-to-time. The 13th Finance Commission, had *inter-alia* considered the proposal for inclusion of lightning. However, the same was not recommended as one of the disasters qualifying for assistance from SDRF/erstwhile CRF and NDRF/erstwhile NCCF.

Presently, lightning is not among the eligible natural disasters for relief under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). However, this Ministry has already submitted its Memorandum to the 14th Finance Commission, in which it has suggested the Commission to take appropriate decision on inclusion of other natural disasters including lightning, in the list of notified disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/NDRF.

The State Governments are required to provide relief from their own resources, to the people affected due to lightning as per their relief codes/manual.

Relaunching of cash transfer scheme for LPG

*59. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to relaunch cash transfer scheme for LPG as a modified version of the Scheme of Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it would protect the interests of consumers;
- (d) how far, this would help check diversion of subsidized cooking gas to unintended users and bring efficiency in the system; and
- (e) the amount of savings in subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIDHARMENDRAPRADHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has launched modified Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) scheme in 54 districts on 15.11.2014 and will be launching the scheme all over the country on 1.01.2015.

Under this scheme, the LPG consumers joining this scheme get all domestic LPG cylinders (subsidized as well as non-subsidized cylinder) at market price and subsidy amount as applicable for each domestic subsidized cylinder is transferred to their bank

account. In addition, a one-time advance is also given to each LPG consumer. Consumers have the following two options for availing subsidy under the Scheme:

- LPG consumer can receive subsidy in his/her bank account either by linking Aadhaar number to bank account number and to the LPG consumer number as the primary method.

OR

- LPG Consumer can receive subsidy directly into bank account without the use of Aadhaar number as the secondary option if they do not have an Aadhaar number.

Thus, no LPG consumer will be denied subsidy on account of lack of Aadhaar number.

All LPG consumers have a grace period of 3 months from the date of launch of DBTL in the district during which all those who have not yet joined the scheme would continue to get subsidized cylinders as per their entitlement. After the end of grace period, an additional parking period of 3 months is given to such consumers during which the subsidy entitlement will be parked and will be transferred to consumer's bank account on joining the scheme during this period.

(c) to (e) DBTL scheme is aimed to improve the subsidy administration of LPG across the country. As after the completion of grace period, all cylinders will be sold at market price only and the subsidy amount will be directly transferred to the LPG consumers, thereby curbing diversion of cylinders. It thus ensure that the benefit meant of the genuine domestic customer reaches them. DBTL also thus ensures that subsidy is not misused.

As the modified scheme has been launched recently estimates in savings are not available.

Sick tea gardens

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

(a) the details of sick tea gardens in the country and whether Government has carried out its statutory duty under the provisions of the Tea Act, 1953 with regard to those sick tea gardens;

(b) the State-wise details of the number of workers working in the gardens and the outstanding dues to those workers; and

(c) whether Government would take over those sick tea gardens and workers will be given their wages along with arrears, if so, the expected date of release of wages and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of closed tea gardens, as per available information, are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Tea Estate	Date of closure	Tea Area (ha.)	No. of workers
1.	West Bengal	Bundapani	13.07.2013	529.56	1283
2.	West Bengal	Dharanipur	19.10.2013	264.52	824
3.	West Bengal	Dheklapara	11.03.2006	197.37	802
4.	West Bengal	Red Bank	19.10.2013	361.63	1588
5.	West Bengal	Surendra Nagar	19.10.2013	172.16	451
6.	West Bengal	Madhu	29.09.2014	323.08	881
7.	Kerala	Kottamala	21.12.2013	391.72	220
8.	Assam	Rani	23.03. 2010	123.99	105
TOTAL				2364.03	6154

According to the Tea Act, 1953, management of the closed gardens can be entrusted to new entrepreneurs after following a legal and judicial process. Considering the time taken in this process, consultations with the State Government, producers associations and the tea garden owners have been initiated to identify prospective agencies for taking over liabilities of the closed gardens and reviving them.

(b) and (c) Information, as available, in respect of the liabilities of these gardens is as under:

(₹ in lakhs)							
Name of the Tea Garden	Workers' Wages	Ration	Bonus	Provident Fund	Gratuity	Loan Liabilities	Total ₹ lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bundapani	35.00	40.00	36.00	300	100.00	234.33	745.33
Dharanipur	70.87	8.40	6.20	93.52	42.56	112.70	334.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dekhlapara	10.00	55.00	25.00	72.92	42.00	20.37	225.29
Red Bank	260.59	23.00	43.00	64.00	57.08	889.74	1337.41
Surendranagar	94.46	8.63	12.00	26.59	38.99	256.57	437.24
Madhu	-	-	17.05	683.35	100.00	-	800.40
Kottamallai	120.00	-	12.00	16.50	150.00	-	298.50
Rani	No dues are reported pending						
TOTAL	590.92	135.03	151.25	1256.88	530.63	1513.71	4178.42

Liability of payment of wages to workers in closed tea gardens rests with the management and is enforced by the appropriate government under the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Industrial Disputes Act 1947. Prospective entrepreneurs have to pay the arrears of wages as part of the agreed financial package.

Besides, the Tea Board regularly provides assistance to workers in tea gardens including the closed gardens for human resource development. Relief is being provided to workers by the State Government in form of health protection measures, Antyodaya Anna Yojna and employment guarantee under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Act, 2005.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Signing of FTAs

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

- whether India has signed Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with many countries and multi-country organizations;
- if so, the details of the number of agreements signed;
- whether India is in process of signing more such agreements, if so, the details thereof; and
- the details of significance of such agreements in view of the World Trade Organization's principles and agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) entered into India with countries and multi-country organisations are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement and the participating countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit	17.01.1972 (revised on 28.07.2006) (Agreement is renewed, from time to time, by mutual consent to such changes and modifications as may be agreed upon between the two countries)	29.07.2006
2.	Revised Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade	6.12.1991 (Revised on 27.10.2009) (The Treaty is amended/modified by mutual consent of the contracting parties and the present Treaty is valid till 26.10.2016)	27.10.2009
3.	India - Sri Lanka FTA	28.12.1998	1.03.2000
4.	Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Maldives and Afghanistan)	4.01.2004	1.01.2006 (Afghanistan became Eighth Member of SAARC from April, 2007 and the provisions of Trade Liberalization Programme are applicable to Afghanistan w.e.f. 7.08.2011).
5.	India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	9.10.2003	1.09.2004

1	2	3	4
6.	India - Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	29.06.2005	1.08.2005
7.	India - South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	7.08. 2009	1.01.2010
8.	India - ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13.08.2009	1st January, 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. 1st June, 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam. 1st September, 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar. 1st October, 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia. 1st November, 2010 in respect of India and Brunei. 24 January ,2011 in respect of India and Laos. 1st June, 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines. 1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia.

1	2	3	4
9.	India - Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	16.02.2011	1.08.2011
10.	India - Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement	18.02.2011	1.07. 2011
11	India - ASEAN Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	9.9.2014	1.07.2015

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement and the participating countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka)	July, 1975 (revised Agreement signed on 2.11.2005)	1.11.1976
2.	Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niucare-agua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe)	13.4.1988	19.4.1989 (for 15 signatory countries)

1	2	3	4
3.	India - Afghanistan PTA	6.03.2003	May, 2003
4.	India - MERCOSUR PTA	25.01.2004	01.06.2009
5.	India - Chile PTA	08.03. 2006	13.01.2009 (full implementation)

(c) The Government is negotiating new FTAs, including expansion/review of some of the existing FTAs which is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement
1.	India - EU Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)
2.	India-Sri Lanka CEPA
3.	India - Thailand CECA
4.	India - Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)
5.	India EFTA BTIA (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland)
6.	India - New Zealand FTA/CECA
7.	India-Israel FTA
8.	India - Singapore CECA (Second Review)
9.	India - South African Custom Union (SACU) Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia)
10.	India - MERCOSUR PTA (expansion) (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)
11.	India - Chile PTA (expansion)
12.	BIMSTEC CECA (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement
13.	India - Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates)
14.	India-Canada CEPA
15.	India - Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
16.	India - Australia FTA /CECA
17.	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement among ASEAN (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) + 6 FTA Partners (Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand)

(d) The free trade agreements (FTAs) complement the principles and agreements of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). India considers these agreements as building blocks towards achieving the multilateral trade liberalisation objective.

Export growth

312. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the export growth of the country during the year 2013-14;
- (b) the contribution of Japan and USA in the total exports of India during 2014-15; and
- (c) the target of export growth set to be achieved by the end of 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) During 2013-14, the country's exports were 314.4 Billion US \$, as compared to 300.4 Billion US \$ for the period 2012-13, registering a growth rate of 4.7%.

(b) Japan and U.S.A. contributed 1.84% and 13.75% respectively to the total exports of India during the period April to September, 2014.

(c) Government has fixed an export target of 340 Billion US \$ for the Financial Year 2014-15.

Investment by MMTC in joint venture gold project in Gurgaon

313. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount invested by Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC) in joint venture gold project in Gurgaon;

(b) what has been the return on this investment since it came into production; and

(c) what was the price of land when allotted by Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) and what is the market rate now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) MMTC has invested a total amount of ₹ 17.44 crores in the joint venture project, MMTC PAMP India Pvt. Ltd. (MPIPL).

(b) The plant commenced commercial production from April, 2012. An amount of ₹ 5.23 crores has been paid by the joint venture company to MMTC as 30% dividend on 29.05.2014 for the year 2013-14.

(c) The land was allotted by Haryana Urban Development Authority, at a cost of ₹ 22.28 crore. Current Market Rate is not assessable.

Pesticide residue in tea

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

(a) whether it is a fact that pesticide residue is identified in the production of tea, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Greenpeace Report also confirms this matter; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to make tea industry sustainable and eco-friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) defines Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for the pesticides that are allowed to be present in tea. The Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee (CIBRC) of the Government of India has permitted 37 Plant Protection Formulations (PPFs) including pesticides for use in tea plantations of India. The list of formulations and the MRLs are regularly reviewed by the CIBRC and the FSSAI to incorporate latest science and ensure that the least hazardous materials are used.

(b) The Tea Board of India, having reviewed the findings of the Greenpeace study, has concluded that all the samples tested comply with the Indian laws and regulations.

(c) The Government has taken several steps to reduce reliance on synthetic plant protection formulations and to ensure that Indian tea continues to meet the high standards expected by the consumers. Towards this end, the Plant Protection Code has been introduced by the Tea Board which lays down guidelines for safe intervals for PPF use during the tea cultivation and harvest cycle, water quality, workers' safety and equipment maintenance for PPF spraying, safe disposal of PPF containers, transportation, storage and application of PPFs and end product testing. Tea Board has also partnered with the industry to implement pilot projects for using non synthetic plant protection formulations for tea cultivation. 'Trustea', an industry-led initiative, has been launched to enforce quality in manufactured tea. 'Trustea' certificate is granted to manufacturing units that do not use plant formulations banned by the Central and State Governments or its affiliated bodies. Further, the FSSAI undertakes regular review of the MRLs for permitted chemicals with a view to harmonize Indian sustainability and production standards with international standards.

SC/ST employees

†315. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strength of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in the Ministry is insufficient;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of vacancies against different posts in the Ministry in various States of the country including Uttar Pradesh and the number of posts to be filled and the actual number of SC/ST employees working in the Ministry;

(d) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) by when all the vacancies in the Ministry are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Policy of reservation in services under the Government of India is implemented as per instructions issued from time to time by the Department of Personnel and Training.

(c) Recruitment to different categories of posts in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, except the posts of Indian Trade Service (ITS), Indian Supply Service

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ISS), Indian Inspection Service (IIS) and Multi-tasking staff (MTS), are made by the Department of Personnel and Training, which maintains reservation rosters in respect of these posts. As regards posts of ITS, ISS, IIS and MTS, the position is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Sanctioned Strength	Strength in position	Actual no. of SC employees		Actual no. of ST employees	
				No.	%	No.	%
1.	ITS	189	125	17	13.60	11	8.80
2.	ISS	157	52	10	19.23	05	9.62
3.	IIS	164	110	20	18.18	06	5.45
4.	MTS .	314	264	61	23.11	28	10.61

(d) and (e) Vacancies reserved for Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes are filled along with other vacancies. However, the Central Government launches Special Recruitment Drives from time to time to fill up the backlog of reserved vacancies.

Doubling India's share in global trade

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

- whether Government proposes to double India's share in global trade by 2020;
- if so, the strategies Government proposes to adopt when imports are increasing and exports are decreasing;
- which sectors Government proposes to focus for increasing export;
- which new markets Government proposes to access for such export; and
- the sector-wise and market-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The long term vision of the Government is to increase India's exports of Merchandise and Services from present level of 464.1 billion USD (2013-14) to approximately 900 billion USD by 2018-19 (CAGR approximately 14%) and take India's share of global exports to above 3%.

(b) An aggressive product promotion strategy for high value items that have a strong manufacturing base is the main focus of the overall growth strategy. The core of

the market strategy is to retain presence and market share in traditional markets, move up the value chain in providing export products in the developed countries' markets; and open up new vistas, both in terms of markets and new products in these new markets. Strengthening efforts to build a brand image for important Indian exports, and promote a thrust for quality upgradation.

(c) The focus sectors have been identified as pharmaceuticals, electronics, automobiles, computer and software based smart engineering, environmental products etc. Labour intensive leather, gems and jewellery and textile sectors have high value addition, and have been areas of strength. Product diversification in these sectors with high value-addition has been accorded high priority.

(d) Focus of the strategy is to penetrate into the markets in Asia (including ASEAN), Africa and Latin America to strengthen our presence in newly opened up markets. At the same time our aim would be to deepen engagement in the older markets.

(e) As per the latest available data for April-Sept., 2014-15 the 10 top export items are: Petroleum products; Pearls, Precious, Semiprecious Stones; Gold and other precious metal jewellery; Drug formulations, biologicals; Iron and Steel; RMG Cotton including accessories; Products of Iron and Steel; Motor vehicle/cars; Ship, boat and floating structure; Aircraft, Spacecraft and parts.

Top ten destinations of Indian exports during this period are: USA, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, People's Republic of China, Singapore, UK, Brazil, Germany, Netherland.

Tax rebates to manufacturing units in SEZs

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

(a) whether Government proposes to give tax rebates particularly to the manufacturing units in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been demanded from the Ministry of Finance to withdraw or to reduce the Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and the Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) imposed on SEZs in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when the new Foreign Trade Policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are in-built into the SEZ

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Act, 2005 and Rules thereunder. These exemptions are uniformly applicable to all SEZs and are in the nature of incentives for export and are consistent with the principles that guide export promotion initiatives of the Government in general. Ongoing review and reform, as necessary, of Government policy and procedure is inherent to Public Policy.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Finance has withdrawn the exemption from Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) to SEZ Developers and Units with effect from 1st April, 2012, and also the exemption of Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) in the case of SEZ Developers under the Income-tax Act for dividends declared, distributed or paid after 1st June, 2011. Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) had recommended the restoration of original exemption from Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) to SEZ developers and units. However, Ministry of Finance has not agreed.

(e) New Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2014-19 has not been announced so far. Present FTP 2009-14 is in operation.

Fall in price of Natural Rubber

318. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that large scale imports of rubber has caused steep fall in the price of Natural Rubber affecting the livelihood of 1.5 million small and marginal farmers of the country;

(b) if so, the details of rubber imports from April, 2014 to October 31 of this year; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to arrest the fall in price of Natural Rubber and ensure a reasonable price to rubber cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Natural Rubber (NR) prices have been generally falling from 2011 mainly due to steep fall in prices in the international market. Average price of Natural Rubber (NR) of Rubber Smoked Sheet (RSS 4 grade) declined from ₹ 143.80 per kg in April, 2014 to ₹ 123.27 per kg in October, 2014. During the same period, the price of comparable grade of NR in the international market also declined from ₹ 132.56 per kg to ₹ 99.85 per kg.

(b) Fall in rubber prices in domestic market is mainly due to declining trend in prices in the International market and relatively low growth in demand for specific forms of Natural Rubber. Main reasons for the fall in rubber prices in the international market are moderating demand for Natural Rubber in China, lower growth prospects of the world economy and increase in world stock of Natural Rubber.

(c) With a view to protect the rubber growers from the impact of falling international prices, the Government has increased the duty on import of dry rubber from “20% or ₹ 20 per kg whichever is lower” to “20% or ₹ 30 per kg whichever is lower”. This was made effective from 20 December, 2013.

Implementation of NMP

319. 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 National Manufacturing Policy (NMP);
- (b) if so, the details of the policy; and
- (c) in what areas progress has been made in implementing the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Department notified the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) through a Press Note dated 4th November, 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million jobs over a decade or so. Sustainable development is integral to the spirit of policy and technological value addition in manufacturing has received special focus. The policy is based on the principle of industrial growth in partnership with the States. The Central Government will create the enabling policy framework, provide incentives for infrastructure development on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis through appropriate financing instruments, and State Governments will be encouraged to adopt the instrumentalities provided in the policy.

The implementation of the NMP has been taken up in right earnest. The Government has made progress in the following areas for implementing the policy in consultation with concerned Central Government agencies as well as the States:

- Rationalization and simplification of business regulations;
- Initiating the process of simplification and rationalization of State level business regulations;
- Advisory to States on simplification and rationalization of business regulations and skill development;
- Constitution of the approval/monitoring mechanism under the policy;
- Scheme prepared under NMP on Technology Acquisition and Development Fund (TADF);

- Approval of Planning Commission accorded to the scheme under NMP on Master Planning of NIMZ;
- Guidelines for establishment of NIMZ and proforma for final approval of NIMZ circulated to State Governments;
- Definition of Cluster for dispensations under NMP circulated to State Governments;
- Guidelines and dispensations for clusters outside NIMZ under the NMP circulated to State Governments;
- Government has granted “in-principle” approval under the National Manufacturing Policy to Nine National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) outside the DMIC region. Eight Investment Regions under phase-I of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project have also been accorded ‘in-principle’ approval of Government for setting up as National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs).

Export of iron-ore at cheaper rates

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

- (a) whether India exports iron-ore to several countries including Japan, South Korea and China at cheaper rates and, in turn, imports steel from those countries comparatively at much higher prices;
- (b) if so, the country-wise details thereof along with the details of the total quantity of various ores including iron-ore exported and steel and other allied products imported from those countries and the foreign exchange earned during each of the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to reduce this price gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India exports iron ore to Japan, South Korea and China. As far as sale price for export to Japan and South Korea is concerned, it is linked to quarterly international benchmark prices as per a Long Term Agreement finalised by India with these countries. The sale price of iron ore exported to China is on ‘spot basis’ which is finalised on transaction to transaction basis. Regarding import of steel, it is stated that steel sector has been de-regulated in the economy and the price and quantity of import of steel depends on global and domestic market conditions.

- (b) As given in the Statement (*See below*).
- (c) Does not arise.

Statement

Details regarding export of iron ore, export of iron ore country-wise, export of other ores, import of iron ore and steel, product of iron and steel

Export of iron ore								
Commodity	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (P)		2014-15 (Apr'14 to May'14) (P)	
	Unit	Qty.	Value (₹ crore)	Qty.	Value (₹ crore)	Qty.		Value (₹ crore)
Iron Ore	Ton	47153196	22184.16	18119401	8984.57	16407789	2648982	1260.93
Source: DGCIS, Kolkata								
Export of iron ore country-wise								
Country	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (P)		2014-15 (Apr'14 to May'14) (P)	
	Value (₹ crore)	Country	Value (₹ crore)	Country	Value (₹ crore)	Country	Value (₹ crore)	
China P RP	20099.73	China P RP	7697.78	China P RP	7337.89	China PRP	890.78	
Japan	1263.96	Japan	1012.66	Japan	1487.34	Japan	336.13	
Korea RP	477.60	Netherlands	94.08	Korea RP	306.49	Iran	33.63	
Netherlands	153.30	Korea RP	75.96	Oman	180.44	U Arab Emts	0.26	
Bangladesh PR	113.90	Singapore	56.61	Egypt ARP	46.05	Saudi Arab	0.09	
Other Countries	75.69	Other Countries	47.49	Other Countries	122.60	Other Countries	0.05	
TOTAL	22184.16	TOTAL	8984.57	TOTAL	9480.80	TOTAL	1260.93	
Source: DGCIS, Kolkata								

Export of Other Ores

Ore	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (April-October, 14)	
	Qty. (Lakh)	Value (₹ crore)	Qty. (Lakh)	Value (₹ crore)	Qty. (Lakh)	Value (₹ crore)	Qty. (Lakh)	Value (₹ crore)
Chrome Ore/ Concentrates	4.09	615.95	2.43	378.13	2.02	351.74	0.18	34.07
Manganese Ore	1.26	34.34	0.90	22.51	0.66	14.43	0.1	6.72

Source: MMTC Limited**Import of iron and steel, products of iron and steel**

Commodity	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (P)		2014-15 (Apr'14 to May'14) (P)	
	Unit	Qty.	Value (₹ crore)	Qty.	Value (₹ crore)	Qty.	Value (₹ crore)	Qty.
Iron and Steel	Ton	16663824	65749.40	18447587	74125.25	11580001	54905.88	2184875
Products of Iron and Steel			21732.49		22184.76		21677.06	

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Schemes for promotion and modernization of industrial units

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

- (a) whether Government has introduced schemes for promotion and modernization of industrial units in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the State-wise details of the projects sanctioned under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) in the country during the last three years and the current year, including Jharkhand along with the implementation status thereof; and
- (d) the total financial assistance sanctioned and the expenditure made therefrom to the projects for creating/upgrading water supply system, drainage and road connectivity in each State during the said period?

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

(b) Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 with the objective of enhancing international competitiveness of domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership (PPP) in selected functional clusters/locations. On the basis of evaluation of the Scheme in December, 2011, a modified version of IIUS viz, 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)' was notified in July, 2013. Under MIIUS, projects can be undertaken to upgrade infrastructure in existing Industrial Parks/Estates/Area. Greenfield projects in backward areas and North Eastern Region (NER) can also be sanctioned under the scheme. Projects are to be implemented by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) of the State Government. Central grant upto 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of ₹ 50.00 crore can be considered under MIIUS with minimum State Implementing Agency's contribution of 25% and in case of North Eastern States, the central grant and the minimum contribution of the SIAs can be 80% and 10% respectively.

(c) and (d) The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has sanctioned one project in the last three years under IIUS and 21 projects have been accorded 'In-principle' approval in the current year under MIIUS. Further, this Department does not sanction financial assistance to industrial units component-wise i.e. water supply system, drainage and road connectivity etc. under this Scheme. The State-wise details of the projects, financial assistance sanctioned and the expenditure are given in the Statement.

Statement*List of Projects sanctioned under IIUS*

(₹ in crore)

Name and location of the Project	State	Project Cost	Central Grant	Central Grant released	Expenditure	Date of Approval
Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra	42.63	30.92	18.24	18.24	31.01.2012

List of Projects which were accorded 'In-principle' approval under MIIUS

Sl. No.	Name and location of the Project	State	Project Cost	Central Grant	Date of In-Principle Approval
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Industrial Area Zuangtui, Aizawl	Mizoram	29.76	15.22	13.06.2014
2.	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	62.00	41.90	13.06.2014
3.	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	54.31	12.15	13.06.2014
4.	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	33.20	8.32	13.06.2014
5.	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	100.56	29.27	13.06.2014
6.	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	88.02	29.27	13.06.2014
7.	Industrial Area, Kandauri	HP	106.98	26.97	13.06.2014
8.	Industrial Area, Pandoga	HP	112.00	33.46	13.06.2014
9.	SIDCO, Industrial Growth Centre, Samba	J & K	14.60	7.45	13.06.2014

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Industrial Estate, Kathua	J&K	27.75	12.91	13.06.2014
11.	Devipur Industrial Area	Jharkhand	105.00	27.36	13.06.2014
12.	Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	24.50	8.11	13.06.2014
13.	Furniture Hub at Ernakulam	Kerala	97.29	45.44	13.06.2014
14.	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	124.82	48.36	13.06.2014
15.	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	93.00	47.43	13.06.2014
16.	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	MP	75.00	12.75	13.06.2014
17.	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	MP	43.74	12.08	23.07.2014
18.	Angul Aluminium Park, Angul	Odisha	172.55	43.01	13.06.2014
19.	Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) Estate, Patiala	Punjab	58.71	16.58	24.06.2014
20.	Paddy Processing Cluster, Ranga Reddy	Telangana	135.93	45.29	10.07.2014
21.	Pashamylaran Industrail Area, Medak	Telangana	80.00	26.47	25.08.2014
TOTAL			1639.72	549.80	

Decrease in domestic production of natural rubber

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

(a) whether the domestic production of Natural Rubber in the country is decreasing;

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

- (c) the annual production and consumption for the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Domestic production of Natural Rubber (NR) in the country decreased by 7.6% in 2013-14 as compared with the previous year. During April-October 2014, NR production has decreased by 9.5% over the same period in the previous year. Main reasons for decline in production have been excessive rains, incidence of leaf diseases and relatively low rubber prices.

- (c) Annual production and consumption of NR during the last ten years is shown as under:—

Production and consumption of NR (Tonne)

Year	Production	Consumption
2004-05	749665	755405
2005-06	802625	801110
2006-07	852895	820305
2007-08	825345	861455
2008-09	864500	871720
2009-10	831400	930565
2010-11p	861950	947715
2011-12p	903700	964415
2012-13p	913700	972705
2013-14p	844000	981520
2014-15p (April- October)	390000	592485

P - Provisional

Steps taken to improve position in Business Index

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has slipped to 142nd position out of 189 countries in the World Bank's Ease of doing business ranking in 2014;
- (b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to improve its position in Business Index;

(c) how long it will take to improve the position and find the ranking amongst top 50 in the coming years; and

(d) what factors are hampering India to do business with other countries?

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

(b) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to improve Ease of Doing Business in India. These measures include delicensing a large number of defence components and dual use products; making application for industrial licence, Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum, environment and forest clearance, registration with Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) and Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) online and extending validity of industrial licence and security clearance give by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) Comparative ranking in the World Bank's Doing Business Report is a function of reforms made by various countries. While India can make reforms on its part, its rank depends on how close it is to the best performing country compared to other countries. Thus, time required to improve India's position amongst top 50 cannot be stated with certainty.

(d) Number of documents, time and cost involved in export and import of goods are the factors that hamper India's business with other countries.

Impact of FTAs and Investment Agreements

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

(a) the country-wise details of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) that India entered with other countries;

(b) the country-wise details of Investment Agreements that India entered into with other countries;

(c) to what extent India is benefited from the FTAs and Investment Agreements in the last one decade, year-wise and sector wise;

(d) whether FTAs are hurting the domestic markets;

(e) whether it is also a fact that Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) is not in favour of FTAs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) [including Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPAs) and Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECAs)] entered into between India and other countries is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The country-wise details of Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPA) signed/ratified by India with various countries is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Data analysis of trade with the FTA partners, prior to and after implementation of the FTA indicates that there has been a significant increase of trade; India has not become a supplier of raw materials; and share of exports of value added products (such as intermediates and consumer goods) has increased. Moreover, share of imports of intermediates has increased in specific sectors such as organic chemicals, plastics and iron and steel which could have facilitated domestic manufacturing. As per preferential import data available, the extent of utilization of FTAs by the exporters of the trading partner countries is low. Moreover, there are adequate provisions in an FTA to protect the domestic industry against surge in imports or injury. As India's manufacturing gains momentum and becomes competitive, FTA can provide greater market access. On Bilateral Investment Promotion Agreements (BIPAs); year-wise and sector-wise details of the benefits/impact of BIPAs in the last 10 years are not available as these are primarily legal agreements aimed in protecting foreign investments in the post-establishment phase. BIPAs have been instrumental in creating a stable legal regime for espousal of claims of foreign investors as per international law. BIPAs have also been critical in generating investor outlook and confidence in the Indian legal and regulatory system.

(e) and (f) The Industry Associations, in their interactions with the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), have frequently submitted that some of the FTAs have led to inverted duty structure pertaining to certain industries leading to re-location/discontinuation of industrial activity of such industries. DIPP is of the view that in future bilateral / multilateral trade agreement negotiations incidents of inverted duty needs to be avoided.

Statement-I

Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)/Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) entered into between India and other countries

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement and the participating countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit	17.01.1972 (revised on 28.07.2006) (Agreement is renewed, from time to time, by mutual consent to such changes and modifications as may be agreed upon between the two countries)	29.07.2006
2.	Revised Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade	6.12.1991 (Revised on 27.10.2009) (The Treaty is amended/ modified by mutual consent of the contracting parties and the present Treaty is valid till 26.10.2016)	27.10.2009
3.	India - Sri Lanka FTA	28.12.1998	1.03.2000
4.	Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Maldives and Afghanistan)	04.01.2004	1.01.2006 (Afghanistan became Eighth Member of SAARC from April, 2007 and the provisions of Trade Liberalization Programme are applicable to Afghanistan w.e.f. 7.08.2011).

1	2	3	4
5.	India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	9.10.2003	1.09.2004
6.	India - Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	29.06.2005	1.08.2005
7.	India - South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	7.08. 2009	1.01.2010
8.	India - ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13.08.2009	1st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. 1st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam. 1st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar. 1st October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia. 1st November, 2010 in respect of India and Brunei. 24 January 2011 in respect of India and Laos. 1st June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines. 1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia.

1	2	3	4
9.	India - Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	16.02.2011	1.08.2011
10.	India - Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement	18.02.2011	1.07. 2011
11.	India - ASEAN Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	9.9.2014	1.7.2015

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement and the participating countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka)	July, 1975 (revised Agreement signed on 02.11.2005)	1.11.1976
2.	Global System of Trade Preferences (G S T P)(Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe)	13.4.1988	19.4.1989 (for 15 signatory countries)

1	2	3	4
3.	India - Afghanistan PTA	06.03.2003	May, 2003
4.	India - MERCOSUR PTA	25.01.2004	01.06.2009
5.	India - Chile PTA	08.03. 2006	13.01.2009 (full implementation)

Statement-II

The country-wise details of BIPA signed/ratified by India with various countries

Sl. No.	Country	Date of signing of Agreement	Date of Enforcement of the Agreement
1	2	3	4
1.	Argentina	20th August 1999	12th August 2002
2.	Armenia	23rd May 2003	30th May 2006
3.	Australia	26th February 1999	4th May 2000
4.	Austria	8th November 1999	1st March 2001
5.	Bahrain	13th January 2004	5th December 2007
6.	Bangladesh	9th February 2009	7th July 2011
7.	Belarus	26th November 2002	23rd November 2003
8.	Belgium	31st October 1997	8th January 2001
9.	Bosnia & Herzegovina	12th September 2006	14th February 2008
10.	Brunei Darussalam	22nd May 2008	15th February 2009
11.	Bulgaria (Agreement)	26th October 1998	23rd September 1999
	Bulgaria (Protocol)	12th September 2007	12th May 2008
12.	China	21st November 2006	1st August 2007
13.	Colombia	10th November 2009	To be enforced
14.	Croatia	4th May 2001	19th January 2002
15.	Cyprus	9th April 2002	12th January 2004
16.	Czech Rep. (Agreement)	11th October 1996	6th February 1998
	Czech Republic (Protocol)	10th June 2010	24th March 2011

80	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
1	2	3	4
17.	Democratic Republic of Congo	13th April 2010	To be enforced
18.	Denmark	6th September 1995	28th August 1996
19.	Djibouti	19th May 2003	To be enforced
20.	Egypt	9th April 1997	22nd November 2000
21.	Ethiopia	5th July 2007	To be enforced
22.	Finland	7th November 2002	9th April 2003
23.	France	2nd September 1997	17th May 2000
24.	Germany	10th July 1995	13th July 1998
25.	Ghana	5th August 2002	To be enforced
26.	Hellenic Republic (Greece)	26th April 2007	12th April 2008
27.	Hungary	3rd November 2003	2nd January 2006
28.	Iceland	29th June 2007	16th December 2008
29.	Indonesia	10th February 1999	22nd January 2004
30.	Israel	29th January 1996	18th February 1997
31.	Italy	23rd November 1995	26th March 1998
32.	Jordan	1st December 2006	22nd January 2009
33.	Kazakhstan	9th December 1996	26th July 2001
34.	Kuwait	27th November 2001	28th June 2003
35.	Kyrgyz Republic	16th May 1997	12th May 2000
36.	Latvia	18th February 2010	27th November 2010
37.	Lao PDR	9th November 2000	5th January 2003
38.	Libya	26th May 2007	25th March 2009
39.	Lithuania	31st March 2011	1st December 2011
40.	Macedonia	17th March 2008	17th October 2008
41.	Malaysia	1st August 1995	12th April 1997

1	2	3	4
42.	Mauritius	4th September 1998	20th June 2000
43.	Mexico	21st May 2007	23rd February 2008
44.	Mongolia	3rd January 2001	29th April 2002
45.	Morocco	13th February 1999	22nd February 2001
46.	Mozambique	19th February 2009	23rd September 2009
47.	Myanmar	24th June 2008	5th February 2009
48.	Nepal	21st October 2011	To be enforced
49.	Netherlands	6th November 1995	1st December 1996
50.	Oman	2nd April 1997	13th October 2000
51.	Philippines	28th January 2000	29th January 2001
52.	Poland	7th October 1996	31st December 1997
53.	Portugal	28th June 2000	19th July 2002
54.	Qatar	7th April 1999	15th December 1999
55.	Romania (Agreement)	17th November 1997	9th December 1999
	Romania (Protocol)	16th February 2009	21st October 2009
56.	Russian Federation	23rd December 1994	5th August 1996
57.	Saudi Arabia	25th January 2006	20th May 2008
58.	Senegal	3rd July 2008	17th October 2009
59.	Seychelles	2nd June 2010	To be enforced
60.	Slovak Republic	25th September 2006	16th June 2007
61.	Slovenia	14th June 2011	To be enforced
62.	South Korea	26th February 1996	7th May 1996
63.	Spain	30th September 1997	16th October 1998
64.	Sri Lanka	22nd January 1997	13th February 1998
65.	Sudan	22nd October 2003	18th October 2010
66.	Sweden	4th July 2000	1st April 2001

1	2	3	4
67.	Switzerland	4th April 1997	16th February 2000
68.	Taiwan	17th October 2002	25th February 2005
69.	Syrian Arab Republic	18th June 2008	22nd January 2009
70.	Tajikistan	13th December 1995	23rd November 2003
71.	Thailand	10th July 2000	13th July 2001
72.	Trinidad & Tobago	12th March 2007	7th September 2007
73.	Turkey	17th September 1998	18th October 2007
74.	Turkmenistan	20th September 1995	27th February 2006
75.	Ukraine	1st December 2001	12th August 2003
76.	United Arab Emirates	12th December 2014	13th September, 2014
77.	United Kingdom	14th March 1994	6th January 1995
78.	Uruguay	11th February 2008	To be enforced
79.	Uzbekistan	18th May 1999	28th July 2000
80.	Vietnam	8th March 1997	1st December 1999
81.	Yemen	30th October 2002	10th February 2004
82.	Serbia (Yugoslavia)	31th January 2003	24th February 2009
83.	Zimbabwe	10th February 1999	To be enforced

FTA with ASEAN in services and investments

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

(a) whether Government has signed the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in services and investments with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN);

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement; and

(c) to what extent FTA is likely to benefit to generate employment to Indian youths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. India has signed Free Trade Agreement in Services and Investments with ASEAN in August, 2014.

(b) The Trade in Services Agreement with the ASEAN contains all features of a modern and comprehensive agreement on Services and is in line with the other bilateral agreements that India has signed so far.

The Agreement on Investment between ASEAN and India purports to protect, promote and remove barriers to foreign investment flows in order to stimulate new investment flows between India and ASEAN. It is comprehensive in coverage encompassing promotion, facilitation, liberalisation, and protection of investments. It grants investors and their investments non-discriminatory treatment, fair & equitable treatment, protection from unlawful expropriation and recourse to international arbitration.

(c) The Services agreement has been able to get concessions in movement of Natural persons in the category of Business Visitors, Intra-corporate Transferees (managers, Executives and Specialists) and contractual service supplies. The Investment Agreement is expected to generate investments in India which will generate employment for Indian youth.

Extension of validity of industrial licences by DIPP

326. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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 extended the validity of industrial licences to as much as seven years from three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the other steps Government proposes to take for 'Make in India' drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The initial validity period of industrial license has been revised from two years to three years, extendable up to seven years by allowing two extensions of two years each. Earlier, initial validity of Industrial License was for a period of two years with a provision of granting two extensions of two years and one year respectively. The applicant may be granted extension of Industrial License by the concerned Administrative Ministry without referring the application to Licensing Committee. These measures have been taken to streamline the procedures for the grant of industrial license, as a measure of ease of doing business.

(c) The Government is undertaking measures to support the 'Make in India' drive. This includes improving ease of doing business through delicensing and deregulation, online payment system for services, simplification of forms, self-certification etc. It is also enabling creation of new infrastructure in industrial corridors, skilling workforce, nurturing innovation and creating positive mindset towards industry.

Flexibility on stalled talks at WTO

327. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India is likely to show some flexibility to get stalled talks at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) that it may not press for protection of welfare schemes that Government may launch in the future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The decisions taken at the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held in Bali, Indonesia in December 2013, included one on a Trade Facilitation Agreement and another on public stockholding for food security purposes. In view of the fact that there was very little progress as regards the implementation of the Decision on public stockholding for food security purposes and other Decisions relating to Less Developed Countries after the Ministerial Conference, India took the stand that it would not join the consensus on adoption of the protocol for implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement till its concerns were addressed. Subsequently, in negotiations those differences have been resolved which will enable talks in the WTO to proceed both on implementing the Decisions of the Bali Ministerial Conference as well as concluding the Doha Development Agenda. This will protect India's procurement operations for public stockholding for food security purposes in perpetuity thus protecting its domestic policy space and will also pave the way to negotiating a permanent solution relating to the calculation of the support element in such procurement operations.

Implementation of National Design Policy

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Design Policy is being implemented by Government;

- (b) if so, the details of the policy and the status of the implementation; and
- (c) what further steps are being taken to implement the policy?

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

(b) (i) The National Design Policy was approved by the Government on 8th February, 2007. The details of the Policy, *inter alia*, include:

- Promotion of Indian design through a well-defined and managed regulatory, promotional and institutional framework;
- Setting up of specialized Design Centres or “Innovation Hubs” for sectors such as automobile and transportation, jewellery, leather, soft goods, digital products, toys & games which will provide common facilities and enabling tools like rapid product development, high performance visualization, etc. along with enterprise incubation as well as financial support through mechanisms like venture funding, loans and market development assistance for start-up design-led ventures and young designers’ design firms/houses;
- Formulation of a scheme for setting up Design Centres / Innovation Hubs in select locations/Industrial clusters/ backward states, particularly in the North East;
- Laying special focus on up-gradation of existing design institutes and faculty resources to international standards, particularly the National Institute of design (NID) and its new campuses/centres with a view to spreading quality education in designs to all regions of India, four more National Institutes of Design on the pattern of NID will be set up in different regions of the country during the 11th Five Year Plan. The possibility of new models for setting up of such institutes, in keeping with the current economic and educational paradigms, will be explored. In this context, the public-private partnership mode could also be an option;
- Initiation of action to seek “Deemed University” or “University” under section 3(f) of the University Grants Commission Act, status for the NIDs, so that they can award degrees of B. Des. and M. Des. instead of just Diplomas as at present;
- Encouraging the establishment of departments of design in all the Indian Institutes of Technology (NTs) and all the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) as well as in prestigious private sector Colleges of Engineering and Architecture;

- Preparation of a mechanism for recognizing and awarding industry achievers in creating a brand image for Indian designs through the award of a India Design Mark on designs which satisfy key design criteria like originality, innovation, aesthetic appeal, user-centricity, ergonomic features, safety and Eco-friendliness;
- Facilitating the establishment of a Chartered Society for Designers, (on the lines of the Institutions of Engineers, the Institution of Architects, the Medical Council, the Bar Council, etc.), to govern the registration of Design Professionals and the various matters relating to standards setting in the profession;
- Setting up an India Design Council (IDC) with eminent personalities drawn from different walks of life;

(ii) The implementation status of the Policy is as follows:

- Sustained increase in Student and Faculty exchange programmes with design and allied Institutions abroad. National Institute of Design (NID) Ahmedabad entered into MoU with 66 Institutes of repute abroad. Design faculty were exposed to international standards of design education by visiting and interacting with Design and related Institutions abroad (121 exposure visits)
- Class room/studios and infrastructure facilities of the Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar and Bangalore campuses upgraded.
- Sector specific PG programmes in Design Disciplines introduced and continued.
- Since 2007, 139 number of foreign students from various countries and 201 number of NID students have studied in foreign institutes under the Students' Exchange Programmes.
- India Design council (IDC), a Society under the aegis of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) was constituted on 02.03.2009 as a mandate of the Policy. IDC has already launched the I-Mark (India Design Mark) and started awarding the same from the year 2012.
- The National Institute of Design Act, 2014 has come into effect from 18th July 2014 which gives NID the status of 'Institution of National Importance'. It also facilitates NID, Ahmedabad to award degrees of B.Des and M.Des instead of Diplomas to its students.

- (c) The Cabinet has on 28.02.2014 approved for financial support of ₹ 434.00 crore to establish of 4 new NIDs at Jorhat (Assam), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) and Kurukshetra (Haryana).

Import of duty-free chicken legs from USA

329. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Livestock Feed Manufacturers Association is requesting not to import duty-free chicken legs from the USA;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Association's apprehension appears to be correct as USA prefer chicken breast and discards chicken legs;
- (c) whether any assessment has been made about its impact on Indian poultry sector; and
- (d) if so, how the Ministry is planning to go ahead in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No particular representation from "Livestock Feed Manufacturers' Association" has been received. However, representations were received from some quarters requesting the Government not to import chicken legs from USA.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) During the last five years, there have been no import of chicken meat from USA, therefore, need for impact assessment does not arise.

Illegal dumping of chinese goods

†330.SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the plan to prevent illegal dumping of Chinese goods in India;
- (b) whether Government is aware that the Chinese goods are being sold illegally in every village and city of India; and
- (c) whether it is not causing economic loss to India?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of duly substantiated petitions filed by domestic industries with *prima-facie* evidence of dumping of goods in the country and causal link evidencing injury caused to the domestic industry by dumping. Such petitions filed by the domestic industries are processed by the DGAD as per the rules and procedure laid down. During the period from 1992 till 31.10.2014, 169 numbers of anti-dumping investigations have been initiated in respect of imports of various goods from China PR to determine the existence, degree and effect of the alleged dumping and to recommend the amount of anti-dumping duty, which, if levied, would be adequate to remove the injury to the domestic industry. Based on the recommendations made by the DGAD, the Department of Revenue has imposed anti-dumping duties on China PR in respect of imports of 136 numbers of products during the above period. The basic intent of the anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the domestic industry by the unfair trade practices of dumping and to create a level playing field for the domestic industries *vis-a-vis* dumping by re-establishing a situation of open and fair competition in the Indian market.

(c) Dumping of goods adversely affects the competitiveness of the domestic industry and causes fall in production, productivity, employment opportunity, profit and investments. The adverse impact of dumping on the manufacturing sector causes economic loss to India.

Push to manufacturing sector

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

(a) whether Government proposes to give a big push to the manufacturing sector in the country;

(b) whether it is proposed to grant certain tax sops to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country and others to achieve the objective;

(c) the role of National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) to the proposed industrial parks;

(d) whether it is proposed to be developed in collaboration with other nations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

intends to achieve the objectives identified in the National Manufacturing Policy by giving a major thrust on manufacturing.

(b) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are in built into the SEZs Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules 2006 thereunder and amended from time to time by notification in the Gazette of India.

(c) One of the key instruments to catalyse the growth of manufacturing is through the establishment of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) which are to be developed in the nature of greenfield industrial townships, benchmarked with the best manufacturing hubs in the world. Wherever an industrial park comes within an NIMZ, it would get all benefits applicable to NIMZ as enunciated in the National Manufacturing Policy.

(d) and (e) Eight nodes have been declared as NIMZs under Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). The Government of Japan has announced their financial support for the project in the first phase for projects with Japanese participation through a mix of Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA) and Japan Bank for International Cooperation(JBIC) lending.

Boosting industrial production

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

(a) the current industrial output and the details of the sectors showing slowdown in their output; and

(b) how Government proposes to make them boost their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The industrial performance measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) reflects movements in production of manufacturing, mining and electricity over base of 2004-05. The IIP in 2013-14 was 172.0 and stands at 171.7 during April-September, 2014-15 over the base of 2004-05. The growth of Manufacturing and Mining sectors of IPP was negative during 2013-14, which has turned positive at 2.0% and 2.1% respectively during April-September, 2014-15. The sector-wise details of index and growth rates are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government is continuously making efforts to boost industrial production in the country. For the creation of conducive business environment, the Government is constantly simplifying and rationalizing the processes and the procedures relating to

boosting investor sentiment, and simplifying the Foreign Direct Investment policy. *Inter alia*, the Government has launched the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, and is implementing the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, and in addition, have conceptualized Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor, Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor and the Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (as the first phase of an East Coast Economic Corridor), and setting up of a National Industrial Corridor Development Authority for coordinating and overseeing progress of the various industrial corridors. The Union Budget 2014-15 has also announced a number of administrative and fiscal measures to revive the industrial growth in the country. More recently, the Government has launched a “Make in India” programme with 25 thrust sectors.

Statement

Table: Indices and growth rates of index of industrial production (base 2004-05=100)

Sectors	Annual 2013-14	Cumulative April-September, 2014-15
Index		
Mining	124.7	119.9
Manufacturing	181.9	180.1
Electricity	164.7	181.2
Overall IIP	172.0	171.7
Growth Rate (in %)		
Mining	-0.6	2.1
Manufacturing	-0.8	2.0
Electricity	6.1	10.4
Overall IIP	-0.1	2.8

Source: Central Statistics Office.

Increase in import of gold

†333. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp increase in the import of gold during the last few months;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether Government proposes to cut it down; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Quantity of gold imported during the last six months is as under:

Month	Quantity (kg)
April 2014	43207
May 2014	52612
June 2014	77681
July 2014	45269
August 2014	50213
September 2014	95673

Source: DGCIS

(b) and (c) Government decision making is a dynamic process which depends upon the current circumstances and the information available from time to time. Appropriate policy decisions are accordingly taken as and when required.

Rare ancient mint city in Rohtak

334. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has discovered a rare ancient mint city in Rohtak (Haryana);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to stop all construction activities in the area and declare the excavation site of national importance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has carried out archaeological excavation at Bohr Majra in district Rohtak (Haryana) during the field session of 2013-14. The major findings from the site include a large number of crucibles and coin moulds made of clay which indicate that the site was an important mint site during circa 7th -12th century CE. Besides, habitational remains showing a hearth in

association with a large inverted pot (Matka) placed over it, rammed brick jelly floor and many burnt-brick walls, pierced through gates, were also documented along with other articles such as terracotta beads, pottery, etc.

(b) and (c) This excavated site is not a protected monument of the ASI and there is no proposal to protect the site as of now. The local authorities of Government of Haryana have been requested to prevent construction activities in the area.

Missing monuments in Delhi

335. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Monuments Authority (NMA) has submitted a report to Government, informing that there are 14 missing or untraceable monuments in Delhi;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Not applicable. The list of centrally protected monuments in Delhi is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of centrally protected monuments in Delhi

1.	Bastion, where a wall of Jahan panah meets the wall of Rai Pithora fort.	Adchini
2.	Ramp and gateway of Rai Pithora's Fort	-do-
3.	Marble Tomb reputed to be that of Newab Bahadur Jawid Khan	Aliganj
4.	Lal Bangla	Babarpur (Kaka Nagar)
5.	Khair-ul-Manzil	Babarpur Bazipur (Kakanagar)
6.	Kos Minar or Mughal Mile stone	-do-(Kaka Nagar)
7.	The Moti Gate of Shershah, Delhi	-do-
8.	Begampuri Masjid	Begampur
9.	Phool Chadar aqueduct near Najafgarh Jhil aqueduct	Chaukri Mubarakabad

10. Lal Gumbad	Chirag Delhi
11. Tomb of Bahlol Lodi	-do-
12. Ajmeri Gate	Bazar Ajmeri Gate
13. Alipur Cemetery	Delhi-Alipur Camping group.
14. Ashoka's pillar	Ferozabad(Ferozshah Kila or Vikram Nagar Colony)
15. Bara Khamba Cemetery	Imperial City
16. Chauburji	Ridge near Hindura Hospital
17. Eremo Cemetery	Kishanaganj Railway Stn.
18. Delhi fort or Lal Qila, Naubat Khana, Diwan-i-am, Mumtaz Mahal's Rang Mahal, Baithak, Maseu Burj, diwan-i-Khas' Moti Masjid, sawan Bhadon, Shah Burj, Hammam with all surrounding including the gardens, paths, terraces and water courses.	Red fort
19. Delhi Gate	Daryaganj
20. Enclosure containing the grave of Lt. Edwards and others, murdered in 1857.	North Ridge near flag Staff tower, Civil Lines.
21. Enclosure wall with Tomb of Najaf Khan	Safdarjang Fly over
22. Flag Staff Tower	400 yards North of Cheuburji Mosque
23. Jantar Mantar	Connaught place
24. Kashmeri Gate and portion of the City Wall on either side of the Kashmeri Gate on the side and on the other upto and including the water Bastions at the Northern corner of the wall and also including the ditch outside the City wall where this is exposed	Kashmeri Gate
25. Kotla Ferozabad with the remaining walls, bastions and gateways and gardens, the old Mosque, and well and all other ruins buildings it contains.	Two furlangs east of jail and three furlangs due south of S.E. Corner of Shahjahanabad, Delhi.
26. Lal Darwaza, the northern gate of the outer walls of the Delhi of Shershah.	Three furlang due south of Delhi Gate

27. Lothian Road Cemetery	Kashmeri Gate
28. The Mosque	Qudsia Garden
29. Mutiny telegraph Memorial	In front of Old Telegraph Building, Kashmeri Gate
30. Nicholson (Or Kashmeri Gate) Cemetery	Kashmeri Gate
31. Nicholson statue and its platform and the surrounding gardens paths and enclosure wall.	Outside Kashmeri Gate
32. Old Baoli immediately to the west of Hindu Rao's House.	On the ridge, Delhi
33. The Old Entrance Gateway of the Garden.	Qudsia Delhi
34. The Pirghaib to the north and near Hindu Rao's House	On the ridge, Delhi
35. Portion of City wall near which Brij Jahn Nicholson was mortally Wounded on 14th Sept., 1857	On the ridge, Delhi
36. The Punjabi gate in the Roshanara bagh	Opposite Municipal Board school, Subji Mandi
37. Purana Quila (Inderpat) or Delhi with all its walls Arcades, gateways and Bastions, gardens, the Mosque of Sher Shah (Kila Kohna Masjid). The Sher Mandala and entrances to Subteranean passages.	Two miles south of the Delhi Gate of Shahjahanabad, Delhi
38. Rajpur (Mutiny cemetery)	Old Rajpur Cantonment, North Distt.
39. The remaining gateways of the old Magazira with their adjoining buildings	The post office, Delhi
40. Sher Shah's gate with the adjoining curon walls and Bastions and the remains of the double line of structure to its front	Opposite Purana Qila immediately North-east of the Khairul Manazil Mosque
41. Site of Siege battery Known as the Sammy House Battery bearing the following Inscriptions Battery, Sammy house, Major Remington Tank, RA Commanding armament 89 pounds. To command ground near Mori Bastion.	300 Yards East of mutiny memorial
42. Site of siege Battery with inscription.	East of the Hospital in police Line
43. Site of siege Battery with inscription	Compound of House No. 7 Court Road

44. Site of siege Battery with inscription.	Compound of Curzon House
45. Site of siege Battery with inscription	In the garden near south west entrance to Delhi Club Ground
46. Sunehri Masjid near Delhi Fort	Delhi Fort
47. Tomb of Capt. Mac. Barnatt and others who fall in an attack on Kishanganj	Kishan Ganj
48. Tomb of Ghiasuddin Khan,	Tughlaqabad
49. Tomb of Roshanara & Baradari	Sabzi Mandi
50. Tomb of Razia Begum in Mohalla Bulbuli Khana	Shahjahanabad
51. Tomb of Safdarjang (Mirza Muqim Mansur Ali Khan) with all the enclosure walls, gateways, gardens and the mosque on the eastern side of the garden.	Lodhi Road, New Delhi
52. Tripolia Gateways	Delhi-Karnal Road
53. Uggar Sain's Baoli	Near Jantar Mantar
54. Tomb of Darya Khan	Kidwai Nagar East
55. Baoli at Ghiaspur	Nizamuddin
56. Tomb of Mirza Muzaffer, Chota Batasha No. 153, Ghiaspur	Nizamuddin
57. Tomb of Amir Khusro, Ghiaspur	Nizamuddin
58. Tomb of Mirza Muzaffer, Bara Batasha No. 151 Ghiaspur	Nizamuddin
59. Tomb of Nizamuddin Aulia, Ghiaspur No. 197	Nizamuddin
60. Unknown tomb Ghiaspur 153	Nizamuddin
61. (i.) The tomb of Ferozshah (ii.) Domed Building to the west of No.1 (iii.) Dalan between 1&2 (iv.) Domed Building & its court to the south of No. 3, (v.) Dalans and all ruined Buildings to the north of no. 1 and existing upto No. 10 (vi.) Five Chhatris to the case of No. 1&No. 5 (vii.) Old Gate to the north of No.6 (viii.) Three Chhatris to the north-west of No. 7 (ix.) Ruined courtyard and its Dalans with the Domed building to the north-west to the No. 8 (x.) Old wall running east from No.4 (xi.) 2.23 Acres of land surrounding the above monuments and	Hauz Khas

<p>bouded on the North by house of Chhange and Mehra Chand sons of Hansram and house of Uderam, son of Kusha South Ghairmunkan Resta East By village site belonging to village community house of Nots Zadar sons of Jai Singh Chhamar and field Nos. 338 and 331 belonging to Naider and others West By field no. 185 belonging to Udaram, son of Kusal Jat and field No. 186 belonging to Jagins and Sajawal Rajput, No. 195 Ghairmunkin Johar, common of Jats and Musalmans and filed no. 196, Ghairmunkin Pall</p>	
62. Bag-i-Alam Gumbad with a Mosque	Humayunpur
63. Kali Gumti	Humayunpur (Hauz Khas)
64. Tefewala Gumbad	Humayunpur Deer Park (Hauz Khas)
65. Arab Sarai	Patti, Ghiapur in Hauz Inderpat
66. The Gate way of Arab Sarai facing North towards Purana Qila	Near Arab Sarai Village
67. The Gate way of Arab Sarai facing East towards the tomb of Humayun	Near Arab Sarai Village
68. Remaining Gateways of Arab Sarai and of Abadi-Bagh-Buhalima	Near Arab Sarai Village
69. Lakhar wal Gumbad (Tomb)	Inderpat Estate (Sunder Nursery), Near Delhi Public School, Mathura Road, Nizamuddin
70. Sunderwala Burj	Inderpat Estate (Sunder Nursery)
71. Sunderwala Mahal	Inderpat Estate (Sunder Nursery)
72. Bijay Mandal, neighbouring domes, buildings and dalan to north of Begumpur	In village Kalusarai (Sarvapriya Vihar)
73. Old Lodi Bridge with approaches	Near tomb of Sikander Lodi, Khairpur
74. Mosque with the dalans and courtyard and the Bara Gumbaj (the domed entrance to the mosque)	Khairpur

75. The tomb of Mohammed Shah known as Mubarak Khan- Ka-Gumbaz	Khairpur
76. Tomb of Sikander Lodi with its enclosure wall and bastions, gates & compound	Khairpur
77. Unknown tomb with blue tiles decoration known as Shisha Gumbad	Khairpur
78. Bandi or Poti ka Gumbad III-280	Kharera village between Hauz Khas and Qutab road
79. Biran-Ka-Gumbad-282	Kharera village between Hauz Khas and Qutab road
80. Biwi or Dadi-ka-Gumbad-281	Kharera village between Hauz Khas and Qutab road
81. Chor Minar No. 289 Vol III	Kharehra (Hauz Khas Enclave)
82. Choti Gunti	Kharehra village Green Park
83. Idgah of Kharehra No. 287, Vol III	Kharehra village Hauz Khas Enclave
84. Nili Mosque	Kharehra village Hauz Khas Enclave
85. Sakri Gumti-284	Kharehra village Green Park
86. Khirkee Masjid	Village Khirkee
87. Satpula-III -216	Village Khirkee
88. Tomb of Usuf-Quttal	At Khirkee in field no.81 min, Property of Shamlat deh
89. Jahaz Mahal	Mehrauli
90. Shamsid Tallab together with platform entrance gates.	Mehrauli
91. Moti Masjid	Mehrauli
92. Old Palace of Bahadur Shah II <i>alias</i> Lal Mahal in Mehrauli	Mehrauli
93. Bara Khamba-285	Kherera village tombs between Hauz Khas, Qutab road
94. The Qutab Archaeological area as now fenced in, including the Mosque, Iron Pillar, Minar of Qutab-din, unfinished Minar, all colonnads, screen arches, tomb of Altmash, college, buildings of	Mehrauli

Aluddin, Tomb of Imam Zamin and all carved stones in the above area with gardens, paths and water channels, and all gateways including the Alai-Darwaza, also all graves in the above area	
95. Tomb of Adam Khan (Rest House)	Mehrauli
96. Tomb and Mosque of Maulana Jamali Kamali	Mehrauli
97. Wall mosque	Mehrauli
98. Walls of Lal Kot and Rai Pithora's fort from Sohan Gate to Adam Khan's tomb including the ditch where there is an outer wall	Mehrauli Kh. No. 1783, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1772, 1773, 1798 & 1764
99. Walls of Lal Kot and Rai Pithora's fort at the point where they meet together	Near Jamali Kamali's Mosque Mehrauli Kh. No. 1754, Loddho Sarai Kh.No. 86, 87
100. Wall of Rai Pithora's fort including gateways and bastions	Mehrauli
101. Gates and walls of Mubarakpur, Kotla in village Mubarakpur	village Mubarakpur, Kotla
102. Moti-ki-Masjid	Behind south externsion Part II.
103. Inchla Wali Gunti	village Mubarakpur, Kotla
104. Kala Gumbad	village Mubarakpur, Kotla
105. Tombs of Bade-Khan, and Mubarakpur Kotla, Kotla	village Mubarakpur, Kotla
106. Tombs of Chote Khan, Mubarakpur	Kotla
107. Tomb of Mubarik in Mubarakpur, Kotla	village Mubarakpur, Kotla
108. Mosque attached to Mubarak shah Tomb	village Mubarakpur, Kotla
109. Tomb of Bhura Khan	village Mubarakpur, Kotla
110. Tin Burji Walla Gumbad	Mohammed pur village II, 304
111. Unnamed tomb	Mohammed pur village, 305
112. Baoli	Munika II. 318.
113. Munda Gumbad	Munika 302.
114. Unnamed Mosque	Munika 314.
115. Unnamed Tomb	Munika 313.
116. Unnamed Tomb	Munika 315.

117. Unnamed Tomb	Munika 316.
118. Unnamed Tomb	Munika 317.
119. i. Unnamed Mosque	Munika 321 & Munika 322
ii. Unnamed Tomb	
120. Wajir pur- ki-Gumbad	Munika 312.
121. The Afsah-walla-ki-Masjid situated outside the west gate of Humayun's tomb with its dalans and paved court bounded on the east by Humayun's tomb on the west by Abadi Arab Sarai on the north by road and Khasra No. 252 and on the south by Abadi Arab Sarai	Nizammudin
122. Bara Khamba outside north entrance to shrine	Nizammudin
123. Bara Pulah bridge near Nizammudin	South of Nizammudin
124. Chausath Khamba and tomb of Mirza Nizammudin Aziz-ka-Kokaltash	Nizammudin
125. Grave of Jahanara Begum	Nizammudin
126. Grave of Mohammed Shah	Nizammudin
127. Grave of Mirza Jahangir	Nizammudin
128. Humayun's tomb, its platforms, garden, enclosure walls and gateways Khasra No. 258 bounded on the east by Khasra No. 180 & 181 & 244 of Miri Singh and on west by Kh. No. 268 & 253 on the north by Khasra No. 266, on the south by Kh. No. 245 of Miri Singh & Kh. No. 248 & 249 of Sayyed Mohummad	Nizammudin
129. Nila Gumbad outside the south corner of the enclosure of Humayun's tomb (Kh. No. 243) bounded on the east by Kh. No. 182, on the west by Humayun's tomb, on the north by Kh. No. 181 on the south by Kh. No. 244 of Miri Singh	Nizammudin
130. Nili Chhatri or Subz Burz .	Nizammudin East
131. Tomb of Afsar-wala immediately near to the south of Afsar-wala-ki-Masjid	Nizammudin
132. Tomb of Atgah Khan	Nizammudin

133. The tomb of Isa Khan with its surrounding enclosure walls and turrest garden gateways and mosque (Kh. No. 281) bounded on the east by Arab Sarai Kh. No.236 on the west by Kh. No. 283 graveyard of Piare Lal and Kh. No. 283 of Bddon on the north by Kh. No. 236 of Pandit Brij Vallabh and on the south by Arab Sarai Kh. No. 238.	Nizammudin
134. Tomb of Khan-i-Khana	Nizammudin
135. Tomb with three domes near Rly. Station	Nizammudin
136. Sikargah Kushak-II -327	Old Kushak Village
137. Gateways of Badli-Ki-Sarai	Village Pipalthala
138. Tomb of Sheikh Kaburuddin also known as Rakabwala Gumbad in field no.84 min. situated at sarai Shah 31 property of Thoks Shahpur and Adhehini	Malviyanagar
139. Ruined line of walls, bastions & gateways of siri Kh. No. 88, 265 & 447 at village Shahpur Jat	Shahpur Jat
140. Internal buildings of Siri Mehammadi wali-Kh. No. 14 Shahpur Jat Bul-Bul-Ki-Kh. No. 256 Shahpur Jatmakhdum ki Kh. No. 255 Shahpur Jat Baradari Shahpur Jat Motiyan wala dome Shahpur Jat Thana wala Shahpur Jat	Shahpur Jat
141. Nai-ka-kot.	Tughlaqabad, Kotla
142. Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaqabad walls and bastions, gates and cause way including the tomb of Dad Khan	Tughlaqabad.
143. Tomb of Mohammed Tughlaqabadshah	Badarpur Zail
144. Walls of old city of Tughlaqabad.	Badarpur Zail
145. Walls, gateways bastions and internal buildings of both inner and outer citadels of Tughlaqabad fort	Tughlaqabad
146. Walls, gate and bastions of Adilabad (Mohammadbad) and causeway leading there to from Tughlaqabad.	Tughlaqabad
147. The Tomb	Wazirabad

148. The mosque	Wazirabad
149. Neighbouring Bridge	Wazirabad
150. Mound known as Jaga Bai comprise in part of surve plot no. 167	Jamia nagar
151. Ashoka rock Edict	East of Kailash colony
152. Mandi Mosque	Ladho Sarai
153. Rajon-ki-Bain with Mosque and Chhatri	Ladho Sarai
154. Badun Gate	Ladho Sarai
155. Gateway of Lal kot	Ladho Sarai
156. Gateway of Rai Pithoria's fort	Ladho Sarai
157. Walls of Rai Pithora's fort and Jahan Panah at the point where they meet together	Hauz Rani abd Lado Sarai
158. Tomb of Sultan Ghari	Nalikpur Kohi
159. Baoli known as diving wall locally known as (Candak-ki-baoli)	Mehrauli
160. Enlosure containing the tomb of Shah Alam Bahadur Shah, Shah Alam to and Akbar Shah II	Mehrauli
161. Houz Shamsi with central red stone pavilion situated at Mehrauli in field No. 157-81, 1586-97, 1614 & 1624	Mehrauli
162. Iron Pillar Hindu	Mehrauli
163. Anceint Mosque	Palam
164. Sheesh Mahal	Shalimar Garden Village Hyderpur
165. Ashokan Pillar	On the Ridge between Hindu Rao Hospital
166. Sarai Shahji	Malaviya Nagar
167. Azim Khan Tomb	Lado Sarai
168. Mazar of Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim Zauq	Chind Bagh, Kadam Sherif, Paharganj, Delhi
169. Fortificaiton Wall Asad Burj, Water gate, Delhi Gate, Lahori Gate, Jahangiri Gate, Chhattra Bazar, Baoli	Red Fort, Delhi

170. Fortification walls, Gates, Bastions and Ancient Buildings of Salimgarh Fort	Bela Road
171. Portion of the City Wall of Shahajanabad	Ansari Road
172. Balban Khan's Tomb & Jamli Kamali	Lado Sarai, Mehrauli, Delhi
173. Unknown Tomb in the vicinity of Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium	Pragati Vihar, New Delhi
174. Mazar of Mirza Ghalib	Nizamuddin

Plans to bring back Koh-i-noor

336. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to initiate talks with its British counterpart to bring back the Koh-i-Noor to India as it is keen on retaining India's pride, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the issue was raised several times by a section of political leaders in India, if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether the Ministry has prepared a draft report on the matter and sent for approval, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Culture/Archaeological Survey of India has not put forth any fresh demand on this issue as this is not covered under the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and preventing the illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970).

Conservation of Monuments in MP

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

(a) the details of the sites of archaeological importance conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of policy for conservation of archaeological monuments;

(c) whether the ASI would conserve some more sites in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of protected monuments conserved by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Madhya Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The protected monuments are conserved following archaeological norms and principles for conservation of ancient monuments, Conservation Policy of ASI and International Charters recognized by UNESCO in this regard, maintaining authenticity and integrity of the site.

(c) and (d) The protected monuments are conserved regularly and they are in a good state of preservation. At present there is no proposal under consideration for protection from Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

*List of protected monuments conserved by the Archaeological Survey
of India in Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of monuments/sites	Location	District
1.	Temples	Baihar	Balaghat
2.	Fort	Garhi	Balaghat
3.	Old Fort	Lanji	Balaghat
4.	An old temple within the limits of Piparwara forest Village	Raigarh	Balaghat
5.	Temple of Koteswara Mahadeva & Hanuman	Kashitola	Balaghat
6.	53 images locally known as Sada Bhada	Sonkhar	Balaghat
7.	Brick Temples (two)	Kherat	Bhind
8.	Open Air Museum	Kherat	Bhind
9.	Fort	Ater	Bhind
10.	Kamlapati Palace	Bhopal	Bhopal
11.	Chausath Yogini Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
12.	Chitragupta temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
13.	Chopra or square tank	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
14.	Devi Jagdambi temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur

Sl. No.	Name of monuments/sites	Location	District
15.	Kandariya temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
16.	Lakshman temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
17.	Lalguan Mahadeva temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
18.	Mahadeva Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
19.	Matangeswara Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
20.	Nandi Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
21.	Parvati Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
22.	Varaha Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
23.	Vishvanath Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
24.	Adinath Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
25.	Brahma Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
26.	Colossal statue of Shri Hanuman	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
27.	Ghantia Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
28.	Kakra Marh	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
29.	Parsvanatha Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
30.	Santinatha Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
31.	Vamana Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
32.	Javari Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
33.	Duladeo Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
34.	Jatakari or Chaturbhuj Temple	Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
35.	Inscription in the fort of Bachau	Bachhaon	Chhatarpur
36.	Temple remains and mounds at Bjiamandal	Jatkara near Khajuraho	Chhatarpur
37.	Gond Fort	Deogarh	Chhindwara
38.	Nohta (Mahadeva) Temple	Nohta	Damoh
39.	Rajnagar (Ruined) Fort	Rajnagar	Damoh
40.	Rangmahal Palace	Hatta	Damoh
41.	(Siva) Temple of Kunora Bari	Kunora Bari	Damoh

Sl. No.	Name of monuments/sites	Location	District
42.	Jata Shankar Fort	Jatashankar	Damoh
43.	Matha at Raneh	Raneh	Damoh
44.	(Siva Temple) Old Temple	Kodal	Damoh
45.	The remains of an old sculptures temple built without mortar and attributed to Chandelas	Kanoda(Konora)	Damoh
46.	A hill Fort	Singorgarh	Damoh
47.	Ruined Fort	Mariadoh	Damoh
48.	Sakhar Temple (Ruined Shiva Temple)	Sakhara	Damoh
49.	Sculptures at Phutera tank	Phutera tank	Damoh
50.	Flat roofed temples below the hill	Kundalpur	Damoh
51.	Jain Temples on Hill No.1 to No. 58	Kundalpur	Damoh
52.	Beer Singh Palace	Datia	Datia
53.	Rock inscription (Edict) of Ashoka	Gujjara	Datia
54.	Sidheshwara Temple	Nemawar	Dewas
55.	Unfinished Temple	Nemawar	Dewas
56.	Alamgir Gate	Mandu	Dhar
57.	Ancient Hindu Baodi	Mandu	Dhar
58.	Andheri Baoli	Mandu	Dhar
59.	Asharfi Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
60.	Baz Bahadur's Palace	Mandu	Dhar
61.	Bhagwania Gate	Mandu	Dhar
62.	Bhangi Gate	Mandu	Dhar
63.	Champa Baoli	Mandu	Dhar
64.	Chistikhan's Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
65.	Chor Kot	Mandu	Dhar
66.	Chor Kot Mosque	Mandu	Dhar
67.	Nahar Jharokha compound	Mandu	Dhar

Sl. No.	Name of monuments/sites	Location	District
68.	Dai-ka-Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
69.	Daike Chhoti Behen Ka Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
70.	Darya Khan's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
71.	Delhi Gate	Mandu	Dhar
72.	Dharmashala in the compound of Hoshang's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
73.	Dilawar Khan's Mosque	Mandu	Dhar
74.	Ek Khamba Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
75.	Gada Shah's Palace	Mandu	Dhar
76.	Gada Shah's Shop	Mandu	Dhar
77.	Gadi Darwaza	Mandu	Dhar
78.	Hammam	Mandu	Dhar
79.	Hathi Pole gate	Mandu	Dhar
80.	Hathi Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
81.	Hindola Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
82.	Hoshang Shaha's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
83.	Jahaz Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
84.	Jahangirpur gate	Mandu	Dhar
85.	Jama Masjid	Mandu	Dhar
86.	Kapoor Talao and the ruins on its bank	Mandu	Dhar
87.	Lal Bag	Mandu	Dhar
88.	Lal Bungalow	Mandu	Dhar
89.	Lohani Gate	Mandu	Dhar
90.	Lohani Caves	Mandu	Dhar
91.	Jali Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
92.	Nahar Jharokha	Mandu	Dhar
93.	Mahmud Khilji's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
94.	Malik Mughith's Mosque	Mandu	Dhar

Sl. No.	Name of monuments/sites	Location	District
95.	Mosque near Sopi Tank	Mandu	Dhar
96.	Mosque North-west of Darya Khan's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
97.	Mosque near Tarapur Gate	Mandu	Dhar
98.	Nameless Tomb west of Shila Tank	Mandu	Dhar
99.	Neelkantha (Nilkantheswar)	Mandu	Dhar
100.	Rampol gate and the mosque apposite to it	Mandu	Dhar
101.	Royal Palace in the west of Champa Baoli and Hammam	Mandu	Dhar
102.	Roopmati's Pavalion	Mandu	Dhar
103.	Carvan Sarai	Mandu	Dhar
104.	Sat Kothari Caves	Mandu	Dhar
105.	Somavati Kund	Mandu	Dhar
106.	Songadh Gate	Mand	Dhar
107.	Tarapur Gate	Mandu	Dhar
108.	Tavali Mahal	Mandu	Dhar
109.	Tomb & Mosque between Chor kot mosque & Chhappan mahal	Mandu	Dhar
110.	Tomb North of Daryakhan's tomb	Mandu	Dhar
111.	Tomb North of Alamgir Gate	Mandu	Dhar
112.	Tripolिंगate	Mandu	Dhar
113.	Tower of Victory	Mandu	Dhar
114.	Ujali Baoli	Mandu	Dhar
115.	Water palace	Mandu	Dhar
116.	Ruins in the west of Rewa kund	Mandu	Dhar
117.	Bhojshala and kamal Maula's Mosque	Dhar	Dhar
118.	Lat- ki-Masjid	Dhar	Dhar
119.	Buddhist Caves No.1 to 7	Bagh	Dhar

Sl. No.	Name of monuments/sites	Location	District
120.	Water palace	Sadalpur	Dhar
121.	Rock cut temple	Wasvi	Dhar
122.	Jains temple No. 1 to 5	Budhichanderi	Ashok Nagar
123.	Chanderi Fort	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
124.	Bada Madarsa	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
125.	Battisi Baoli	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
126.	Badal Mahal Gateway	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
127.	Jama Masjid	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
128.	Kati Ghati	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
129.	Koshak Mahal	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
130.	Tomb of Nizam-ud-din's	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
131.	Shahzadi ka Roza	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
132.	Monastery	Kadwaha	Ashok Nagar
133.	Temple No. 2 to 7	Kadwaha	Ashok Nagar
134.	Loose Sculptures	Thubon	Ashok Nagar
135.	Mahadeva temple	Amrol	Gwalior
136.	Ancient site	Pawaya	Gwalior
137.	Tila Monument	Pawaya	Gwalior
138.	Tomb of Abul Fazal	Antri	Gwalior
139.	Tomb of Tansen and two mosque's	Gwalior	Gwalior
140.	Gwalior fort:, i. Badal Mahal or Hindolagate, ii. Gwalior or Alamgiri gate, iii. Ganesa gate, iv. Chaturbhuj temple, v. Lakshmangate, vi. Mansingh's palace, vii. Rock-cut Jaina colossi, viii. Sas Bahu temple ix. Teli-ka-Mandir, x. Urwai Gate	Gwalior	Gwalior
141.	Tomb of Mohammad Ghauz	Ghauspura	Gwalior
142.	Rock Shelter	Baldeo Kundi	Gwalior

Sl. No.	Name of monuments/sites	Location	District
143.	Caves popularly known as Pandav Caves	Pachmarhi	Hoshangabad
144.	Old Mughal Fort	Joga	Hoshangabad
145.	Adamgarh rock shelter with paintings	Kalmadi Rasulia	Hoshangabad
146.	Rock Shelter known as Pulti lane near Sambourne cave	Karian	Hoshangabad
147.	Dorothy deep Rock Shelter	Pachmarhi	Hoshangabad
148.	Stature of a boar (Vishnu: Varah), an image of Mahadeo and figures of other Hindu & Jain Gods scattered over four Tumuli and under a Bargat tree	Karanpur	Jabalpur
149.	Varaha Near Karitalai	Karanpur	Bala Jabulpur
150.	Tortoise & fish hereby known as Kachha & Maccha	Karitalai	Jabalpur
151.	The whole site of Kankali Devi Temple and Durgadevi temple	Tigwan	Jabalpur
152.	Vishnu-Varaha Temple	Bilhari	Jabalpur
153.	Tapsi-Math	Bilhari	Jabalpur
154.	Madan Mahal on the top of hill upon a large boulder rock	Garha	Jabalpur
155.	Temple of Somnath and ruins of several temples	Bargaon	Jabalpur
156.	Rock edict of Ashoka, Rupnath	Padaria	Jabalpur
157.	Ruined temple near the sources of the Kiyan river	Marha Deori	Jabalpur
158.	Shiva Temple on a craved stone chabutra measuring 10' x 10' 4' and 8 stone Jain Images	Nanhwara	Jabalpur
159.	Karanbel (Tripuri)	Tewar	Jabalpur
160.	Temple of Gauri Shankar within the Chausath Yogini	Bheraghat	Jabalpur

Sl. No.	Name of monuments/sites	Location	District
161.	Temple of Chausath Yogini	Bheraghat	Jabalpur
162.	Large effiggy on Vishnu Varaha	Panagarh	Jabalpur
163.	Ancient Mound	Kakarehta	Jabalpur
164.	Ladaki Ka Tila	Bilhari	Katni
165.	Rammukteswara Temple	Kukaramath	Mandla
166.	Gond fort called Satkhanda and the tower on Rajghat called Shahburja and the temple inside the fort	Mandla	Mandla
167.	Begum Mahal	Chaugan ding dindori	Mandla
168.	Sporting Palace by name Dal-Badal	Chaugan ding dindori	Mandla
169.	Shiva's temple	Khaddeori	Mandla
170.	Brahmanical Rock temple	Dhamnar	Mandsaur
171.	Buddhist Caves (No. 1 to 51)	Dhamnar	Mandsaur
172.	Nav Toran temple	Khor	Mandsaur
173.	Yashodharman's pillar of Victory	Sondhani	Mandsaur
174.	Ekattatso Mahadeva temple	Mitaoli	Morena
175.	Gadhi	Padavali	Morena
176.	Temple	Padavali	Morena
177.	Siva temple (Locally known as Kakanmath temple)	Suhania	Morena
178.	Temple No. 1 to 22	Naresar	Morena
179.	Group of temples	Bateshwar	Morena
180.	Tomb of Shah Nawaz Khan	Bhurhanpur	Burahanpur
181.	Tomb of Adil Shah Faruki	Bhurhanpur	Burahanpur
182.	Tomb of Shah Shuja & compound	Bhurhanpur	Burahanpur
183.	Tomb of Nadir Shah & compound	Bhurhanpur	Burahanpur
184.	Raja's Chhatari near Bardhaghat	Bhurhanpur	Burahanpur

Sl. No.	Name of monuments/sites	Location	District
185.	Bibi -Sahib's Masjid and compound	Bhurhanpur	Burahanpur
186.	The palace situated in the fort	Bhurhanpur	Burahanpur
187.	Hammam Khana	Chowk Mohalla	Burahanpur
188.	Tomb of Shah Numa	Asirgarh	Burahanpur
189.	Churiwalonki Masjid	Burhanpur	Burahanpur
190.	The Whole fort including all walls	Asirgarh	Burahanpur
191.	Mahadeva temple near Inspection Bungalow with compound wall	Asirgarh	Burahanpur
192.	Idgah, front wall with open platform	Asirgarh	Burahanpur
193.	Mhal Gulara palaces and building on both sides of Utoali river and two masonry dams in the river	Mahal Gulara	Burahanpur
194.	Ahukhana site with compound wall, the pavilion and tank	Anukhana	Burahanpur
195.	Chaubis avtar temple with its contents	Mandhata	Nimar (East)
196.	Chand Suraj Gateway	Mandhata	Nimar (East)
197.	Siddeswara of Sidhanath temple	Mandhata	Nimar (East)
198.	Mamleshwara alias amleswara temple	Mandhata	Nimar (East)
199.	Chaubara Dara	Khargaon	Nimar West
200.	Jain temple No. 1 to 3	Khargaon	Nimar West
201.	Temple of Mahakaleswara No.1&2	Khargaon	Nimar West
202.	Temple of Nilkantheswara	Khargaon	Nimar West
203.	Excavated site	Kasrawad	Nimar West
204.	Brindaban dedicated to the memory of srimant Bajirao Peshwa	Raverkhedi	Nimar West
205.	Main gate and remaining portion of the Peshwa residence or fortress	Raverkhedi	Nimar West
206.	The Chhatri inside the Sarai	Raverkhedi	Nimar West
207.	Old Sarai	Raverkhedi	Nimar West

Sl. No.	Name of monuments/sites	Location	District
208.	Ajaigarh Fort and its remains	Ajaigarh	Panna
209.	Two temples ascribed to Gupta peiod	Ajaigarh	Panna
210.	Parvati temple	Nachna	Panna
211.	Chaumukhnath temple	Nachna	Panna
212.	(i.) Saivite temple		
	(ii.) Ancient Rock Engravings	Bhojpur	Raisen
213.	Fort (including walls Gates and other ruins monuments in the fort)	Raisen	Raisen
214.	Buddhist monuments	Sanchi	Raisen
215.	Buddhist stupas with adjacent land	Sonari	Raisen
216.	Buddhist stupas	Muralkhurd	Raisen
217.	Buddhist stupas and remains	Andher	Raisen
218.	Stupa and other remains	Sonbhadra	Raisen
219.	Pre-historic rock shelters	Bhimbetka	Raisen
220.	Inscriptions	Alhaghat	Rewa
221.	Fresce paintings	Gahir	Rewa
222.	Gurgi & Rohunta remains	Gurgi	Rewa
223.	Inscription in Cave	Keoti	Rewa
224.	Rock Shelters with megaliths, monasteries and inscriptions	Barhat	Rewa
225.	Temple	Bamora	Sagar
226.	Fort	Deori	Sagar
227.	Fort	Dhamoni	Sagar
228.	Tomb and Mosque of balijati Shah	Dhamoni	Sagar
229.	Rani Mahal	Dhamoni	Sagar
230.	Ancient site	Eran and Pahlezipur	Sagar
231.	All structure in or Connection with the Mahal (fort of the Dangri rulers (Shish Mahal)	Garhpehra	Sagar

Sl. No.	Name of monuments/sites	Location	District
232.	Fort	Gourjhamar	Sagar
233.	Temple of Mahadeo or Mata	Maronda	Sagar
234.	Satgarh	Maronda	Sagar
235.	Tomb of Panj pirs	Khimalasa	Sagar
236.	The walls of the city with gate	Khimalasa	Sagar
237.	The walls of the citaded (fort)	Khimalasa	Sagar
238.	Old Mosque well, gateway of the fort & Nagina Mahal	Khimalasa	Sagar
239.	Mahadeva temple	Pali	Sagar
240.	Fort including the monuments inside namely i) Two Gates, ii) Moti Mahal iii) Dargah of Gulmali Shah & three graves, iv) Shish Mahal, v) Small Mosque, vi) Dargah in ruins, vii) Samadhi, viii) Dohla tank, ix) Ruined Palace, x) Badal Mahal together with adjacent land	Rahatgarh	Sagar
241.	Buddhist Remains	Barhut	Satna
242.	Remains (Shiv Temple)	Bhumra	Satna
243.	Durga Temple	Ashta	Seoni
244.	Standing Jain Image of Digamber Sect known as Nagbaba and the various fragmentary stone images and architectural stone pieces	Ghansor	Seoni
245.	Karna Temple	Amarkantak	Anuppur
246.	Siva Temple	Amarkantak	Anuppur
247.	Pataleswara Temple	Amarkantak	Anuppur
248.	Caves bearing inscriptions of last Century AD	Silhara	Shahdol
249.	Virath Temple and remains	Sohagpur	Shahdol

Sl. No.	Name of monuments/sites	Location	District
250.	Large Siva Temple	Mahua	Shivpuri
251.	Small Siva Temple	Mahua	Shivpuri
252.	Monastery (Khokhaimath)	Ranod	Shivpuri
253.	Monastery	Surwaya	Shivpuri
254.	Siva Temple	Surwaya	Shivpuri
255.	Open Air Museum	Surwaya	Shivpuri
256.	Gadhi Surways	Surwaya	Shivpuri
257.	Mohajamata temple	Terahi	Shivpuri
258.	Monastery	Terahi	Shivpuri
259.	Torana gate	Terahi	Shivpuri
260.	Siva temple and Monastery	Chandrehi	Sidhi
261.	Buddhist stupas alongwith saru-maru monastric complex	Panguraria	Sehore
262.	Painted Rock Shelters, Buddhist stupas and other remains	Talpura	Sehore
263.	Ancient Mound	Bhairgarh	Ujjain
264.	Ancient Mound (Vishya Tekri)	Undasa	Ujjain
265.	Ancient Mound (Kumbhar tekri)	Undasa	Ujjain
266.	Bijamandal Mosque	Vidisha	Vidisha
267.	Lohanji Hill Capital	Vidisha	Vidisha
268.	Dashavatara temple	Badoh	Vidisha
269.	Jain temple	Badoh	Vidisha
270.	Gadarmal temple	Badoh	Vidisha
271.	Ancient Site	Besnagar	Vidisha
272.	Heliodours Pillars locally known as Khan	Besnagar	Vidisha
273.	Athakamba temple	Gyaraspur	Vidisha
274.	Bajramath temple	Gyaraspur	Vidisha

Sl. No.	Name of monuments/sites	Location	District
275.	Hindola torans	Gyaraspur	Vidisha
276.	Buddhist stupa	Gyaraspur	Vidisha
277.	Mala Devi temple	Gyaraspur	Vidisha
278.	Bhimagaja	Pathari	Vidisha
279.	Caves	Pathari	Vidisha
280.	Caves No. 1 to 20	Udaygiri	Vidisha
281.	Ruins of a Gupta temple on hill top	Udaygiri	Vidisha
282.	Bara Khambi	Udaypur	Vidisha
283.	Udayaswara or Hilkanthanswara Mahadeva Temple	Udaypur	Vidisha
284.	Town Hall <i>alias</i> Gandhi Bhawan	Shivpuri	Shivpuri
285.	Prehistoric Painted Rock Shelters at Chatarbhuja Nala	Bhanpura	Mandsaur
286.	Prehistoric Painted Rock Shelters at Sita Khardi	Bhanpura	Mandsaur
287.	Sitamarhi Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
288.	Hanuman Marhi Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
289.	Hori Ki Marhia Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
290.	Gargaj and Mahadev Ghat Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
291.	Kuti Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
292.	Andhakuan Group of Temples	Thoban, Tehsil Chanderi	Ashok Nagar

Poor upkeep of area surrounding Red Fort

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

- (a) whether Government's attention is drawn to news-item "Red Fort, Monumental

attraction or a stinking garbage dumpyard?” appeared in print media on 17th October, 2014 about miserable condition and poor maintenance at the site;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to maintain and upkeep the area surrounding archaeological sites, especially when it is a big tourist centre for both domestic and foreign tourists;

(d) whether any periodic inspection by higher officials is proposed to monitor of such sites; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The news item pertains to an incident of throwing of garbage outside the fort wall of Red Fort, area not under the control of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). On coming into notice the area was cleaned and concerned authorities were informed to maintain it neat and clean.

(c) For surrounding area of protected monuments constant efforts are made by ASI to keep it clean with the help of local authorities.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. Protected monuments are visited regularly by senior officials of ASI in connection with conservation and various other issues related to sites including cleanliness.

Pension/ financial assistance to artists of Kerala

339. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated/expenditure incurred by Government for preserving the traditional art forms of Kerala during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the achievements made in this direction, so far;

(c) the number of requests received from the artists of Kerala for sanction of pension/financial assistance during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the time-limit for sanction/approval of pension to the artists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Government provides grant-in-aid to the Zonal Cultural Centres and not directly to the States. The State of Kerala comes under the jurisdiction of the South

Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC). The details of funds released to SZCC during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

Sl.No.	Year	(₹ in lakh)
1.	2011-12	176.03
2.	2012-13	95.04
3.	2013-14	830.66
4.	2014-15	1318.10
(as on date)		
Including grant-in aid released for enhancement of corpus funds		

The expenditure incurred by SZCC for preserving the tradition art forms of Kerala during each of the last three years and current year is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	(₹ in lakh)
1.	2011-2012	14.32
2.	2012-2013	21.81
3.	2013-2014	65.27
4.	2014-2015	9.12
(as on 30.6.2014)		

(b) Government has setup seven Zonal Cultural Centres for preservation, promotion and dissemination of folk and tribal art and culture of all the States/Union Territories of the country. The State of Kerala comes under the jurisdiction of South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur. The South Zone Cultural Centre, South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC) and Sangeet Natak Academy have documented a total of 81 traditional art forms of Southern States and Union Territory out of which 12 traditional art forms have been documented from the State of Kerala. Besides these organization, several other organizations of the Government like Kalakshetra Foundation, Centre for Culture Resources and Training, Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, Lalit Kala Academy and Anthropological Survey of India are also working extensively for documenting art forms and cultural traditions in the country including Southern India.

(c) The number of requests received from the artists of Kerala for sanction of pension/financial assistance during each of the last three years and the current year are given as under:

2011-2012	94
2012-2013	71
2013-2014	106
2014-2015	205

(d) Requests received from the artists of Kerala during the last three years have already been considered by the Expert Committee in its meeting held on 2nd & 3rd December, 2013. The Expert Committee has recommended a total of 117 applications belonging to the State of Kerala for grant of financial assistance under the provisions of Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund.

Removal of encroachments around ancient monuments

340. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has issued 1593 demolition orders between 1st October, 2010 to 31st October, 2014 to remove encroachments in and around ancient monuments across the country;

(b) if so, how many of them have been successfully carried out and encroachments have been completely removed;

(c) the reasons for not enforcing the demolition orders, if any; and

(d) the time-frame within which Government will comply with the orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) A total of 1950 demolition orders have been issued under Rule 38(1) and 38(2) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains 1958 (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 and Rules 1959 from 1st October, 2010 to 31st October, 2014.

(b) Out of 1950, 32 demolition orders have been successfully executed.

(c) and (d) As per the statutory provisions the Archaeological Survey of India is bound to approach the District Authority for removal of encroachments from protected monuments/area and unauthorised constructions in the prohibited and regulated areas. Lack of effective cooperation of District Administration and implementation of provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 and Rules, 2011 by them are main reasons for non execution of demolition orders.

Theft of national antiques

341. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the damage and theft of national antiques;
- (b) whether Government has taken any action to protect and preserve the national antiques;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government plans to create an online depository of all national antiques, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India is committed towards the protection and safety of antiquities at the centrally protected monuments/sites and its site museums as well. For the purpose, watch and ward staff have been deployed and their strength have been augmented by deploying private security guards, State Police armed guards and the Central Industrial Security Force. Constant interaction takes place between Archaeological Survey of India, Central Bureau of Investigation and Customs authorities to share information on the smuggling of art objects. India is also a signatory to the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Trafficking in cultural property.

(d) National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities has documented a total 12,50,000 (12.5 Lakh) antiquities for National database in its prescribed format. Data on Antiquities of about 3,05,000 data has been uploaded in NMMA website: *nmma.nic.in*.

Pending pension cases of persons distinguished in letters and arts

342. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of pending pension cases in respect of financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who and their dependents may be in indigent circumstances;
- (b) the action taken/proposed to be taken to clear the pending cases;
- (c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for taking a final decision in each case; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The State-wise details of pending pension cases in respect of financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per the extant procedure, all such pending cases are placed for consideration and recommendation of the Expert Committee constituted by the Government for the purpose, in its meetings held from time-to-time.

(c) As per the provisions of the relevant scheme guidelines, meetings of the concerned Expert Committees are held at regular intervals of time and all the proposals/ applications/ requests received before the commencement of such meetings are placed before the Expert Committees for consideration. The last Expert Committee meeting was held from 2nd to 3rd December, 2013.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of pending artistes pension cases

Sl. No.	State	Number of pending pension cases
1	2	3
1.	Karnataka	1015
2.	Andhra Pradesh	672
3.	Tamil Nadu	145
4.	Kerala	205
5.	Maharashtra	1689
6.	Rajasthan	26
7.	West Bengal	28
8.	Odisha	221
9.	Assam	11
10.	Manipur	35
11.	Bihar	14

1	2	3
12.	Delhi	06
13.	Uttar Pradesh	123
14.	Haryana	01
15.	Jharkhand	01
16.	Punjab	01
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	06
18.	Madhya Pradesh	01
TOTAL		4200

Bills of Gujarat pending presidential assent

343. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the Bills that are pending for assent of Hon'ble President of India, pertaining to State of Gujarat;
- (b) the current status of such Bills; and
- (c) what are impediments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) "The Gujarat Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011" as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Gujarat 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 26.05.2011.

(b) "The Gujarat Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011" has been received back on 17.11.2014 from the Department of Legal Affairs with their comments and the same have been referred to the State Government of Gujarat for their clarifications/comments on 20.11.2014.

- (c) The State Legislation is examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments concerned from three angles viz;
 - (i) Repugnancy with Central laws
 - (ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy; and
 - (iii) Legal and Constitutional validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Government is advised to modify/amend provisions of such legislation/Bill keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Government concerned and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at the final decision.

Cap for receiving contribution under FCRA

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of applications seeking permission to receive and utilize foreign contribution has increased in recent years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has prescribed any cap for receiving contribution under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) During the year 2012 and 2013, the applications received for grant of prior permission to receive/ utilize foreign contribution were 454 and 536 respectively. However, during the current year 379 applications have been received till 20.11.2014.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise in view of answer given at 'C' above.

Denial of NFU to officers of CRPF

345. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has denied the benefits of non-functional upgradation (NFU) to the officers of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the issue of extending NFU has also been examined by high powered committee recently;
- (d) if so, the observations/recommendations of the committee; and
- (e) the time by when the NFU is likely to be extended to CRPF and other paramilitary forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) As per DoP&T's O.M. No.AB.14017/64/2008-Estt. (RR) dated 24.04.2009, officers of an Organized Group 'A' Service only are entitled for benefits of Non Functional Upgradation (N.F.U.). Since CRPF is not an Organised Group 'A' Service, the officers of CRPF are not entitled and hence not granted benefits of N.F.U.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to question (a) and (b) above.

Rehabilitation of migrated Kashmiri Pandits

346. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to make some suitable arrangements for rehabilitation of migrated Kashmiri Pandits near to their native place from where they migrated due to militancy;

(b) whether in that connection, Government has written to the Government of J&K stressing the need for en bloc allocation of land in safe locations in order to create colonies;

(c) whether Government of Jammu and Kashmir has taken any initiative(s) for creating dwelling units for these families under the Government plan for implementation of the rehabilitation scheme for migrants; and

(d) whether Central Government is going to make some finance available to Jammu and Kashmir Government under the scheme for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) At present there are about 62000 registered Kashmiri migrant families in the country. About 40,000 registered Kashmiri migrant families are residing in Jammu; about 19,338 registered Kashmir migrant families are in Delhi and about 1995 families are settled in other States.

The Government of India is providing various rehabilitation facilities to the Kashmiri migrants and has announced various Packages for them from time to time. The Government of India is facilitating cash relief of ₹ 6600/- per family per month along with free monthly ration to about 18,250 Kashmiri migrant families residing in Jammu. The Government of NCT of Delhi is also providing cash relief of ₹ 6600/- per family per month to about 3,385 eligible Kashmiri migrant families residing in Delhi. Other States are providing relief as per scales fixed by them from their own budget.

The Government announced a Comprehensive Package amounting to ₹1618.40 Crore in the year 2008 for the Return and Rehabilitation of the Kashmiri Migrants. The Package provides for financial assistance for purchase/Construction/repair of houses in the Valley, construction of transit accommodations, scholarship to the students, employment (Government/self employment), assistance for agriculture and horticulture and waiver of interest on unpaid loans etc. State Government jobs have been provided to 1466 migrant youths and 469 Transit accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir Valley under this Package.

The review of such plans and packages is a continuous process and will continue to remain so in order to remove the bottlenecks and shortcomings, if any.

(b) Yes, the Government has written to the State Government of J&K to identify suitable land in the vicinity of Srinagar and cities/towns in the Kashmir Valley, near the native places of the Kashmiri migrants, where they can be suitably rehabilitated.

(c) Under Prime Minister's Package 2004, 5242 two room tenements have been constructed in Jammu at four locations [Purkhoo, Muthi, Nagrota and Jagti] and have been allotted to the migrants, who were living in various one room tenements, Government Buildings, Temples etc. in Jammu. Further, 200 flats have been constructed at Sheikhpora in Budgam district (Kashmir Valley). Out of these, 31 flats have also been allotted to the local migrants (who migrated from their native places to other places within the Kashmir Valley) and remaining to those migrants (on sharing basis) who have joined the Government service under the employment component of Prime Minister's Package-2008. Also, 469 Transit accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir Valley under Prime Minister's Package-2008 and allotted to the newly appointed migrant employees.

The State Government of J&K has sent a proposal for revision in the existing PM's Package-2008 seeking enhancement of financial assistance for various components *e.g.* construction/reconstruction of houses, State Government jobs to the migrant youths, self employment, financial assistance for acquiring land for establishing cluster accommodations etc. The proposal is presently under examination in the MHA. The new Package for the return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants is being finalized in consultation with the State Government and the representatives of the migrants.

(d) The Government is committed to facilitate the return of the Kashmiri migrants to the Kashmir Valley and their proper rehabilitation there. The Government has already earmarked ₹ 500 Crore for rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants in the Union Budget of 2014-15.

ISIS trying to gain ground in Kashmir

†347. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the terrorist organisation Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) is trying to gain ground among the youth in Kashmir and the ISIS flags were unfurled by the youth during the recent days;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop such activities; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) There are no intelligence inputs that Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) is trying to gain ground among the youth in Kashmir. However, some youths have unfurled the flags of ISIS in Srinagar on a few occasions during the last 2-3 months. Interrogation of youth in these cases indicates that they had seen ISIS related literature on social media and were fascinated by it. None of the youths were associated with any terrorist/militant organisations.

(c) The Government is closely monitoring the situation and has directed the intelligence and security agencies to identify all such elements and keep a watch on their activities. The Cyber-space is also being closely scanned in this regard.

Rise in overstay of Pakistani nationals

348. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the Ministry, there has been nearly twenty four percent rise in the overstay of Pakistani nationals in India in 2013;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to deport Pakistani nationals to their country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) As per information available, between the year 2012 and 2013, there has been increase in the total numbers of overstaying Pak nationals in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

country. As on 31.12.2012, a total number of 12,137 Pak nationals were overstaying in the country. The number increased to 15,028 in December, 2013 *i.e.* an increase of 2,891 which comes to 23.82%.

(c) Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Number of Pakistani Nationals deported during last three years is given below:

Year	No. of Pakistani Nationals deported
2011	69
2012	31
2013	58

Custodial deaths and torture

349. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of cases registered for custodial deaths, rape and torture in India for the last three years;

(b) the measures taken by the Union Government to check the cases of custodial torture and deaths;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring legislation for Prevention of Torture and ratify the UN Convention on Torture;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The State-wise number of cases registered for custodial deaths, rape and torture in India for the last three years are given in the Statement I and II (*See below*).

(c) At present there is no proposal to bring a separate legislation for Prevention of Torture.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		7	4	0	3	1	0	7	0	0

Source: Crime in India

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

Statement-II
*A. Number of Custodial Deaths (CD), Cases Registered (CR), Policemen Chargesheeted (PCS) and
 Policemen Convicted (PCV) under Custodial deaths during 2011-2013*

Sl. No.	State	2011					2012					2013				
		CD	CR	PCS	PCV		CD	CR	PCS	PCV		CD	CR	PCS	PCV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	16	0	0	11	5	0	0	6	5	0	0			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0			
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	4	4	0	0			
4.	Bihar	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0			
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0			
6.	Goa	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
7.	Gujarat	8	0	0	0	19	2	0	0	13	2	1	0			
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0			
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0			

[illegible]

31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA		104	52	14	0	109	56	7	0	118	61	1	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Crime in India

Note: Policemen Chargesheeted and Policeman Convicted may relate to deaths occurred in previous year(s) also.

Persons Remanded to Police custody + Person not remanded to Police Custody.

B. Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under custodial rape during 2011-2013

[illegible]

[illegible]

Source: Crime in India

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

Vehicles impounded by Delhi Police

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

- (a) the details of vehicles impounded by Delhi Police/Delhi Traffic Police during the last year and the current year so far;
- (b) the names of the locations along with number of such vehicles lying at each place;
- (c) whether it is a fact that most of these vehicles have been pilfered; and
- (d) the details of such vehicles that were/are being used by Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The details of vehicles impounded by Delhi Police/Delhi Traffic Police during the years 2013 and 2014 (upto 15.11.2014) are as under:

Delhi Police/Delhi Traffic Police	Year 2013	Year 2014 (upto 15.11.2014)
District Police	119471	81473
Delhi Traffic Police	73714	57767

(b) The names of the locations along with number of such vehicles lying at each place are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) There are few incidents in which such impounded vehicles stationed around the Police Station premises/nearby pavements have been pilfered from PS/Pits during the year 2013 and 2014 (upto 15.11.2014) and in this regard, seven cases have been registered by Delhi Police. No such impounded vehicle is used by Delhi Police.

Statement-I

The details of vehicles lying with Delhi Police in the Districts during the years 2013 and 2014 (upto 15.11.2014) along with the numbers and locations (District-wise)

Location	Year 2013	Year 2014 (upto 15.11.2014)
East District	558	767
North-East District	375	548
South District	492	559
South-East District	400	735

Location	Year 2013	Year 2014 (upto 15.11.2014)
West District	595	709
South-West District	350	457
North District	409	621
Central District	274	295
North-West District	310	349
Outer District	703	860
New Delhi District	116	175
Railways	02	10
Metro	09	06
Crime	35	45
IGI Airport	05	09
TOTAL	4633	6145

Statement-II

*Details of vehicles lying at the various pits of Delhi Traffic
Police as on 15.11.2014*

Sl. No.	Location of the Pit	Number of impounded/ detained vehicles lying in the Pits (as on 15.11.2014)
1	2	3
1.	Mata Sundri Road	387
2.	DDA Ground Sec. 9, Dwarka	171
3.	P.S. Najafgarh	68
4.	Nehru Place opposite MTNL office	368
5.	Lado Sarai	604
6.	Rampura on Rohtak Road near Metro Station New Ashok Nagar	268
7.	DDA Ground near PP Madipur	72
8.	Outside PS Mayapuri	111

1	2	3
10.	R.G. Complex, Paharganj	167
12.	P.S. Hauz Qazi Complex	296
13.	VVIP ground near P.S. Keshav Puram	26
14.	Ramlila Ground, Narela near Raja Harish Chander Hospital	114
15.	Kala Mandir Park, Mangol Puri.	44
16.	P.S. Vivek Vihar.	189
17.	P.S. Shakarpur.	129
19.	P.P. Sec.-4, R.K. Puram Sec.-4	176
21.	Behind P.S. Dhaula Kuan	84
22.	Opposite G+5 Building near Palam Airport Domestic, P.S. Palam Airport 1-D	51
23.	IGI Airport Haj Terminal - 2	61
24.	Wazirabad Pit, Khajuri Pusta	348
TOTAL		3734

**West Bengal protection of interest of depositors in Financial
Establishment Bill for presidential assent**

351. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has sent the 'West Bengal Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishment Bill, 2013' for Presidential assent; and

(b) if so, for how many months the Bill has been pending for Presidential assent and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes Sir, 'The West Bengal Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishments Bill, 2013', as passed by the State Legislature of West Bengal and reserved by the Governor of West Bengal 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, has been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 10.03.2014.

(b) 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.

Strengthening of security

352. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that at a time when rising crime, terrorism and communal violence call for strengthening of security, Government data pointed to a large number of posts lying vacant in police forces across the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof including shortage of strength;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there are 5.5 lakh vacancies in police force that account for nearly one-fourth of the total sanctioned strength of over 22 lakh; and
- (d) if so, the necessary steps taken by Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) As per data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), as on 1.1.2013, against total sanctioned strength of 22,09,027 posts of police personnel in all the States and Union Territories, 16,60,666 personnel were in position leading to a shortfall of 5,48,361 personnel, which is about 24.8% of the sanctioned posts. State/Union Territory-wise details of sanctioned posts and vacancies is given in the Statement (*See below*).

As 'Police' and 'Law and Order' are State subjects, falling in Entry 1 and 2 of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure adequate provision of police personnel in respective States. The Central Government has been advising the States to fill up the vacancies with a view to meet expectations of the people. Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* its Advisory dated 9th September, 2014 has advised all the States/Union Territories to initiate a time bound action plan to fill up the existing vacancies in the State Police and review the existing sanctioned strength of Police personnel at all levels. The Advisory is available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs under the caption "PM Division" (<http://mha.nic.in/policemodern>).

Statement*State/Union Territory-wise details of sanctioned posts and vacancies*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total		
		Sanctioned	Actual	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129225	96978	32247
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12763	11066	1697
3.	Assam	62340	55390	695
4.	Bihar	87913	68662	19251
5.	Chhattisgarh	66630	45714	20916
6.	Goa	7118	5322	1796
7.	Gujarat	113380	68189	45191
8.	Haryana	61681	39241	22440
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17185	12341	2844
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	78242	72474	5768
11.	Jharkhand	73664	57361	16303
12.	Karnataka	91169	70895	20274
13.	Kerala	52712	49754	2958
14.	Madhya Pradesh	90445	77664	12781
15.	Maharashtra	209441	195651	13790
16.	Manipur	31914	24499	7415
17.	Meghalaya	13141	11316	1825
18.	Mizoram	11246	10221	1025
19.	Nagaland	24282	24228	54
20.	Odisha	56840	45368	11472
21.	Punjab	79478	62126	17352
22.	Rajasthan	93469	86666	6803
23.	Sikkim	6076	3960	2116

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	115080	94410	20670
25.	Tripura	27339	23757	3582
26.	Uttar Pradesh	368230	167130	101100
27.	Uttarakhand	10193	17828	2365
28.	West Bengal	109330	70605	38725
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4432	3771	661
30.	Chandigarh	7873	7119	754
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	328	271	57
32.	Daman and Diu	410	246	164
33.	Delhi	81158	75530	5628
34.	Lakshadweep	349	276	73
35.	Puducherry	3951	2637	1314
ALL INDIA		2209027	1660666	548361

Infiltration of militants in the North-East

353. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that militants in the country get arms from across the international border;

(b) if so, the details of complaints registered therefor;

(c) the action taken by Government against the arms and infiltration of militants in the North-East; and

(d) the details of action proposed by Government to check such infiltration immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) There are reports that a number of militant outfits operating in the North Eastern States are maintaining their support bases across the international borders in Myanmar and Bangladesh. They are having training camps, hideouts/safe houses in these countries and procuring arms from illegal arms markets for

subversive activities in North East Region. The details of complaints/cases registered by the Police are maintained at the State level.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken up the security related issues including-smuggling of arms from across the border with neighbouring countries including Myanmar and Bangladesh. They have agreed that their soil will not be allowed to be used inimical to the interest of India. Besides, the Government has also taken steps to control exfiltration/infiltration the terrorist and curbing of arms smuggling across the international border. These include strengthening of border fence along the Indo-Bangladesh, reduction of gaps between the border posts, intensified patrolling along Indo-Bangladesh border and strengthening of the BSF and equipping with modern equipments. Close vigil is also being maintained at the Indo-Myanmar border by the security forces.

Vacant police posts

354. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts are lying vacant in police forces across the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of total sanctioned strength and present strength;
- (c) whether Government has taken steps to fill the vacancies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), as on 1.01.2013, against total sanctioned strength of 22,09,027 posts of police personnel in all the States and Union Territories, 16,60,666 personnel were in position leading to a shortfall of 5,48,361 personnel, which is about 24.8% of the sanctioned posts. For State/Union Territory-wise details of sanctioned posts and vacancies is given in Annexure. [Refer to the Statement appended to Answer to USQ No. 352 (Part (a))]

(c) to (e) As 'Police' and 'Law and Order' are State subjects, falling in Entry 1 and 2 of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure adequate provision of police personnel in respective States. The Central Government has been advising the States to fill up the vacancies with a view

to meet expectations of the people. Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* its Advisory dated 9th September, 2014 has advised all the States/Union Territories to initiate a time bound action plan to fill up the existing vacancies in the State Police and review the existing sanctioned strength of Police personnel at all levels. The Advisory is available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs under the caption “PM Division” (<http://mha.nic.in/policemodern>).

Undertrials languishing in jails

355. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is among the worst countries in the world in terms of the proportion of undertrials languishing in jails;
- (b) whether Government publishes data regarding the amount of time a person serves as an undertrial in prisons;
- (c) if not, whether Government proposes to make this data publicly available; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) As per data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2013, out of the total population of 4,11,992 inmates, the total number of undertrial prisoners in the country was 2,78,503, which consist of 67.6% of total inmates. The National Crime Records Bureau publishes the data of undertrial prisoners by period of their detention in jails across the country. A State/UT-wise data is available in the Prison Statistics India 2013 at Table No. 6.1.

Protection to those who help road accident victims

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

- (a) whether in a landmark decision, the Supreme Court has directed Government to pass an executive order to protect Good Samaritans who rescue and rush road accident victims to hospitals, from harassment at the hands of the police;
- (b) if so, whether the interim order will be based on the detailed recommendations submitted by a court appointed expert committee;

(c) whether Government would also work on enacting a legislation to provide immunity to Good Samaritans from legal hassles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) In Writ Petition No. 295, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, *vide* its order dated 22.04.2014, has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.S. Radhakrishnan, Former Judge of Supreme Court of India, to monitor the status of implementation and enforcement of all laws pertaining to Road Safety by the State and Central Governments.

(c) and (d) The State Governments are primarily responsible for the safety of road users. The Government has taken necessary steps to finalize policy directives for improving road safety. State Governments are expected to take appropriate steps for enforcement of road safety provisions. However, the Central Government already has a National Road Safety Council (NRSC) which advises on all matters pertaining to planning and coordination of policies and standards of safety in Road Transport Sector. NRSC was established under Section 215 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and is chaired by Minister (RT&H) with Minister-in-charge of Road Transport of States/UTs, Director General of Police of all States and also representatives from various Ministries/Departments. Under Section 215 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a State Government by notification in Official Gazette can constitute a State Road Safety Council comprising a chairman and such other members as the Government considers necessary and on such terms and conditions that Government may determine. Similarly, there is also a provision for District Road Safety Committee for each district.

Advisory under FCRA regarding payment

357. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued advisory to all NGOs and associations registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 to make payment of ₹ 20,000 and above from their designated bank accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has framed rules to this effect under the relevant Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government, *vide* circular dated

21.10.2014 which has been placed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs on 24.10.2014, has advised associations registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010) to incur items of expenditure/make payments amounting to ₹20,000 or more by cheque/demand drafts to thwart possible circumventing FCRA, 2010 provisions using large cash transactions.

(c) As the circular is advisory in nature, no rules to this effect have been framed under FCRA, 2010.

VVIP security unit of CRPF

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a total of 4,000 commandos now constitute the elite VVIP security unit of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the CRPF has bolstered its VVIP security unit by tasking one more battalion or close to 1,000 troops; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the CRPF is considering to procure bulletproof vehicles as VVIP protection duties rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No Sir. No separate group has been formally constituted by Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) for providing security to individuals. Deployment of CRPF security personnel for security to individuals is done as per requirements.

(d) No such proposal has been received from CRPF.

Rise in suicide cases

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

(a) whether suicide cases are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered during each of the last three years, State-wise and gender-wise;

(c) whether Government has ascertained the reasons for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to redress the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The State/UT-wise number of suicides reported in the country during 2011-2013 are given in the Statement (*See below*). The causes of suicide have their origin in the social, economic, cultural, psychological and health status of an individual. Suicide is multi-factorial, cumulative and progressive in nature. Major mental health problems like depression, schizophrenia, addiction to alcohol, affective disorders, drug dependence, adjustment disorders, mood and personality problems have been identified among those committed or attempting suicides.

(e) The Government has approved implementation of the District Mental Health Programme in some of the districts of the country with added components of suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of suicide cases during 2011-2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013	Rate in 2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15077	14238	14607	16.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134	130	229	18.0
3.	Assam	2726	3264	3553	11.3
4.	Bihar	795	759	1057	1.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	6756	5654	5436	21.7
6.	Goa	293	289	328	17.4
7.	Gujarat	6382	7110	7166	11.8
8.	Haryana	3245	2827	3316	12.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	443	528	554	8.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	287	414	302	2.5
11.	Jharkhand	1212	1319	1460	4.5
12.	Karnataka	12622	12753	11266	18.5
13.	Kerala	8431	8490	8646	24.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9259	9775	9446	12.6

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013	Rate in 2013
15.	Maharashtra	15947	16112	16622	14.3
16.	Manipur	33	41	37	1.5
17.	Meghalaya	153	128	137	5.1
18.	Mizoram	90	173	95	9.2
19.	Nagaland	33	30	37	1.6
20.	Odisha	5241	5027	5252	12.6
21.	Punjab	966	1030	972	3.4
22.	Rajasthan	4348	4821	4860	6.9
23.	Sikkim	184	181	184	29.3
24.	Tamil Nadu	15963	16927	16601	24.3
25.	Tripura	703	844	961	25.9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4843	4422	5286	2.5
27.	Uttarakhand	317	424	365	3.6
28.	West Bengal	16492	14957	13055	14.3
TOTAL (STATES)		132975	132667	131830	10.9
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	136	121	151	28.8
30.	Chandigarh	105	114	97	6.0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63	66	84	21.4
32.	Daman and Diu	33	36	29	9.8
33.	Delhi (UT)	1716	1899	2059	10.4
34.	Lakshadweep	0	1	3	3.9
35.	Puducherry	557	541	546	35.6
TOTAL (UTs)		2610	2778	2969	12.3
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		135585	135445	134799	11.0

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

Rate = Number of Suicides/Projected mid-year population of Census of India

Loss of lives and property due to crossborder firing by Pakistan

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

- (a) whether there has been a heavy cross-border firing by Pakistan on international border in Jammu and Kashmir recently;
- (b) if so, the loss of lives and property as a result of firing; and
- (c) the necessary action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) In the recent past Indo-Pak border/Line of Control (LoC) witnessed increased hostilities from Pakistan side and in the month of October there were rampant ceasefire violations. As reported by the State Government, during the current year 2014 (upto 31st October, 2014), there have been 152 ceasefire violations and 13 civilian and 5 Security Force Personnel have lost their lives. 128 private structure/properties have also suffered damage as a result of ceasefire violations.

(c) Appropriate retaliation to the ceasefire violations, where necessary, has been carried out by the Security Forces. Also, violation of ceasefire is taken up with Pakistani authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Directorate Generals of Military Operations.

Damage to border fencing and BSF posts due to floods in Kashmir

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

- (a) whether due to recent floods in Kashmir Valley, border fencing and BSF posts have been extensively damaged;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by when border fencing and BSF posts are likely to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The Border Security force (BSF) is the Border Guarding Force along the Indo-Pakistan border. As reported by BSF, 24 kms of border fencing has been damaged/washed away at Jammu frontier due to recent floods in Jammu and Kashmir. Approximately, one year is required for restoration of the damaged fencing.

Missing children

362. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether nearly one lakh children go missing in India while 45 per cent of them remain untraced;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) how the magnitude of missing children in India compares with the neighbouring countries;
- (d) the reasons and factors responsible for such a large number of children gone missing every year; and
- (e) the steps taken to deal with the situation?

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), the total number of children missing for the last three years along with State/UT-wise data of children traced and untraced are given in Statement (See below).

(c) There is no authenticated data source available for comparison of missing children in the neighbouring countries.

(d) and (e) There are various reasons for children going missing which include, trafficking, running away from family, kidnapping, abduction etc.

The Ministry of Women and Child development in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated a web portal named 'Track Child' in the country which is aimed at maintaining real time data of all missing children containing extensive identification details to facilitate matching of missing and recovered children.

In pursuance to Hon'ble Supreme Court's order, the Ministry of Home Affairs has circulated an advisory to file mandatory FIR in case of missing children dated 25th June, 2013.

The Ministry of Home Affairs had also issued a detailed Advisory on missing children and steps to be taken for tracing the children on 31st January, 2012. It includes various directions to the States/UTs like computerization of records, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes etc.

A comprehensive proforma has been circulated to all the States/UTs to facilitate better data collection on missing and found children.

Statement*Total no. of missing children traced/untraced State-wise - Male-female for the year 2011-14*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2011		2012		2013		2014 (Provisional)	
			Traced	Untraced	Traced	Untraced	Traced	Untraced	Traced	Untraced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	A & N Islands	Male	16	3	5	7	7	7	10	0
		Female	42	6	7	8	16	7	11	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	1398	686	888	881	1079	1204	664	653
		Female	2369	1017	1580	1499	1840	2029	1054	1167
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	16	7	10	22	Nil	12	Nil	5
		Female	31	10	18	46	Nil	12	1	22
4.	Assam	Male	450	385	330	442	275	343	137	204
		Female	879	576	648	789	413	588	333	337
5.	Bihar	Male	237	267	160	673	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	267	118	150	483	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	Male	90	14	30	32	3	43	7	28
		Female	74	33	35	59	11	79	25	51
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	871	377	988	237	446	456	248	259
		Female	1654	1003	1840	787	836	1169	314	438

8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	2	Nil	4	Nil	1	3	2	3
		Female	3	2	2	Nil	2	1	1	3
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	3	1	4	1	1	3	7	0
		Female	3	1	4	Nil	1	Nil	2	3
10.	Delhi	Male	2427	516	1228	1128	1908	1378	1388	936
		Female	2396	715	1315	1246	2031	1864	1414	1480
11.	Goa	Male	88	20	90	18	50	18	17	7
		Female	115	25	131	30	62	29	21	16
12.	Gujarat	Male	637	437	1242	133	581	392	268	191
		Female	1082	1161	2108	315	790	1038	367	404
13.	Haryana	Male	451	247	402	320	330	216	200	234
		Female	305	188	269	220	302	170	171	258
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	172	20	114	64	79	52	40	21
		Female	221	24	98	98	61	64	30	32
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	155	43	110	129	118	84	42	21
		Female	185	58	87	135	119	110	45	59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Jharkhand	Male	NR	NR	171	127	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	NR	NR	320	355	NR	NR	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	Male	968	656	194	279	710	1155	254	513
		Female	1388	826	233	384	717	1260	285	558
18.	Kerala	Male	310	118	239	152	407	171	352	78
		Female	671	184	467	310	687	316	776	138
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Female	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	3314	1055	NR	NR	1932	2144	358	499
		Female	5212	2553	NR	NR	2828	4144	395	803
21.	Maharashtra	Male	4702	1230	4665	1631	3776	2098	2172	1285
		Female	6312	1889	6676	2471	5637	3823	3491	2610
22.	Manipur	Male	21	16	44	19	22	8	24	8
		Female	29	6	54	16	15	1	14	4
23.	Meghalaya	Male	60	8	31	7	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	94	11	30	19	NR	NR	NR	NR
24.	Mizoram	Male	6	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Female	3	Nil	10	2	1	Nil	3	1

25. Nagaland	Male	23	61	18	60	20	57	18	52
	Female	40	65	42	50	25	75	28	57
26. Odisha	Male	122	521	299	777	229	482	82	117
	Female	265	1268	499	2408	419	1524	177	344
27. Puducherry	Male	16	5	12	8	19	1	12	4
	Female	50	3	22	8	27	2	28	7
28. Punjab	Male	198	229	118	289	392	1608	42	296
	Female	104	144	60	269	172	910	18	124
29. Rajasthan	Male	1306	329	1150	273	650	483	366	308
	Female	2085	454	2140	330	898	817	493	463
30. Sikkim	Male	19	5	96	50	9	39	7	28
	Female	30	23	70	62	32	44	2	41
31. Tamil Nadu	Male	676	285	578	517	630	460	457	296
	Female	1305	562	1442	675	1349	832	1024	541
32. Telangana	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	184
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	464	567
33. Tripura	Male	47	102	37	107	12	124	239	342
	Female	91	283	68	355	23	327	138	129

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	1615	753	1410	907	NR	NR	557	600
		Female	871	590	895	645	NR	NR	557	597
35.	Uttarakhand	Male	236	98	190	238	155	85	63	96
		Female	193	87	113	189	45	77	59	90
36.	West Bengal	Male	2523	3302	570	746	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	4704	8725	1281	2359	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL (MALE)			23175	11796	15428	10274	228289	236265	15512	8244
TOTAL (FEMALE)			33073	22610	22714	16622	227453	235096	23086	11742
GRAND TOTAL			56248	34406	38142	26896	455742	471361	38598	19986

Note: 1. NR Stands for Data Not Received

2. Data for 2014 is provisional

3. Data for Telangana from June only

4. Nil stands for No Children Missing

Recognising lightning as natural calamity

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to recognise lightning as a natural calamity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that once it is recognised as a natural calamity, its victims would become eligible for compensation from national relief funds;

(c) whether Government has received any representation demanding inclusion of lightning as a natural calamity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The issue of inclusion of any disaster in the list of notified natural disasters has traditionally been considered by the successive Finance Commissions set up under the clause (1) of article 280 of the Constitution from time-to-time. The 13th Finance Commission had *inter-alia* considered the proposal for inclusion of lightning. However, the same was not recommended as one of the disasters qualifying for assistance from State Disasters Response Fund (SDRF)/ erstwhile Calamity Relief Fund and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)/ erstwhile National Calamity Contingency Fund.

Presently, the lightning is not among the eligible natural disasters for relief under the SDRF/ NDRF. However, this Ministry has already submitted its Memorandum to the 14th Finance Commission, in which it has suggested the Commission to consider the request of the State Government for inclusion of other natural disasters including lightning, in the list of notified disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/NDRF.

The State Governments are required to provide relief from their own resources, to the people affected due to lightning as per their relief codes/manual.

Crimes against women and children in Delhi and NCR

364. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crimes against women and children have been going up unabated in Delhi and NCR;

(b) if so, the details along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has devised some fresh strategy to control such heinous crimes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) there has been rise in number of registered cases of crimes against women and children in Delhi and NCR in recent times. Crime-wise details on crimes against women and children are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

There are various reasons (societal, economic etc.) for rise in crimes against women and children. The spurt in registration of cases in 2013 can be attributed to enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 whereby non-registration of cases by police u/s 166A of IPC has been designated as criminal offence.

(c) and (d) 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 on crimes against women. It has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and inappropriate touch etc. The new laws have provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including life-term and death sentence, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, has come into effect from 14th November, 2012 is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been sanctioned a total of ₹ 321.69 crore out of the Nirbhaya Fund to implement emergency response system to attend calls from women in distress and provide them immediate assistance.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to counter human trafficking. In pursuance of this objective, Ministry of Home Affairs has established a total number of 225 Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in various districts of the country.

To create a mechanism for tracking 'missing' and 'found' children, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed a national portal called 'TrackChild' which has data on 'missing' and 'found' children.

Statement-I
*State/UT-wise and crime head-wise cases reported under crime against women in
 Delhi and NCR during 2011-2013*

NCR Regions	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women and Girls	Dowry Death	Assault on Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	Insult to the Modesty of Women	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	Importation of Girls from Foreign Countries	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2011								
Alwar	99	143	53	136	0	556	0	987
Baghpat	12	74	17	35	0	106	0	244
Bulandshahr	47	192	50	94	0	362	0	745
Faridabad	54	82	10	31	59	218	0	454
Gautambudh Nagar	25	95	25	42	0	102	0	289
Ghaziabad	22	219	47	59	0	255	0	602
Gurgaon	40	37	25	27	29	107	0	265
Jhajjar	32	19	12	20	26	117	0	226
Meerut	79	271	36	99	0	400	0	885
Mewat	28	23	7	9	3	119	0	189

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NCT Delhi	572	2085	142	657	162	1575	0	5193
Palwal	54	43	13	32	0	75	0	217
Panipat	47	70	11	29	19	163	0	339
Rewari	17	19	7	19	34	94	0	190
Rohtak	57	32	9	38	52	124	0	312
Sonipat	27	42	23	19	15	156	0	282
TOTAL	1212	3446	487	1346	399	4529	0	11419
2012								
Alwar	129	154	47	135	0	655	0	1120
Baghpat	18	74	19	26	0	76	0	213
Bulandshahr	46	164	48	63	2	304	0	627
Faridabad	47	87	8	31	84	197	0	454
Gautambudh Nagar	19	115	17	50	0	142	0	343
Ghaziabad	31	220	41	60	0	277	0	629
Gurgaon	44	47	15	18	31	150	0	305
Jhajjar	20	17	10	19	14	135	0	215
Meerut	54	231	39	129	0	435	0	888

Mewat	50	15	5	15	7	168	0	260
NCT Delhi	706	2160	134	727	208	1985	0	5920
Palwal	32	47	12	27	0	107	0	225
Panipat	35	67	15	23	12	136	0	288
Rewari	24	20	12	16	1	102	0	175
Rohtak	37	23	12	24	40	143	0	279
Sonipat	32	49	30	26	25	185	0	347
TOTAL	1324	3490	464	1389	424	5197	0	12288
2013								
Alwar	316	253	42	288	0	707	0	1606
Baghpat	25	72	12	56	0	106	0	271
Bulandshahr	97	255	52	197	2	162	0	765
Faridabad	65	115	22	90	56	255	0	603
Gautambudh Nagar	39	150	31	136	6	164	0	526
Ghaziabad	84	289	44	233	0	491	0	1141
Gurgaon	82	184	18	97	42	290	0	713
Jhajjar	17	38	22	44	16	109	0	246
Meerut	109	282	42	277	0	209	0	919

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mewat	68	33	10	46	7	198	0	362
NCT Delhi	1636	3609	144	3515	916	3033	0	12853
Palwal	51	49	12	77	23	192	0	404
Panipat	52	114	14	60	19	118	0	377
Rewari	43	48	13	62	52	117	0	335
Rohtak	51	57	17	55	39	127	0	346
Sonapat	50	57	27	71	48	167	0	420
TOTAL	2785	5605	522	5304	1226	6445	0	21887

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

Cases Registered under Crime against Children in Delhi and NCR during 2011-2013

Sl. No.	District	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment of Suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procurement of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	Other Crimes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2011												
1.	Delhi NCT	39	339	3528	5	0	68	3	0	2	0	3984
2.	Alwar	6	24	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90

2012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5.	Gautambudh Nagar	8	8	79	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	98
6.	Ghaziabad	18	16	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
7.	Meerut	36	23	85	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	145
8.	Faridabad	7	27	34	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
9.	Gurgaon	3	26	33	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	66
10.	Jhajar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Mewat	2	18	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
12.	Palwal	0	12	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
13.	Panipat	3	19	67	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	96
14.	Rewari	0	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
15.	Rohtak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Sonipat	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
TOTAL		150	637	4309	10	2	86	5	1	4	1	5205

2013

1.	Alwar	83	101	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	202
2.	Baghpat	10	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	58
3.	Bulandshahr	27	112	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	38	197
4.	Gautambudh Nagar	8	133	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	175
5.	Ghaziabad	14	180	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	34	240

6.	Meerut	27	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	234
7.	Faridabad	31	41	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	94
8.	Gurgaon	17	184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	212
9.	Jhajjar	9	33	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	54
10.	Mewat	35	15	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
11.	Palwal	22	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	55
12.	Panipat	20	50	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	86
13.	Rewari	18	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	58
14.	Rohtak	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	39
15.	Sonipat	5	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	7	22
16.	Delhi NCT	757	5809	3	1	56	0	0	0	0	1	537	7199	
TOTAL		1089	6870	20	11	71	0	0	0	0	5	772	8983	

Source: Crime in India

Bringing important places in urban areas under CCTV cover

365. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring important places in urban areas of Maharashtra and rest of the country under CCTV cover; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) 'Police' and 'Law and Order' are State subjects, falling in Entry 1 and 2 of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to modernise and adequately equip its police forces and make security arrangements including installation of CCTV. The Central Government provides funds to the States under the Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) Scheme to help them to upgrade the equipment, weaponry, mobility, security arrangements etc. of the State Police Forces.

The MPF Scheme which ended in 2011-12 has been extended for a period of 5 years, *i.e.*, from 2012-13 to 2016-17 for providing central assistance, partly under 'Non-Plan' and partly under 'Plan', to State Governments. Mega City Policing will continue to be sub-set of MPF Scheme under 'Non-Plan'. The cities to be covered under Mega City Policing sub-set of MPF Scheme are Hyderabad, Chennai, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. An allocation of ₹ 432.90 crore has been approved for two years for Mega City Policing in six cities. Under the Safe city guidelines of MHA, financial assistance to these six cities is utilised for procurement of modern and innovative equipment like night vision devices, GPS/GIS for DIAL 100 system and petrol cars, surveillance camera systems, CCTV systems, security equipment like portable x-ray machines, vehicle scanner, vehicle number plate identification system, highway patrol, communication monitoring system, integrated GIS based automated vehicle tracking and management etc. The Government of Maharashtra has also initiated steps to install CCTVs to cover Mumbai and several other urban areas.

Training to police personnel to tackle cases of cyber crimes

366. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry, as on date, in consultation with State Governments and Ministry of Communications and Information Technology to provide necessary modern training to police personnel to tackle cases of cyber crimes;

(b) how many cases related to cyber crimes have been registered during the last three years, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether Government intends to set up special cyber intelligence network to keep a watch on social medias keeping in view the fact that now-a-days anti-national elements are using social media to spread out their militant activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the States of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir for training of Law Enforcement and Judiciary in these States.

In collaboration with Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM, Cyber Forensic Labs have also been set up at Mumbai, Bengaluru, Pune and Kolkata for awareness creation and training programmes on Cyber Crime investigation. National Law School, Bangalore and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad are also engaged in conducting several awareness and training programmes on Cyber Laws and Cyber crimes for judicial officers.

More than 26000 police officers and 600 judicial officers have so far been trained in the Training Labs established by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology.

Department of Information Technology has also formulated a set of investigation manuals with procedures for Search, Seizure Analysis and Presentation of digital evidence in courts. The manuals have been circulated to Law Enforcement Agencies in all States.

The State-UT-wise details of cases of cyber crime registered during 2011-2013 are given in the Statement. (See below)

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) and Persons Arrested (PAR) under IT Act and related section of IPC under Cyber Crime during 2011-2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011		2012		2013	
		IT Act		IT Act		IT Act	
		CR	PAR	CR	PAR	CR	PAR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	349	242	429	170	635	296
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	7	12	6	10	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	31	6	28	5	154	2
4.	Bihar	25	6	23	17	23	22
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	2	49	31	91	35
6.	Goa	16	4	30	10	57	10
7.	Gujarat	52	36	68	72	61	51
8.	Haryana	42	15	66	25	112	58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	5	20	25	24	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	3	35	17	46	16
11.	Jharkhand	8	9	10	8	13	7
12.	Karnataka	151	34	412	66	513	94
13.	Kerala	227	135	269	151	349	151
14.	Madhya Pradesh	90	97	142	152	282	165
15.	Maharashtra	306	226	471	324	681	426
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	6	3	6	0	17	0
18.	Mizoram	3	1	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	7	1	14	1	65	41
21.	Punjab	59	38	72	86	146	123
22.	Rajasthan	122	110	147	90	239	135
23.	Sikkim	3	1	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	37	43	39	33	54	43
25.	Tripura	0	0	14	10	14	13
26.	Uttar Pradesh	101	123	205	112	372	283
27.	Uttarakhand	6	3	4	2	23	3
28.	West Bengal	43	11	196	73	210	58
TOTAL (STATES)		1725	1161	2761	1486	4192	2050

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	0	18	3
30.	Chandigarh	10	5	33	5	9	7
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0	1	2
33.	Delhi	50	15	76	27	131	34
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	2	1	4	4	5	2
TOTAL (UTs)		66	23	115	36	164	48
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		1791	1184	2876	1522	4356	2098

Source: Crime in India

Call centre to address grievances of people from NER

367. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up a call centre to address the grievances of people from North-Eastern Region (NER) who are residing in other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Delhi Police has set up special Helpline No. 1093 w.e.f. 14th February, 2014 to address the grievance of the citizens from North East living in Delhi. Bengaluru Police, Gurgaon Police and Mumbai Police have provided help line Nos. 09480801020, 0124-2301559 and 08976341108 respectively.

NSG hubs

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

(a) whether Government has established any NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai and to empowerment of NSG;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons cited for the increase in extremism and terrorism in the last four years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to deal with the menace of extremism and terrorism and to strengthen and re-organize Multi-Agency Centre in sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies?

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, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai. These hubs have been operationalized on 30th June/1st July, 2009. Government has approved reinforcement of these regional Hubs and sanction order has been issued on 31.3.2014 for augmenting the strength from 241 to 460 personnel in each hub.

(c) and (d) The violence figures have come down in major threats like terrorism in the hinterland and the LWE affected States and overall internal security situation in the country is under control. Steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence agencies both at the Central and the State level, including strengthening of the Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) in the Intelligence Bureau and Subsidiary Multi Agency Centres (SMAC) in the States.

Security personnel and civilians killed in Maoist attacks

†369. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers Maoism/Naxalism as the biggest threat to internal security;

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken to deal with it;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of number of security personnel and civilians who fell victim to Maoist attacks since January, 2014 thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Left Wing Extremism is considered to be the biggest threat to the internal security of the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(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.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The state-wise details of security forces killed and civilians killed during 1st January 2014 to 15th November 2014 are given below:

State	Civilians killed	Security Forces killed
Andhra Pradesh	4	0
Bihar	24	6
Chhattisgarh	48	44
Jharkhand	77	8
Maharashtra	15	12
Odisha	25	0
Telangana	4	1
TOTAL	197	71

Violence against women and children

370. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been growing incidents of violence against women and children in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such crimes reported during the last two years, yearwise and State-wise;
- (c) the action taken by Government to prevent such crimes and to punish the guilty;
- (d) whether Government is proposing to amend the relevant laws in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per data available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there has been increase in cases of crimes registered against women and children in the years 2012 and 2013 respectively. State/UT wise details on total crimes including cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted, persons convicted and conviction rate under the crimes against women and children during 2011-2013 are given in Annexure. [See Appendix 233 Annexure No.1]

(c) to (e) 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 on crimes against women. It has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment,

stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and inappropriate touch etc. The new laws have provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including life-term and death sentence, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism.

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

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been sanctioned a total of ₹ 321.69 crore out of the Nirbhaya Fund to implement emergency response system to attend calls from women in distress and provide them immediate assistance.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to counter human trafficking. In pursuance of this objective, Ministry of Home Affairs has established a total number of 225 Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in various districts of the country.

To create a mechanism for tracking 'missing' and 'found' children, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed a national portal called 'TrackChild' which has data on 'missing' and 'found' children.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States/UTs.

Assault on people from North-East

371. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of assaults on the people from North-east in Delhi and other parts of India, during last two years;
- (b) whether helpline is set up at Delhi and other places in case of emergency help required by people from North-east;
- (c) what guidelines/advisory are sent to concerned State Governments for the protection of North-east people so that they feel secure wherever they are working or studying; and

(d) whether any committee was constituted to look into the whole issue and to come out with recommendations to redress their grievances permanently and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Specific data are not maintained centrally by the Government.

(b) The Delhi Police has set up Special Helpline No. 1093 *w.e.f.* 14th February, 2014 to address to grievance of the citizens from North East living in Delhi. Bengaluru Police, Gurgaon Police and Mumbai Police have provided help line Nos. 09480801020, 0124-2301559 and 08976341108 respectively.

(c) Several incidents of racially motivated hue have occurred in various parts of the country against persons hailing from the NE Region during recent past. In order to contain recurrence of such incidents, several initiatives have been taken by States including setting up of special units to reach out to the NE people and dedicated help lines for them. In this regard, an Advisory regarding problem faced by Indian citizens from North Eastern States in some parts of the country and as measures needed to curb the same has been issued on 10th May 2012.

(d) In order to deal with various kinds of concerns of the people hailing from the North Eastern States living in different parts of the country, especially in the Metropolitan cities, a committee was constituted on 5-2-2014 under the chairmanship of Shri M.P. Bezbaruah presently Member, North Eastern Council. The Committee submitted its report to the Ministry of Home Affairs in July 2014.

DBT of Post-matric scholarship to tribal students

372. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme for post-matric scholarship for tribal students is extended to all districts of the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of beneficiaries;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when Government intends to complete the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (d) There is no separate Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme for post-matric scholarship for tribal students. However,

the scheme of Post Matric scholarship being implemented by this Ministry is a demand driven. The funds are released by this Ministry directly to the State Governments on the basis of the demands raised by the State Governments and the availability of funds with the Ministry. Some State Governments transfer the benefits to the students electronically. The number of beneficiaries, state-wise under the scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

State-wise number of beneficiaries under the scheme of post matric scholarship for ST Students from 01.04.2013 to 31.10.2014

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	311451
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	630
3.	Assam	102800
4.	Bihar	6463
5.	Chhattisgarh	245678
6.	Goa	1332
7.	Gujarat	436570
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5189
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	18700
10.	Jharkhand	72878
11.	Karnataka	267364
12.	Kerala	25930
13.	Madhya Pradesh	380582
14.	Maharashtra	353146
15.	Manipur	111793
16.	Meghalaya	79011
17.	Mizoram	56873
18.	Nagaland	39867
19.	Odisha	220075
20.	Rajasthan	534269

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Beneficiaries
21.	Sikkim	5348
22.	Tamil Nadu	11092
23.	Telangana	171329
24.	Tripura	46531
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7500
26.	Uttarakhand	50081
27.	West Bengal	79230
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28
29.	Daman and Diu	320
TOTAL		3642060

Progress in substantially curbing sexual attack on women

373. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any progress in substantially curbing sexual attack on women in past two years and what is the experience so far this year;

(b) whether attack on minor girls is increasing or decreasing as reflected by available statistics during this period;

(c) whether Government is still treating such attacks as a law and order problem; and

(d) whether Government view such attacks as a social malaise and rally people socially and culturally also to successfully tackle it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per information available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there has been increase in case of sexual attack on women and minor girls during the past two years.

(c) and (d) The crimes against women and children have multi-dimensional facets which cannot be addressed through unidirectional approach. Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the issues relating to crimes against women and children and concerted efforts by various Ministries have been undertaken. This

include Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, victim Compensation Fund monitoring, Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs), Anti-Human Trafficking Portal etc. by the Ministry of Home Affairs, “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” programme, Trackchild, Integrated Child Protection Programme etc. by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Compensation to victims of 1984 anti-sikh riots

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

- (a) whether the sanctioned compensation has since been provided to all the eligible victims and their families of 1984 anti-Sikh riots in various parts of the country;
- (b) whether Government is considering any proposal to enhance the compensation amount; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The Government of India had already provided ex-gratia to the victims of 1984 anti-Sikh riots through a ‘Rehabilitation Package’ announced in 2006. A sum of ₹534.20 crore has so far been disbursed till date by the concerned States/UTs.

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

Framework for early compensation to 1984 anti-sikh riot victims

375. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is seriously considering long standing demands of several Sikh organisations for the compensation to 1984 anti-Sikh riot victims;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made any time-bound framework for the early compensation to the 1984 anti-Sikh riot victims; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) The Government of India has already provided

ex-gratia to the victims of 1984 anti-Sikh riots through a 'rehabilitation Package' announced in 2006. A sum of ₹ 534.20 crore has already been disbursed till date by the concerned States/UTs.

Releasing of undertrials who have served half of maximum sentence

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to free undertrials who have served half of their maximum terms of sentence;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that it is estimated that out of 3.81 lakh prisoners across the country, about 2.54 lakh or two-third are undertrials;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the States to free such undertrials; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following measures have been taken by the Government in this regard:-

- (i) An advisory has been issued by the Government of India on 17.1.2013 to the States/UTs regarding use of section 436A of the Cr.P.C to reduce overcrowding of prisons. The same can also be accessed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at the link:http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvSec436APrisons-060213_O.pdf
- (ii) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 5.9.2014 in Writ Petition No. 310/2005 - Bhim Singh Vs Union of India and Others relating to undertrial prisoners, has directed for effective implementation of Section 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure by directing the jurisdictional Magistrate/Chief Judicial Magistrate/Sessions Judge to hold one sitting in a week in each jail/prison for two months commencing from 1st October, 2014 for the purposes of effective implementation of section 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In its sittings in jail, the above judicial officers shall identify the under-trial prisoners who have completed half period of the maximum period or maximum period of imprisonment provided for the said offence under the law and after complying with the procedure prescribed under Section 436A pass an appropriate order in jail itself for release of such under-trial prisoners who fulfill the requirement of section 436A of Cr. P.C.

(iii) An advisory dated 27.9.2014 has also been issued by the Government of India to the States/UTs on reckoning half-life of time spent in judicial custody of Undertrial prisoners under Section 436A of Cr. P.C. The same can also be accessed on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha.nic.in/sites/uploadfiles/mha/files/GuidelinesForReckoning_Half_Life_161014.pdf

(c) As per data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2013, out of the total population of 4,11,992 inmates in jails, the total number of undertrial prisoners in the country was 2,78,503, which consist of 67.6% of total inmates.

(d) and (e) The Union Home Minister has written to the Chief Ministers of all States/UTs on 3.9.2014 regarding use of section 436A of Cr. P.C. to reduce overcrowding in jails of the country.

DG (Prisons)/IG (Prisons) of all States/UTs have also been requested by the Government of India on 22.9.2014 to take necessary action to comply with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Bhim Singh Vs Union of India and Others.

Scheme of amnesty for insurgents

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

(a) whether Government has implemented or is planning to implement a scheme of amnesty for insurgents who are willing to surrender in areas notified as “disturbed areas” under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958;

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

(c) how many militants/insurgents have surrendered pursuant to such schemes and the State-wise breakup thereof; and

(d) how many such surrendered persons have been rehabilitated by Government and the State-wise breakup thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Central Government is implementing a scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants/insurgents of North Eastern Region *w.e.f.* 1.4.1998. This scheme was revised on 1.4.2005. The objective of the Scheme is to wean away the mis-guided youth and hardcore militants who have strayed into the fold of militancy and later find themselves trapped into that net. The Scheme also seeks to ensure

that the militants, who have surrendered, do not find it attractive to join militancy again. Besides, the Government is also implementing a special scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants for the State of Manipur *w.e.f.* 1.12.2012. As per revised policy of surrender-cum-rehabilitation, one time grant/money, monthly stipend, incentives for weapons etc. are given to the surrenderees as a rehabilitation package. The surrenderees are initially lodged in rehabilitation camps where they are imparted training in a trade/vocation of their liking or befitting their aptitude.

(c) and (d) Pursuant to this policy of the Government, total 8119 cadres of various insurgent groups of NE Region have surrendered during the period from 2005 to 2014 (up to 15.11.2014) for joining the mainstream of National life. The State-wise breakup is as under:-

State	Extremist surrendered during the period from 2005 to 2014 (up to 15.11.2014)
Arunachal Pradesh	187
Assam	3819
Manipur	1341
Meghalaya	285
Mizoram	1062
Nagaland	60
Tripura	1365

Identifying citizens while preparing NPR

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

(a) whether Government has developed any mechanism to identify the 'citizens' and 'non-citizens' while preparing the National Population Register (NPR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware and has received representations that there is lack of clarity about the role of Aadhar amongst citizens;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government is planning to merge existing Aadhar database to the NPR and ensure an address verification as per security norms;

- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) whether any time-frame has been fixed to complete the NPR; and
- (h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) No, Sir. NPR is a register of all the usual residents which include citizens and noncitizens as well. The NPR is the first step towards creation of National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) by verifying the citizenship status of every usual residents.

- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) and (d) No such representation has been received.
- (e) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.
- (f) Question does not arise.

(g) and (h) The biometrics enrolment in the 12 NPR States/UTs, namely; J&K, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli will be completed by June, 2015.

ITBP unable to procure equipments

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) has not been able to make a single procurement of necessary equipment during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the elite force guarding Sino-Indian border is short of 500 vehicles and has been meeting its requirement by rigging old ones; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to honour martyr status to ITBP jawans who die in the line of duty as demanded by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) ITBP has procured various equipments as per its requirement and availability of funds during the period.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) ITBP is authorized a total 3680 Nos. of vehicles out of which 3180 vehicles are available with the Force. Deficiency arose due to ban imposed by Ministry of Finance in May, 2012. Subsequently in September, 2013 ban on purchase of vehicles against condemned vehicles was lifted. Accordingly 315 vehicles have been procured for newly raised formations and 89 vehicles have been procured against condemnation since 2012.

In October, 2014 Ministry of Finance has lifted ban on purchase of new vehicles to meet the operational requirement of Defence, Central Paramilitary Forces and Security related organizations.

(d) Ministry of Defence have indicated that Shaheed/Martyr is not defined anywhere and presently they are not issuing any such order/notification to this effect in respect of the Defence personnel. Similarly, no such order/notification to this effect has been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in respect of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) personnel who are killed in action while discharging their duty. No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Using private security agencies as a force multiplier

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

(a) whether India has only 50 per cent of the number of policemen it needs to serve its 1.2 billion citizens;

(b) whether Government proposes to leverage 50 lakh private security guards as a force multiplier for the regular police force;

(c) whether Government proposes to make registration mandatory for private security agencies and post-registration training for its staff by State police personnel; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) As per data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), as on 1.1.2013, against total sanctioned strength of 22,09,027 posts of police personnel in all the States and Union Territories, 16,60,666 personnel were in position leading to a shortfall of 5,48,361 personnel, which is about 24.8% of the sanctioned posts. As per available information, 8,78,431 CAPF personnel were in position, out of the total sanctioned strength of 9,54,099.

(b) Section 18 (2) & (3) of the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 states that all private security guards of a private security agency shall render necessary assistance to the police or to such authority in the process of any investigation pertaining to the activities of that agency. Further, if violation of any law is noticed by any private security guard during the course of discharge of his duties, he shall bring it to the notice of his superior, who in turn shall inform the police either through his employer or agency or on his own.

(c) and (d) The Government has enacted the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 for regulation of private security agencies. The Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006 notified by Central Government has been circulated amongst States for their guidance. As per Section 11(1) of the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, the State Governments are required to frame rules which shall, *inter-alia*, include the requirement of training of security guards. The Central Model Rules notified by the Central Government, *inter-alia*, prescribe the period and broad subjects for security training, and standard of physical fitness of private security guards, etc. The State Governments are required to either adopt Central Model Rules or frame their own rules for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

Decline in terrorism and infiltration

381. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the internal security situation has improved and that there is relative normalcy in all major theatres of violence;

(b) whether it is also a fact that terrorism is under control and there has been only one low intensity blast since May, 2014 in Pune on July 10, 2014;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there has been significant decline in infiltration since May, 2014; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The violence figures have come down in major threats like terrorism in the hinterland and the LWE affected States. As regards terror incidents in the hinterland, there were only three relatively minor incidents of a low-intensity bomb blast in Pune on 10th July, 2014, IED blast in a stationary train in Chennai on 1st May, 2014 and an explosion in an illegal bomb-making unit in Burdwan on 2nd October, 2014.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. There has been decline in infiltration attempts in the month of May, June, July and September, 2014 in comparison to the corresponding period of 2013.

Hoisting of National Flag permanently in Connaught Place, Delhi

382. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a National Flag is permanently hoisted/displayed at Palika Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi;

(b) whether this is within the provisions of Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act, 1971 and Flag Code of India, 2002; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Council has informed that the Council *vide* its Resolution No.09(A-37) dated 24.12.2012 approved the installation of 207 feet high monumental Flag Pole at Central Park, Rajiv Chowk, New Delhi after considering the proposal of the Flag Foundation of India (FFI). The necessary clearances were obtained by the FFI from the following departments/authorities:

- (i) Land & Development Office, Ministry of Urban Development
- (ii) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)
- (iii) Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC)
- (iv) Heritage Conservation Committee
- (v) Airport Authority of India
- (vi) Delhi Fire Department
- (vii) Government of NCT of Delhi
- (viii) Ministry of Home Affairs

(b) and (c) The matter was examined in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the background of the instructions contained in the Flag Code of India, 2002 and the Prevention of Insults to the National Honour Act, 1972 and “No Objection” to the proposal was given subject to the following stipulations:

- (i) adequate arrangements are made for proper illumination of the National Flag at night with back up in case of power failure;

- (ii) immediate replacement of the Flag, as soon as it gets damaged due to vagaries of weather.

Sharing of intelligence input between Union and States

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

- (a) whether any authentic mechanism exists at present to share intelligence inputs between the Union and the States and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has reviewed the intelligence sharing mechanism in the country to plug the loopholes, if any, in the wake of the recent bomb blasts in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government to strengthen the intelligence sharing mechanism in the country to thwart terrorist attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) There is an effective and robust intelligence sharing mechanism and coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the State level. The intelligence inputs about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular and near real time basis. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) at the central level has been developed as an effective intelligence sharing mechanism and re-organized to enable it to function on a 24x7 basis for real time collection and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence/Security agencies, including the state agencies.

The review of the intelligence sharing mechanism in the country is a permanent process and is done periodically at various fora. The Government continuously reviews the emerging threats to internal security, assesses gaps in the intelligence sharing mechanism and takes suitable measures to strengthen the same by plugging the loopholes, if any.

Further, a Scheme titled as 'Modernization of State Police Forces Scheme' (MPF Scheme) is being implemented by the Central Government with a view to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in tackling emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, urban policing etc. Strengthening of the intelligence system is one of the components of the said Scheme. The Scheme has been extended for a further period of five years *i.e.* upto 2016-17.

Funds for people affected by natural calamity in J&K

†384. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of amount of relief funds announced by the Central Government to help the people affected by the natural calamity in Jammu and Kashmir and the total amount released thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): In order to supplement the efforts of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the Government of India has released ₹ 1000 crore under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) on 22.10.2014 to the State.

In addition, an amount of ₹ 570 crore for rebuilding of damaged houses and ₹ 175 crore for damaged hospitals have been announced from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

Besides, an amount of ₹ 94.33 cr. released in advance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

Canteen facility for retired para-military personnel in Rohru, Shimla

385. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no canteen facility (C.S.D.) for retired para-military personnel in Rohru in Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider opening a C.S.D. facility for them as the C.S.D. facility for army personnel does not provide them the necessary items; and

(c) by when C.S.D. facility will be provided to the thousands of retired para-military personnel of Rohru and other adjacent areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Canteen Stores Department (CSD) facility is applicable to serving and retired personnel of Defence Forces and not to Para-Military [now Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)] personnel. However, on the lines of CSD, the Government has launched a Central Police Canteen (CPC) System on 18/09/2006 for the serving/retired CAPF personnel and their families. As on date, in Himachal Pradesh, 02 Master Canteens (MCs) and 17 Subsidiary Canteens (SCs) are functioning. Out of these

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

01 Master Canteen and 08 Subsidiary Canteens are functioning in the Shimla District. All serving/retired CAPF personnel and their families can avail CPC facilities from any CPC.

Communal riots in the country

386. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the communal riots that took place in the country during the current year;
- (b) the reasons for each one of them, the number of people killed/injured in each case; and
- (c) the measures taken to bring the situation under control and solve the problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) As per available information, during the current year upto October, 2014, 561 incidents of communal violence have been reported in the country in which 90 persons were killed and 1688 persons were injured.

These incidents are reported to be attributed to religious factors, gender related issues, land and property disputes and other miscellaneous issues.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India and the State Governments are primarily responsible for maintaining law and order and taking action under existing laws. However, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a number of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, providing Central Armed Police Forces including the composite Rapid Action Force, created specifically to deal with the communal situation to the State Governments on specific request and in the modernization of State Police Forces. In addition, advisories are also sent from time to time on important developments having bearing on communal harmony. The Communal Harmony Guidelines circulated to the States and Union Territories in 2008 delineate steps to be taken to prevent communal violence and steps to be taken to restore peace & order in case of outbreak of communal violence. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary.

Fund for construction of jetty on Odisha coast

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

- (a) whether Government would release the fund for actual cost of construction to be incurred for construction of Jetty on Odisha coast;
- (b) whether Government would depute central agencies having expertise in construction of Jetty on Odisha coast and if so, by when; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) No, Sir. The construction of Jetties is one of the components under the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II), which has been finalized subsequent to the vulnerability/gap-analysis in consultation with all the coastal States/Union Territories. Each Component of the Scheme, including construction costs of the Jetties, is fixed and frozen at the beginning of the Scheme itself.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Under the Coastal Security Scheme being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the funds for construction of Jetties are released to the coastal States/UTs and it is for the State Governments to construct the Jetties with the expertise available with them. The Central Government do not depute any central agency to the coastal States for the construction of Jetties. However, it is open to the State Governments to get assistance/guidance from anyone of the Central/State agencies who have expertise in this matter.

Regional hub of NSG in Gujarat

388. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Gujarat has offered 41 acres of land for construction of Regional hub for National Security Guard (NSG) in Gujarat and if so, what is the status thereof; and
- (b) whether the setting up of Regional hub is pending since last many years and whether the Central Government will expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) On receipt of a request from the Government of Gujarat, the Union Government has conveyed 'in-principle' approval *vide* MHA letter

dated 18.3.2011 for setting up of a NSG Regional hub in Gujarat, subject to the Government of Gujarat providing land free of cost, at a location found suitable by the NSG.

A piece of land measuring 41 acres, offered by the State Government, at Village - Randesan, Taluka & District - Gandhinagar (Gujarat) has been assessed by a board of officers of MHA, CAPFs and NSG on 31.7.2014 and found it suitable for establishment of NSG hub. As suggested by the Government of Gujarat, a team of NSG engineers has carried out joint survey along with officials of Government of Gujarat during 20.8.2014 to 21.8.2014 and submitted the recommendations to MHA. Based on the report, the State Government has been requested *vide* MHA letter dated 25.9.2014 to execute certain developmental works prior to handing over the land to NSG for construction.

Floods in Jammu and Kashmir

389. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI AHMED PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to recent natural calamities like floods etc. in the State of Jammu and Kashmir a large number of people were killed, injured, missing and properties worth several crores were destroyed;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide relief to the affected people of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the State Government, 282 humans and 61,326 cattle have been lost, 6.48 lakh ha. cropped area affected and 2.53 lakh houses have been reported damaged due to floods/landslides during 2014.

With regard to the relief, it is mentioned that State Governments concerned are initially required to undertake relief operations in the wake of natural calamity from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). In case of a calamity of 'severe nature' additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure. Financial assistance is towards relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered.

The Government of India had provided all possible logistics assistance like deployment of the Army, Indian Air Force, Navy, National Disaster Response Force for

search and rescue operations, providing sufficient food, water, medicines, tents, blankets, dewatering pump, water purifying systems etc., to the State Government.

In order to support the affected people of Jammu & Kashmir, the Government of India has released an amount of ₹ 94.33 crore, in advance, from SDRF on 5-11-2014. Besides, the Government of India has released ₹ 1000 crore under Special Plan Assistance (SPA) on 22.10.2014 to the State for flood relief and rehabilitation. In addition, an amount of ₹ 570 crore for rebuilding of damage houses and ₹ 175 crore for damaged hospitals has been announced from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

Legislation for separate State of Vidarbha

390. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal for separate Vidarbha;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand on the smaller States in the country; and
- (c) if not, by when Government is likely to bring a legislation for separate State of Vidarbha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No proposal for creation of separate State of Vidarbha is under consideration of the Union Government.

West Bengal police officers on deputation

391. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: 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 central deputation and other central bodies from the para-military forces in West Bengal;
- (b) their names along with their designations and from which forces have they been taken on deputation;
- (c) the details of their term, from when and till when are they taken on deputation; and
- (d) the details of the number amongst them who have had no prior experience of the job for which they were taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) No officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) and above of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) were taken on central deputation and deputation to other central bodies in West Bengal.

Loss suffered by police in drive against naxalites

†392. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Naxalites killed by the police so far in the year 2014 in the drive against them and the State-wise details of loss suffered by the police;
- (b) whether Government will take action in all the States altogether in order to bring down the morale of the Naxalites;
- (c) if so, by when; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The State-wise details of naxals killed and security forces killed in the current year (upto 15th November) are given below:

State	Security Forces killed	Naxals killed
Andhra Pradesh	0	3
Bihar	6	1
Chhattisgarh	44	30
Jharkhand	8	8
Maharashtra	12	10
Odisha	0	6
Telangana	1	0
TOTAL	71	58

(b) and (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, specific action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of security related and development related issues. It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in governance are the effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency in the long-term. The effect of this strategy has been felt gradually in the declining LWE violence during the last two years.

(d) Does not arise.

Financial assistance for flood affected districts of North Karnataka

393. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any request from Karnataka State Government for seeking financial assistance for flood affected districts of North Karnataka;

(b) if so, what is the status and the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) how soon Government will provide the assistance sought by the State along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of natural disasters. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistics and financial support. The financial relief in the various sectors is provided under the guideline of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), in accordance with the items & norms approved by the Government of India. However, the financial assistance from response fund is towards relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered.

The State Government of Karnataka has been allocated an amount of ₹ 195.65 crore (₹ 146.74 crore as Central contribution and ₹ 48.91 crore as State contribution) in State Disaster Response Fund for the year 2014-15. The 1st installment of central share amounting to ₹ 73.37 crore was released to the State Government on 30th June 2014. The 2nd installment of the Central share is due for want of Utilization Certificate and annual report.

In the instant case, the Government of Karnataka had submitted a memorandum projecting the demand of ₹ 266.76 crore for floods during 2014. Upon receipt of the memorandum from the State Government of Karnataka, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the affected areas of the State from 27th to 30th October 2014 for

an on-the-spot assessment of damages caused by the flood of 2014. The report of the IMCT is being placed before the High Level Committee (HLC) for consideration in its meeting to be held shortly.

Loss caused by Hudhud cyclone

394. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the damages such as loss of human lives, private and Government properties caused by Hudhud cyclone in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and other parts of the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the relief measures Government has extended to the affected ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) As per information, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha, have reported the loss of human lives and property caused due to cyclone 'Hudhud', as given below:

State	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
Andhra Pradesh	61	4,777	40,379	3.30
Odisha	03	868	44,413	2.48

(c) The concerned State Governments is required to undertake necessary relief measures in the cyclone 'Hudhud' affected areas out of the funds readily available in the corpus of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) as per norms. In case of a calamity of 'severe nature' additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure. Financial assistance is towards relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered.

The Government of India had provided all possible logistics assistance like deployment of the Army, Air Force, Navy, National Disaster Response Force at strategic locations, sufficient food, medicines, satellite phones etc., to the affected State Governments for managing the cyclone and its aftermath.

In order to support the affected people of these two States, the Government of India had released assistance of ₹ 515.42 crore (₹ 115.42 cr. from SDRF+ ₹ 400 cr. from NDRF) to Andhra Pradesh and ₹ 178.495 crore for SDRF to Odisha for immediate relief operations.

Action against police personnel responsible for miscarriage of protesters

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of lathi charge by Delhi police on Asha Karmis in the month of September, 2014, miscarriage of some protesters had taken place;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the police personnel responsible for the same; and

(c) the steps taken to make Delhi Police humane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) On 23.09.2014, at about 03.45 P.M. about 250 female protesters under the banner of All India Asha Bahu Karyakartri Kalayan Sewa marched from Jantar Mantar towards Parliament House. At about 04.00 P.M., the Delhi Police tried to stop the march in front of P.S. Parliament street with proper barricading in three layers. All precautions as per best practices and drills for handling demonstrations with women protesters including presence of adequate female police personnel, use of loudspeakers for warning of promulgation of prohibitory orders of 144 CrPC were taken. The protesters were sensitively handled by female police officers and were asked to disperse their unlawful assembly. The agitating and restless demonstrators, however, didn't pay any heed to the warnings and tried to proceed towards Parliament House forcefully. They even pelted stones on vehicles and police personnel. They could finally be restrained with the use of minimum force by Delhi Police. A case *vide* FIR No. 239/2014 dated 23.09.2014 u/s 186/353/188/332 IPC was registered at P.S. Parliament Street, New Delhi.

On the same day *i.e.* on 23.09.2014, 18 women protesters including one Ms. Kiran Gupta W/o Sh. Jagan Nair Gupta were got medically examined in RML Hospital. Ms. Kiran Gupta was examined *vide* MLC No. E/205783/14 and the examining Doctor had noted on her MLC "No mark of external injury was present", there was only a complaint of pain by Ms. Kiran Gupta in her lower abdomen.

It is pertinent to mention that on 23.09.2014, neither miscarriage had taken place nor any separate complaint was lodged in this regard by Ms. Kiran Gupta. After 20 days of this incident, a complaint was received at P.S. Parliament Street, New Delhi alleging that a lady namely Ms. Kiran Gupta had suffered miscarriage. Enquiry into the allegation of the complaint is under way to ascertain the facts for necessary action to be taken in the matter.

(c) Various sensitization programmes and refresher courses are being conducted by Delhi Police for its personnel on Crowd Management, Handling of Public & Human Behaviour. Apart from the above, Gender Sensitization courses are also organized on regular basis for police personnel. During this year up to 31.10.2014, as many as 7201 police personnel have been trained in 235 such programmes. It may also be mentioned that all basic training courses for police personnel lay appropriate emphasis on the handling of law and order situation using best practices and for sensitive handling of all vulnerable sections of the society particularly women, children, senior citizens, minorities, scheduled castes and tribes etc.

Report of youths joining ISIS

396. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been reported in the newspapers that many youths were joining the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) ranks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has asked the State Governments to be more vigilant to ensure that the ISIS is not able to spread its wings in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) There are intelligence inputs that a few Indian youth have left the country to join the ISIS. Their numbers, however, are miniscule. The intelligence agencies are closely monitoring their movement and activities.

(c) and (d) The Government is closely monitoring the situation and has directed the intelligence and security agencies to identify all such elements and keep a watch on their activities. The Cyber-space is also being closely scanned in this regard. Further details in this regard cannot be disclosed due to operational reasons.

Steps taken to guard the coasts

397. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken efforts to guard the coasts with the help of fishermen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to guard our coastline to thwart attempts by terrorists to infiltrate and to carry out attacks in our mainland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Coast Guard has been conducting Community Interaction Programmes for the fishermen throughout the year in co-ordination with other stake-holders to sensitize them to act as 'eyes and ears' of the enforcement agencies in providing valuable information for enhancing the coastal security, since 2009. A Toll-free number (1093), which is installed at Police HQrs. of the coastal States has been provided to them for passing such information. So far, 2718 Community Interaction Programmes have been conducted by the Indian Coast Guard.

Several States like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, etc. have formed Sagar Rakshak Dal/Village Vigilance Committee, appointing people from fishermen community as they stay near the sea-shore villages.

(c) Subsequent to the Mumbai incident of 26 November, 2008, the entire coastal security scenario of the country has been subjected to multi-level Inter-Ministerial review by the Government of India and several important decisions/initiatives have been taken as per the details given below:

- Implementation of the then ongoing Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I) was completed on 31.03.2011.
- Vulnerability/gap-analysis for Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) was carried out and Phase-II of the Scheme with an outlay of ₹1,580 crore was approved by the Government for implementation *w.e.f.* 01.04.2011.
- The Indian Navy has been designated as the Authority responsible for overall Maritime Security.
- Director General, Coast Guard has been designated as Commander of Coastal Command and made responsible for overall coordination between States and Central Agencies in all the matters relating to coastal security.
- Preparation of National Population Register (NPR) for coastal population has been initiated.
- Registration of all types of fishing vessels has been initiated.
- Joint coastal security exercises are conducted by the Indian Coast Guard in co-ordination with the other stake-holders to create synergy between the Central and the State agencies involved in the coastal security.

- Issuance of Multi-purpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to all the population in the coastal villages including fishermen has been initiated.
- Fitment/provision of navigational and communication equipments on all types of vessels has been initiated.
- “National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against Threats from the Sea” (NCSMCS) constituted under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary for monitoring the coastal security of the country and its related issues.
- Steering Committee for Review of Coastal Security has been constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs to review the coastal security related issues.
- Government of India has decided to set up two Marine Police Training Institutes (MPTI) one each on the Eastern and the Western coasts to cater the training requirements of the States’ Coastal Police Personnel.
- Government has decided to set up the MPTI earmarked for the Western coast in the State of Gujarat on the land offered by them free-of-cost.
- The decisions taken in the meetings of the NCSMCS and the Steering Committee are closely followed up/monitored for implementation.

Damage due to floods and cyclone

398. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to recent natural calamities like floods,, cyclone, etc. in different parts of the country, a large number of people were killed, injured, missing and properties worth several crores were destroyed;

(b) if so, the facts and the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide relief to the affected families in this regard?

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

The details of losses to lives, livestock, property and crops due to natural calamities including floods, cyclone etc. as reported by the State Governments during the current year is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistical and financial support. The concerned State Governments undertake necessary relief operations at ground level, in the wake of natural disasters including floods, cyclone, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with the items and norms approved by the Government of India. When the available resources under the SDRF are inadequate, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by following the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team.

A Statement showing allocation and releases of funds from SDRF/ NDRF to the States during the current year is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The extant norms *inter-alia* provide for assistance to the affected people/families without any discrimination for *ex-gratia* payment to the families of deceased persons, gratuitous relief, Agriculture Input Subsidy, utensils/clothing, medical aid, assistance for repair of damaged houses and damaged infrastructure according to the magnitude of the event. In addition to regular schemes of crops damage, the farmers are also entitled for compensation under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, which is implemented by the State Government. Information on assistance provided to the victims' families from the SDRF/ NDRF is not maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs, since execution of relief activities on the ground is responsibility of the State concerned.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of damage due to cyclone/ flash floods/
floods/landslides/cloudburst etc. during 2014-15*

(Provisional) as on 19.11.2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61	4,777	40,379	3.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	61	1,992	2,742	0.224
3.	Assam	90	8,962	1,38,000	3.67
4.	Bihar	144	28	5,621	1.16

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	199	6,053	0.004
6.	Goa	-	-	41	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	45	698	1,963	0.136
8.	J&K	282	61,326	2,53,184	6.48
9.	Karnataka	27	85	11,338	0.58
10.	Kerala	132	527	8,392	0.20
11.	Maharashtra	151	53	44	-
12.	Meghalaya	66	8,822	10,701	0.159
13.	Nagaland	17	2,860	14,537	0.18
14.	Odisha	50	672	83,140	3.65
15.	Punjab	30	127	14,494	1.06
16.	Tripura	21	-	1,139	0.015
17.	Uttar Pradesh	132	107	75,564	5.00
18.	Uttarakhand	66	348	1,824	0.013
19.	West Bengal	169	145	33,621	0.508
TOTAL		1,571	91,728	7,02,777	26.34

Statement-II

Allocation and release of funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2014-2015

As on 05.11.2014

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	230.85	92.77	323.62	115.43	115.42	427.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.20	4.47	44.67	20.10	20.10	10.74
3.	Assam	288.56	32.06	320.62	@281.69	144.28	-
4.	Bihar	304.93	101.64	406.57	152.465	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	137.95	45.98	183.93	65.69	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa	2.70	0.90	3.60	1.285	-	-
7.	Gujarat	457.75	152.58	610.33	228.875	-	-
8.	Haryana	175.86	58.62	234.48 @	167.48	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	143.06	15.89	158.95	71.53	71.53	1.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	188.66	20.96	209.62 @	184.17	94.33	-
11.	Jharkhand	236.52	78.84	315.36	118.26	-	-
12.	Karnataka	146.74	48.91	195.65	73.37	-	82.77
13.	Kerala	119.50	39.83	159.33	59.75	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	358.04	119.35	477.39	179.02	-	83.13
15.	Maharashtra	403.56	134.52	538.08	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	7.90	0.88	8.78	3.95	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	16.03	1.78	17.81	8.015	8.015	-
18.	Mizoram	9.36	1.04	10.40	4.68	-	-
19.	Nagaland	5.44	0.60	6.04	2.72	-	-
20.	Odisha	356.99	118.99	475.98	98.485	178.495	-
21.	Punjab	203.22	67.74	270.96	101.61	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	547.58	182.52	730.10	273.59	-	-
23.	Sikkim	24.89	2.76	27.65	12.445	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	267.59	89.19	356.78	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	153.90	61.85	215.75	76.95	-	18.51
26.	Tripura	21.12	2.35	23.47	10.56	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	351.33	117.11	468.44	175.665	-	-
28.	Uttarakhand	128.72	14.30	143.02	-	-	172.325
29.	West Bengal	277.88	92.63	370.51	138.94	-	-
TOTAL		5685.95	1701.06	7387.01	2626.72	632.17	795.95

@ Includes arrears of central share for the previous *i.e.* year 2013-14.

Note: - Balance instalment of Centre's share of SDRF for the year 2014-15 has not been released for non-submission of requisite confirmations and supporting documents by the State Government as mentioned in para 11 of the guidelines [*viz.* submission of utilization certificate, Annual Report etc.].

Scheme to reduce the prolonged custody of undertrials

399. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has the details of the undertrial prisoners staying in jails for more than one year;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has schemes to reduce the prolonged custody of undertrials; 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 per data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2013, a statement showing State/UT-wise number of undertrial prisoners lodged in jails of the country for more than one year is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) "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 prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Government of India has taken the following measures in respect of undertrial prisoners:

- (i) An advisory has been issued by the Government of India on 17.1.2013 to States/UTs regarding use of section 436A of the Cr.P.C to reduce overcrowding of prisons. The same can also be accessed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvSec436APrisons-060213_O.pdf
- (ii) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 5.9.2014 in Writ Petition No. 310/2005 - Bhim Singh Vs Union of India & Others relating to undertrial prisoners, has directed for effective implementation of Section 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure by directing the jurisdictional Magistrate/Chief Judicial Magistrate/Sessions Judge to hold one sitting in a week in each jail/prison for two months commencing from 1st October, 2014 for the purposes of effective implementation of section 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In its sittings in jail, the above judicial officers shall identify the under-trial prisoners who have completed half period of the maximum period or maximum period of imprisonment provided for the said offence under the

law and after complying with the procedure prescribed under Section 436A pass an appropriate order in jail itself for release of such under-trial prisoners who fulfil the requirement of section 436 A of Cr.P.C.

- (iii) An advisory dated 27.9.2014 has also been issued by the Government of India to States/UTs on reckoning half-life of time spent in judicial custody of Undertrial prisoners under Section 436A of Cr.P.C. The same can also be accessed on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/GuidelinesForReckoningHalfLife161014.pdf
- (iv) The Union Home Minister has written to the Chief Ministers of all States/UTs on 3.9.2014 regarding use of section 436A of Cr. P.C. to reduce overcrowding in jails of the country.
- (v) DG (Prisons)/IG (Prisons) of all States/UTs have also been requested by the Government of India on 22.9.2014 to take necessary action to comply with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Bhim Singh Vs Union of India Others.

Statement

*The details about number of undertrial prisoners lodged
in jails for more than one year*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of undertrial prisoners lodged in jails for more than one year
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17
3.	Assam	554
4.	Bihar	6915
5.	Chhattisgarh	2299
6.	Goa	173
7.	Gujarat	2489
8.	Haryana	1949
9.	Himachal Pradesh	205
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	996

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	3632
12.	Karnataka	1849
13.	Kerala	161
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3401
15.	Maharashtra	4495
16.	Manipur	92
17.	Meghalaya	214
18.	Mizoram	6
19.	Nagaland	75
20.	Odisha	2118
21.	Punjab	5791
22.	Rajasthan	3928
23.	Sikkim	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	703
25.	Tripura	17
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15970
27.	Uttarakhand	261
28.	West Bengal	2963
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95
30.	Chandigarh	51
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7
32.	Daman and Diu	9
33.	Delhi	3005
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	1
TOTAL		64547

Communal riots in Trilokpuri in East-Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that even after riots broke out in East Delhi's Trilokpuri locality, cops failed to take action for hours and in the days that followed, arbitrary arrests have only intensified the atmosphere of fear and tension in the area;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the complete details of the initial measures taken and the follow up action to handle the communal situation;

(d) whether Government is aware that the three-day unabated communal violence has shaken the perception of safety and security in the national capital; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (e) No, Sir, Delhi Police took prompt action on receiving the information of clash between two groups. All the arrests have been made as per the provisions of law. The day-to-day details of the incidents and action taken by the Delhi Police are as under:-

- On 23rd October, 2014 at 1955 hrs, information through a PCR call was received regarding a quarrel at 20 Block, Trilokpuri, Delhi. The Police Control Room vehicle nearest to the spot reached within four minutes. On demand of SHO Mayur Vihar, additional force from neighbouring police stations was also rushed. The situation was brought under control in short time. Two persons were arrested by police for rioting and other offences. During this incident one person was injured. A case FIR No. 669 dated 23.10.2014 u/s 147/148/149/323/427/452/34 IPC, Police Station Mayur Vihar, Delhi was registered.
- In the evening of 24th October, 2014 at about 1959 hrs. a group of persons while returning towards 27-Block, Trilokpuri after attending the office of a local political leaders raised slogans. At this some persons started pelting stones which led to a riotous situation at the spot. The local police present at the spot intervened. In the riot, 15 persons including 13 policemen were injured and 08 miscreants were arrested. The situation was brought under control in short time. A case FIR No. 672 dated 24.10.2014 u/s 186/332/353/307/147/148/149/427 IPC & 3 Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984, Police Station Mayur Vihar, Delhi has been registered.
- In the morning of 25th October, 2014, an incident of pelting stones occurred at about 1045 hrs at a place located in 27-Block, Trilokpuri, Delhi, when people gathered near a shop burnt due to short circuit. Police personnel were rushed to the spot. Few more incidents of interspersed stone pelting were reported from other blocks of Trilokpuri. To prevent the loss of life and property, police resorted to appropriate use of force at different places which included use of

tear gas, lathi charge and use of fire arms. Prohibitory order u/s 144 Cr.P.C were promulgated in the whole area. 34 persons were arrested and 25 persons were detained under section 65 Delhi Police Act. During various incidents, a total of 54 persons including 43 police personnel were injured. A case FIR No. 673 dated 25.10.2014 u/s 147/148/149/307/353/186 IPC, Police Station Mayur Vihar, Delhi has been registered.

Initial and follow up action taken by the Government to handle such communal situations in Delhi:

1. "Aman Committee" in communally sensitive areas has been revamped for better people-to-people interaction with local residents.
2. Drones equipped with cameras were used identify the roofs having bricks and stones.
3. Local persons of Hindu and Muslim communities were also roped in to participate in night patrolling along with police force in order to create peaceful atmosphere and communal harmony.
4. Moharram was celebrated on 4.10.2014 in which Hindu volunteers also participated and the function passed off smoothly.
5. WhatsApp groups of people have been formed so that in situation of communal tension direct people-to-police interaction takes place to thwart rumour mongering.
6. Several meetings of people with police are organized to build up confidence.
7. Reserve force is built up from each police station apart from existing DCP and CP reserve so that in contingency these mobile units can rush to the spot immediately.
8. Externment proceeding against the known criminals are initiated.
9. Security has been beefed up in riot-affected areas of Trilokpuri, Delhi.
10. Informers have been alerted to gather information in the area.

Unemployment amongst educated *vis-a-vis* illiterate youths

401. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment rate amongst illiterate youth is lower than educated youth in the country;

(b) whether unemployment rate amongst the educated youths has increased with increase in their education level and one out of every three graduates is unemployed in the country;

(c) the total number of graduate unemployed youths in the country as on date; and

(d) the details of steps taken to generate jobs for unemployed educated youths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per results of survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, during 2011-12, details of unemployment rates among the youth in the age group of 15-29 according to educational level as per usual status are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) 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), transformed into National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). In addition, the government is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and skill certification to equivalent numbers. National Skill Development Agency has been set up to coordinate action among Central Ministries in this context. 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.

Statement

*Unemployment rates among youth in the age group of 15-29
on usual status basis during 2011-12*

Educational level	Unemployment Rate (%)			
	2011-12			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Not literate	2.3	0.8	2.5	1.6
Literate and up to primary	3.2	0.6	4.8	4.3
Middle school	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.8

1	2	3	4	5
Secondary	4.6	8.6	5.5	15.1
Higher secondary	6.5	13.8	12.0	14.6
Diploma/certificate	15.9	30.0	12.5	17.3
Graduate and above	19.1	29.6	16.3	23.4
Secondary and above	8.1	15.5	11.7	19.8
ALL	5.0	4.8	8.1	13.1

Source: NSSO Survey Report

Minimum wages

402. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the minimum wages of labourers in the country, State-wise and Department-wise, details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Railways has given catering, cleaning, etc. to the contractors;
- (c) if so, whether it is also a fact that the contractors are not giving minimum wages to their employees; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to ensure minimum wages to such contractual workers, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) The area-wise rates of minimum wages for scheduled employments in the Central sphere effective from 01.10.2014 is given in the Statement (*See* below). Department-wise details are not maintained by this Ministry.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Yes, Sir. Clauses for protection of minimum wages of workers as per law are incorporated in the regular contracts. As per provisions of Standard Bid Document, for award of contracts for catering services, issued by Ministry of Railways, the licensee shall comply with the provisions of all labour legislations including the requirements of (i) The Payment of Wages Act (ii) The Workmen's Compensation Act (iii) The Shops & Establishment Act (iv) The Provident Fund & Employees' State Insurance Acts (v) The Prevention of Child Labour Act. Further licensee is required to comply with labour legislations even for cleaning contracts.

Statement*The details about area-wise rates of minimum wages for scheduled employments in central sphere*

		As on 01.10.2014			
Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A. per day (in ₹)		
1	2	3	Area A	Area B	Area C
1.	Agriculture	Unskilled	217.00	197.00	195.00
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	237.00	219.00	200.00
		Skilled/Clerical	258.00	237.00	218.00
		Highly Skilled	286.00	265.00	237.00
2.	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	1. Excavation & removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift:			
		(a) Soft Soil		221.40	
		(b) Soft Soil with Rock		334.57	
		(c) Rock		443.86	
		2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift		176.73	
		Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size			
		(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches		1377.35	
		(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches		1176.92	
		(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches		688.13	
		(d) Above 5.0 Inches		565.08	
3.	Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	332.00	276.00	222.00

4.	Watch and Ward	Without Arms	367.00	312.00	259.00
		With Arms	404.00	367.00	312.00
5.	Loading and Unloading	Unskilled	332.00	276.00	222.00
6.	Construction	Unskilled	332.00	276.00	222.00
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	367.00	312.00	259.00
		Skilled/Clerical	404.00	367.00	312.00
		Highly Skilled	439.00	404.00	367.00
7.	Non-Coal Mines		Above Ground	Below Ground	
		Unskilled	222.00	276.00	
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	276.00	332.00	
		Skilled/Clerical	332.00	386.00	
		Highly Skilled	386.00	439.00	
Name of Scheduled Employment			Nomenclature		
1.	Agriculture	Agriculture			
2.	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing			
3.	Sweeping and Cleaning	Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993			
4.	Watch and Ward	Employment of Watch and Ward			
5.	Loading and Unloading	Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goodssheds, Godowns, Warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and Ports			

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Construction	Construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines			
7.	Non-Coal Mines	Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum, Barytes, Bauxite, Manganese, China Clay, Kyanite, Copper, Clay, Magnesite, White Clay, Stone, Steatite (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Orchre, Asbestos, Fire Clay, Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felspar, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolffram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock Phosphate, Hematite, Marble and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, Slate and Magnetite Mines			
<i>Classification of area</i>					
Area - "A"					
Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad complex	
Bengaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad	
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon	
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida	
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad	
Navi Mumbai					
Area - "B"					
Agra	(UA)	Jodhpur		Jabalpur	(UA)
Ajmer		Kochi	(UA)	Jaipur	(UA)
Aligarh		Kolhapur	(UA)	Jalandhar	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)

Amravati		Kota		Puducherry	(UA)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Ludhiana		Jalandhar-cantt.	
Bareilly	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Dhanbad	(UA)
Bhavnagar		Meerut	(UA)	Dehradun	(UA)
Bikaner		Moradabad	(UA)	Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)
Bhopal		Mysore	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)
Bhubaneswar		Nasik	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Pune	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Patna	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)	Warangal	
Cuttack	(UA)	Rajkot		Mangalore	(UA)
Durgapur		Ranchi	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Gorakhpur		Sholapur		Tiruppur	(UA)
Guwahati City		Srinagar	(UA)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Guntur		Surat	(UA)	Asansol	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)	Belgaum	(UA)
Indore	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)	Bhiwandi	(UA)
Hubli-Dharwad		Varanasi	(UA)		

Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

Pension to labourers of unorganised sector

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

(a) whether Government has prepared any plan to give pension to labourers of unorganised sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Government has been implementing Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. All citizens above the age of 60 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme. For persons above the age of 80 years, the amount of pension has been raised from ₹ 200/- to ₹ 500/- per month. More than 2.18 crore persons have availed benefits under the scheme as on 31.03.2014.

(b) Not Applicable.

Labour laws reforms

404. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring in reforms in Labour Laws in order to attract foreign investments or otherwise;

(b) which are the acts proposed to be amended;

(c) the essential features of these amendments, Act-wise;

(d) whether the State Governments have been consulted in the matter, and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the stakeholders' views have been taken into consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Ministry of Labour and Employment keeps receiving demand to amend the labour laws from various stake holders from time to time in order to bring them in tune with better enforcement of labour laws, streamlining inspection mechanism, more coverage of labour rights and with the emerging needs of the economy which includes facilitating investment. The provisions

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the labour laws with respect to which there are demand to change mainly relate to industrial relations, contract labour, social security, child labour, occupational safety and health etc.

(b) and (c) The Government is actively considering the amendments in the Child Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1986, the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, 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 details of the amendments proposal are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The proposals to amend the various Labour Laws are formulated on the basis of detailed tripartite consultation with the Union Ministries, State Governments, Employers' and Employees' Organizations which is a continuous process.

Statement

The details of the amendments proposals in various Acts

The Child Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1986

- Linking the definition of child under this Act to that under the Right to Education Act, 2009;
- Complete prohibition on employment of children below 14 years and linking the age of the prohibition with the age under Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act;
- Prohibition of working of Adolescents in Mines, Explosives and hazardous occupations set forth in the Factories Act, 1948;
- More strict punishment to the offenders and making the offences under the Act cognizable.

The Factories Act, 1948

- The threshold limit for coverage under the Factories Act as defined in Section 2(m), is proposed to be amended to include besides the existing limits of 10 workers (for units with power) and 20 workers (for units without power), units with such number of workers as may be prescribed by the State Government with a cap of 20 workers (for units with power) and 40 workers (for units without power) respectively. This will provide flexibility to the State Governments to amend their State Law as per their requirements.

- Amendment of Section 66 of the Act relating to permission for employment of women for night work for a factory or group or class or description of factories with adequate safeguards for safety and provision of transportation till the doorstep of their residence.
- Amendment of Sections 64 and 65 of the Act to enhance the limit of overtime hours from the present limit of 50 hours per quarter to 100 hours per quarter. The amendment also proposes this limit to be increased to a maximum of 125 hours per quarter in public interest with the approval of State Government.
- Insertion of provision relating to compounding of certain offences (Section 92 C and new Fourth Schedule) and amendment of Section 92 of the Act enhancing the quantum of penalty for offences.
- The provision of self-certification has been introduced for the purpose of expansion of the factory through amendment in Section 6.
- Provision of empowering the State Government to increase the period of spreadover from 10.5 hours to 12 hours (Section 56) through notification in the Official Gazette.
- Introduction of a new Section 35A on provision of personal protective equipment for workers exposed to various hazards and amendment of Sections 36 and 37 regarding entry into confined spaces and precautions against dangerous fumes, gases etc.
- Provision of canteen facilities in respect of factories employing 200 or more workers instead of the present stipulation of 250 workers (Section 45) and also provision of shelters or restrooms and lunchrooms in respect of factories employing 75 or more workers instead of the present stipulation of 150 workers (Section 47).
- Introduction of new terms like “hazardous substance” and “disability” to existing definitions (Section 2cc. 2ea)
- Prohibition of employment of pregnant women (it was earlier for all women) and persons with disabilities on or near machinery in motion and near cotton openers (Section 22 (2)).
- Reduction in the eligibility criteria for entitlement of annual leave with wages from 240 days to 90 days (Section 79).
- Presently only the State Governments are empowered to make rules under the

Factories Act. It is now proposed to empower the Central Government also to make rules under the Act on some of the important provisions.

The Mines Act, 1952

- Amend the “long title” so as to provide that “the regulation of conditions of work, health and welfare of persons employed in mines”,
- Substitute the definition of owner so as to make it more comprehensive;
- Define “foreign company” with reference to the Companies Act, 1956;
- Make provisions for appointment of officials in addition to agents of the employer in the mines;
- Increase the penalties provided in sections 63 to 70, sections 72A, 72B, 72C and 73 and also to shift the burden of proof upon the person who is being prosecuted or proceeded against to prove that it was not reasonably practical, For, all practical measures to satisfy the safety requirements; and
- Amend section 76 so as to enlarge the scope to cover the foreign companies and to insert a new section 76A to provide that the person who has actual ultimate control over the affairs of the mines would continue to be liable for the contravention of the provisions of the Act or of any rule or regulation or by law or order made there under.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

- Statutory recognition of National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) and to make it applicable to all employments and removing the restriction of 1000 or more workers for an employment to come within the purview of Minimum Wages Act.
- Review and revision of NFLMW at intervals not exceeding five years, besides, a component of variable dearness allowance will be worked out on the basis of rise in consumer price index for industrial workers every six months.
- Making applicable NFLMW in respect of an employment where no minimum wages has been fixed by both State and the Centre Government.
- Review and revision of the minimum rates of wages at intervals not exceeding five years, if the minimum wages has a component of variable dearness allowance worked out on the basis of rise in consumer price index for industrial workers, and in any other case at the interval of two years.

- Fixing the minimum wage not below the NFLMW and, where there is variation between the rates of minimum wages and NFLMW, to make applicable the higher of the two.
- Giving wage cards to the employees by employers, in addition to wage books and wage slips as part of the maintenance of records.
- Accepting claims regarding minimum wages, within 12 months, instead of existing time period of six months.
- Enhancing the fine prescribed for contravention of certain provision of the Act from ₹ 5001- to ₹ 50001- on first conviction and with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine of not less than ₹5000 extending up to ₹10,000 in the case of second or subsequent conviction.
- Enhancement of compensation payable to the workers and measures to streamline the enforcement provisions.
- Making applicable in Central Sphere, the minimum wages fixed by the State Government in respect of particular employment, where no minimum wages have been fixed by the Central Government.
- Making applicable in Central Sphere, the higher minimum wages fixed by the State Government in respect of a schedule employments where the minimum wages fixed by the Central Government is lower.
- Amend the definition of the “Appropriate Government”.

The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988

- Extending the coverage of the Principal Act from 9 Scheduled Acts to 16 Scheduled Acts as had been proposed in the 2005 Bill,
- Continuing with the existing method of defining establishments as ‘very small’ and ‘small’ with the change that the ‘small’ establishments would now cover the establishments employing between 10 to 40 workers as against the existing provision of 10 to 19 workers,
- The small establishments will be required to maintain two registers as against the existing provision of maintaining three registers. Allow maintaining of registers or records in computer, floppy, diskette or on other electronic media and submitting return through e-mail as had been proposed in the 2005 Bill.

Ascertaining number of labourers in unorganised sector

†405. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government does not maintain the exact figures of the labourers working in the unorganised sector in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any steps to know the exact figures; and
- (c) if so, by when and the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in the year 2009-2010, the total employment in unorganized sector in the country was 43.7 crore.

Ensuring livelihood and compensation to child labourers

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

- (a) which industries in the country employ child labour as a means of production or services and the number of children employed in each of these industries;
- (b) what measures, if any, are being taken by Government to discourage children from indulging in such work, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any step to create alternate means to ensure livelihood and compensation for the children, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, what and how Government plans to do in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore out of which there were approximately 12 lakh children found working in the hazardous occupations/processes which are covered under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. The name of the industries and the number of children employed there is given in Statement (*See below*).

- (b) and (c) Considering the magnitude and nature of problem of child labour,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government is adopting multi-pronged strategy which comprises of statutory and legislative measures, universal primary education alongwith social protection, poverty alleviation and employment generation. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment or with fine or with both. The Ministry is also running the awareness generation programme against the evil of child labour.

Further, Government is taking measures for economic upliftment of the families of child labour with convergence between welfare schemes of different Ministries so that they are not compelled by the economic circumstance to send their children to work. The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is another centrally sponsored scheme aimed at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as other vulnerable children, through Government-Civil Society Partnership.

With the enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, the efforts to eliminate child labour will receive a big boost as under the Act every child in the age group of 6-14 years is to be provided free and compulsory education.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

*Data on children working in hazardous occupations/
processes as per Census 2001*

Sl. No.	Name of Occupation and Processes	No. of Children employed
1.	Pan, Bidi and Cigarettes	252574
2.	Construction	208833
3.	Domestic Workers	185505
4.	Spinning/weaving	128984
5.	Brick-kilns, tiles	84972
6.	Dhabas/Restaurants/Hotels/Motels	70934
7.	Auto-workshop, vehicle repairs	49893
8.	Gem-cutting, Jewellery	37489
9.	Carpet-making	32647

Sl. No.	Name of Occupation and Processes	Mo. of Children employed
10.	Ceramic	18894
11.	Agarbatti, Dhoop and Detergent making	13583
12.	Others*	135162
TOTAL		1219470

*Foundries, slaughter houses, plastic units, transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways, Cinder picking, soap manufacturing, tanning, lock making, paper making, tyre making and repairing, manufacture of dyes and dyestuff, cashew and cashewnut descaling and processing, etc.

Number of unemployed women in U.P.

†407. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed women registered in the employment exchange of Uttar Pradesh and the number of women who have been provided employment till date;

(b) whether the procedure of providing employment to women through employment exchanges is satisfactory and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the employment exchanges have identified certain areas for providing employment to women; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps being taken to generate employment opportunities for women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per information received from the State, total number of women job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, on the live register of Employment Exchanges of Uttar Pradesh as on 31-12-2013 was 19.92 lakh and around 400 women jobseekers were provided employment through these exchanges during 2013.

(b) to (d) Employment exchanges make submissions of eligible candidates both men & women against the vacancies notified by employers. There has been an increase in number of women job seekers in Employment Exchanges. However, the placements have been low. The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and skill certification to equivalent numbers. The

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

government is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. The Plan also focuses on sectors like health, education, sanitation etc. where employment opportunities created in these sectors are likely to be availed by women. Ministry of Labour & Employment is imparting skill training among women under Craftsman Training Schemes, Apprenticeship Training and Modular Employable Schemes under Skill Development Initiative to increase employability of women.

Unemployment amongst youth in the country

408. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of unemployed youth has increased in the country in the last ten years;
- (b) if so, the State-wise data of unemployed youth in the country; and
- (c) what specific measures have been chalked out to curb the menace of growing unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. Unemployment rates amongst the youth in the age group of 15-29 as per usual status has increased from 5.4 per cent in 2004-05 to 6.1 per cent in 2011-12. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) 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), transformed into National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). In addition, the government is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and skill certification to equivalent numbers. National Skill Development Agency has been set up to coordinate action among Central Ministries in this context and around 75 lakh persons have been skilled in 2013-14.

Statement

*State-wise unemployment rates among youth in the age group of
15-29 on usual status basis during 2004-05 and 2011-12*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2004-05		2011-12	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.8	8.5	3.6	11.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.5	4.8	6.1	19.8
3.	Assam	6.8	19.9	14.6	18.6
4.	Bihar	4.3	17.4	9.4	14.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.3	7.6	2.3	11.1
6.	Delhi	5.1	10.8	21.1	10.4
7.	Goa	26.0	18.5	10.7	12.7
8.	Gujarat	1.4	4.9	0.9	2.1
9.	Haryana	5.5	9.3	6.5	12.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.2	9.7	3.6	7.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.1	13.6	7.1	18.7
12.	Jharkhand	3.7	18.6	6.2	15.1
13.	Karnataka	1.5	6.4	2.4	7.8
14.	Kerala	26.8	32.5	21.7	18.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.0	7.3	1.2	7.9
16.	Maharashtra	2.7	8.4	2.3	5.8
17.	Manipur	2.6	17.4	9.1	26.2
18.	Meghalaya	0.7	10.7	0.0	4.6
19.	Mizoram	0.8	4.8	5.1	15.0
20.	Nagaland	5.5	18.9	40.3	70.3
21.	Odisha	10.2	31.7	6.1	9.3
22.	Punjab	9.7	10.5	5.8	5.6
23.	Rajasthan	1.8	6.2	1.8	7.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Sikkim	6.4	7.9	3.1	5.3
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.5	8.2	7.2	8.6
26.	Tripura	32.1	60.1	29.1	49.7
27.	Uttarakhand	3.3	12.2	10.6	9.4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1.5	7.4	2.4	10.4
29.	West Bengal	6.0	13.2	7.3	13.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.2	21.5	13.2	18.1
31.	Chandigarh	6.2	13.9	0.0	15.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.9	7.9	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.6	4.9	0.0	1.7
34.	Lakshadweep	16.7	45.5	24.5	33.0
35.	Puducherry	18.3	25.5	4.6	7.3
	ALL INDIA	4.0	10.1	4.9	9.2

Source: NSSO Survey Results, 2004-05 and 2011-12

Compensation to freed child labourers

†409. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several State Governments do not give compensation in time to the child labourers after they are freed due to which they get involved in child labour again;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government would issue any instruction to all the States to provide compensation in time; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No specific report has been received from any of the State Governments regarding the rescued child getting involved in child labour again due to delay in compensation.

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Building and Other Construction Worker's Welfare Cess Act, 1996

410. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 is in force in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;
- (b) how much cess has been collected, upto 31.03.2014 by the Welfare Board constituted under the Act; and
- (c) how much of this amount was spent on labour welfare projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 is enforced in National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(b) The Delhi Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, established/set up on 2.09.2002, has collected Cess funds of ₹ 1362.95 crore as on 31.03.2014.

(c) The Board has spent ₹ 44.19 crore till date out of which ₹ 37.57 crore spent against Labour Welfare projects (Welfare Schemes for registered Construction Workers).

Amendments in Labour Laws by State Governments

411. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have made/proposed amendments to various Labour Laws recently;
- (b) if so, whether these State Governments have taken permission from the Central Government as they are central laws; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the details of the amendments made by various State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of the amendments proposals received from State Governments for seeking concurrence are given in the Statement. (*See below*)

Statement***State Legislation - Amendment proposals of Government of Rajasthan***

1. **The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (2-A):- In case of dismissal, discharge, retrenchment or termination of an individual workman, for raising the industrial dispute 3 years limitation period is proposed.**

The provision of 3 years limitation period for raising the Industrial Dispute **already exists** in the ID Act, 1947. Section 2A(3) was inserted *vide* amendment of 2010, providing limitation of period of 3 years from the date of dismissal, retrenchment, discharge for making the application to the Labour Court/Tribunal.

2. **The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (9 D - Rajasthan Amendment). For the purpose of recognition of the trade union, the membership of the trade union is proposed to increase from 15% to 30%.**

The Government of Rajasthan only amended the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in 1958 and inserted a provision for registration of the representative union. Similar provision do not exist in the Central Act. Ministry of Labour of Employment has **no objection** to the proposed amendment for increasing membership of union from 15% to 30% for the purpose of registering as representative union.

3. **The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (25-K): For applicability Chapter V-B i.e. Preconditions of permission from the appropriate Government, notices, compensation for lay off, retrenchment, closure, it is proposed to increase from 100 to 300 workmen. However, State Government can also apply provisions of Chapter V-B to an establishment in which less than 300 but not less than 100 workmen are employed.**

For applicability of Chapter V B of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 *i.e.* Preconditions of permission from the appropriate Government, notices, compensation for lay off, retrenchment, closure, 100 or more workmen is required.

In the year 1984 by amendment of the Act, for applicability of Chapter V B, the limit of number of workmen were reduced from 300 to 100 for giving statutory protection to workmen of smaller establishments. The trade unions will strongly oppose the proposal of Rajasthan Government for increasing the number of workmen from 100 to 300. It is also not clear whether tripartite consultations have taken place as required under ILO Convention 144.

4. **The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 [25-N (1) (a)]: 3 months' notice or wages in lieu of notice period is required to be paid before retrenchment or closure. It is proposed to delete the wages in lieu of notice period.**

The proposal for removing the wages in lieu of the 3 month's notice in case of retrenchment or closure, and making three months notice compulsory, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has **no objection** to this proposal.

5. **The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 [25-N (9)]: In case of retrenchment in addition to the prescribed compensation i.e. 15 day's wage for each completed year of service. It is proposed to pay to three months average pay to workman.**

The proposal is to provide additional financial security to the retrenched workmen in addition to the compensation prescribed in Section 25-N (9) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has **no objection** to this proposal.

6. **The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 [(25-O(8))]: In case of closure in addition to the prescribed compensation i.e. 15 day's wage for each completed year of service. It is proposed to pay to three months average pay to Workman.**

The proposal is to provide additional financial security to the retrenched workmen in addition to the compensation prescribed in Section 25-O (8) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has **no objection** to this proposal.

7. **The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 Para 5 of part II of the fifth schedule i.e. unfair labour practices related to "go slow". Proposed to define "go slow".**

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has **no objection** to the proposal to define "go slow".

8. **The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 Section 1(4)(a) & (b): For applicability of the Act, the number of workmen is proposed to increase from 20 to 50.**

The two days strike notice by all CTUOs included the issue to protect the interest of contract labour. If the number of workmen increased from 20 to 50 for applicability of the Act, a large number of contract labour would be deprived from the benefits/ protection provided in the Act. Since the issue of contract labour is frequently raised by all the CTUOs, they will strongly oppose this proposal. It is also not clear whether tripartite consultations have taken place as required under ILO Convention 144.

9. **The Factories Act, 1948 Section 2(M)(I): Proposal is to increase from 10 to 20 workers with the aid of the power for the purpose of definition of factory.**

The Factories Act, 1948 provide for the health, safety and welfare of the workers. In the absence of any other alternative provision, just taking out the workers from the Factories Act is likely to be opposed by the trade unions. It is also not clear whether tripartite consultations have taken place as required under ILO Convention 144.

10. **The Factories Act, 1948 Section 2(M)(II): Proposal is to increase from 20 to 40 workers without the aid of power for the purpose of definition of factory.**

The Factories Act, 1948 provide for the health, safety and welfare of the workers. In the absence of any other alternative provision, just taking out the workers from the Factories Act is likely to be opposed by the trade unions. It is also not clear whether tripartite consultations have taken place as required under ILO Convention 144.

11. **The Factories Act, 1948 Section 105. Power of Inspector for launching the prosecution is proposed to be the power of the State Government i.e. no prosecution can be launched without the previous sanction of the State Government.**

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has **no objection** if the prosecution can be launched with the prior sanction of the State Government.

12. **The Factories Act, 1948 Section 106: Proposed for the compounding of the offences.**

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also proposed for the compounding of the offences in its amendment, hence, has **no objection** to this proposal.

Change in pattern of examination of ITIs

†412. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pattern of annual examination or examination on completion of training of the apprentices has been changed in Industrial Training Institute (ITIs) and it has been replaced with the semester system of examination and consequently examinations are given several times;

(b) whether semester system of examination has led to increased financial burden on apprentices which has resulted in decrease in enrolment to ITIs;

(c) the details of apprentices enrolled to ITIs during the last five years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the additional financial burden suffered by the apprentices due to the present system of examination as compared to the earlier system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No Sir, The pattern of annual examination or examination on completion of apprentices training in the industries still remains same. It is conducted by National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) twice in a year *i.e.* in month of April and October. To optimize the practical training facilities available with the industries, the Apprentices Act, 1961 was enacted to regulate the enrolment of apprentices in industries not in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The apprentices are enrolled to industries and not to the ITIs.

(d) Question does not arise.

Houses for EPF subscribers

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

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has chalked out a scheme for providing housing to its subscribers on additional contribution;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the time by when the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the Question above.

Opening of ITIs through PPP

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

(a) whether Government proposes to open Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) for skill development of educated youth during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) what have been the proposals for socially and economically disadvantaged categories; and

- (d) the details of the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, the Government has decided that the new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for skill development would be set up through the new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The consultations on design, structure and funding model of these new ITIs is going on. In this design, the concerns of youth coming from socially and economically disadvantaged categories will be taken into special consideration.

Setting up of advanced training institutes

415. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for setting Advanced Training Institutes in various locations of country under Crafts Instructor Training Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether it is being implemented on pilot basis;
- (c) if so, the details of locations selected for setting up of these institutes in first phase and criteria for selection of those locations in first phase;
- (d) the details of inadequacies being experienced by such presently existing training institutes; and
- (e) the steps taken to improvise these existing training institutes till all of them are replaced with proposed Advanced Training Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government has launched a scheme titled "Setting up of Advanced Training Institutes (ATI)" in Public Private Partnership mode under Crafts Instructor Training Scheme on pilot basis.

(c) Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan have been selected in the first phase on the basis of demand assessment and availability of site.

(d) Inadequacies of training capacity in the existing institutes is a major barrier in training of trainers.

(e) Actions have been taken to add training capacity in such institutes such as upgradation of Model Industrial Training Institutes (MITIs) to Advanced Training Institutes.

Employment generation

416. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the young Indians face the highest joblessness in the country;
- (b) if so, the action proposed by Government to ease the situation;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that by 2020 around 25 crore students will attain an age of 21; and
- (d) if so, the plans of Government to generate employment for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. According to the Employment and Unemployment Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the unemployment rates during 2011-12 are as follows:

Unemployment Rates (in %) as per usual status during 2011-12

Age Group	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-29	5.0	4.8	8.1	13.1
All Ages	1.7	1.7	3.0	5.2

According to population projections of the National Commission on Population, 2006, around 11.7 crore persons will be in the age group of 20-24 years in 2021.

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), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Government has set a target to skill 5 crore persons during Twelfth Five Year Plan keeping in view the requirements of various sectors. In order to improve the employability

of youth, various Central Government Ministries run skill development schemes across different sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 75.84 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2013-14 under these schemes.

Bill for complete ban on child labour

417. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to introduce a total ban on child labour;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to come out with a Bill in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has sought public comments on the Bill concerning abolishing child labour in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act Amendment Bill has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in December, 2012, which *inter alia* provides for prohibition of employment of children in any occupation and process.

(c) and (d) The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act Amendment Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) on Labour. The PSC submitted its observations and recommendations in its 40th Report. Public consultation was carried out by seeking the comments of the public after placing the PSC Report and the views of the Ministry on the website.

Allotment of universal PF account number by EPFO

418. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) has made it mandatory for employers to provide their employees' bank account number with IFSC code of the bank branch;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the EPFO is considering to allot universal Provident Fund (PF) account number and payment to subscribers; and

(c) whether the universal account number will benefit 4.17 crore contributing subscribers in a substantial way and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) EPFO has already started allotting Universal Account Number (UAN) to its contributing members. However, the payment to subscribers is made as per existing procedure.

(c) The UAN has been designed to be an umbrella number of a member for all his employment with different establishments. This would benefit the members initially in the following ways:-

- (i) The member can get his updated PF balance through UAN based member portal.
- (ii) The system would enable portability of PF accumulations when the details of the Bank account, Aadhar and PAN seeded in UAN database of member are verified by the employer on change of job.
- (iii) The member would get messages on his mobile number about the receipt of his PF contribution if he has registered his mobile number on UAN based member portal.

Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill

419. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill is proposed to be revived and reintroduced;

(b) if so, by when the Bill will be introduced;

(c) whether State Governments are going to be given more powers under the proposed legislation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Mines has prepared a draft of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2014 seeking to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. The draft Bill is presently

put-up on the website of the Ministry of Mines inviting comments/suggestions as part of the pre-legislative consultation process. On the basis of the comments/suggestions received from the general public, State Governments, and stakeholders, the draft Bill will be finalized in consultation with the Department of Legal Affairs. Thereafter, the Bill so finalized will be introduced in the Parliament after obtaining the approval of the Cabinet. No definite date for the introduction of the Bill has yet been finalized.

(c) and (d) The thrust of the Bill would be to ensure: (i) improved transparency in the allocation of mineral resources; (ii) obtaining for the Government its fair share of the value of such resources; (iii) attracting private investment and the latest technology; and (iv) eliminating delay in administration, so as to enable expeditious and optimum development of the mineral resources of the country. One of the proposed provisions in the Bill is for creation of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in every district affected by mining, which will be funded by an additional levy related to royalty. The funds will be used for the benefit of persons affected by mining as also for the rebuilding of infrastructure in mining affected areas.

Study for exploration of Rare Earth Elements

420. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to formulate any policy or has undertaken any study for the exploration and exploitation of Rare Earth Elements; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, exploration and exploitation of Rare Earth Elements (REE) are being undertaken.

Monazite, a mineral of Thorium and REE is the only commercial source of Rare Earths in the country at present. It is a prescribed substance under the provisions of Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and also appears as Atomic Mineral in Part B of First schedule of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMDER), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) carries out the exploration, establishment and development of atomic minerals in the country, including Monazite.

Geological Survey of India (GSI) is also carrying out exploration in different parts of the country for other sources of REE.

Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), a PSU under the administrative control of DAE, has been processing Monazite at its Rare Earths Division at Alwaye, Kerala. During the

period 1952 to 2004, IREL has processed Monazite to produce Rare Earths compounds. In 2004, this has stopped due to lack of market, as materials from another Asian country became available at a much lower cost. Recently IREL has set up a plant at Orissa Sand Complex (OSCOM), Odisha to process 10000 tonnes of Monazite per annum. IREL has set up a facility at its Rare Earths Division, Alwaye, Kerala, to produce Separated High Purity Rare Earth utilising mixed rare earth chloride produced from Monazite processing plant at Odisha.

Allocation of gas to Nedunuru Power Plant, Telangana

421. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in spite of repeated requests and demands for allocating gas to Nedunuru Power Plant in Karimnagar district of Telangana State, no action has been taken by Government;
- (b) the constraints Government is facing in allocating gas to the above plant; and
- (c) how it is planning to face and resolve those constraints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Nedunur gas based power plant has a requirement of 9.72 MMSCMD of gas. Due to limited availability of domestic gas, Ministry of Power recommended for allocation of 2.8 MMSCMD of gas for 700 MW (Phase-I) of Nedunur gas based power project. The proposal for supply of gas to Nedunur gas based power project was placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in the meeting held on 24.2.2012. The EGoM noted the requirement of the project. However, no direction was issued in this regard.

Further, EGoM in its meeting held on 23.8.2013 has decided to maintain the level of supplies of domestic gas to fertilizer sector at 31.5 MMSCMD and give the sector first priority in meeting the shortfall below the level of 31.5 MMSCMD, from any additional production of NELP gas. It was also decided that after meeting the supply level of 31.5 MMSCMD to fertilizer sector, the entire additional NELP gas production, available during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, be supplied to power sector. Based on the projections on availability of domestic gas, the same is not likely to increase substantially till 2016-17. As such, the Nedunur gas based power plant may have to rely on imported RLNG to meet its gas requirement.

Effect of deregulation of diesel prices on farmers

†422. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study on future ill-effects of deregulation of diesel prices in the country;
- (b) whether following deregulation of diesel prices, Government can give guarantee to farmers that beyond a point they will not have to pay higher diesel prices;
- (c) the details of policy Government would adopt to overcome far-reaching consequences on farmers in case of hike in crude oil prices in international market or farmers would be left to the demands of market fluctuation; and
- (d) the extent of reduction in crude rates in international market and whether prices have accordingly come down in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Expert Group set up to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh in its report submitted in February, 2010 had *inter alia* recommended that the price of Diesel may be made market-determined. The Government on 25.06.2010 took a decision 'in principle' that its price would be made market-determined, both at Refinery Gate and Retail Level.

In September, 2012, the Kelkar Committee Report on 'Road Map for Fiscal Consolidation' (September, 2012) had, *inter-alia*, recommended that even if diesel price is not fully deregulated at this stage, the price adjustment should be done in small successive steps and the Government should move to complete deregulation of diesel as early as possible.

On 17.01.2013, the Government authorized the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to (a) increase the retail selling price of diesel in the range of 40 paisa to 50 paisa 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.

Now, the Government has made the price of Diesel market determined both at Refinery Gate and Retail level for all consumers with effect from 19th October, 2014. At present there is no proposal before the Government to intervene in the pricing of diesel.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) In line with the reduction in prices in the international markets during last few months, the OMCs have carried out reductions in prices of petrol, diesel (after deregulation effective 19th October, 2014) and Non-Subsidized Domestic LPG. On the other hand, the prices of regulated petroleum products namely PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, continues to be modulated by the Government and there have been no revision in their basic prices since June, 2011.

The details of average price of Indian basket of crude oil and revision in prices of major petroleum products since April, 2014 are given in the Statement. (See below)

Statement

1. Average Price of Indian Basket of Crude Oil Since April, 2014

Month	\$/bbl
April, 2014	105.56
May, 2014	106.85
June, 2014	109.05
July, 2014	106.30
August, 2014	101.89
September, 2014	96.96
October, 2014	86.83
November, 2014 (up to 20.11.14)	78.59

Note - The Indian basket of Crude Oil represents a derived basket comprising of Sour grade (Oman and Dubai average) and Sweet grade (Brent Dated) of Crude oil processed in Indian refineries in the ratio of 72.04:27.96 during 2013-14.

2. Revision in Prices of Major Petroleum Products since 1.4.2014

Date	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	(₹/14.2 Kg Cyl.)	
				Domestic LPG	
				Subsidized	Non-Subsidized
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.04.2014	72.26	55.49	15.25	414.00	980.50
16.04.2014	71.41				
01.05.2014					928.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.05.2014		56.71			
01.06.2014		57.28			905.00
07.06.2014	71.51				
25.06.2014	71.56				
01.07.2014	73.60	57.84	15.14 ³		922.50
01.08.2014	72.51	58.40			920.00
16.08.2014	70.33				
31.08.2014	68.51	58.97			
01.09.2014					901.00
01.10.2014	67.86				880.00
15.10.2014	66.65				
19.10.2014		55.60			
23.10.2014				417.00 ⁴	883.50
01.11.2014	64.24	53.35			865.00
Current Retail Selling Price	64.24	53.35	15.14	417.00	865.00

Notes— 1. Prices of PDS Kerosene is at Mumbai whereas prices of other products are at Delhi.

2. Prices of petrol and diesel as per IOCL.

3. State Specific Cost variation.

4. Due to distributors commission increase.

Reduction in prices of crude oil *vis-a-vis* international market

423. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of crude oil in international market has reduced from around 120 dollar per barrel to around 80 dollar per barrel;

(b) if so, the item-wise details thereof along with the reduction in price of petroleum products during the last six months;

(c) whether reduction in prices of petrol and diesel in domestic market is not in proportion to reduction in prices of crude oil in international market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The details of average monthly prices of Indian basket of crude oil since April, 2014 are given below:

Average Price of Indian Basket of crude oil Since April 2014

Month	\$/bbl
April, 2014	105.56
May, 2014	106.85
June, 2014	109.05
July, 2014	106.30
August, 2014	101.89
September, 2014	96.96
October, 2014	86.83
November, 2014 (up to 20.11.14)	78.59

Note - The Indian basket of Crude Oil represents a derived basket comprising of Sour grade (Oman and Dubai average) and Sweet grade (Brent Dated) of crude oil processed in Indian refineries in the ratio of 72.04:27.96 during 2013-14.

In line with the reductions in prices in the international markets during last few months, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have carried out reduction in domestic prices of petrol, diesel (after deregulation effective 19th October, 2014) and Non-Subsidized Domestic LPG. On the other hand, the prices of regulated petroleum products namely PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, continue to be modulated by the Government and there have been no revision in their basic prices since June, 2011.

The details of revisions in prices of major petroleum products since 1st April 2014 are given in the Statement. (*See below*)

Statement

Revision in Prices of Major Petroleum Products since 1.4.2014

Petrol	Diesel	PDS	(₹/14.2 Kg Cyl.)Date		
			Domestic LPG		
			Kerosene	Subsidized	Non-Subsidized
		(₹/litre)			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.04.2014	72.26	55.49	15.25	414.00	980.50
16.04.2014	71.41				

1	2	3	4	5	6
1.05.2014					928.50
13.05.2014		56.71			
1.06.2014		57.28			905.00
7.06.2014	71.51				
25.06.2014	71.56				
1.07.2014	73.60	57.84	15.14 ³		922.50
1.08.2014	72.51	58.40			920.00
16.08.2014	70.33				
31.08.2014	68.51	58.97			
1.09.2014					901.00
1.10.2014	67.86				880.00
15.10.2014	66.65				
19.10.2014		55.60			
23.10.2014				417.00 ⁴	883.50
1.11.2014	64.24	53.35			865.00
Current Retail Selling Price	64.24	53.35	15.14	417.00	865.00

Notes:— 1. Prices of PDS Kerosene is at Mumbai whereas prices of other products are at Delhi.

2. Prices of petrol & diesel as per IOCL.

3. Decrease is due to revision in State Specific Cost.

4. Increase is due to revision in Distributors' commission.

Levy of Marketing Margin

424. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the updated status of the issue of marketing margin charged by private sector natural gas marketers as this matter is directly linked with Government subsidy outgo for LPG and urea sectors;

(b) whether Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board has completed its study in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the specific time-limit by which Government is going to authorize marketing margin of private sector natural gas marketers; and

(d) by when the Ministry going to communicate with the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has decided that Government needs to regulate the marketing margin for supply of domestic gas to Urea and LPG producers, as the same has implication on Government subsidy outgo. In all other cases the marketing margin should be decided by buyer and seller mutually and any complaints about exercise of monopoly power should be addressed by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) and/or the Competition Commission. Accordingly, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, *vide* letter dated 21.11.2013, has requested PNGRB to determine the marketing margin for supply of domestic gas to Urea and LPG producers, through its independent process. Since the report is yet to be received, a specific time limit for authorization of the marketing margin can not be given at this stage.

Pricing mechanism of petroleum products

425. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the petroleum companies in the country benefited more than ₹ 50,000 crores due to the pricing mechanism of petroleum products;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has any plan to revisit the pricing mechanism of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) could report some 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 during 2011-12 to 2013-14 as shown in the Table below:

	(₹ crore)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Combined PAT of OMCs*	6176	8553	12814
Provision for Taxation	680	2606	5676

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Profit before Tax	6856	11159	18490
Less: Compensation received			
Budgetary support	83500	100000	70772
Upstream assistance	55000	60000	67021
Total Compensation	138500	160000	137793
Loss of OMCs without compensation	-131644	-148841	-119303

*OMCs include IOC, HPC and BPC.

(c) and (d) All products except PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG are deregulated at present and their prices are market determined. At present, there is no proposal before the Ministry to revisit pricing mechanism of regulated products.

**Discretionary power for allotment of petrol pump
and LPG distributorship**

426. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Central Government regarding allotment of petrol pump and LPG distributorship in rural and urban areas;

(b) whether the Minister has any discretionary power to allot petrol pump and LPG distributorship and if so, the details thereof and the number of petrol pumps and LPG distributorship allotted by him from his discretionary quota during the last five years; and

(c) the details of petrol pumps and LPG distributorship allotted during the last three years together with the names of the allottees and their addresses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Summarized Selection Guidelines currently applicable for selection of Retail Outlet and LPG distributorship are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). These guidelines are uniformly applicable to the entire country including North Eastern States.

(b) No, Sir. There is no discretionary quota of the Minister for allotting petrol pump and LPG distributorships.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Summarized selection guidelines currently applicable for the selection of retail outlet and LPG distribution

1. Identification of locations

Locations for setting up Retail Outlets are identified by the respective oil company based on commercial / minimum volume considerations. Current volume norms are as under:-

Class of Market	Benchmark Volume (KL/PM)
A & B	150
C & SH	100
NH	150
Rural	25

2. Reservation

The reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under: -

Category	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Combined Category 1 (CC1)				
Comprising of:-				
(i) Defence Personnel &				
(ii) Para-Military Personnel/Central/State Govt. and Central/State PSU employees	2%	2%	4%	8%
Combined Category 2 (CC2)				
Comprising of:-				
(i) Physically Handicapped Persons (PH)				
(ii) Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) &				
(iii) Freedom Fighters (FF)	1%	1%	2%	4%
SC/ST	19.50%			19.50%
OBC		24%		24%
Open		44.50%		44.50%
TOTAL	22.50%	27%	50.50%	100%

“200 Point Roster” is maintained separately for both Regular and Rural ROs on State-wise basis individually by each Oil Company. In the Roster % reservation as mentioned above is maintained under each category. The Distribution between SC and ST will vary in each State depending on the ratio of SC/ST in the State.

Reservations in States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram would continue to be as under as approved by MOP & NG earlier:-

State	Percentage of Regular & Rural RO Dealerships to be awarded to ST category	Balance % to be awarded to ‘Open’ category
Arunachal Pradesh	70	30
Meghalaya	80	20
Nagaland	80	20
Mizoram	90	10

3. Eligibility criteria for individual applicants proprietorship/partnership

Parameter	Regular RO	Rural RO
Citizenship & Residential Status	Indian Citizen. Resident as per Income Tax rules.	Indian Citizen. Resident as per Income Tax rules. Additionally, resident of the concerned Revenue district.
Age	Min - 21, Max - 55. Except for FF under sub-category CC2.	
Education Qualification	<p>Having minimum any one of the following educational qualification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Graduation in any field - Chartered Accountant - Company Secretary - Cost Accountant - Diploma in Engineering <p>Minimum Educational qualification under CC1 and CC2 category is 10+2.</p>	

Parameter	Regular RO	Rural RO
	Minimum educational qualification is not applicable to Freedom Fighters under CC2 category.	Minimum educational qualification is not applicable to Freedom Fighters under CC2 category.
Finance	<p>₹ 25 lakhs (eligibility for Regular RO) and ₹ 12 lakhs (eligibility for Rural ROs).</p> <p>- For this purpose fund belonging to any member of “family unit” as defined under Multiple Dealership norm can also be considered as belonging to the applicant subject to producing the consent letter from the concerned family member.</p> <p>- The same financial instruments/accounts /funds, etc. cannot be offered by more than one applicant for a particular RO location against an advertisement. In case more than one application is received offering the same financial instruments/accounts/funds all such applications would be rejected.</p> <p>- Finance is not an eligibility criteria for SC/ST category.</p>	
Land	<p>Applicable to all categories.</p> <p>Offered land would be classified into 2 categories</p> <p>Group 1: Applicants having suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership / long term lease.</p> <p>Group 2: Applicants having Firm Offer for a suitable piece of land for purchase or long term lease.</p> <p>- For this purpose land belonging to any member of “family unit” as defined under Multiple Dealership norm can also be considered as belonging to the applicant subject to producing the consent letter from the concerned family member.</p> <p>- The same piece of land cannot be offered by more than one applicant for a particular RO location against</p>	

Parameter	Regular RO	Rural RO
	<p>an advertisement. In case more than one application is received offering the same, piece of land all such applications would be rejected.</p> <p>- The selected candidate has to make available the offered land duly developed up to the road level and boundary wall.</p>	
Multiple Dealership norm	<p>The applicant or any other member of family unit should not hold RO, SKO/LDO dealership or LPG distributorship or letter of Intent of the same.</p> <p>‘Family Unit’ in case of married applicant, shall consist of individual concerned, his/her Spouse and unmarried son(s)/daughter(s). In case of unmarried person/applicant, ‘Family Unit’ shall consist of individual concerned, his/her parents and his/her unmarried brother(s) and unmarried sister(s). In case of divorcee, ‘Family Unit’ shall consist of individual concerned, unmarried son(s)/unmarried daughter(s) whose custody is given to him/her. In case of widow/widower, ‘Family Unit’ shall consist of individual concerned, unmarried son(s)/unmarried daughter(s).</p>	
Others	<p>Individual Applicants selected under Sole Proprietorship will have to make their spouse as equal partner in the RO dealership.</p> <p>Candidate select should not be a family member of an employee of Oil Marketing Company.</p> <p>Candidate select should not be employed in Private Sector or is not drawing any salary/perks/emoluments from State / Central Government. He/She will also affirm that during the tenure of the Dealership he/she will not take up any employment in Private Sector or will not draw any salary/perks/emoluments from State / Central Government.</p>	

Partnership firms:

The conditions spelt out above for individuals would be applicable to each partner of the partnership firm individually.

4. Eligibility criteria for Non-Individual Applicants (Entity):

Non-individuals applicants are eligible to apply under 'Open' category subject to the following:-

- (i) **Residential status:** The entity should be registered in India. In case of Registered Co-operative society/Consumer Co-operative society, it should be registered in the district concerned for applying for Rural ROs.
- (ii) **Age:** The date of Registration / Incorporation of the firm / entity should be a least 3 years prior to the date of affidavit.
- (iii) **Land and Finance:** All conditions covered for individuals would apply excepting that offered by family unit. In other words, the offered land should be offered by entity as owned or firm offer and finance should be in the name of the entity itself.

Only Registered Co-operative Societies can apply under "Other than Open Category". In case of Registered Co-operative Societies applying under Reserved categories, all members of the society should belong to the same category for which the RO dealership has been advertised.

Pvt. Ltd. companies will not be eligible to apply for any RO dealership.

5. Basic facilities required for Operation of RO Dealerships:

The following facilities are required to be provided at the retail outlet. Depending upon on the type of site the facilities are to be made available by the Dealer (as specified by the Corporation)/Corporation as mentioned against each type of facility:

Sl. No.	Type of Facility	Type of Site	
		“A” / “CC” site including CFS locations	“B”/ “DC” Site/Company Leased site
		Provision of Facility by:	
1	2	3	4
A Infrastructural Facilities:			
	(i.) Developed land with boundary / compound wall as per Corpn. Specification	Dealer	Dealer
	(ii.) Tanks, Dispensing Units, Signages, Automation, etc.	Corpn.	Corpn.

1	2	3	4
	(iii.) Sales Office, Store Room, Toilet, Electrical Room, Water Connection, Yard Lighting, etc.	Corpn.	Dealer
	(iv.) Generator / Invertor	Dealer	Dealer
	(v.) Compressor with Electronic Gauge for Air Filling (As decided by OMC)	Corpn. / Dealer	Dealer
	(vi.) Driveway	Corpn.	Dealer
	(vii.) Canopy (as per Corpn. requirement)	Corpn.	Dealer
B. Customer Convenience Facilities:			
	(i.) Clean Drinking Water, Maintenance of Neat & Clean Toilet, Telephone, etc.	Dealer	Dealer

Site specific additional facilities:

Site specific additional facilities required for customer service such as Staff-cum-Change Room, Service Station, Rest Room, Restaurant, PUC facility and/other Facilities as may be specified by Oil Company from time to time will be provided by Oil Company/Dealer Select as applicable.

Fire fighting & Safety Equipments:

Dealer will provide Fire fighting/Safety equipments at Retail Outlet as per the statutory requirements and maintain them in good working condition at his/her own cost. Trained staff should be available to handle and operate the same.

Investment Required:

The approximate investments required for development of infrastructure and facilities at New Retail Outlets will be indicated in the advertisement.

6. Scheme of financial Assistance to SC/ST category dealerships under “Corpus Fund Scheme”:

Financial assistance will be given to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on award of dealerships by the Oil company as under:

- In respect of locations reserved for SC/ST categories, the Oil Company will make available the ready Retail Outlet with required facilities at its cost on the land offered by the candidate and procured by the Company on mutually agreed terms and conditions.

- Oil Company will also provide adequate working capital loan for a full operation cycle of the operation of the Dealerships. Both the working capital as well as 11% per annum interest thereon will be recovered in 100 equal monthly installments commencing from the 13th month of commissioning of the Dealership.

7. Application Fee / Fixed Fee / Minimum Bid Amount / Security Deposit:

Type of Fee	Applicability	Regular RO	Rural RO
Non-Refundable Application Fee	All	₹ 1000/- (SC/ST – 500/-)	₹100/-(SC/ ST – 50/-)
Non-Refundable Fixed Fee	B-Site	₹15.0 Lacs	₹5.0 Lacs
Non-Refundable Minimum Bid Amount	A-Site	₹30.0 Lacs (IDP 1.5 Lacs)	₹10.0 Lacs (IDP 0.5 Lacs)
Refundable Security Deposit	All	₹5.0 Lacs	0.5 Lacs

8. Selection Process:

Selection of dealer would be done as under:-

Type of Site / Dealership	Selection Process
“A”/CC site ROs under CFS (SC/ST Dealerships)	Draw of Lot
All other “A”/CC site ROs	Bidding process
“B”/DC site ROs	Draw of lot

In case of tie in the highest bid amount under bidding process. Selection of candidate to be done through Draw of Lots from amongst these candidates tied at the highest bid amount.

Upon selection Field Verification of Credential (FVC) of the selected candidate would be carried out by OMC in order to verify the correctness of the details given by the candidate in the application. If FVC is found to be in order Letter of Intent (LOI) would be issued and candidate select should fulfil the condition of LOI.

In case of rejection of selected candidate due to some discrepancy found during Field Verification and consequently candidature of selected candidate is cancelled or LOI is withdrawn, draw for selection would be held again from the remaining eligible candidates.

In case of selection through bidding process, next higher bidder will be considered for FVC after receipt of IDP. The concerned candidate would be advised by Registered Post

to deposit IDP within 21 days of date of letter. The same process would be followed for the subsequent bidder/s in case of no response / rejection of the second highest bidder.

The selection process would be conducted initially from among the eligible applicants under Group 1 followed for Group 2 candidates once Group 1 is exhausted or in case no eligible candidates are available in Group 1.

9. Grievance Redressal System:

Any complaint should be accompanied by a fee of ₹1000/- only in the form of demand draft of schedule bank, in favour of the Oil Company. Any complaint received without this fee will not be entertained. The complaint received against the selection including eligibility will be disposed off as under:-

- (i) Complaints received before or after draw of lots/bidding process along with requisite fee of ₹ 1000/-, will be kept in record and investigation carried out after 30 days of Draw of Lots/bidding process only in following cases:-
 - General complaints with verifiable facts
 - Complaints against selected candidate
- (ii) Any complaint received after 30 days from the date of draw of lots/bidding process will not be entertained.
- (iii) Representation from applicants against rejection of his/her candidature will be verified and disposed of immediately by the Divisional/Regional Head/Territory Manager before proceeding to next stage. For such cases, fee of ₹ 1000/- will not be applicable.
- (iv) Anonymous complaints without verifiable facts will not be investigated.
- (v) On receipt of a complaint a letter will be sent by the oil company to the complainant through Registered Post, asking him to submit details of allegation with a view to *prima facie* substantiate the allegations along with supporting documents, if any, within 20 days from date of dispatch of letter. While seeking documents and details, the complainant will be advised that if during the investigations, complaint is found to be false and/or without substance, the Oil Company reserves the right to take action against the complainant as provided under the law and fee forfeited.
- (vi) In case a complaint is received against an applicant, who has not been selected in draw of lots/bidding process, the same will be kept in abeyance. In case the LoI against selected candidate is cancelled and the applicant against whom the complaint was received gets selected in the next draw or on account of bidding process, the complaint will only then be investigated.

- (vii) If the complaint is not required to be investigated the fee received will be refunded to the complainant informing that the complaint has not been investigated since the candidate against whom the complaint has been made has not been selected. The fee will be refunded after issuance of LOA to the selected candidate.
- (viii) In case complaint is received without the requisite fee of ₹ 1000/-, or received after 30 days of declaration of results, the complaint would not be entertained and complainant would be advised reasons for the same.
- (ix) Head of State/Zonal/Regional office will examine response of the complainant and if it is found that the complaint does not have specific and verifiable allegations, the same will be filed and complaint fee will be forfeited. Complainant will be advised accordingly.
- (x) If a decision is taken to investigate the complaint, one Officer not below the rank of "D" grade will be nominated by the Head of State/Zonal/Regional office to do the investigation and submit a report. Thereafter, decision on the complaint will be taken by the Head of State/Zonal/Regional office as under:-

(a) Complaints not substantiated:

In case the complaint is not substantiated it will be filed and complaint fee will be forfeited. Complainant will be advised accordingly.

(b) Established Complaints:

In case of established complaint, the complainant will be advised accordingly and suitable action should be taken. In this case the complaint fee collected of ₹ 1000/- will be refunded.

- (xi) In all cases, disposal of complaint should be in the form of speaking order.

10. Commissioning of the Dealership:

A candidate who has been given the 'Letter of Intent' (LoI) would be required to fulfil the terms and conditions as contained therein, so as to commission the dealership within the stipulated time period. If the progress is not found to be in line with the given timelines, LoI may be withdrawn unless there are justifiable reasons for the same.

Before commissioning, Letter of Appointment (LoA) along with executed copy of dealership agreement will be given.

11. False Information:

If any statement made in the application or in the documents enclosed therewith or subsequently submitted in pursuance of the application by the candidate at any stage is found to have been suppressed / misrepresented / incorrect or false, then the application is liable to be rejected without assigning any reason and in case the

applicant has been appointed as a dealer, the dealership is liable to be terminated. In such cases the candidate/dealer shall have no claim whatsoever against the respective Oil Company.

Statement-II

*Summarized Selection Guidelines currently applicable for
selection of RO and LPG Distribution*

1. Identification of Locations:

Locations for setting up of LPG Distributorship are identified based on available refill sale potential, which can sustain economically viable operation of an LPG distributorship. The refill sale potential is based on several factors including population, population growth rate, economic prosperity of the location and the distance from the existing nearest distributor.

The setting up of LPG distributorships at the identified locations is a business proposition that have business risk and does not guarantee any assured returns or profits.

2. Reservation:

The percentage reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:-

A Open Category (O)	50.5%
B Schedule Castes / Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	22.5%
C Other Backward Classes (OBC)	27.0%

In each of the above categories, there will be sub-categories as under:-

Sub-Category	Reservation Categories (in %)			
	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Government Personnel category (GP) consisting of Defence, Central/State Govt. and Central/State PSU employees	2	2	4	8
Combined Category (CC) consisting of Physically Handicapped Personnel (PH), Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP), Freedom Fighter (FF)	1	1	2	4
Any person from the respective category	19.5	24	44.5	88
TOTAL	22.5	27	50.5	100

The reservation under respective categories is SC/ST (GP)-2%, SC/ST (CC)-1%, SC/ST-19.5%, OBC (GP)-2%, OBC (CC)-1%, OBC-24%, Open (GP) - 4%, Open (CC)-2%, Open-44.5%.

State-wise '200-point' roster is maintained separately for Regular Distributorships and RGGLV on Industry basis (i.e jointly by IOCL, BPCL and HPCL) to ensure percentage reservations as mentioned, above are achieved. Distribution between SC & ST is as per the population ratio in respective States.

Reservations in tribal areas in North Eastern States for Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:

State	Percentage of Regular LPG Distributors / RGGLV to be awarded to ST category	Balance % to be awarded to open category
Arunachal Pradesh	70	30
Meghalaya	80	20
Nagaland	80	20
Mizoram	90	10

3. Mode of Selection:

For Regular distributorships, selection is done by inviting applications through advertisements published in two newspapers - One English daily having widest circulation in the State and one vernacular daily - having widest circulation in the district where the location is situated.

In case of RGGLVs, selection is done by inviting applications through advertisements in 2 vernacular newspapers - one with widest circulation in the State and other with widest circulation in District in which RGGLV is to be setup.

Selection of LPG distributor for an advertised location is done by draw from all the eligible applicants for that location.

4. Eligibility criteria for Individual Applicants:

All applicants fulfilling the eligibility criteria will become eligible for the draw for selection of the LPG distributorship. The common eligibility Criteria is as under:-

Parameter	Regular Distributorship Criteria	RGGLV Criteria
Citizenship	Indian	Indian
1	2	3
Resident	Indian	Resident of Gram Panchayat / Taluka Tehsil of the advertised location. Preference is given to residents of Gram Panchayat.
Educational Qualification	<p>Have minimum any one of the following educational qualification as on the date of application:</p> <p>(a) Graduation in any field</p> <p>(b) Chartered Accountant</p> <p>(c) Company Secretary</p> <p>(d) Cost Accountant</p> <p>(e) Diploma in Engineering</p> <p>The applicants applying under the category of 'SKO dealers of OMCs', should have passed minimum Xth standard examination or equivalent from a recognized Board.</p> <p>The Educational Qualification criteria is not</p>	<p>Have passed minimum Xth Standard examination or equivalent from a recognized Board.</p> <p>Same as for Regular Distributorship.</p> <p>Same as for Regular Distributorship.</p>

<p>applicable for applicants belonging to Freedom Fighter (FF) category.</p>	<p>Same as for Regular Distributorship.</p>
<p>Age</p> <p>Be not less than 21 years and not more than 45 years in age as on the date of application for all categories except GP & FF category & applicants belonging to the category of 'SKO dealers of OMCs'.</p> <p>For applicants applying for location reserved under GP category, age should not be less than 21 years and not more than 60 years as on date of application.</p> <p>For applicants belonging to the category of "SKO dealers of OMCs", maximum upper age limit shall be 60 years as on date of application.</p> <p>There is no age restriction for applicants applying for locations reserved under FF category.</p>	<p>Same as for Regular Distributorship.</p> <p>Have minimum amount of ₹ 4 lakhs in the name of applicant or family members of the "Family unit" of the applicant as the closing balance on the last date of submission of application.</p>
<p>Finance</p> <p>Have minimum amount of ₹15 lakhs for Urban markets and ₹10 lakhs for Urban-Rural & Rural markets respectively in the name of applicant or family members of the 'Family Unit of the applicant as the closing balance on the last date for submission of application.</p>	

1	2	3
	In case of locations reserved under 'SC/ST' category, minimum fund requirement is ₹5 lakhs for Urban Markets and ₹2.5 lakhs for Urban-Rural & Rural Markets respectively.	In case of locations reserved under 'SC/ST' category, minimum fund requirement is ₹2 lakhs.
Land for Godown	<p>The applicant should own as on the last date for submission of application a plot of land of minimum dimensions 25 mtr. x 30 mtr. (within 15 km from municipal/town/village limits of the location offered in the same State) for construction of LPG Godown for storage of 8000 Kg of LPG in cylinders OR a ready LPG cylinder storage godown (within 15 km from municipal/town/village limits of the location offered in the same State) of 8000 Kg capacity.</p> <p>The land should also be plain, in one contiguous plot, free from live overhead power transmission or telephone lines. Canals/Drainage/Nallahs should not be passing through the plot. The land for construction of LPG godown should also meet the norms of various statutory bodies such as PWD/Highway authorities/Town and Country</p>	<p>The applicant should own a plot of land of minimum dimensions 21 mtr. x 26 mtr. for construction of LPG Godown for storage of 5000 Kg of LPG in cylinders at the advertised RGGLV location OR a ready LPG cylinder storage godown of 5000 Kg capacity at the advertised RGGLV location.</p> <p>The land should be plain, in one contiguous plot, free from live overhead power transmission or telephone lines. Canals / Drainage / Nallahs should not be passing through the plot. The land for construction of LPG godown should also meet the norms of various statutory bodies such as PWD/</p>

	<p>Planning Department etc. The plot of land or ready LPG cylinder storage godown should be freely accessible through all weather approach road (public road or private road connecting to the public road).</p> <p>‘Own’ means having ownership title of the property or registered long lease deed having minimum 15 yrs of valid lease period from the date of advertisement in the name of applicant / member of the family unit as on the last date for submission of application.</p>	<p>Highway authorities/Town and Country Planning Department etc. The plot of land or ready LPG cylinder storage godown should be freely accessible through all weather motorable approach road (public road or private road connecting to the public road).</p> <p>‘Own’ means having clear ownership title of the property in the name of applicant/family member(s) of the ‘Family Unit’ or land belonging to parents & grandparents (both maternal and paternal) of the applicant as on the last date for submission of application.</p> <p>The land for godown / godown can be offered for a particular RGGLV location. In case more than one application is received offering the same land for godown / godown, then all such applications will be rejected.</p>
Showroom	<p>The applicant should own a suitable shop of minimum size 3 mtr. x 4.5 mtr. in dimension or a plot of land for construction of showroom of minimum size 3 mtr. x 4.5 mtr. as on last date for submission of application at advertised location</p>	<p>Showroom is not an eligibility criteria for an RGGLV.</p> <p>However, a showroom of the dimensions 2.6 mtr. X 3 mtr. is to be constructed which could be near the Godown or in an existing</p>

1	2	3
	<p>or locality mentioned in the advertisement. It should be easily accessible to general public through a suitable approach road.</p> <p>The applicant or any other member of 'family unit' should not hold a dealership/distributorship/RGGLV or Letter of Intent (LoI) for a dealership/distributorship/RGGLV of a PSU OMC.</p> <p>Existing SKO dealers of OMCs operating below an average allocation of 75 KL of SKO per month during the immediate preceding 12 months prior to the month of advertisement will be eligible to apply under the category of individual applicant only and if selected will have to surrender their Kerosene dealership prior to Issuance of letter of appointment for LPG Distributorship. Also, Multiple Distributorship norm shall not be applicable to retailers/ distributors appointed by PSU OMCs for exclusive marketing of NONE LPG cylinders.</p> <p>However, In case of selection of any applicant who holds NDNE retailership / distributorship or LOI of any OMC In his name or any member of 'Family</p>	<p>nearby shop falling within a maximum distance of 500 meters from the Godown site in the same village.</p> <p>Same as for Regular Distributorship.</p> <p>Same as for Regular Distributorship.</p>
Multiple dealership/ distributorship norm		

Other	Unit' will have to surrender their retailership / distributorship or LOI prior to Issue of LOA for RGGLV.	Same as for Regular Distributorship.
	Not be a family member of an employee of Oil Marketing Companies as on date of application.	Same as for Regular Distributorship.
	Be physically and mentally sound to be able to run the business.	Same as for Regular Distributorship.
	Neither have been convicted nor charges been framed by any Court of Law for any criminal offence involving moral turpitude/ economic offences.	Same as for Regular Distributorship.
	Not be a signatory to Distributorship/ Dealerships Agreement terminated on account of proven cases of malpractice/adulteration of any Oil Company or not having resigned from Sole proprietorship of any dealership/distributorship of any oil company In order to transfer the dealership/distributorship in favour of any of his/her family member(s).	Same as for Regular Distributorship.

Specific Eligibility Criteria for existing SKO Dealers of OMCs:

- Existing SKO dealers of OMCs operating as a sole proprietor having an average allocation of less than 75 KL of SKO per month during the immediate preceding 12 months prior to the month of advertisement will be eligible to apply for LPG Distributorship.
- SKO Dealers operating as a Partnership Firm or Society or Company are not eligible to apply.
- He/ She should not have been penalized for violation of Marketing Discipline Guidelines within last 5 years preceding the date of advertisement or there should not be any proceedings pending against the dealership under Marketing Discipline Guidelines/ Dealership Agreement, Kerosene Control Order or ESMA.
- Common eligibility criteria as specified above shall also be applicable to SKO dealers.

5. Non-individual Applicants:

For Regular Distributorships, Non-individual applicants can also apply. Non-individual applicant means Government Bodies/Agencies, Societies registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860, Charitable Trusts registered with Charity Commissioner of respective State Government and Companies formed under the Companies Act, 1956 are also eligible for applying for a Regular LPG Distributorship.

6. Selection Process:

A Committee of the concerned Oil Company will do scrutiny of the application based on the information given in the application. Selection will be done by draw of lot out of all eligible applicants. All applicants satisfying the eligibility criteria will be eligible for the draw.

However in case of RGGLV, selection will be done by draw of lot first out of all eligible applicants who are residents of the Gram Panchayat of the advertised RGGLV location. In case if no eligible candidate from the Gram Panchayat is found or the list of eligible candidates from the Gram Panchayat is exhausted, then only the draw would be conducted from the list of eligible candidates residing in the Taluka/Tehsil of the advertised location.

Candidate Selected in the draw have to deposit an amount equivalent to 10% of the applicable Security Deposit, after which Field Verification of Credentials (FVC) of selected candidate is undertaken. The applicable Security Deposit is as under:

	Regular Distributorships			RGGLV
	Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural	
Security Deposit	₹ 5.0 Lacs	₹ 2.5 Lacs	₹ 2.5 Lacs	₹ 2.0 Lacs
Amount to be deposited before FVC	₹ 50,000/-	₹ 25,000/-	₹ 25,000/-	₹ 20,000/-

If in the FVC it is found that information given in the application is at variance with the original documents and that information affects the eligibility of the candidate, then a letter would be sent by Registered Post AD / Speed Post pointing out the discrepancy. Candidature of selected candidate in such a case will be cancelled and 10% of applicable security deposit remitted by the selected candidate before FVC will be forfeited if false/incorrect/misrepresented information has been given in the application.

In Field Verification, if the candidate meets all the requirements as per policy guidelines, Letter of Intent (LOI) shall be issued to him. The distributor select, after receipt of LOI should fulfill the conditions specified in the LOI within a period of four months from the date of LOI.

7. **Basic facilities required for Operation fo LPG Distributorship:**

LPG Distributor should have a Godown duly approved and licensed by Chief Controller of Explosives of Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) for storage of 8000 kg & 5000 Kg LPG in cylinders for Regular Distributorships and RGGLVs respectively.

In case of Regular Distributorship, a Showroom of minimum dimensions 3 mtr. x 4.5 mtr. as per the standard layout is to be made in a shop / land located in the advertised location or locality as specified in the advertisement and it should be easily accessible to general public through a suitable approach road.

In case of RGGLV, a showroom of the dimensions 2.6 mtr. X 3 mtr. be made available which could be near the godown or in an existing nearby shop falling within a maximum distance of 500 mtrs from godown site in the same village.

In addition to the Godown for storage of LPG cylinders and Showroom, Delivery Vehicles will be required for Regular Distributorships for effecting home delivery of LPG cylinders in the authorized area of operation. Based on the assessment of the market, the Corporation will advise the LoI holder the requirement of the delivery system to be put in place before commissioning of the distributorship and subsequently any additional requirement with the growth in business from time to time. However, in case of RGGLVs, no delivery infrastructure is required as

the LPG cylinders are given to the customers from the authorised licensed LPG Godown at applicable RSP.

In each case where an individual gets selected, his/her spouse (*i.e* wife/husband) would be made co-owner. Co-owner means spouse will be 50% partner irrespective of age, qualification and employment. Individual applicants are not permitted to enter into partnership with anyone other than their spouse.

A person selected for the distributorship will have to personally manage the operation of the LPG Distributorship. He/she will not be eligible for taking up any other employment. If the selected person is already employed he/she will have to resign from the employment and produce the letter of acceptance of resignation by the employer before the issuance of Letter of Appointment (LOA) by the Oil Company.

8. Grievance/Complaint Redressal System:

Any complaints received against an applicant will be disposed off as under:-

- Complainants will have to deposit ₹1000/- as complaint fees through a demand draft in favour of concerned OMC along with the complaint. Complaints which are not accompanied with the deposit of ₹ 1000/- will not be investigated.
- Anonymous complaints will normally not be investigated.
- Complaints received against the applicant will be investigated only if the applicant is selected in the draw. However for RGGLVs, in case any complaint is received prior to draw alleging that the same land/godown has been offered by more than one applicant for a particular location, such complaints will be investigated and till its disposal, further action for conducting the draw will be kept in abeyance.
- Complaints will be entertained only if it is received by the office of the OMC within 30 days from the date of declaration of draw result.

In case of established complaint, suitable action would be taken as per the decision and the complainant would be sent a reply accordingly. Complaint fees of ₹ 1000/- remitted by the complainant shall be refunded only in case if such particular complaint leads to cancellation of candidature of the selected candidate.

9. Scheme of Financial Assistance to SC/ST Category Distributorships:

The Selected Candidate for the location reserved under SC/ST category has the option to avail the following Financial Assistance Scheme:

Parameter	Regular Distributorship	RGGLV
Financial Assistance Scheme	<p>OMCs shall facilitate selected candidate in obtaining loan from scheduled commercial bank for providing LPG Godown, Showroom and LPG cylinder delivery infrastructure. In this regard, if the banks require any margin money to be invested by the candidate in providing the above mentioned facilities, OMCs shall extend Financial assistance by way of a secured loan towards such margin money.</p> <p>The margin money shall however be limited to ₹1.0 Lakh for Urban market Distributorships and ₹0.60 lakh for Urban-Rural & Rural market Distributorship or 20% of the total project cost against which the loan has been sanctioned by Bank, whichever is lower.</p> <p>The secured loan towards the margin money will be provided to Distributorships reserved for SC/ST categories at (SBI PLR + 1 %) interest per annum. This loan as well as interest will be recovered at the rate of 20% of distributor's commission.</p> <p>Adequate working capital loan at (SBI PLR +1%) interest per annum, for a full operation</p>	<p>Candidate Selected for RGGLV locations reserved under SC/ST category will be provided a secured loan of ₹1.0 Lakh for construction of Godown/other facilities by the concerned OMC.</p> <p>This amount will be recovered on per refill basis at the rate of 20% of distributor's commission for 14.2 kg cylinders as per policy.</p> <p>For RGGLV locations reserved under SC/ST category, the concerned Oil Company</p>

Parameter	Regular Distributorship	RGGLV
	cycle of the operation of the distributorship will also be provided. Both the working capital as well as interest thereon will be recovered in 100 equal monthly instalments from the 13th month of commissioning of the Distributorship.	will provide adequate working capital loan for operation of the RGGLV at an interest rate of 11% per annum on reducing balance. Both, the working capital loan as well as interest will be recovered by 100 equal monthly instalments from 13th month of commissioning of the RGGLV.

10. Security Deposit:

The selected candidate before being issued the appointment letter will have to deposit interest free refundable security deposit to the respective OMCs as under:

	Regular Distributorships			
	Urban	Urban-Rural	Rural	RGGLV
Security Deposit	₹ 5.0 Lacs	₹ 2.5 Lacs	₹ 2.5 Lacs	₹ 2.0 Lacs

The amount deposited before FVC will be adjusted against the applicable security deposit.

OMCs will reserve the right to adjust any dues to it from the Security Deposit amount at the time of resignation/ termination. However, in case of termination of the distributorship is on account of proven malpractice, the said security deposit shall be forfeited.

11. Commissioning of the Distributorship:

A candidate who has been given the 'Letter of Intent' (LOI) would be required to fulfil the terms and conditions as contained therein, so as to commission the distributorship within the stipulated time period. The selected candidate would be given training and has to clear pre-commissioning quiz/test by scoring qualifying marks that is 80%. In case selected candidate secures less than 80% marks, re-training would be given and re-test conducted.

In case of RGGLV, in addition to the above the LOI holder is given training on basic computer operating skills required for distributorship operations. A separate practical test is also to be taken by the selected candidate to know the basic computer operating knowledge, in which he has to score minimum 80% marks. In

case selected candidate secures less than 80% marks, re-training would be given and re-test conducted.

RGGLV selected candidates having qualification only up to Senior Secondary *i.e.* (10+2) would be required to acquire basic IT knowledge/skills before they start operating the RGGLV distributorship. Such candidates will have to undergo a short duration course of minimum one month period conducted by a Computer Institute specializing in the area of Training/providing basic IT skills including various components and application areas of the computer system. The selected candidate would be required to submit a certificate of having completed such course before the commissioning of RGGLV.

Before commissioning, Letter of Appointment would be issued to the selected candidate and an agreement shall be executed as per the standard LPG Distributorship agreement.

12. Tenure of Distributorship:

The tenure of LPG Distributorships shall be as under:

Parameter	Regular Distributorship	RGGLV
Tenure of LPG Distributorship	<p>The tenure of the HP Gas & Bharatgas distributorship shall be for an initial period of 10 years and renewable for every 5 years thereafter, subject to the examination of the performance of the distributorship by the respective OMC and decision thereon.</p> <p>The tenure of the INDANE distributorship shall remain in force for an Initial period of 5 years from the date of execution of Distributorship Agreement and continue thereafter until determined as per rights mentioned in the Distributorship agreement.</p>	<p>The tenure of the RGGLV shall be for an initial period of 5 years subject to terms and conditions of the agreement and shall be renewable at the discretion of the Corporation in terms of prevailing guidelines.</p>

13. Furnishing of False Information:

If any statement made in the application or in the documents enclosed therewith or subsequently submitted in pursuance of the application by the candidate at any stage is found to have been suppressed / misrepresented / incorrect or false affecting eligibility, then the application is liable to be rejected without assigning any reason and in case the applicant has been appointed as a distributor, the distributorship is liable to be terminated.

In case the selection of the candidate is rejected after the FVC or after issuance of LOI but before issue of Letter of Appointment, then the 10% of the security deposit deposited by the selected candidate before FVC will be forfeited.

In case the selected candidate has been appointed as a distributor and the allotment is liable to be cancelled, then the distributorship will be terminated along with forfeiture of security deposit remitted by the candidate.

In such cases, the selected candidate / distributor will have no claim whatsoever against the respective Oil Company.

Rate and quantity of gas provided to States

†427. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of rates of gas provided to States by the Central Government;
- (b) the State-wise details of the quantity of gas being provided to the States by the Central Government;
- (c) whether Government is considering to give special rebate to the BPL card holders; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The price domestic natural gas is determined in accordance with the new Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014. Save as otherwise provided in the above guidelines, the base price of domestic natural gas supplied from a particular source is same for all consumers irrespective of their location, except for N.E. Region where the rate is 60% of the notified rate. However, the delivered price of the domestic natural gas may change from State-to-State depending upon transportation charges, State and Local Taxes and levies etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The rate of imported Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) is market determined and is settled mutually between the buyer and the seller.

(b) Since, availability of domestic natural gas is limited, Government has been following the policy of sectoral priority in allocation of domestic gas and presently there is no policy of allocating domestic gas to individual States. The State-wise supply of domestic gas and imported RLNG during H1 2014-15 (April to September, 2014) is as under:

State	Domestic and imported gas supplied during H1 2014-15 (in MMSCMD)
Gujarat	33.05
Delhi	5.99
Haryana	6.67
Uttar Pradesh	23.69
Madhya Pradesh	5.42
Rajasthan	7.17
Maharashtra	17.38
Tamil Nadu	3.24
Puducherry	0.31
Telangana	0.01
Andhra Pradesh	3.13
Assam	6.14
Tripura	3.03
Karnataka	0.10
Uttarakhand	0.31
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01
Goa	0.63
Punjab	1.58
Kerala	0.27
Internal consumption for pipeline operation	1.21
TOTAL	119.34

(MMSCMD - Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Entire requirement of household PNG is met through domestic natural gas which is relatively cheap as compared to imported LNG.

Fall in output from offshore KG Gas Fields

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

(a) whether output from the offshore Krishna Godavari gas fields has fallen drastically in the past four years and is way below the promised volumes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of shortfall so created in the supply of gas from the KG D-6 basin to gas-based power plants; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase/compensate gas supply to the affected end users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Under the PSC regime, gas production in Krishna-Godavari basin from D1, D3 and MA fields in KG-DWN-98/3 block, operated by M/s Reliance Industries Ltd. has declined. The actual production of gas from KG-DWN-98/3 block *vis-a-vis* Production Targets based on field development plans during last three years (2011-12 to 2013-14) and the current year (2014-15) is as under:

Unit (MMSCMD)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (April-October, 2014)
Envisaged Production based on AIDP (D1, D3 Fields) + RFDP (MA Field)	69.52	86.44	87.31	88.93
Actual Production	42.65	26.07	13.84	12.61
% Achievement	61.3%	30.2%	15.8%	14.2%

(MMSCMD- Million Standard Cubic Meters/Day)

AIDP- Addendum to Initial Development Plan

RFDP -Revised Field Development Plan)

(b) Against the KG-D6 firm allocation of 32.667 mmcmd of gas to power sector, the details of supply of KG-D6 gas to power sector during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and -2014-15 (April-October, 2014) is as under:

Period	KG-D6 Gas supplied to power sector (in mmcmd)
2011-12	23.23
2012-13	8.38
2013-14	0
2014-15 (April- Oct, 2014)	0

(c) In order to increase the gas production from Gas fields of KG-DWN-98/3 block, following steps have been taken:

- The Contractor's proposal to install booster compressor at Onshore Terminal to increase gas recovery from D1 & D3 fields (under AIDP) has been approved by the Management Committee (MC). This will help in reducing the back pressure on the wells and may lead to lower abandonment pressures. The compressors are expected to be commissioned by the Contractor in 2014-15.
- The Optimized Field Development Plan (OFDP) of another 4 gas discoveries (D-2, 6, 19 & 22) has been approved by MC and is under implementation.
- The Field Development Plan (FDP) of gas discovery D-34 has also been approved by MC and is under implementation.
- The appraisal plan of MJ-1 gas discovery made in this block has also been approved by the MC.
- A Revised Field Development Plan (RFDP) for MA field had been approved by the Management Committee (MC) and is under implementation. As per the approved RFDP, 1 new gas well (MA-8) was drilled and is on production since January-14.
- One sick well MA-6H had been side-tracked and also been put on production since April-2014. However, MA-6H is not performing as envisaged as it encountered poorer reservoir characteristics.
- There is a further plan to side-track another sick well in MA field to increase production from the field.

- Work-over of 3 ceased wells in DI & D3 completed. Further, one substitute well in these fields is currently under drilling.

Government decided on 23.8.2013 that supply of domestic gas to Fertilizer sector be maintained at 31.5 mmcmd and all the additional NELP production after meeting the supply level of 31.5 mmcmd of Fertilizer sector, during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 be supplied to Power Sector.

Deregulation of diesel prices to check inflation

†429.DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating about deregulating the prices of diesel in order to check inflation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) by when the deregulated prices of diesel will come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Effective 19th October 2014, the Government has already made the price of Diesel market determined, both at retail and refinery gate level, for all consumers.

Digitization of files and data

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has decided to digitize files and other important data in order to move towards complete e-governance and align itself with Digital India Programme;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard with the dead-line set for the project;
- (c) whether Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry have also been asked to plan such services with Digital India Programme; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Petroleum and Natural Gas has decided to scan and digitize files/documents/data. No deadline has, however, been set for completion of the same.

(c) and (d) Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas follow e-tendering for procurements, adopt Web-Linked Grievance System and actively pursue the information available on mygov.in under “Digital India Campaign”.

LPG connections in rural areas

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the present number of LPG connections in rural areas is substantially lower in comparison to set targets;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons;

(c) whether Government has formulated Vision-2015 for increasing LPG connections in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details of the achievements so far *vis-a-vis* the targets set for Vision-2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As on 01.11.2014, there are 17.44 Crore domestic LPG customers out of which 6.03 Crore are served by rural & rural/urban distributors.

(c) and (d) As per the Vision 2015, OMCs had to release a total of 5.5 Crore LPG connections in the entire country(including rural areas) between 2009 and 2015 and they have already released 6.69 Crore LPG connections till October, 2014 in both rural & urban areas.

Extension of LPG coverage by 2015

432. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to extend LPG coverage from 50 per cent to 75 per cent by 2015 as per its Vision-2015 Document;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is nowhere near the target;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the district-wise details of LPG coverage in Andhra Pradesh;

(e) by when Ministry is planning to achieve 75 per cent coverage in Andhra Pradesh and by when it is going to achieve 100 per cent coverage; and

(f) to what extent the piped gas is helping to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) and (e) As per the Vision 2015, OMCs had to release 5.5 Crore LPG connections in the entire country (including rural areas) between 2009 and 2015 to cover 75 % of population. OMCs have already released 6.69 Crore LPG connections till October, 2014 in both rural & urban areas.

As on 01.11.2014, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) cover 66.5% households in the entire country including 83.6% in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The district-wise details of LPG coverage in Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(f) LPG is not transmitted through piped gas network.

Statement

District-wise ratio of number of Domestic LPG customers of OMCs to number of projected households as on 01.11.14 over Census 2011 in the District of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

Sl. No.	District Name	Population as per census 2011	No. of Households as per Census 2011	Projected Households as on 01.11.14 with Decadal growth	No. of domestic customers	Ratio of OMC Domestic LPG Customers to Projected Households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Anantapur District	4081148	961165	999931	723515	72.4
2.	Chittoor District	4174064	1022116	1063341	798086	75.1
3.	East Godavari	5154296	1407410	1464175	530844	36.3
4.	Guntur District	4887813	1287831	1339773	1479517	110.4
5.	Krishna	4517398	1227257	1276756	1371045	107.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Kurnool District	4053463	877182	912561	850932	93.2
7.	Prakasam	3397448	857276	891852	1063778	119.3
8.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	2963557	772625	803787	714929	88.9
9.	Srikakulam District	2703114	689323	717125	271272	37.8
10.	Visakhapatnam	4290589	1126166	1171588	663473	56.6
11.	Vizianagaram District	2344474	596605	620668	702718	113.2
12.	West Godavari	3936966	1075780	1119169	750150	67.0
13.	YSR Cuddapah	2882469	703136	731495	1044126	142.7
TOTAL		49386799	12664762	13112221	10964385	83.6

Gas prices fixed by ONGC and oil

433. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Corporation(ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) sell gas to consumers in the country;

(b) if so, the quantity of different kinds of gases produced by these companies in the country;

(c) the quantity of different kinds of gases which are sold to consumers along with the rates thereof; and

(d) the basis on which selling price of gas is fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) sell part of their gas to bulk consumers in the country.

(b) and (c) The quantity of gas produced and sold by ONGC and OIL from April to September 2014 are as follows:

(Figure in MMSCM)

Type of gas	Gas Production	Gas Sales
ONGC		
Natural Gas	10980	8481
CBM Gas	1.101	1.101

Type of Gas	Gas Production	Gas sales
OIL		
Natural Gas	1370.62	1106

Rates of gases sold by ONGC and OIL are as per given in the Statement (See below).

(d) The price of gas is fixed as per the policy determined by the Government from time to time.

Statement

Details of the gas prices of ONGC are as under:

(1) Govt. Administered Price of Natural gas:

- A. Price applicable from 01.11.2014 onward: USD 5.05/MMBTU(on GCV basis)*
- B. Previous prices applicable upto 31.10.2014:
 - (i) APM Consumer Price US\$ 4.20/MMBTU on NCV basis. For North East Region the price is 60% of this price.
 - (ii) Non-APM Consumer Price:
 - (a) Western & Northern Zone: US\$ 5.25/MMBTU (on NCV basis)**
 - (b) Southern Zone (KG-Basin): US\$ 4.50/MMBTU(on NCV basis)
 - (c) Southern Zone (Cauvery Basin): US\$ 4.75/MMBTU (on NCV basis)
 - (d) North East; US\$ 4.2/ MMBTU (on NCV basis)
 - (e) Rajasthan, South Gujarat and isolated customers in Gujarat, who are getting gas from identified onshore fields: US\$ 5.00/MMBTU (on NCV basis).

(2) ONGC contractually fixed price of natural gas in Tripura (North East) against specific Govt. allocation:

- (i.) For supplies to TSECI Rokhi & Baramura and TNGCL (through GAIL): Base Price is ₹4125/ MSCM @ NCV 8000 Kcal/SCM for the Base year 2008-09 and escalated @ 4% p.a. thereafter.
- (ii.) For direct supplies to OTPC Power Plant: Base Price is ₹4177/MSCM @ NCV 8000Kcal/SCM for Base year 2008-09 and escalated @ 4% p.a. thereafter.

(3) For CBM Gas:

Interim price of US\$ 5.71/MMBTU (on NCV basis).

(4) Gas price finalization through e-tendering based on Govt. of India guidelines dated 8.7.2013:

- (i.) Gamij-GGS-2 field US\$ 10.10/MMBTU (on NCV basis)
- (ii.) Gamij-GGS-3: US\$ 11.10/MMBTU (on NCV basis)
- (iii.) Warosan 4: US\$ 10.50/MMBTU (on NCV basis)
- (iv.) Triputallu, Kaza, Mandapeta 23, Gokarnapuram, Suryaraopeta: US\$ 11.20/MMBTU (on NCV basis)

Details of rates of the gas sold by OIL are as under:

Non-APM US\$ 4.2/MMBTU (on NCV basis) (Revised to 5.05/MMBTU (on GCV basis) *w.e.f.* 01.11.2014).

For North East region the price is 60% of the normal price.

Note: * GCV (Gross Calorific Value)

* * NCV (Net Calorific Value)

Theft of gas from KG Basin

†434. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has publicly levelled charges of theft of gas from the Krishna-Godavari basin;
- (b) if so, the names of the companies and price of gas that they have been alleged to have been stolen;
- (c) whether Government proposes to recover the cost of stolen gas; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) In May, 2014, ONGC filed an extra-ordinary writ petition (civil) No. 1279/14 in Delhi High Court against Union of India, DGH and RIL (operator of the block KG-DWN-98/3).

In the Writ Petition, ONGC has alleged that M/s Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) has extracted gas running into approximately 18 Billion cubic meters (BCM) resulting in the loss of several thousand crores of rupees from its block KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Block (G-4) located in Krishna -Godavari Basin and has also requested Court to appoint an independent agency under its supervision to establish the continuity of reservoirs 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 appointed a third party international expert agency M/s DeGolyer & MacNaughton, Dallas, USA to establish the continuity of reservoirs across the ONGC and RIL offshore deep water blocks/areas in Krishna -Godavari Basin

Letter of award has been issued to independent third party M/s DeGolyer & MacNaughton, Dallas, USA on 03.07.2014. The company has started the work since 25th September 2014. Further course of action is dependent on the outcome of the report of the independent third party.

KG D6 operators disallowed from recovery of invested amount

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

(a) whether the Ministry had disallowed KG D-6 operators from recovering 2.376 billion dollars invested to develop offshore Krishna Godavari gas fields due to which an additional profit share of 115 million dollars has accrued to Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of position taken by Government and that by the KG D-6 operators; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to undertake on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) This Ministry *vide* its letters dated 02.05.2012, 10.09.2013, 14.11.2013 and 10.07.2014, had disallowed development cost based on the cumulative shortfall in production of gas *vis-a-vis* production estimates under the approved AIDP (Addendum to Initial Development Plan) for corresponding years incurred by the Contractor. The total disallowed development costs as on 31st March 2014 amounts to US \$ 2.376 billion. As a result of above disallowance of a portion of contract cost, contractor is liable to pay additional profit petroleum of USD 195,341,957 to Government for period upto the 2013-14.

The contractor of the block has invoked arbitration on this issue.

The possible alternatives for affecting the recovery of additional profit petroleum from the contractor are being worked out.

Crude oil reserve

436. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to create adequate reserve of crude oil for strategic as well as economic stability;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), is setting up Strategic Crude Oil Reserves with storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at three locations viz. Visakhapatnam (storage capacity: 1.33 MMT), Mangalore (storage capacity: 1.5 MMT) and Padur (storage capacity: 2.5 MMT) to enhance the energy security of the country. The Visakhapatnam Project is expected to be completed by February, 2015. Mangalore and Padur Projects are expected to be completed by October, 2015.

Defunct petrol pumps of private sector oil companies

†437. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the petrol pumps of private sector oil companies have gone defunct since last many years;
- (b) whether keeping in view the public conveniences the pumps of any other public sector oil companies are being planned to be installed in their places, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government will direct the pump operating companies of the private sector to start the pumps, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Oil Companies develop their own network of ROs based on sales potential, economic viability and market conditions.

(c) No, Sir. The private sector ROs are run by the private oil marketing companies based on their commercial judgment and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has no role to play in the matter.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

New natural gas pricing mechanism

438. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has not accepted the Rangarajan Committee formula regarding revision of natural gas prices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether a panel of Secretaries constituted by Government, has held consultations with stakeholders to work out a new gas pricing mechanism;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) Based on the recommendations of Rangarajan Committee Report, Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 were approved by the previous Government and the same was notified on 10.1.2014. As per these Guidelines, the revised gas price was to be effective from 1st April, 2014.

The new Government subsequently decided that the whole issue of gas pricing would need comprehensive re-examination and directed that the Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 be kept in abeyance up to 30.09.2014. Later, Government decided to keep the above mentioned Guidelines, in abeyance upto 15.11.2014.

In pursuance of the decision of the Government for comprehensive re-examination of the whole issue of gas pricing, a Committee consisting of Secretary (Power), Secretary (Expenditure), and Secretary (Fertilizers) with Additional Secretary of this Ministry as Member Secretary was set up. After consulting various stakeholders from the producing and consuming sectors, this Committee submitted its report on 16.09.2014. After considering the report of the said Committee, the Government issued New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 on 25.10.2014.

On the basis of New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014, the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) has notified the price of Domestic Natural Gas applicable for the period 1st November, 2014 to 31st March, 2015 as US\$ 5.05/MMBTU on Gross Calorific Value (GCV) basis. New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement*(To be published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part 1, Section 1)*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, Dated: 25th October, 2014

New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014

No.22013/27/2012-ONG D.V.—In supersession of this Ministry's Gazette notification No. 22011/3/2012-ONG.D.V dated 10.1.2014, the Government of India hereby notifies the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014, as hereunder:—

1. The wellhead gas price* (P), under these guidelines would be determined as per the formula given below:-

$$P = \frac{V_{HH} P_{HH} + V_{AC} P_{AC} + V_{NBP} P_{NBP} + V_R P_R}{V_{HH} + V_{AC} + V_{NBP} + V_R}$$

Where

- (i) V_{HH} = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in USA and Mexico.
- (ii) V_{AC} = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in Canada.
- (iii) V_{NBP} = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in European Union (EU) and Former Soviet Union (FSU) countries, excluding Russia.
- (iv) V_R = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in Russia.
- (v) P_{HH} and P_{NBP} are the annual average of daily prices at Henry Hub (HH) and National Balancing Point (NBP) respectively, less the transportation and treatment charges as given in para 2.
- (vi) P_{AC} and P_R are the annual average of monthly prices at Alberta Hub and Russia (as published by Federal Tariff of the Russian Government or equivalent source) respectively, less the transportation and treatment charges as given in para 2.

(*Well head price refers to the price of gas receivable by the producer of gas at the contract area/lease area from the buyer of gas. In case of on-land blocks, the price receivable by the contractor (producer) in the contract area will be the well head price. In case of offshore blocks, if the gas is processed

and sold in the offshore contract area, the price receivable at the offshore will be the well head price. If the gas is brought to landfall point for processing and is sold at landfall point, the facilities located in the landfall point will be considered part of the contract area and the price receivable at land fall point will be the well head price).

2. The wellhead price for three different hubs and Russia would be determined by deducting US \$ 0.50/MMBTU towards transportation and treatment charges from each of the three Hub prices and Russian price.
3. The gas price, determined, under these guidelines would be applicable to all gas produced from nomination fields given to ONGC and OIL India, New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) blocks, such Pre-NELP blocks where, the Production Sharing Contract, (PSC) provides for Government approval of gas prices and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks except as indicated in para 4 and 5 below.
4. The gas price, so determined under these guidelines shall not be applicable, where prices have been fixed contractually for a certain period of time, till the end of such period. This gas price shall also not be applicable where the PSC concerned provides for a specific formula for natural gas price indexation/fixation and to such Pre-NELP PSCs which do not provide for Government approval of formula/basis for gas prices. Further, the pricing of natural gas from small/isolated fields in the nomination blocks of NOCs will continue to be governed by the extant guidelines in respect of these fields issued on 8th July, 2013.
5. The matter relating to cost recovery on account of shortfall in envisaged production from DI, D3 discoveries of Block KG-DWN-98/3 is under arbitration. The difference between the price, determined under these guidelines converted to NCV basis and the present price (US \$ 4.2 per million BTU) would be credited to the gas pool account maintained by GAIL and whether the amount so collected is payable or not, to the contractors of this Blocks, would be dependent on the outcome of the award of pending arbitration and any attendant legal proceedings.
6. The periodicity of price determination/notification shall be half yearly. The price and volume data used for calculation of price under these guidelines shall be the trailing four quarter data with one quarter lag. The first price on the basis of aforementioned formula in these guidelines would be determined on the basis of price prevailing at Henry Hub, NBP, Alberta Canada and Russia, between 1st July, 2013 and 30th June, 2014. This price would come into effect from 1st November, 2014 and would remain valid till 31st March, 2015. Thereafter, it would be revised for the period

1st April, 2015 to 30th September, 2015 on the basis of said prices prevalent between 1st January, 2014 and 31st December, 2014, *i.e.*, with the lag of a quarter and so on. The price determined under these guidelines would be announced in advance of the half year, for which it is applicable.

7. The price determined under these guidelines would be applied prospectively with effect from 1st November, 2014.
8. Director General of Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (DG PPAC) under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas shall notify the periodic revision of prices under these guidelines.
9. For all discoveries after the issuance of these guidelines, in Ultra Deep Water Areas, Deep Water Areas and High Pressure High Temperature (well head shut-in pressure > 690 bars, bottom hole temperature > 150 degree centigrade) areas, a premium would be given on the gas price determined as per the formula given in para 1. The premium under this para shall be determined as per prescribed procedure.
10. Price determined under these guidelines would be on GCV basis.
11. The price, determined under these guidelines would be in US \$ per MMBTU.
12. In the North Eastern Region (NER), the 40% subsidy would continue to be available for gas supplied by ONGC/OIL. However, as private operators are also likely to start production of gas in NER, and would be operating in the same market, this subsidy would, also be available to them to incentivize exploration and production.
13. The price determined under these guidelines shall be applicable to all sectors uniformly.

Sd/-

(Upendra Prasad Singh)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Increasing CNG filling stations in Delhi

439. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of CNG filling stations in Delhi at present;
- (b) whether Government is aware that at present CNG vehicles have to wait for at least four hours to refill gas;

(c) if so, by when Government will set up more CNG filling stations in light of the fact that CNG has been made mandatory for scooters, taxis and buses by the Supreme Court along with the number thereof;

(d) the number of filling stations for which the procedure of land acquisition has been completed; and

(e) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) At present, 279 Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations have been commissioned in Delhi. Out of these, 253 CNG stations are currently in commercial operations.

(b) During peak hours, vehicle owners have to wait in queues at the CNG stations, which is mainly on account of the characteristics of CNG dispensing facility, where the time taken to fill CNG into vehicles is comparatively more than that in case of liquid fuels. Apart from this, other factors such as capacity limitation of CNG cylinder necessitating frequent refilling, checking of validity of CNG cylinder also add to the fuelling time.

(c) Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL), the authorized CNG Operator in Delhi, has made plans to set up 3 more CNG stations in Delhi in Financial Year (FY) 2014-15 and another 8 CNG stations in FY 2015-16.

(d) and (e) The land acquisition processes (allotment/possession) have been completed for setting up of 9 CNG stations. The sanctioning of building plan is awaited for 7 CNG stations. Two plots for CNG stations require Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) assistance to remove encroachment.

Probe into theft of gas from KG basin

†440. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to order a probe into theft of gas from the Krishna-Godavari basin;

(b) if so, the name of the company that has been entrusted with this probe;

(c) whether that company has started the probe;

(d) if not, the details of the reasons for the delay; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (e) if so, by when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) In May, 2014, ONGC filed an extra-ordinary writ petition (civil) No. 1279/14 in Delhi High Court against Union of India, DGH and RIL (operator of the block KG-DWN-98/3).

In the Writ Petition, ONGC has alleged that M/s Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) has extracted gas running into approximately 18 billion cubic meters (BCM), resulting in the loss of several thousand crores of rupees from its block KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML Block (G-4), located in Krishna-Godavari Basin and has also requested Court to appoint an independent agency under its supervision to establish the continuity of reservoirs 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, have appointed a third party international expert agency M/s DeGolyer and MacNaughton, Dallas, USA to establish the continuity of reservoirs across the ONGC and RIL offshore deep water blocks/areas in Krishna-Godavari Basin. M/s DeGolyer and MacNaughton, Dallas, USA has started the work on 25th September, 2014.

- (e) The report is likely to be submitted in June 2015.

Shortfall in targets set under RGGLVY

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

- (a) whether Government had introduced Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) in the year 2009;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the scheme has been unsuccessful so far in achieving its set targets and its performance so far has been unsatisfactory; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The Vision-2015 adopted for LPG sector envisages releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections in entire country between 2009 and 2015 and cover 75% population in the country. To achieve this

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

objective Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) was launched in 2009. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have already released 6.69 crore new LPG connections till October, 2014 in both rural and urban areas and have exceeded the target.

As on 1.11.2014, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have undertaken to set up 7824 LPG distributors under RGGLVY in the country. Out of this 3870 LPG distributors have already been commissioned and 3865 are functional as on 1.11.2014.

Pricing of natural gas

442. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the current pricing of natural gas fixed by Government is in accordance with the policy laid by the prior Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, details of current pricing policy of natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of Rangarajan Committee Report, Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 were approved by the previous Government and the same was notified on 10.1.2014. As per these Guidelines, the revised gas price was to be effective from 1st April, 2014.

The new Government subsequently decided that the whole issue of gas pricing would need comprehensive re-examination and directed that the Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 be kept in abeyance upto 30.09.2014. Later, Government decided to keep the above mentioned Guidelines, in abeyance upto 15.11.2014.

In pursuance of the decision of the Government for comprehensive re-examination of the whole issue of gas pricing, a Committee consisting of Secretary (Power), Secretary (Expenditure), and Secretary (Fertilizers) with Additional Secretary of this Ministry as Member Secretary was set up. After consulting various stakeholders from the producing and consuming sectors, this Committee submitted its report on 16.09.2014. After considering the report of the said Committee, the Government issued New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 on 25.10.2014.

On the basis of New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014, the Petroleum

Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) has notified the price of Domestic Natural Gas applicable for the period 1st November, 2014 to 31st March, 2015 as US\$ 5.05/MMBTU on Gross Calorific Value (GCV) basis. New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 438 (Part (a) to (c))]

Export of petroleum products by private companies

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

- (a) whether the private petroleum companies in the country export any of the petroleum products;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what was the export parity price of these products during the last year; and
- (d) what was the domestic price of these products in the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The private petroleum companies *viz.* Reliance Industries Limited (Domestic Tariff Area and SEZ) and Essar Oil in the country export petroleum products. The details of exports of the same including export price realization during 2013-14 are given in the table below:

Petroleum Products	Quantity (in TMT)	Export Price Realized (in ₹/MT)
MS	14870	60941
Naphtha	2637	55635
HSD	24690	55769
Fuel Oil	134	36045
VGO	1342	49314
ATF	4009	57665
Others	3855	37554
TOTAL	51538	

(d) During 2013-14, the fortnight-wise details of Refinery Gate Price (RGP) of Diesel (being a regulated product at that time) based on Trade Parity Price (TPP) at Jamnagar are given in Statement (*See* below). Other aforesaid petroleum products are deregulated.

Statement*Average RGP of HSD (BS III) @ 29.5° for 2013-14 at Jamnagar*

Effective from	₹/KL
01-Apr-13	42313
16-Apr-13	42227
01-May-13	39624
16-May-13	40462
01-Jun-13	42092
16-Jun-13	43521
01-Jul-13	45876
16-Jul-13	47229
01-Aug-13	47573
16-Aug-13	48505
01-Sep-13	50891
16-Sep-13	53249
01-Oct-13	49688
16-Oct-13	49403
01-Nov-13	49239
16-Nov-13	49353
01-Dec-13	50153
16-Dec-13	50648
01-Jan-14	49904
16-Jan-14	49140
01-Feb-14	48575
16-Feb-14	49465
01-Mar-14	50018
16-Mar-14	48783
Average for 2013-14	₹ 47414 per KL
	₹ 57371 per MT

Setting up of refinery in Rajasthan

†444. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue received by the Central Government since the commencement of oil production being done by Cairn Energy in the district of Barmer, Rajasthan and amount out of this revenue received by Rajasthan along with the heads under which it is allocated; and

(b) whether Government proposes to establish a refinery in the State of Rajasthan in view of oil reserve being found in the State and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil production in the block RJ-ON-90/1 of Cairn Energy in the Barmer District of Rajasthan started in the year 2009-10. Since then Profit Petroleum amounting to ₹ 16,063 crores has been received by the Central Government. The amount of profit petroleum received by the Central Government is appropriated under the revenue receipts of the Government of India. The State Government receives royalty on the oil produced.

(b) Government has accorded its approval on 20.09.2013 to the proposal of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) to set up nine MMTPA Refinery-cum Petrochemical Complex in Barmer district of Rajasthan, in collaboration with Government of Rajasthan, at an estimated cost of ₹ 37,229.00 crore with a construction time-frame of 48 months from receipt of all statutory clearances.

Financial assistance to steel plants in A.P.

445. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance extended to steel plants located in the State of Andhra Pradesh from Steel Development Fund (SDF) during last three years;

(b) whether assistance extended under this fund yielded desired results viz., improvement in productivity, rationalizing power consumption and environment friendly production of steel, etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No financial assistance has been extended to any steel plant in the State of Andhra Pradesh from Steel Development Fund (SDF) during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Measures to increase steel production

446. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise production of steel in the country during the last five years;
- (b) the year-wise figures of public and private investment in the steel sector during the last five years; and
- (c) what measures Government proposes to increase steel production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Data on production of crude steel in India during the last five years is shown in the table below:

Year	India: Crude steel Production (million tonnes or MT.)
2009-2010	65.84
2010-2011	70.67
2011-2012	74.29
2012-2013	78.42
2013-2014	81.69

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

(b) The year-wise figures of public investment in the steel sector during the last five years is given below:

Year	Investment by *SAIL (Amount in crores) (₹)	Investment by **RINL (Amount in crores) (₹)
2009-2010	10606	2278.20
2010-2011	11280	2901.99
2011-2012	11021	1896.45
2012-2013	9731	1287.43
2013-2014	9890	1512.06

Source: *Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

** Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)

Steel is a deregulated sector and the details of investment of the steel plants operating in the private sector are not maintained by the Government.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps to increase the steel production:

- (i) An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up in the Ministry of Steel for effective coordination and expediting implementation of various investment projects in the steel sector.
- (ii) A Project Monitoring Group (PMG) has been constituted under the Cabinet Secretariat to fast track various clearances/resolution of issues delaying the investments of ₹1000 crores or more in the manufacturing/ infrastructure sector including the steel sector.
- (iii) To increase domestic value addition and improve iron ore availability for domestic steel industry, duty on export of iron ore has been increased to 30%. Recently, the Government has imposed export duty @ 5% *ad-valorem* on export of iron ore pellets.
- (iv) Rates of custom duty on stainless steel flat products have been enhanced from 5% to 7.5% in the Union Budget for 2014-15.

Mines allotted to KIOCL in Karnataka

447. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allotted any mine for the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. (KIOCL) in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and by when KIOCL will be allotted with mines;

(c) whether KIOCL and Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) are jointly setting up a 2 million tonnes a year capacity pellet plant at the Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Mines conveyed prior approval of the Central Government under Section 5(1) of MMDR Act, 1957 in June, 2008 for grant of mining lease for iron ore and manganese ore over an area of 116.55 hect. in Hombalagatta and Hosahalli

villages of C.N. Halli Taluk, Tumkur in favour of M/s. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) for a period of 30 (thirty) years. Requisite clearances are under process with concerned authorities. Hence, no time-frame can be indicated.

(c) and (d) Setting up of 2 MTPA capacity pellet plant at Bokaro Steel Plant is at Expression of Interest (EOI) stage.

Development of tourism spots

448. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned any new projects for the development of Tourism Spots of the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of projects sanctioned and amount released and utilized for the last five years including current year; and

(c) the State-wise number of proposals received from the State Governments for sanction in the country for the last five years including current year and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for development of tourism spots in the country to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects including new projects, prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines. State-wise number of projects prioritized during the last five years including current year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The State/UT-wise number of projects sanctioned, amount released and amount utilized during the last five years including current year (till 30.09.2014) out of the proposal received from them are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

State-wise number of projects prioritized during the last five years including current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	13	14	18	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	9	16	11	15
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	7	5	7	2	3

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
4.	Assam	4	5	0	0	21
5.	Bihar	2	23	13	12	17
6.	Chandigarh	9	11	9	8	7
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	11	13	13	17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	5	0	4	3
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0	3	6	3
10.	Delhi	13	15	8	4	6
11.	Goa	12	0	7	7	7
12.	Gujarat	15	11	12	10	7
13.	Haryana	10	10	10	11	8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11	4	9	10	11
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	40	31	18	23
16.	Jharkhand	12	27	35	13	12
17.	Kerala	7	12	22	10	10
18.	Karnataka	7	11	17	11	12
19.	Lakshadweep	4	7	0	5	6
20.	Maharashtra	9	14	11	7	14
21.	Manipur	8	5	7	9	17
22.	Meghalaya	9	3	1	3	11
23.	Mizoram	11	7	2	10	12
24.	Madhya Pradesh	18	20	15	18	16
25.	Nagaland	10	11	11	11	18
26.	Odisha	8	8	2	12	13
27.	Puducherry	4	8	9	10	11
28.	Punjab	9	11	12	14	15
29.	Rajasthan	12	11	21	14	10
30.	Sikkim	9	8	11	12	18

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
31.	Tamil Nadu	9	11	9	7	10
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	7
33.	Tripura	9	7	0	0	7
34.	Uttar Pradesh	39	32	37	23	24
35.	Uttarakhand	10	20	20	19	15
36.	West Bengal	8	9	3	0	7
GRAND TOTAL		358	404	397	342	419

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of projects sanctioned, amount released and amount utilized during the last five years including current year (till 30.09.2014)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released	Amt. Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
2010-11					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	704.36	574.41	652.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	2982.18	2395.53	2982.18
3.	Assam	5	1107.46	386.41	58.33
4.	Bihar	1	360.06	280.05	280.05
5.	Chandigarh	5	1104.48	894.17	671.05
6.	Chhattisgarh	4	2244.60	1016.90	1016.90
7.	Delhi	5	975.47	785.37	585.90
8.	Goa	2	1258.07	1006.45	0.00
9.	Haryana	6	2741.06	2208.85	1496.63
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	3497.78	2627.12	2634.12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	5480.40	4468.68	4474.68
12.	Jharkhand	5	755.78	614.60	0.00
13.	Kerala	2	4237.54	2984.76	2984.76
14.	Karnataka	2	859.97	859.97	859.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Maharashtra	2	1117.20	893.83	893.83
16.	Manipur	5	3073.42	2468.72	2468.72
17.	Meghalaya	3	50.00	50.00	50.00
18.	Mizoram	6	1340.92	1082.73	1083.36
19.	Madhya Pradesh	12	2610.60	2090.09	2251.03
20.	Nagaland	11	6277.01	3868.14	4229.37
21.	Odisha	5	1175.39	947.05	458.74
22.	Puducherry	2	5011.00	2655.50	2255.50
23.	Punjab	3	1176.02	950.81	950.81
24.	Rajasthan	7	3131.92	2578.13	2459.09
25.	Sikkim	8	2515.32	2021.68	1022.76
26.	Tamil Nadu	4	5961.10	4326.38	4048.28
27.	Tripura	6	1543.52	1249.50	589.99
28.	Uttar Pradesh	13	2744.70	2219.43	2364.33
29.	Uttarakhand	8	2977.86	2425.50	2711.28
30.	West Bengal	9	2814.21	2261.36	429.15
TOTAL		183	71829.40	53192.12	46963.39

2011-12

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	486.35	486.35	486.35
	Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	2	781.35	625.96	626.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	2982.18	2395.53	2982.18
3.	Assam	5	1107.46	386.41	58.33
4.	Chandigarh	2	25.00	25.00	25.00

288	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>		
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	35.00	35.00	35.00
6.	Delhi	4	272.30	219.24	153.83
7.	Goa	1	497.84	398.27	62.00
8.	Gujarat	2	5174.87	2744.60	0.00
9.	Haryana	5	80.00	80.00	80.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5	47.20	44.99	44.99
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	16856.59	9688.44	8361.11
12.	Jharkhand	6	4814.42	1629.87	0.50
13.	Kerala	7	2375.69	1871.26	1983.43
14.	Karnataka	5	2195.81	1756.64	1565.61
15.	Maharashtra	5	8222.25	4483.99	4237.16
16.	Manipur	5	3073.42	2468.72	2468.72
17.	Meghalaya	3	50.00	50.00	50.00
18.	Mizoram	6	1340.92	1082.73	1083.36
19.	Madhya Pradesh	7	3567.90	2859.76	2940.79
20.	Nagaland	1 1	6277.01	3868.14	4229.37
21.	Odisha	5	1175.39	947.05	458.74
22.	Puducherry	4	30.00	30.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	1	423.38	338.70	338.69
24.	Rajasthan	1	500.00	400.00	217.25
25.	Sikkim	8	2515.32	2021.68	1022.76
26.	Tamil Nadu	5	2047.36	1637.88	813.48
27.	Telangana	7	3746.38	3450.24	3450.24
28.	Tripura	6	1543.52	1249.50	589.99
29.	Uttar Pradesh	11	5100.56	2830.07	3172.97
30.	Uttarakhand	12	9774.00	6264.86	6794.39
31.	West Bengal	9	2814.21	2261.36	429.15
TOTAL		188	89933.68	58632.24	48762.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
2012-13					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	6278.73	2269.67	2269.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	6612.50	2597.08	2277.71
3.	Bihar	1	500.00	100.00	100.00
4.	Delhi	2	2461.91	910.63	910.63
5.	Gujarat	1	486.75	389.40	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11	3029.88	2433.89	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	11260.00	4025.13	2846.40
8.	Jharkhand	2	4885.71	2142.35	555.70
9.	Kerala	5	7802.53	2321.69	2272.97
10.	Maharashtra	4	7889.79	1577.96	1104.23
11.	Manipur	7	3595.62	759.09	360.86
12.	Meghalaya	1	17.94	17.94	17.94
13.	Mizoram	2	49.15	49.15	49.15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20	20989.75	7116.59	8036.35
15.	Nagaland	11	4556.66	2013.32	1544.33
16.	Odisha	2	61.30	61.30	61.30
17.	Punjab	2	50.00	50.00	50.00
18.	Sikkim	11	6970.77	2547.97	229.68
19.	Tamil Nadu	2	2041.97	1116.17	196.15
20.	Telangana	4	4193.34	3354.68	2690.41
21.	Uttar Pradesh	12	3486.15	2011.97	1768.78
22.	Uttarakhand	2	1297.47	1037.97	1053.97
23.	West Bengal	2	4694.46	2360.23	0.00
TOTAL		149	103212.37	41264.18	27207.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
2013-14					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	4507.52	901.49	0.00
	Combined Projects for				
	Andhra Pradesh &				
	Telangana	1	4588.80	917.76	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7473.64	1534.72	0.00
3.	Bihar	14	11109.85	2348.35	1585.83
4.	Delhi	2	5768.98	1028.97	0.00
5.	Haryana	8	1487.25	282.45	75.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3371.52	5.00	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	7618.54	838.44	263.65
8.	Jharkhand	1	500.00	100.00	0.00
9.	Kerala	9	3467.63	298.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	7	3203.71	640.74	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	6	6795.18	497.50	272.50
12.	Manipur	9	20238.37	1876.95	436.71
13.	Meghalaya	1	46.90	46.90	0.00
14.	Mizoram	9	4710.91	974.17	40.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9	10021.29	2050.64	648.41
16.	Nagaland	9	5222.01	1072.40	667.83
17.	Odisha	12	6543.08	1232.26	0.00
18.	Puducherry	1	4848.16	970.00	0.00
19.	Punjab	2	1038.86	346.77	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	10	5174.71	1034.85	0.00
21.	Sikkim	12	10485.00	2160.00	35.00
22.	Telangana	8	3370.07	673.99	0.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	26	13071.32	1454.13	473.33
24.	Uttarakhand	29	21772.67	3961.70	1275.24
TOTAL		223	166435.97	27248.18	5773.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
2014-2015 (till 30.09.2014)					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1600.00	320.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	1	50.00	50.00	0.00
3.	Goa	1	879.04	175.81	0.00
4.	Karnataka	1	5000.00	1000.00	0.00
5.	Manipur	3	1249.12	707.55	0.00
6.	Mizoram	2	50.00	50.00	0.00
7.	Nagaland	9	5955.20	1191.04	0.00
8.	Sikkim	8	5200.00	1040.00	0.00
9.	Telangana	1	454.36	90.87	0.00
TOTAL		28	20437.72	4625.27	0.00

Development of tourism industry

449. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts and effective measures taken by Government to improve the conditions and infrastructural facilities in important tourist spots in the country to attract more domestic and foreign tourists;

(b) the detailed road map devised by the Ministry to increase the foreign tourists in world renowned tourist spots in the country;

(c) the top ten tourist destinations preferred by foreign tourists in India and the revenue generated in the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to improve the tourism industry in the country and make it tourist friendly to attract more foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism, 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.

Tourism has the potential to help achieve the objectives of faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth as envisaged in Twelfth Five Year Plan. The focus of Ministry of

Tourism is on the improvement of existing product and developing new tourism products. The Ministry of Tourism has taken initiative of identifying, diversifying, developing and promoting the nascent/upcoming 'niche' products of the tourism industry so as to overcome 'seasonality' and promote India as a 365 day destination, to attract tourists with specific interests and ensure repeat visits for the unique products in which India has comparative advantage. Tourism is multi-sectoral activity transcending multiple services provided by range of suppliers. The Ministry of Tourism has taken necessary action to synergize and coordinate the activities of different stakeholders both at Government and Tourism Industry level during the Twelfth Plan.

A statement indicating the top ten States in terms of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) during 2013 and details of Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India in the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

The top 10 States in terms of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) during 2013.

State/ UT	FTVS (No.s)
Maharashtra	4156343
Tamil Nadu	3990490
Delhi	2301395
Uttar Pradesh	2054420
Rajasthan	1437162
West Bengal	1245230
Kerala	858143
Bihar	765835
Karnataka	636378
Goa	492322

The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) through tourism in India during 2011- 2013.

Year	FEE (in ₹ Crore)	Growth Rate (%)
2011	77591	19.6
2012	94487	21.8
2013	107671	14.0

Making tourist destinations and monuments disabled friendly

450. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any country-wide study to assess the problems of accessibility faced by disabled people at major tourist destinations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any step to make important tourist destinations and monuments disabled friendly; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Tourism conducted a study on “Problems and Prospects of Accessible Tourism in India”, finalized in 2010.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) has advised all the State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations to mandatorily ensure the creation of facilities for differently-abled persons in tourism projects availing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) from MoT. The guidelines also provide for release of final installment of CFA to States/UTs only after getting a certificate and other documents from them regarding the provision of barrier free environment in the tourism projects.

Further, the guidelines of the MoT for classification of hotels have the following provision for making the classified hotels accessible to differently-abled person: “Facilities for the differently-abled guests: dedicated room with attached bathroom, designated parking, ramps, free accessibility in public areas and at least one restaurant, designated toilet (unisex) at the lobby level, etc.”.

Decline in tourism due to rising crimes

451. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of tourists visiting various religious and historical monuments in Odisha has come down during the current year as compared to the last two years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether increasing cases of rapes/gangrapes and political agitations are the major reasons for decline in foreign tourists, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) to the State of Odisha, which include the visits by tourists to various religious and historical monuments in Odisha, during 2011, 2012 and 2013 are given below:

Year	DTV's	FTV's
2011	8271257	60722
2012	9052871	64719
2013	9800135	66675

This data is not available for 2014. There has been an increase in the number of DTVs and FTVs to Odisha in 2013 over 2012 and 2011. Ministry of Tourism does not compile purpose-wise data of DTVs and FTVs.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of initiatives/steps taken to promote tourism in the country as a whole are given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of initiatives/steps taken to promote tourism in the country are as follows:

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) The Ministry of Tourism had advised the State Governments/UT Administrations to set up Tourist Police at prominent tourist spots. As a result, the State Governments/UT Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.
- (b) The Ministry of Tourism along with all stakeholders, including the Tourism Departments of all States and UTs, have 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 right like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents in particular, women and children.
- (c) Ministry of Tourism is running the Social Awareness Campaign on television to sensitize the masses and the stakeholders on the traditional Indian values and concept 'Atithi Devo Bhava'. The campaign consists of two commercials; one on sensitizing against misbehavior with tourists and the other against cleanliness of tourist sites and streets.
- (d) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organization (TFSO) on a pilot basis.
- (e) The National Tourism Ministers' Conference was convened on 18th July, 2013 and 21st August 2014 in New Delhi which resolved; that the Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will work for ensuring the safety and security of tourists, especially women.

- (f) An advisory has been posted on the Ministry of Tourism website www.incredibleindia.org indicating that India remains safe destination for international tourists including women tourists.
- (g) The Ministry of Tourism has issued the Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/Union Territories and Tips for Travellers in September 2014. These guidelines are offered to the State Governments/Union Territories and other relevant authorities to stress the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying best practices and encourage closer cooperation for ensuring a pleasant experience to the tourists. The Guidelines are indicative references that may be useful to the States in sharing or adopting the best practices and design their domestic measures to better protect tourists. In addition to these guidelines “Tips to Travellers” are also offered to make the visit of tourists to Incredible India, a memorable experience.

4. Cleanliness and Hygiene:

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

5. Highway Facilities en route to tourist places:

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

6. Trained Language Speaking Guides:

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

7. Rationalisation of Taxes:

- (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) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - Hotel and Tourism related industry declared as high priority industry and FDI up to 100% under the automatic route Enhancement of FAR in Delhi from 150 to 225 for hotels excluding Lutyens Zone.
- (d) An investment linked deduction Under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act had also been announced in the Union Budget 2010-2011 for establishing new hotels of 2 star category and above, all over India thus allowing 100% deduction in respect of the whole or any expenditure of capital nature excluding (land, goodwill and financial instruments) incurred during the year.
- (e) In a Notification dated October 7, 2013 the Ministry of Finance expended its "Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-Sectors" to include such hotels and Convention centres for benefit of Hospitality Industry. Hotels with a project cost of ₹200 crore and above each at any place in India and of any star rating, and Convention Centre with a project cost of more than ₹300 crores has been included in the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-Sectors. This is equivalent to granting infrastructure status to the hospitality industry.

8. Use of ICT:

- (a) The Ministry has signed an agreement with M/s Genesys International Corporation Limited, for creating, developing and maintaining Walking Tours product which is an online, interactive web product that help national and international tourists, plan and take walking tours in all major cities in India.
- (b) The Ministry has also signed an agreement with M/s Audio Compass (India) Pvt. Ltd to deliver guided, multimedia and interactive walking tours on its website through a dedicated API link or a separate website and/or mobile application.
- (c) The promotional website of the Ministry of Tourism www.incredibleindia.org has been comprehensively revamped and updated.

Bed and breakfast scheme

452. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Bed and Breakfast Scheme under the Ministry;
- (b) the State-wise number of properties registered so far;
- (c) whether it has been found that the scheme is being misused for commercial exploitation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and whether the Central Government has any monitoring over the scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has an all India scheme for approving Bed and Breakfast units on voluntary basis as per Guidelines which are available on the official website of the Ministry of Tourism at www.tourism.gov.in.

(b) The number of Incredible India Bed and Breakfast Establishments approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India as on date are as follows:

States/Union Territories	Total Number of Approvals Issued
Assam	3
Goa	1
Gujarat	2
Haryana	84
Himachal Pradesh	23
Jammu and Kashmir	3
Jharkhand	1
Karnataka	4
Maharashtra	33
Rajasthan	9
Tamil Nadu	5
Uttar Pradesh	56
Uttarakhand	10
West Bengal	6
TOTAL	240

(c) to (e) No complaint regarding commercial exploitation by any of the approved Incredible India Bed and Breakfast Establishments has been received in this Ministry's concerned Regional offices. This scheme is implemented and monitored by the Ministry's Regional Offices at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, and Guwahati.

Revenue collected through Tourism Department

453. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of revenue collected through the Tourism Department of the country particularly in Telangana, which attracts tourists in the country, for the last five years including current year;

(b) the guidelines for utilization of amount collected towards revenue and the action taken to utilize the same in each State; and

(c) the action taken to increase the collection of revenue in the tourist spots by providing infrastructure facilities in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Tourism does not compile data on revenue collected by Tourism Departments of States/UTs. The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India during 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and Jan-Oct, 2014 were US\$14.19 billion, US\$16.56 billion, US\$17.74 billion, US\$18.45 billion and US\$15.79 billion, respectively. Ministry of Tourism does not compile State/Union Territory (UT) -wise estimates of FEEs from tourism.

(b) Ministry of Tourism has not formulated any guidelines for the utilisation of the revenue collected through tourism.

(c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh for various tourism infrastructure projects prioritized for every financial year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, adherence to the scheme guidelines and liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier.

Measures to attract tourists

†454. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists who visited India during the current year, till date;

(b) whether the tourism sector is witnessing a continuous downfall; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if so, the measures being taken by Government to attract tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during January to October, 2014 along with the growth registered over the same month of preceding year is given below:

Month	FTAs (in lakhs)	Growth over same month of preceding year (in %)
January	7.20	0.1
February	7.38	7.2
March	6.69	4.6
April	5.04	11.9
May	4.21	0.8
June	4.92	9.0
July	5.72	12.9
August	5.69	16.9
September	4.95	9.2
October	6.56	9.6
TOTAL	58.35	7.8

In 2014, almost all the months have registered a positive growth in FTAs over same month of preceding year.

- (c) The details of measures/steps taken to attract tourists in the country are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 451 Part (c)]

Development of tourism in Gujarat

455. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has put in place a roadmap for the development of tourism in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) Now Government proposes to implement the roadmap in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects prioritised in consultation with them for each financial year, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The focus of Ministry of Tourism is on the improvement of existing products and developing new tourism products to be world standards in the entire country including for Gujarat. The Ministry of Tourism has taken initiative of identifying, diversifying, developing and promoting the nascent/upcoming 'niche' products of the tourism industry so as to overcome 'seasonality' and promote India as a 365 days destination, to attract tourists with specific interests and ensure repeat visits for the unique products in which India has comparative advantage.

During the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans a total number of 10 projects were sanctioned for the State of Gujarat at a total sanctioned amount of ₹8987.54 lakh and release of ₹5548.16 lakh. No subsequent project could be sanctioned for the State of Gujarat due to pendency of utilization certificates for the projects sanctioned up to the year 2012-13.

Illiteracy amongst tribals of Gujarat

456. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that illiteracy is rampant among the tribals of Gujarat and other parts of country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to spread literacy among the tribals of Gujarat and rest of the country in a big way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. While the tribals have a lower literacy rate compared to the overall National Literacy rate, the gap between the two has been reducing over the years. The national literacy rate of the tribals, as per the 2011 Census, is 58.96% and the literacy rate of tribals of Gujarat is 62.5%.

(c) The Government is implementing the following schemes to improve the literacy rate amongst the tribal population of the country:

- (i.) Pre-Matric Scholarship
- (ii.) Post-Matric Scholarship
- (iii.) Top Class Education
- (iv.) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship
- (v.) National Overseas Scholarship
- (vi.) Vocational Training Centres
- (vii.) Establishment of Hostels for ST boys and girls
- (viii.) Establishment of Ashram Schools
- (ix.) Ekalavya Model Residential Schools

The above schemes are also available for the tribals of Gujarat.

Starvation death of tribal women and children

457. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the increasing incidents of starvation death of tribal women and children in many parts of tribal areas in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps Government proposes to take to solve this issue; and
- (d) the details of the number of women and children died in Attappadi, a tribal area in Kerala, in the last five years due to starvation and related diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) No such incident has come to the knowledge of Government.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

(d) As per the information supplied by Government of Kerala, no starvation death is reported from Attappadi, a tribal area in Kerala, in the last five years.

Diluting the rights of tribals

458. SHRI MP. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is set to dilute the rights of tribals and

other forest-dwelling communities doing away with the present legal need for their consent while handing over their forest land to industry under the Forest Rights Act, 2006; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal to amend the Forest Rights Act, 2006.

(b) Question does not arise in view of answer to part (a) above.

Schemes for development of sports in Rajasthan

†459.SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes which have been implemented in the current financial year in Rajasthan for the development of sports and the details of amount allocated and amount spent under each head; and

(b) whether any scheme has been proposed for the construction of an international level stadium in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The following schemes are being implemented in the current financial year all over the country including the State of Rajasthan:

- (i.) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)
- (ii.) Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has the following Sports Promotional Schemes which are implemented uniformly throughout the country:

- (i.) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
- (ii.) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- (iii.) SAI Training Centres (STC)
- (iv.) Special Area Games (SAG) Extension Centres of STC/SAGs
- (v.) Centre of Excellence (COE)

No fund is being allocated under the first two schemes State-wise as they are demand-driven and subject to availability of funds, clearances of Utilization Certificates, etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The SAI does not allot funds for promotion of sports State-wise. The amount is allocated to each scheme and then to a region. The State of Rajasthan falls under the SAI Netaji Subhash Western Regional Centre, Gandhinagar.

This Regional Centre also covers the States of Rajasthan, Goa, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The amount released for this region scheme-wise during the current financial year is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Sports Promotional Scheme	Amount Released (in ₹Lakhs)
1.	NSTC Schemes	39.00
2.	STC Schemes	470.00
3.	Extension Centres of STC/SAGs	55.00
4.	COE Schemes	15.00
	TOTAL	579.00

(b) No Sir.

Utilisation of youth force

460. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of population of youth as per Government data;
- (b) the action plan for the best utilization of youth force by Government; and
- (c) the hurdles particularly faced by the implementation of the schemes for best utilization of youth force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The State-wise details of population of youth aged 15-29 years, as defined in the National Youth Policy - 2014, as per Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner 2011 data, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government have introduced a National Youth Policy 2014 in February, 2014. The various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are required to prepare an Action Plan for implementation of the National Youth Policy 2014. As such, all concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India have been requested to furnish a Plan of Action for implementation of National Youth Policy. On receipt of the inputs from all the concerned Ministries/Departments, a consolidated Plan of Action will be prepared for implementation.

Statement*The State-wise details of the population of youth aged 15-29*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Age Group	Total Youth
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	15-29	3484497
2.	Himachal Pradesh	15-29	1873487
3.	Punjab	15-29	8058180
4.	Chandigarh	15-29	335899
5.	Uttarakhand	15-29	2904362
6.	Haryana	15-29	7476835
7.	NCT of Delhi	15-29	5099761
8.	Rajasthan	15-29	19089008
9.	Uttar Pradesh	15-29	55198857
10.	Bihar	15-29	25209135
11.	Sikkim	15-29	198873
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	15-29	411378
13.	Nagaland	15-29	610886
14.	Manipur	15-29	839267
15.	Mizoram	15-29	324397
16.	Tripura	15-29	1075155
17.	Meghalaya	15-29	862481
18.	Assam	15-29	8793133
19.	West Bengal	15-29	25814262
20.	Jharkhand	15-29	8685529
21.	Odisha	15-29	11282962
22.	Chhattisgarh	15-29	7046639
23.	Madhya Pradesh	15-29	19961874
24.	Gujarat	15-29	16925304
25.	Daman and Diu	15-29	98079

Sl.No.	Name of State	Age Group	Total Youth
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15-29	117290
27.	Maharashtra	15-29	31865346
28.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	15-29	24024877
29.	Karnataka	15-29	17651441
30.	Goa	15-29	377246
31.	Lakshadweep	15-29	17420
32.	Kerala	15-29	7880453
33.	Tamil Nadu	15-29	19329081
34.	Puducherry	15-29	329379
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15-29	111863

State specific policy for sports activities

461. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise specific policy for sports activities in the country;
- (b) what has been proposed for Odisha for 2014-15;
- (c) whether Government would consider to set up a sports complex in Kalahandi district of Odisha; and
- (d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) There is no State-wise specific policy for sports activities in the country. Sports being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and the National Sports Federations (NSFs) for promotion and development of various sports disciplines in the country. The Ministry only supplements the efforts of State Governments and the NSFs in this direction by providing financial assistance in accordance with the approved pattern under the following Schemes:

- (i.) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA): Funds are granted to the Governments of States/Union Territories for construction of a sports complex in each block of the country for both indoor and outdoor disciplines and conduct of annual sports competitions, viz., Rural Sports Competitions, Women Sports

Competitions, North East Games, and Competitions in Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas.

- (ii.) Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS): 100% financial assistance, subject to stipulated ceilings are provided to State Governments, Local Civic Bodies, School, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments, and Sports Control Boards for development of Synthetic playing surface (for Hockey, and Athletics) and for Multipurpose Indoor Hall.
- (iii.) Scheme of 'assistance to National Sports Federation': for organizing national/international competitions, organizing coaching camp, engagement of foreign coaches, equipment support *etc.*

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has the following Sports Promotional Schemes which are implemented uniformly throughout the country:

- (i.) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
- (ii.) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- (iii.) SAI Training Centres (STC)
- (iv.) Special Area Games (SAG) Extension Centres of STC/SAGs
- (v.) Centre of Excellence (COE)

(b) An amount of ₹ 2.82 crore has been sanctioned to the State of Odisha for conducting lower level Rural Sports Competitions under the RGKA. No specific policy has been proposed for the State of Odisha during 2014-15.

(c) and (d) Under the RGKA, funds for setting up sports complexes at block level are granted to State Governments on receipt of proposal from them subject to the proposal being in order and subject to the condition that no utilization certificate for the fund released earlier to the State is pending. No proposal has been received from the State Government of Odisha under RGKA. In case the State Government of Odisha selects blocks in Kalahandi district for setting up of sports complexes, funds for the same would be granted to the State Government subject to fulfillment of other conditions of the Scheme.

Steps to reverse suspension of boxer Sarita Devi

462. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to intervene with the International Boxing Association (AIBA) to reverse the suspension of boxer Sarita Devi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is deeply concerned over the matter. It is constantly pursuing the matter with Boxing India to ensure that a sympathetic decision in the case of Sarita Devi is taken by Amateur International Boxing Association (AIBA).

(b) and (c) Secretary, Department of Sports had taken a meeting to discuss the matter relating to lifting of suspension of Ms. Sarita Devi, Boxer, on 27th October, 2014 in which representatives of Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and Boxing India, Sports Authority of India were present. Ms. Sarita Devi has filed her reply to the notice of AIBA provisionally suspending her. Boxing India is helping the player and coaches, provisionally suspended, in all respects, be it legally, psychologically etc.

Medals won in Asian Games

†463. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the sports-wise details of the medals won by India in the Asian Games till date;

(b) whether Government would give or proposes to give any special incentive/cash award to the medal-winner Indian sportspersons in the games; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The sports-wise details of the medals won by India in Asian Games till date is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under the Ministry's Scheme of Special Awards to medal winners in international sports events and their coaches, introduced in 1986, the medal winners of Asian Games have already been given cash awards. At present, the award money payable to gold, silver and bronze medalists is ₹ 20 lakhs, ₹ 10 lakhs and ₹ 6 lakhs respectively. Medal winners of Team events are given award money taking into account the strength of the team, but it is ensured that the award money payable to an individual member of team events is not less than half of the award money payable to medal winners in individual events.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*The sports-wise details of the medals won by India in Asian Games till date*

Sl. No.	Name of Sports	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Ist Asian Games, 1951 - New Delhi					
1.	Athletics	10	12	12	34
2.	Cycling	0	1	2	3
3.	Football	1	0	0	1
4.	Swimming	4	2	2	8
5.	Weightlifting	2	2	2	6
	TOTAL	17	17	18	52
IIInd Asian Games, 1954					
1.	Athletics	5	3	6	14
2.	Swimming	0	0	1	1
3.	Wrestling	0	1	1	2
	TOTAL	5	4	8	17
IIIrd Asian Games, 1958					
1.	Athletics	5	2	2	9
2.	Boxing	0	1	1	2
3.	Hockey	0	1	1	2
4.	Volleyball	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL	5	4	5	14
IVth Asian Games - 1962- Jakarta					
1.	Athletics	5	1	5	11
2.	Boxing	1	0	2	3
3.	Football	1	0	0	1
4.	Hockey	0	1	0	1
5.	Shooting	0	0	1	1
6.	Volleyball	0	1	0	1
7.	Wrestling	3	6	3	12
	TOTAL	10	9	11	30

Sl. No.	Name of Sports	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Vth Asian Games - 1966 - Bangkok					
1.	Athletics	5	1	5	11
2.	Boxing	1	1	0	2
3.	Hockey	1	0	0	1
4.	Tennis	0	0	1	1
5.	Wrestling	0	1	5	6
	TOTAL	7	3	11	21
VIth Asian Games - 1970 - Bangkok					
1.	Athletics	4	5	5	14
2.	Boxing	1	1	0	2
3.	Football	0	0	1	1
4.	Hockey	0	1	0	1
5.	Swimming	0	1	0	1
6.	Wrestling	1	1	3	5
7.	Yachting	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL	6	9	10	25
VIIth Asian Games - 1974 - Tehran					
1.	Athletics	4	7	4	15
2.	Badminton	0	0	1	1
3.	Boxing	0	3	2	5
4.	Hockey	0	1	0	1
5.	Shooting	0	1	0	1
6.	Wrestling	0	0	4	4
	TOTAL	4	12	11	27
VIIIth Asian Games - 1978 - Tehran					
1.	Athletics	8	7	3	18
2.	Boxing	0	1	2	3
3.	Hockey	0	1	0	1

Sl. No.	Name of Sports	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
4.	Shooting	1	0	0	1
5.	Tennis	0	0	1	1
6.	Wrestling	2	0	1	3
7.	Yachting	0	1	0	1
	TOTAL	11	10	7	28

IXth Asian Games - 1982 - New Delhi

1.	Athletics	4	9	8	21
2.	Badminton	0	0	5	5
3.	Boxing	1	2	3	6
4.	Equestrian	3	1	1	5
5.	Golf	2	1	0	3
6.	Hockey	1	1	0	2
7.	Rowing	0	0	1	1
8.	Shooting	0	2	1	3
9.	Swimming	0	0	1	1
10.	Tennis	0	1	0	1
11.	Weightlifting	0	0	2	2
12.	Wrestling	1	1	2	4
13.	Yachting	1	1	1	3
	TOTAL	13	19	25	57

Xth Asian Games - 1986 - Seoul

1.	Athletics	4	2	3	9
2.	Badminton	0	0	1	1
3.	Boxing	0	4	5	9
4.	Equestrian	0	0	2	2
5.	Hockey (M)	0	0	1	1
6.	Hockey (W)	0	0	1	1
7.	Judo	0	0	4	4

Sl. No.	Name of Sports	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
8.	Shooting	0	1	2	3
9.	Swimming	0	1	0	1
10.	Volleyball	0	0	1	1
11.	Weightlifting	0	0	1	1
12.	Wrestling	1	0	2	3
13.	Yachting	0	1	0	1
	TOTAL	5	9	23	37

XIth Asian Games - 1990 - Beijing

1.	Athletics	0	4	2	6
2.	Boxing	0	0	1	1
3.	Hockey	0	1	0	1
4.	Kabaddi	1	0	0	1
5.	Rowing	0	0	4	4
6.	Shooting	0	0	1	1
7.	Tennis	0	0	1	1
8.	Weightlifting	0	2	2	4
9.	Wrestling	0	1	1	2
10.	Yachting	0	0	2	2
	TOTAL	1	8	14	23

XIIth Asian Games, 1994 - Hiroshima

1.	Athletics	0	1	2	3
2.	Boxing	0	0	4	4
3.	Canoeing & Kayaking	0	0	1	1
4.	Hockey	0	1	0	1
5.	Judo	0	0	1	1
6.	Kabaddi	1	0	0	1
7.	Rowing	0	0	1	1

Sl. No.	Name of Sports	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
8.	Shooting	1	0	1	2
9.	Tennis	2	0	1	3
10.	Weightlifting	0	1	3	4
11.	Yachting	0	0	2	2
	TOTAL	4	3	16	23

XIIIth Asian Games - 1998 - Bangkok

1.	Athletics	2	6	7	15
2.	Billiards & Snooker	2	1	1	4
3.	Boxing	1	0	1	2
4.	Equestrian	0	0	1	1
5.	Hockey (M)	0	1	0	1
6.	Hockey (W)	1	0	0	1
7.	Kabaddi	1	0	0	1
8.	Rowing	0	0	2	2
9.	Shooting	0	2	1	3
10.	Tennis	0	0	4	4
11.	Weightlifting	0	1	0	1
	TOTAL	7	11	17	35

XIVth Asian Games - 2002 - Busan

1.	Athletics	7	6	5	17
2.	Cue Sports	1	1	1	3
3.	Equestrian	0	0	1	1
4.	Golf	1	0	0	1
5.	Hockey	0	1	0	1
6.	Kabaddi	1	0	0	1
7.	Rowing	0	0	1	1
8.	Sailing	0	1	2	3

Sl. No.	Name of Sports	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
9.	Shooting	0	2	0	2
10.	Taekwondo	0	0	1	1
11.	Tennis	1	1	2	4
12.	Wrestling	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL	11	12	14	37

XVth Asian Games - 2006 - Doha

1.	Athletics	1	4	4	9
2.	Archery	0	0	1	1
3.	Boxing	0	0	2	2
4.	Chess	2	0	0	2
5.	Cue Sports	1	1	2	4
6.	Equestrian	0	0	1	1
7.	Golf	0	1	0	1
8.	Hockey (W)	0	0	1	1
9.	Kabaddi	1	0	0	1
10.	Rowing	0	2	1	3
11.	Squash	0	0	1	1
12.	Shooting	3	5	6	14
13.	Tennis	2	2	0	4
14.	Wrestling	0	1	5	6
15.	Wushu	0	0	1	1
16.	Yachting	0	1	1	2
	TOTAL	10	17	26	53

XVIth Asian Games - 2010 - Guangzhou

1.	Archery	0	1	2	3
2.	Athletics	5	2	5	12
3.	Billiards	1	1	2	4
4.	Boxing	2	3	4	9

Sl. No.	Name of Sports	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
5.	Chess	0	0	2	2
6.	Golf	0	1	0	1
7.	Gymnastics	0	0	1	1
8.	Hockey (M)	0	0	1	1
9.	Kabaddi	2	0	0	2
10.	Roller Sport	0	0	2	2
11.	Rowing	1	3	1	5
12.	Sailing	0	1	0	1
13.	Shooting	1	3	4	8
14.	Squash	0	0	3	3
15.	Swimming	0	0	1	1
16.	Tennis	2	1	2	5
17.	Wrestling	0	0	3	3
18.	Wushu	0	1	1	2
	TOTAL	14	17	34	65

XVIIth Asian Games - 2014 - Incheon

1.	Archery	1	1	2	4
2.	Athletics	2	4	7	13
3.	Badminton	0	0	1	1
4.	Boxing	1	0	4	5
5.	Hockey	1	0	1	2
6.	Kabaddi	2	0	0	2
7.	Rowing	0	0	3	3
8.	Shooting	1	1	7	9
9.	Squash	1	2	1	4
10.	Swimming	0	0	1	1
11.	Tennis	1	1	3	5
12.	Wrestling	1	1	3	5
13.	Wushu	0	0	2	2
14.	Yachting	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL	11	10	36	57

Suspension of Sarita Devi by AIBA

464. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reaction of Government to the suspension of Sarita Devi by International Boxing Association (AIBA);
- (b) the efforts taken by Government for review of the matter; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to provide healthy incentive to the women sportspersons in the country to encourage them to take part in national and international games in large number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Ms. Laishram Sarita Devi, Boxer, was provisionally suspended by Amateur International Boxing Association (AIBA), over the incident relating to refusal of bronze medal by Ms. Sarita Devi at the Incheon Asian Games 2014. She cannot participate in AIBA competitions, events and meetings until further notice.

Secretary, Department of Sports had taken a meeting on 27th October, 2014 to discuss the matter relating to suspension of Ms. Sarita Devi, Boxer, in which representatives of Indian Olympic Association (IOA), Boxing India and Sports Authority of India were present. Ms. Sarita Devi has filed her reply to the notice of AIBA provisionally suspending her. Boxing India is helping the player and coaches provisionally suspended in all respects be it legally, psychologically etc. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is deeply concerned over the matter. It is constantly pursuing the matter with Boxing India to ensure that a sympathetic decision in the case of Sarita Devi is taken by AIBA.

- (c) All schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India, aimed at encouraging sportspersons to take part in international and national events, are equally applicable to women sportspersons.

Contesting suspension of boxer Sarita Devi

465. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the view of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) on the suspension of boxer Sarita Devi by the International Boxing Association (AIBA);
- (b) whether the IOA will seek to contest this suspension; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Shri Adille Sumariwala, Chef de Mission for Indian contingent for Incheon Asian Games, 2014, appointed by Indian Olympic Association (IOA), had taken up the matter of Ms. Laishram Sarita Devi, Boxer, with the Olympic Council of Asia. Further, Secretary, Department of Sports had taken a meeting on 27th October 2014 to discuss the matter relating to provisional suspension of Ms. Sarita Devi, in which representatives of IOA, Boxing India and Sports Authority of India were present. Ms. Sarita Devi has filed her reply to the notice of Amateur International Boxing Association (AIBA) provisionally suspending her. Boxing India is helping the player and coaches, provisionally suspended by AIBA, in all respects, be it legally, psychologically etc.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Short Notice Question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Short Notice Question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the question be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Strategic reserve of petroleum resources

1. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by Government for strategic reserve of petroleum resources in the country, in case of any war or any external unforeseen situation to minimize probable impact on economic growth and interruption or stoppage of supply of crude oil; and

(b) whether this strategic reserve is proposed to be established in every State, if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), is setting up Strategic Crude Oil Reserves with storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at three locations *viz.* Visakhapatnam (storage capacity: 1.33 MMT), Mangalore (storage capacity: 1.5 MMT) and Padur (storage capacity: 2.5 MMT) to enhance the energy security of the country.

At present, the Government has no plans to establish strategic reserve in every State.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान समय में जो पेट्रोल है वह लाइफलाइन बन चुका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसी स्थिति में यदि देश में कुछ आपातकालीन स्थिति हो जाए, तो क्या देश में पेट्रोल की जितनी आवश्यकता है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके भंडारण की व्यवस्था है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... और जैसा अभी चल रहा है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि कंट्री में ऐसी कोई स्थिति अराइज होती है या क्राइसिस होती है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो ऐसी स्थिति में हिन्दुस्तान में इसका कुल कितना स्टॉक ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : सर, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि वर्तमान में हमारे देश की आवश्यकता के अनुसार कितने पेट्रोल के भंडारण की व्यवस्था है ...**(व्यवधान)**... और कितनी होनी चाहिए? It is my question. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछे, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस संबंध में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हमारे देश में 3 जगह भंडारण की कैपेसिटी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये स्थान-विशाखापट्टनम, मंगलूर और पादुर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें पहले फेज में 13 दिनों के स्टोरेज की कैपेसिटी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि देश में कोई विपत्ति आएगी, तो 13 दिन तक हम अपने इन रिजर्व्स से सप्लाई कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भंडारण की व्यवस्था हमारे देश में है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि हमें बाहर से तेल नहीं मिलता है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो आपातकालीन स्थिति में हम उस भंडारण से देश में कितने दिनों तक पेट्रोल की सप्लाई कर सकते हैं...**(व्यवधान)**... और वास्तव में कितने दिनों के लिए भंडारण होना चाहिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट के हिसाब से हमारी भंडारण क्षमता जितनी होनी चाहिए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या उतनी है, यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने अभी पूछा कि अगर कोई क्राइसिस होती है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो कितने दिन का भंडारण होना चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगा कि विश्व के जो विकसित देश हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह चाहे जापान हो, अमेरिका हो, यू.के. हो, यू.एस.एस.आर. हो या रशिया हो, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन देशों में, जो इंटरनैशनल इनर्जी एसोसिएशन है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके नॉर्म्स के अनुसार 90 दिनों के स्टोरेज की रिक्वायरमेंट होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत में जो पहले फेज की कैपेसिटी डैवलप हुई है ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह 13 दिनों की है और जब फेज-दो पूरा हो जाएगा, उसमें 25 दिन और जुड़ जाएंगे, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस प्रकार 38 डेज के स्टोरेज की योजना हमारे पास है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... फेज-एक में 13 दिन की बन चुकी है और 25 दिनों की और बनाने की हमारी तैयारी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether there is any scheme to modernize the present storages. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, this question is entirely a different question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, the hon. Member is asking about ...*(Interruptions)*... This question is related to strategic storage. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can provide him the information separately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**MOTION REGARDING THIRTEENTH REPORT OF
THE COMMITTEE ON RULES**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion regarding the 13th Report of the Committee on Rules, Prof. P.J. Kurien.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seat. This is a serious matter. Please do not compel me to ...*(Interruptions)*... No; I am sorry. You cannot do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry; you cannot do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You are compelling me to use a rule against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am cautioning you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am cautioning you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't push me to use the rules ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have to make one submission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हनुमंत राव जी, सीट पर वापस आ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Kurien.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Respected Chairman, Sir, I move:

"That the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Rules presented to the Rajya Sabha on the 25th November, 2014, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members, the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Rules owes its origin to a proposal received from the General Purposes Committee to shift the commencement of Question Hour from 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. The GPC, at its meeting held on 11th August, 2014, considered this matter and approved the same. There was an overwhelming positive

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

response to this proposal barring one or two Members. The GPC also recommended to (i) reduce the number of Starred Questions from 20 to 15 and increase the number of Unstarred Questions from 155 to 160 while retaining the overall number of Questions as 175, and (ii) extend the time of sitting of the House by one hour. The Committee on Rules, at its sitting held on 7th November, 2014, unanimously agreed to the proposal of the General Purposes Committee. As a result of this, the Question Hour in Rajya Sabha will now be rescheduled from 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. instead of 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Proceedings of the House will begin with laying of papers followed by Zero Hour submissions, and House would sit from 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and from 2.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. except on Friday when the House will reassemble after lunch at 2.30 p.m. The Rules Committee also recommended to shift the time of taking up Calling Attention from 12.00 noon to 5.00 p.m. The Report of the Rules Committee is Members-friendly. It will now allow them to raise 15 Zero Hour matters per day instead of 10 and that too at the beginning of the sitting of the day. The number of Zero Hour submissions per week thus will increase by 50 per cent, that is, instead of 50 Zero Hour submissions in a week, Members would now be in a position to raise 75 Zero Hour matters. Enhancement in the time of sitting of the Council will also allow more matters to be discussed in the House. The scheduling of the Calling Attention at 5.00 p.m. will allow hon. Chairman to admit more Calling Attention Notices. The amendments to the Rules wherever required to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee have been shown in Annexure to the Thirteenth Report.

Hon. Members, I am of the view that these amendments would facilitate smooth conduct of the proceedings of the House, particularly, in the Question Hour and would also make the overall proceedings of the House more productive.

With these comments, I propose that the House may agree to the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, I am coming to you. Let him finish....*(Interruptions)*... Let him finish, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him finish, please.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Then, along with that, I also move:

That this House agrees with the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Rules presented to the Rajya Sabha on the 25th November, 2014.

...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are speakers. Your turn will come. Mr. Raja, do you wish to speak?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हमने भी नाम लिखकर दिया है।

श्री सभापति : अगर नाम है तो आप बोलेंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : ऐसा तो नहीं है कि परम्परा टूट जाएगी। श्रीमन्, दलीय ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Okay. Fine. Mr. Raja, your turn will come later. You want to insist on your right; okay, fine. I concede. The Motion has been moved. There is a one amendment by Shri P. Rajeeve to the Second Motion. Members may move the amendments at this stage without any speech.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I move:

That in the proposed amendment to sub-rule (5) of rule 180:-

(iii) *for figure and word "5.00 P.M.", the figure and word "2.00 P.M." be substituted.*

(iv) *The proviso be deleted.*

The questions were proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there any other amendment? No.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You wish to intervene in the debate.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, हम ओरली अमेंडमेंट दे सकते हैं।

श्री सभापति : क्यों?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह रूल्स में कहाँ लिखा है कि लिखकर ही अमेंडमेंट देंगे? यह रूल्स में कहाँ लिखा है? हम किसी भी समय सदन में अमेंडमेंट पेश कर सकते हैं।

श्री सभापति : वह आपके फायदे के लिए है कि आप अमेंडमेंट in writing दें।

Verbally, you can be understood, you can even be partially understood or misunderstood. Go ahead, please. Move your amendments.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं दो अमेंडमेंट्स मूव कर रहा हूँ। मेरा पहला अमेंडमेंट है कि आपने स्टार्ड क्वेश्चंस को 20 की जगह 15 किया है और अनस्टार्ड को 155 की जगह 160 किया है। एक तो इसको फिर बदल दिया जाए और जैसा पुराना था, कर दिया जाए। दूसरा, क्वेश्चन ऑवर को 11 बजे ही रखा जाए। 11 से 12 बजे तक क्वेश्चन ऑवर, 12 से 1 बजे तक ज़ीरो ऑवर रखा जाए और दो बजे के बाद जैसी प्रोसीडिंग थी, वैसी ही प्रोसीडिंग चलाई जाए। सर, मैं आगे भी अपनी बात कह दूँ?

श्री सभापति : आपको इस रिपोर्ट पर और कुछ भी कहना है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : जी, सर।

श्री सभापति : कहिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : चेयरमैन साहब, हम सब आपका बड़ा आदर करते हैं। हम कहीं भी नहीं दिखाना चाहते कि कोई असम्मान है। अगर सदन को एक्सपेरिमेंट का अखाड़ा बनाया जाएगा तो हम सबको पीड़ा होगी। मैं यह बात इस कारण से कह रहा हूँ कि इसके पहले भी इस सदन में इस नियम को बदला गया था, लेकिन उसके बाद फिर उसे चेंज करके 11 बजे कर दिया गया। सबसे ज्यादा दुख यह है कि रूल 38 में जब आपने आदेश दे दिया कि प्रश्नकाल 11 बजे कि जगह 12 बजे होगा, वह पॉवर आपके पास है, आपको अधिकार है, तो क्या आपका अधिकार लागू होने के बाद कमेटी उस पर विचार कर सकती है? दूसरा, जो प्रश्न वगैरह घटे, हमने जो रेज़ोल्यूशन दिया, वह रेज़ोल्यूशन जब तक सदन में पास नहीं होता, तब तक क्या इस सदन में उन आदेशों को लागू कर दिया जाएगा? श्रीमन्, आज डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब ने यह रेज़ोल्यूशन पेश किया। यह ठीक है कि रूल 38 में आपको पॉवर थी, आपने 38 की पॉवर एक्सरसाइज की और क्वेश्चन ऑवर को 11 की बजाय 12 बजे कर दिया। इसीलिए मैंने यह प्रश्न उठाया कि जब आपने ऐसा कर ही दिया तो फिर उसको रूल्स कमेटी कैसे कंसीडर करेगी जिसके चेयरमैन आप हैं और आप ही ने आदेश दिया? फिर चेयरमैन के आदेश को दूसरा कैसे बदल देगा? महोदय, मैं एक दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ। जैसा मैंने कहा कि बाकी जो रूल्स बदले गए हैं, जिनके संबंध में आज रेज़ोल्यूशन हुआ, उन्हें आपको बदलने का अधिकार नहीं है। रूल्स कमेटी की रिकमेंडेशंस को जब हाउस स्वीकार कर लेगा, तब उसमें बदलाव होगा। आज जो रेज़ोल्यूशन मूव किया, अगर यह रेज़ोल्यूशन पास नहीं होता तो अभी तक जो हो रहा है, उसका मतलब तो यह होगा कि दो दिन की प्रोसीडिंग्स को हम इल्लिगल मान लेंगे क्योंकि आपने क्वेश्चन ऑवर को 11 की बजाय 12 बजे कर दिया, ज़ीरो ऑवर का टाइम बदल दिया और पांच बजे आपने कॉलिंग अटेंशन कर दिया।

MR. CHARMAN : Fine. Thank you. You have made your point.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सब ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम से चल रहा है। लोक सभा में भी 11 बजे चल रहा है। आप अगर 11 बजे ज़ीरो ऑवर अलाउ कर देंगे... तो हम इतने fiery हो जायेंगे कि 12.00 बजे तक हाउस ही नहीं चल पाएगा। आप प्रैक्टिकल तो देखिए दो दिन सदन में क्या हो रहा है? दो दिन से 11.00 बजे ज़ीरो ऑवर शुरू होता है, हम सब उत्तेजित हो जाते हैं और सरकार हमको सुन नहीं रही है।

श्री सभापति : आप अपनी बात कह दीजिए। You have raised a point. Please, let us not refer to the British Parliament, because some of us know at what time Question Hour takes place in the British Parliamentary system.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं श्रीमन्। मैंने जितनी बातें कहीं हैं, अगर एक भी असंवैधानिक हो, रूल्स के विपरीत हो, मैंने कोई राजनीतिक बात कही हो ...(व्यवधान)... मैं जो प्रेक्टिकल यहां देख रहा हूं, उसको आपसे कह रहा हूं।

श्री सभापति : थैंक्यू।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि मेरे जो अमेंडमेंट्स हैं और पी. राजीव जी के जो अमेंडमेंट्स हैं...।

श्री सभापति : अब आप अपने अमेंडमेंट्स इन राइटिंग देंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इन सब अमेंडमेंट्स को स्वीकार करते हुए, इस Motion को रद्द करने का निर्णय यह सदन करे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Mr. Chairman, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. Have you given your name to speak? I have names of people who wish to speak. Mr. Rapolu.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I didn't give my name, but it is just a submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you have to give your name. A Member has given his name.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I can give it right now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But that is not the way we do it.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it is just a submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way we do it. Please; your colleague is standing to speak.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: But, Sir, I have got just a submission to make.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): *Mananiya Sabhapati mahoday*, I would like to take this opportunity to humbly urge this august House to look at the prevailing situation, the ground reality and the necessity of the perceived changes, to convey our concern, our depth of debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you speaking on the motion?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Yes, Sir; I am speaking on the Motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, please speak on the motion.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, the moving of the Motion by the Deputy Chairman for rescheduling Zero Hour, Question Hour, Calling Attention Motion, enlarges the scope for individual Members to place before the House their views and to attract the attention of the Union Government and the nation. This effort shall have to be understood in a very fair environment. All these years, there were several experiments, across several nations, in conducting the Legislature. Even in our Indian Parliament, in this Upper House, the Chairman was consistently trying to evolve certain mechanisms, to ensure the schedules and to give an elaborate scope to individual Members to participate in the debate, to put forth their understanding of issues and to enrich the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the motion. We have limited time.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Being a Member of the Rules Committee of the Rajya Sabha, I am pleading all to accept this motion because for the last two days, we have been sitting here at 11 o'clock and the attention raised through Rajya Sabha to the nation was perfect; we could raise issues of national priority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are speaking on a motion of which you are a co-sponsor. Please focus on it. If you wish to add anything to what the mover of the Motion has said, please say so. Otherwise, the time of this House is precious.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, in continuity, I support and I plead that this august House may kindly accept it, because these changes will ensure wider participation by individual Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सभापति महोदय, डिप्टी चैयरमैन साहब ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारी संसद का सत्र संवाद के माध्यम से और समन्वय के माध्यम से सकारात्मक तरीके से और अच्छी तरह से चले, यह हम सब की इच्छा भी है और हम सब का प्रयास भी है। रूल कमेटी की 25 नवम्बर, 2014 की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसमें भी सब की मंशा और सब की नीयत यही है कि जो भी हमारे पास समय है, उस समय का सकारात्मक ढंग से उपयोग हो सके और प्रश्नात्मक ढंग से उपयोग किया जा सके। इसलिए मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उस समय को

सफल बनाने के लिए, उसका सकारात्मक ढंग से उपयोग करने के लिए अगर हम कोई अच्छा प्रयोग करते हैं, तो निश्चित तौर से आने वाले दिनों में सदन की कार्यवाही में, सदन के काम में मदद मिलेगी। इससे देश की समस्याओं पर अधिक से अधिक चर्चा हो सकेगी। लोग अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों के अलग-अलग राज्यों के और देश के तमाम ज्वलंत सवाल पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, बातचीत करना चाहते हैं। लोग यह भी चाहते हैं कि उनकी बात सरकार तक पहुंचे और देश के लोगों तक भी पहुंचे। उस पर सकारात्मक ढंग से चर्चा हो और उसका असर कहीं न कहीं सरकार पर भी दिखाई पड़े और साथ ही साथ देश पर भी दिखाई दे। रूल कमेटी ने जो प्रयास किया है, मैं मानता हूं कि यह एक सराहनीय प्रयास है। इस पर कई माननीय सदस्यों के सुझाव आ सकते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि कोई प्रयोग आखिरी प्रयोग नहीं होता है। अगर इस तरह की कोई कोशिश की जाती है या इस तरह का कोई प्रयोग किया जाता है, रिफॉर्म किया जाता है, तो वह कोई आखिरी रिफॉर्म नहीं होता है। हम अनुभव के आधार पर उसमें और चीजों को भी शामिल कर सकते हैं। इस प्रस्ताव में जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चीज है, वह यह है कि शून्यकाल में प्रतिदिन 15 माननीय सदस्यों को अपनी बात रखने का अवसर मिलेगा। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि यह एक सप्ताह में 75 माननीय सदस्य अलग-अलग मुद्दों पर, राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर, क्षेत्रीय मुद्दों पर, आर्थिक मुद्दों पर, सामाजिक मुद्दों पर, किसानों के मुद्दों पर, नौजवानों के मुद्दों पर, मजदूरों के मुद्दों पर और तमाम मुद्दों पर अपनी बात रख सकेंगे। लोग शून्यकाल के समय अपनी बात रखते भी हैं, लेकिन इस व्यवस्था में उनको मौका मिलेगा और वे उस मौके का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। माननीय उपसभापति जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, in support of the Motion moved by the hon. Deputy Chairman, I would like to add a few sentences that it is true that the matter was discussed in the General Purposes Committee a few months ago. I was a Member of that Committee and I remember that majority of the political parties were represented there and the unanimous view was that these changes should be effected as proposed. Thereafter, it was taken up by the Rules Committee. There also I was a Member and all the Members present in the Rules Committee unanimously accepted the changes. My submission to all who have expressed their concerns is that we should not be apprehensive of the changes that are proposed to be made. My party's concern is that people outside are watching us every day and every moment; crores of rupees are being spent on the proceedings of Parliament and, day in and day out, the way we behave and the way we disrupt the proceedings, have not been taken kindly by people at large. Therefore, my humble submission to all hon. Members of this House is that we accept the changes and don't be apprehensive. Let us see what happens. If, at all, there is no improvement in the near future, then certainly the House has the right to reconsider and re-do. Thank you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I rise to support one part of the amendments moved as part of this Report of the Rules Committee. Actually, there is a provision in the rule itself, that it, Rule 38, which empowers the Chairman to change the timing of the Question

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

Hour. We are very grateful to the Chairman for exercising that power unilaterally to change the timing of the Question Hour. You have gone through a very good democratic process. First, the General Purposes Committee discussed these things and then the Rules Committee discussed these things thoroughly, and a unanimous decision was taken to change the timing of the Question Hour.

Sir, as all of us know, this concept of Question Hour is contribution of British days, namely, Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and several other reforms. At that time, we had started the Question Hour. But unfortunately, in the first Parliament of independent India, there was no Question Hour for several days. The person who raised the first question in the House became the first Deputy Chairman of this august House, that is, Mr. Krishna Moorthy Rao. We have made several changes in the procedure of Question Hour after that. We are grateful to the hon. Chairman. You had taken a very good initiative to allow other Members to ask supplementary questions even if the questioner was not present in the House. That is a very good change in this procedure. Now, this is another step. This is one of the important instruments to make the Government accountable to the society through this Parliament. It will give an opportunity to Members to grill the Ministers and the Government. So, I support this amendment. We are for this change of timing of Question Hour from 11 a.m. to 12 noon to 12 noon to 1 p.m.

Sir, regarding change in the timing of Calling Attention, I have one amendment. The proposal is to change the time to 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. The Calling Attention is an opportunity for the Members to raise very important issues. The Ministers come out with a statement and the Members get an opportunity to seek clarifications. Most of the journalists of regional newspapers will not be here in the evening because they have to go to their offices to file their stories. Whatever issues are raised by us here after 5 o'clock, will not be published in most of the newspapers in the country. So, my request is to withdraw this proposal. My amendment is there. The Calling Attention, as per the existing procedure, is taken up after the Question Hour. It is taken up at 2 o'clock. Please, allow the Members to raise important issues through Calling Attention between 2 p.m to 3 p.m. It would be beneficial to the House. It would be beneficial to the society also. I request the Chairman of the Rules Committee, that is, you, Sir, to please pass this amendment moved by me.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I respect the concerns continuously expressed by the Chair, you being the Chairperson, about running the House smoothly and about having the Question Hour regularly. Having said that, I have a few points to make. One is, of course, the change of timing of the Question Hour. We experimented this in the past. We had the

Question Hour shifted to 2 o'clock. Then, we reverted back to 11 o'clock. The Leader of the House is sitting here. He was the Leader of the Opposition at that time. We had discussed this issue. I think, the Question Hour can be at 11 o'clock. It is not that I undermine the importance of the rights of Members or the importance of the Question Hour. Even today, I had one Starred Question. Yesterday also, I had one Starred Question. But the House could not transact its business and it could not be taken up. But it does not mean that Zero Hour worked. Today also, Zero Hour did not work. Yesterday also, Zero Hour did not work. Neither the Question Hour nor the Zero Hour could take place. So, we will have to be very realistic and very practical. My point is that the Question Hour can be reverted back to 11 o'clock.

Secondly, regarding reducing the number of questions, I do not know as to what is the big difference between 15 and 20. Now, for one question, if we assume that five minutes are given, then, for ten questions, it will be 50 minutes. We calculate like that because one principal questioner will ask two supplementaries and then two other Members will ask supplementaries. So, if we cannot take up even 10 questions, then, why do we have 15 questions? The practice is to have 20 questions because, at least, the Ministers are expected to provide written answers to the questions asked by the Members. At least, the Members get answers from the Government. I think, we should stick to that practice of having 20 Starred Questions. This is my second point.

Thirdly, I think, the Calling Attention cannot be taken up at 5 o'clock, and, it should be taken up early in the day. Earlier, we used to have Calling Attention immediately after the Question Hour. If the House agrees, we can have it at 2 o'clock, or, immediately after the Question Hour so that the Calling Attention assumes its importance. Sir, it is an important instrument to draw the attention of the Government on a particular important issue. So, I don't think that taking up the Calling Attention at 5 o'clock is a good proposal. I think, the Rules Committee should consider this and withdraw this proposal. Thank you.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir. Sir, the Rules Committee has brought this proposal before this House but before this, on this issue, there was a detailed discussion in the General Purposes Committee. I was also a Member of that Committee, and, we discussed the issues threadbare. The issue of shifting of Question Hour from 11.00 a.m. to 12 noon was considered, and, the reason behind that was also considered. The reason was that every morning, or, even in the evening after the House adjourns, there are some issues of urgent nature, on which Members of some party or group get agitated, and, they want the matter to be raised early

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

in the morning as the first issue. This has been actually happening, and, resultantly, the Question Hour could not be taken up for days together because the Members, sometimes rightly, want their issue to be taken up as the first issue and stand at 11.00 a.m. in the morning, and, the Question Hour goes away. Sir, what is the effect if the Question Hour is not taken up because of the rising of the agitated Members in the morning at 11.00 a.m.? So far as the Government is concerned, it will be more than happy if the questions are not to be answered but the Members who intend to raise questions are more interested to get the answers from the Government, and, therefore, they press on the important issues raised in the questions.

So, looking into the past experience, and, keeping in view the importance of the Question Hour, and, just for the purpose that the Question Hour should actually be allowed to continue, it was decided that the Question Hour may be taken up at 12 o' clock. And, there was also reasoning behind taking up the Zero Hour at 11 o' clock. In Zero Hour, the important issues of the day are raised. If the important issues of the day are to be raised early at 11 o' clock, then, we should have Zero Hour at 11 o' clock itself. We witnessed it yesterday; we witnessed it today also that issues of certain importance were raised. The Zero Hour, which is a one-hour time, is available to the hon. Members to bring out the issues of public importance or any issue of importance for a particular party, member or group.

So, the shifting of Question Hour from 11 o' clock to 12 o' clock had a definite reasoning behind it, which, I feel, is justified, and, therefore, we support it. of course, if it does not work for any reason, the House always has the power to look into it again. With regard to what Mr. Rajeev has said about the timing of Calling Attention, I would say that the same may be considered. The experience of a few days is that at 5 o' clock, the importance of the Calling Attention is not felt. That can be considered. But, so far as other proposals made by the Rules Committee are concerned, we are in support of them. Thank you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a fact that it has been discussed initially in the last Session. Some time during August, you called the Leaders of all the political parties. My party, Biju Janta Dal, was also present there. It was an almost unanimity that the Question Hour should be shifted from 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and at 11 o'clock, Zero Hour will be taken up. Sir, we are the most privileged country and the most privileged Members of Parliament because it is only in our country where Zero Hour privilege is there to the Members where they can raise issues of immediate public

importance. This is not happening in many democratic countries, in many Parliaments, of the world. This is really a rare privilege to us. So, we understand that hon. Chairman with his vast experience thought that many Members are not able to raise matters of public importance which are happening in their State. So, to facilitate the Members, if we start this at 11 o'clock, laying of papers by Ministers will take 5-10 minutes, at least 50 minutes will be there for Zero Hour where you can accommodate, as it was discussed, 16 to 17 or at least 15 Members who can raise their important questions. Sir, Hudhud hit our State and the State of Andhra Pradesh. But yesterday, the issue could not be taken up. I had given notice for that. And, today also, Sir, the similar situation remained there. So, Sir, we know that the very intention of the Chairman is to facilitate and see how the important State issues can be taken up. To facilitate the Members, you called the Rules Committee meeting on 20th also, a week back. There also, it was decided that since it has been decided in the earlier meeting let this practice be there. Of course, regarding Calling Attention Motion, a debate has started. Normally, the Legislative Business should start with Calling Attention Motion, if it is allowed. This is our practice. So, Sir, in this case, we have authorized the hon. Deputy Chairman, who is also a Member of the Committee. On our behalf, he has moved the motion, and I stand by in favour of the motion. World will not fall, Sir. Let this Session be over. We can review it. We can sit across the table and decide. In the next Session, we can also change it, if the Chairman or the whole decides it.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, 12-13 अक्टूबर को गोआ में दो दिन के लिए पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने पूरे देश के चीफ व्हिप्स की एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी। उस कमेटी ने भी एक प्रस्ताव लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सामने भेजा है।

सदन में मेम्बर्स के लिए प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल एक सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया होती है, लेकिन उसे आप फ्राइडे को लाते हैं, वह भी लंच के बाद, जिस समय लगभग 80-85 प्रतिशत मेम्बर शनिवार-एतवार की लालच में अपनी-अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसीज में चले जाते हैं। मेम्बर्स पास सबसे अपने prerogative के इस्तेमाल के लिए, प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल सबसे अच्छा माध्यम है। उस कमेटी का सुझाव है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, are you speaking on the motion or are you making another proposal?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं इसी मोशन की बात पर आर रहा हूँ, जिस पर रूल्स कमेटी ने रिकमेंडेशंस दी हैं।

श्री सभापति : यहां आप इसी मोशन पर बोलिए। जो सुझाव वहां से आए हैं, उनकी अपनी मैरिटी है। वे बाद में डिस्कस किए जा सकते हैं।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, वह बात भी इसी कमेटी का हिस्सा है, हालांकि उसको आपने इसमें इन्क्लूड नहीं किया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल है, वह फ्राइडे की बजाए किसी और दिन आना चाहिए, ताकि उस पर समय से बहस हो सके।

श्री सभापति : ठीक है, आप इसके लिए सुझाव दे दीजिए। General Purposes Committee और Rules Committee में आपकी बात पर गौर किया जाएगा।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, Calling Attention के लिए शाम 5.00 बजे का समय भी ऐसा है, जिस समय अधिकांश रीजनल प्रेस वाले चले जाते हैं और मेम्बर्स का एक बड़ा हिस्सा भी चला जाता है। चूंकि यह public importance का इश्यू है, इसलिए अगर उसे आप शाम 5.00 बजे से पहले रखेंगे, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। यह कोई होली बुक तो है नहीं, जिसमें दोबारा कोई अमेंडमेंट नहीं हो सकता। आप कुछ दिन इसे इसी प्रकार चलाइए, अगर यह ठीक तरीके से नहीं चलता तो अगले सत्र में फिर आप नये तरीके से इसे अमेंड कर सकते हैं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support the motion moved with one or two points to be put forth for your kind consideration. I remember that since day one you assumed Office, you have been expressing the concern about the Question Hour. I did not realise the importance of the Question Hour and that is because of some restlessness, that prevailed in the House, which obstructed the Question Hour many a time. A Question, which comes up for oral answer, is a very big thing. After it has come, the stupendous job done by the Ministry and the material collected and the reply which is being given, enlightens the Members and helps them to resolve many issues. For example, if we see a Minister after getting an appointment with a representation, that representation may be received but the reply may not be given. It might take a longer time. Whereas the Question Hour brings the Minister to the House and he is compelled to reply, not only to the Question but also to the supplementary questions raised thereby. So, the obstruction of the Question Hour is really a serious issue. You had proposed earlier to have it at 2 o' clock after the lunch and many Members were not for that; it was experimental. Again, it was shifted to 11 o' clock and now, on experimental basis, I think, it has been changed to 12 o' clock. But that also has proved to be a failure this morning. So, whatever may be the time, things happen. But I hope that this change of time will help the Question Hour to proceed in the coming days at least. Sir, everyone of us realises the importance of the Question Hour, how important a question is and the reply that it fetches resolves so many issues. So, I welcome the change of the Question Hour time.

Secondly Sir, so far as the limit of the number of Questions from twenty to fifteen is concerned, if the Question appears on the list of oral questions, that gives the Member a lot of importance. Moreover, the reply which is being given by the Minister also gives a better thing than the written reply. So, that could be considered to be retained at twenty.

It is, of course, Unstarred. But if it appears in the list of oral questions, it will be an appreciable one.

As far as this Calling Attention is concerned, though it is not something of the publicity interest, as Mr. Rajeeve said, of course, any issue which we raise here should reach the public in the constituency or in the nation. The Calling Attention has always been a very, very important issue and once it is raised in the House, if it is discussed before 4 o' clock or 5 o' clock, I think, the people from the Press, the media may carry the matter. So, kindly consider shifting the Calling Attention or retaining the *status quo* to be at 2 o' clock than at 5 o' clock.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to add that a serious issue like this should have got more time. The TMC senior leader said that it went to two types of Committees. One is the General Purposes Committee. And Members of all Parties agreed to it, though I was not part of it. I represent a particular State in the Council of States. So, I thought if everybody is agreeing, I have nothing more to add. But I would only try to say what Mr. Rajeeve said. It is only repetition of what he said. Calling Attention is one way by which we would really like to call the attention of the Government. That means that it is a matter of the voice of the people and the voice of the States also. We really expect the media to take note of it so that it really gains some kind of importance. Instead of shifting it to 5 o' clock, when all of us are not that attentive, if it is shifted to 2 o' clock or 3 o' clock, whichever way the House feels, I think, that would be all right. All that I wanted to say is that there should have been a little more wider discussion on this because it is a far-reaching issue that has been raised. I was a Member of the Committee earlier, I know that you had raised this earlier. As my friend said, we have been discussing this and we support it with Calling Attention being taken up for reconsideration.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जनरल परपोजेज़ कमेटी की जो बैठक हुई थी, उसमें मैं अकेला व्यक्ति था, जिसने इसका विरोध किया था। यह यूनेस्को डिसीजन था, जैसा कि यहां कहा जा रहा है, इस रिकॉर्ड को स्ट्रेट करने के लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं अकेला व्यक्ति था, जिसने इसका विरोध किया था कि अगर आप ग्यारह बजे से ज़ीरो ऑवर कर देंगे, तो यह दो बजे तक चलेगा और क्वेश्चन ऑवर कभी नहीं हो सकेगा और वही हो रहा है, वह आप देख रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरी फिर आपसे अपील है कि जो सिस्टम चल रहा था, उसको चलता रहने दीजिए। इसमें सुबह से ही प्रक्रिया शुरू हो जाती है और इससे क्वेश्चन ऑवर अनिवार्य रूप से चला जाएगा। पहले तो यह होता था कि आप कहते थे कि ज़ीरो ऑवर में उठा लीजिएगा, तो आधा मिनट बोल कर आदमी बैठ जाता था और क्वेश्चन ऑवर चल जाता था तथा ज़ीरो ऑवर में लोग अपनी बात कह लेते थे। अब तो

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

शुरू में ही मामला गड़बड़ हो जाता है और वह बारह बजे तक चलता है, उसके बाद बारह बजे से एक बजे तक चलता है। एक तो लोगों के दिमाग में यह रहना चाहिए कि जनरल परपजेज कमेटी का मेम्बर होने के नाते मैंने इसका समर्थन नहीं किया था। I had opposed it. I was the only Member who opposed it. मैं आज भी इसको अपोज कर रहा हूँ और यह कह रहा हूँ कि आपको एक दिन फिर इसी पर आना पड़ेगा, जो पहले था, उसी सिस्टम पर आना पड़ेगा। इसलिए इस पर पुनर्विचार करें और जो सिस्टम पहले से है, उसको जैसे का तैसा रहने दीजिए। धन्यवाद।

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to explain some of the points very briefly and give reply to some of them.

Hon. Member Naresh Agrawalji mentioned about the change of timing of the Question Hour for two-three days. That is done according to the Rule. Hon. Chairman has only invoked the Rule which is his authority and prerogative to do. There is nothing wrong in that. It is perfectly in order. That is the first thing.

You further said that you were moving amendments. Actually, you said that you were moving amendments. But you were totally opposing the Motion. Amendment should be an addition or a variation or change or improvement. You are really opposing it for which you have every right, and I respect your right.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I was not opposing it. I was giving good suggestion.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yes, you were giving good suggestion. I can concede that also.

Hon. Member P. Rajeev raised a question about Calling Attention. He has moved an amendment to it. When we heard the hon. Member speaking, we also could gauge the mood of the Members on that particular question. I don't want to speak more on that. His amendment is that Calling Attention should be there for one hour between 2.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. Earlier it was between 12.00 noon and 1.00 p.m. He has explained the rationale also. Yes, Members do not do their work for publicity. But then it is publicity also. The only persons who do not get publicity are the Deputy Chairman and the Chairman. All others get publicity for what they do.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): But you are making up for that now, Sir.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I got at least one opportunity.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Tomorrow, you will get publicity.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The media is taking note also.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I concede that there is a point in what he has said in the amendment that it is better to shift Calling Attention which is now from 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Keeping it at 5.00 p.m. has not come into force. Many hon. Members have supported it. If that is the view of the House and if hon. Chairman agrees to it, then there is no problem with that.

Hon. Member Tiruchi Siva raised a question about reducing the number of Starred Questions from 20 to 15. But, I would like to tell him that the total number of questions remains the same and you will get answers for all the questions whether the question is starred or unstarred. Giving publicity, whether it is starred or unstarred, is your personal take. You can give it to the Press and they can publish your questions and answers. So, that does not make much difference. But, kindly note one thing. I have been in this House from 2005 onwards. I had been in Lok Sabha from 1980 to 2000 for nearly 20 years. Not on a single day I have seen all the questions exhausted. In Rajya Sabha also, we could never take up all the questions. So, reducing the number from 20 to 15 will not...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, ऐसे तमाम रूल्स हैं, जिनके राज्य सभा में अब तक लागू नहीं किया गया, तो क्या उन रूल्स को भी इसी कारण हटा दिया जाएगा कि 20 क्वेश्चंस कभी नहीं हुए? हम लोगों ने इसी कारण यह सजेशन दिया कि मंत्री लोग कम से कम उन 20 स्टार्ड क्वेश्चंस को सीरियसली देख तो लेते हैं, नहीं तो वे उन्हें सीरियसली देखेंगे भी नहीं। वे अनस्टार्ड पर तो दस्तखत करके रख देते हैं, मंत्री लोग उसको सीरियसली कब लेते हैं? इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि क्वेश्चंस की संख्या 20 ही रखिए। हम जानते हैं कि 20 क्वेश्चंस नहीं आएँगे, लेकिन कम से कम उन 20 प्रश्नों का सरकार सीरियस रहेगी, वह उनका जवाब देगी और उन पर एक्शन होंगे, इसीलिए हम लोग ऐसा कह रहे हैं।

चेयरमैन साहब, आप चाहें तो दूसरी चीज़ यह कर सकते हैं कि जो मेम्बर उपस्थित नहीं होता है, उसके क्वेश्चन को आप लास्ट में रखिए और अगर टाइम बचे तो उसे लीजिए। जो मेम्बर्स उपस्थित हैं, उनके क्वेश्चंस आप पहले लेते जाइए। यही परम्परा हमारी यू.पी. असेम्बली में भी थी कि जो मेम्बर अपने क्वेश्चन के टाइम पर उपस्थित नहीं हुआ, उसका क्वेश्चन बाद के लिए पेंडिंग कर दिया जाता था और जो मेम्बर्स मौजूद होते थे, उनके क्वेश्चंस पहले लिए जाते थे। जब टाइम बचे और मेम्बर्स को रुचि हो, तो उन बचे हुए क्वेश्चंस को लिया जा सकता है। इसको आप इस तरीके से कर सकते हैं, लेकिन क्वेश्चंस की संख्या 20 ही रखिए। हम जानते हैं कि 20 क्वेश्चंस प्रतिदिन नहीं आएँगे, लेकिन उनकी गम्भीरता तो बनी रहेगी।

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: All right. You have made a point. We can consider this. The House can consider this. It is for the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): By question lot, Members get a chance to ask questions. Every Member gets a chance to ask his questions every day-when his name is there. By this process, you are delaying their right to ask questions.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: No, no. Any Member can ask questions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, you please continue.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I explained my view on what Mr. Tiruchi Siva has said. But, Nareshji has a different view. Of course, it is up to the House to decide on that. I am not commenting more on that.

Now, Ram Gopalji said that in the GPC, he opposed it. It is correct. In my statement, I have also said that there was an overwhelming positive response to this proposal barring one or two Members. I have not said that it was a unanimous decision in the GPC. It is not unanimous decision of GPC. There were one or two dissenting voices and certainly, you were the most important dissenting voice. We concede that. But, kindly note that all others agreed and in democracy, we work on the basis of majority. We respect the minority view. We always respect the minority view. We listen to that. That is democracy. We listen to that and we give all opportunity to them to say that. But, we act on the basis of majority. That is why, even though there were one or two oppositions, GPC recommendations were taken as a decision and we proceeded with it. There is a point about that.

Now, hon. Members, I want to say one thing which is already said by Mr. Satish Misra. For Members, Question Hour is the most important instrument to make the Government accountable. I myself was Minister from 1991 to 1996 and I have dealt with 3-4 portfolios. I have not seen a single Minister saying, "Oh! I am sorry. The Question Hour is gone." If the Question Hour is gone, as I have seen, most of the Ministers would be very happy. Don't think Ministers or Government will be hurt by the cancellation of the Question Hour. This is a fact. Secondly, if a Member prepares his questions and asks pertinent questions or supplementaries, I can tell you the Ministers respect that Member. You try it and after that approach the Minister. You will see the difference. Therefore, this is the most important and effective instrument, to put questions. One more point, doing away with Question Hour is not in the interest of the Members. Now, on a number of days Notice for Suspension of Question Hour used to come. Shri Naresh Agrawal and many other Members gave Notices for Suspension of Question Hour. What was their argument? The argument was that the issue was so important that we could not wait up to 12 o'clock; it had to be raised at 11 o'clock itself. That was the argument. I heard hon. Chairman asking them, "Why don't you raise the issue at 12 o'clock?", and Members said that it

was so important that it must be raised at 11 o'clock itself and that they could not wait up to 12 o'clock. Now, the hon. Chairman has understood and accepted that argument and allowed you to raise issues at 11 o'clock. I think this is the most Member-friendly amendment. I thank all those who spoke and supported the amendment. I respect the voices of dissent but the House has to decide. Let the House decide.

Regarding the amendment proposed by Shri P. Rajeeve, you may put that to vote, and after passing that we would move ahead.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, एक हमारा भी अमेंडमेंट है कि बीसों क्वेश्चन ही रखे जाएं, स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन बीस के पंद्रह न किए जाएं। उस पर भी जरा राय जान लीजिएगा। बाकी तो हम मूड समझ रहे हैं कि क्या राय है। लेकिन बहुमत में भी विरोध सुना जाता है और विरोध कभी-न-कभी बहुमत में साबित होता है, मैं इतना कह देना चाहता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, सदन में जो सभी माननीय सदस्य हैं, उनकी सब की मंशा है, सब की इच्छा है कि सदन की कार्यवाही सुचारु ढंग से चले, सकारात्मक ढंग से हो और उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोग हो सके। राजीव जी ने जो अमेंडमेंट दिया है, मुझे लगता है कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों के विचार सुनने के बाद जायज बात लगती है, जिसमें उन्होंने कॉलिंग अटेंशन पांच बजे के बजाए दो बजे करने की बात कही है। हम उससे सहमत हैं, हमें इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I shall now put the following Motion to vote.

The question is:

"That the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Rules presented to the Rajya Sabha on the 25th November, 2014, be taken into consideration."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri P. Rajeeve to vote. The question is:

That in the proposed amendment to sub-rule (5) of rule 180:-

- (v) for figure and word "5.00 p.m.", the figure and word "2.00 P.M." be substituted.
- (vi) The proviso be deleted.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the following motion to vote. The amendment is adopted. The question is:-

"That this House agrees with the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Rules presented to the Rajya Sabha on the 25th November, 2014."

The Motion, as amended, was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have moved amendments to most of the Bills that were taken up in the House. But this is the first time that my amendment has been adopted. I am grateful to the House for that....*(Interruptions)*...

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Re. Money held in foreign bank accounts by Indian citizens and business entities in violation of law

MR. CHAIRMAN: Short Duration Discussion. Shri Anand Sharma.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, I along with other Members of this august House wish to raise a discussion on black money stashed abroad in bank accounts of Indian citizens and business entities which are in violation of the laws. The money which is ill-gotten, we understand, would be referred to as the black money. Money which is proceeds of some crime, drug trafficking, smuggling ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, this is an issue which concerns the whole country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We are requesting the Finance Minister to be here. We are all raising this issue. We are raising the money issues and it is so easy that you just walk out from here. We want the Finance Minister here. Where is the Finance Minister? Let the House be adjourned, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The MoS Finance is here.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir, adjourn the House, Sir. This is such a big issue. This cannot be taken lightly. Adjourn the House, Sir, till he comes. What is this? Are we here just to talk? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the Finance Minister has informed the hon. Chairman that he will be coming a little late and the Chairman has permitted. He will be coming. Now, please, there are umpteen Cabinet Ministers. The Government is collectively responsible. There are umpteen Cabinet Ministers. Proceed, please.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, that had also happened during the discussion on the Finance Bill, the Finance Minister was sitting in the Central Hall.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not my job.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: He should be here, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please, see, there are Cabinet Ministers here. The Government is collectively responsible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, you have allowed a special discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have said that he has taken permission from the Chairman. He will be coming back.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: All right, we will wait for some time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has already informed. He will come back. Now, let us start the discussion.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, in this House, the issue of black money was discussed on a number of occasions, in the presence of the then hon. Prime Minister and the then Finance Minister and this time, neither the Prime Minister nor the Finance Minister is present, and in their absence the matter is being discussed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now listen. Sukhendu Royji, I have been informed that hon. Finance Minister is in the Lok Sabha. There is some discussion there in which his presence is required there. He will be coming back. So, please continue, Mr. Anand Sharma.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, inside the House, you can consult the Members of the Cabinet. But, let it be the opinion of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Finance Minister is in the other House.

3.00 P.M.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): That we have understood.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: His presence is required there. He will be coming any time. That is what has been informed to me. I have asked the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to bring the Minister of State for Finance, if he is there.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We know there are other Ministers in the Ministry of Finance. Where are the MoSs? Where are they? They have a huge Cabinet.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, let us start the discussion, the Minister will be coming. Yes, Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before I resume my observations on this important issue, I must also join all my distinguished colleagues, who are collectively the Opposition in this august House, in saying that this House must be shown respect by the Government. Both the Finance Minister and his Ministers of State are absent. This is the listed Business. This morning this House has seen another disrespect. We have never ever had a situation where the Council of Ministers is not introduced by the Prime Minister. This has happened this morning. I must put this on record.

Sir, I am happy that this issue is finally being discussed in this House, the issue of black money in this country, the black money, which has been taken out of India through money laundering and other illegal means to be stashed in foreign banks. Therefore, this has been agitating the minds of our people and has been part of the political narrative in the last few years in particular. Over the years, as a rule-based rule-governed democracy, this country has taken a number of steps to prevent money laundering by enacting laws against money laundering, by tightening the income tax regulations, by seeking information through cooperation with other countries about the account holders, which, are not known to the Government, to the Revenue authorities or to the Reserve Bank of India. One thing I would like to make clear right in the beginning that the perception which is there that if there are accounts of Indian nationals overseas, all of that is black money is not correct. The fact is that our laws, the RBI guidelines do permit the Indian nationals, the business entities to have overseas accounts. So, there has to be a clear distinction between what is authorized and legal and what is unauthorized and illegal proceeds of money laundering, crime, and drug trafficking. We are discussing here about that money for which the Revenue authorities seek information and for which due processes of law have to be set in motion. Cases where only the income tax violations are there, have to be dealt with appropriately. In those cases, in those accounts where the

money is the proceed of crime and drug trafficking, there it is not the question of only tax authorities coming in, it is your other enforcement agencies which need that information to take action and to lodge criminal prosecution against those who are holding such money which is ill-gotten and proceeds of crime. In the last few years, this debate has become very loud and political. This issue of black money was used as a tool to attack the Government in office, the institutions of the State, by alleging that there are lakhs of crores of black money which is stashed abroad and that the Government is turning a blind eye. If I take the memory of this House back, in the year 2011, when this country, particularly, the National Capital Territory of Delhi, was witness to political agitations orchestrated and planned by the political opponents of the then UPA Government, we saw a gridlock in Delhi. We saw the entire media engaging in competitive sensationalisation and a major political party, which is now in the Government, the Bharatiya Janata Party, and its entire leadership collectively accusing and berating the Government, creating a perception that we are responsible not only for promoting black money but also for not taking any action against black money. Has this country forgotten the agitations by Anna Hazare, Kejriwals and also that Baba, who is very dear and specially protected by the present Government, who is given 'Z' plus security? Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, now, it is time to tell this Government and, through this august House, our people the truth. When it came to black money, I referred to some of the laws, the various amendments that have taken place. Both the Houses of Parliament, many years ago, took the decision to enact the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, and the Government engaged in serious discussions bilaterally with other Governments to get information on black money and to take action under the laws of this land. Sir, there are some known tax havens in the world. The most well-known is Switzerland, right from the days of the First World War and the Second World War, a lot of money allegedly is kept in bank accounts because of the tax provisions and the secrecy which is assured by those banks. But that is not the only place. The information which recently has been in discussion came from Liechtenstein. There are 40 to 50 countries which have favourable tax regimes or which encourage creation of tax havens where businesses and individuals go and deposit money and it goes from Cayman Islands to Barbados; there is a long list. But, as I said, 40 to 50 is the estimated number of tax havens in the world. Now what is a Government supposed to do? A responsible Government will talk to the Government of the country concerned or the countries concerned to enter into an arrangement where information is exchanged on the accounts held in the banks of that country by Indian citizens or Indian business entities. Now once that information is made available, the authorities concerned have to do due diligence by scrutinizing the accounts and see what are authorized and legal, what are illegal and which are the cases of tax evasions. I would like to compliment the

[Shri Anand Sharma]

previous Government, headed by the then hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, of which I was very proud to be a member. And, I would expect the hon. Leader of the House and Finance Minister, when he speaks today, to tell this House and the country that we had taken effective steps to trace black money and names of account-holders. We entered into agreements and treaties, sharing of information with over 80 countries, including tax havens like Cayman Islands to Liechtenstein. All these agreements were signed during the regime of UPA I and UPA II Governments. Information which the Supreme Court has asked the Government to reveal was brought to this country through these Tax Information Agreements, exchange of information, Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements, etc., and that information came; it may be from Germany or France. That is not the only information. We did seek very firmly information from tax heavens and entered into agreements, including with Switzerland. I must say in this House when Switzerland, at one stage, last year, was not cooperative and saying, 'information which we give to you has many conditions, including such information to be used by the tax authorities or for prosecution purposes', we had taken a firm decision. It was conveyed to them in all firmness that they must not expect any improvement and bilateral cooperation with the Republic of India if they will not come good in giving India all the information. It is a matter of fact and record.

Now, Sir, what we saw -- besides agitations -- was that this country was first misled and some perception was built up that (a) the change of regime and change of person suddenly will bring a magical turnaround. People were nosedived into believing this. I must put this before this House. हमने हमारे मित्रों से नहीं कहा था कि यह आरोप-प्रत्यारोप हो, हमने यह परिस्थिति पैदा नहीं की थी, हमने देश की जनता को गुमराह नहीं किया था। हमने यह नहीं कहा था 386 लाख करोड़ रुपया - जो एक बाबा का प्रवचन था, जिसको सरकार ने, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने स्वीकार किया - बाहर के बैंक में पड़ा है। हमने यह बात नहीं कही थी। लेकिन वह बात कही गयी, बात सुनी गयी और बात सुनायी गयी। इसीलिए मैंने बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से इस शब्द का प्रयोग किया है कि देश को गुमराह किया गया, सरकार को बदनाम किया गया, सरकार को श्रेय नहीं दिया गया कि आपने इतने देशों के साथ एग्रीमेंट किया, करार किया, समझौता किया कि वे जानकारी देंगे, वह जानकारी देश को प्राप्त होगी और भारत के अधिकारी, हमारा शासन तंत्र, हमारा कानून उस उप अपना कार्य करेगा। ये बातें देश को नहीं बतायी गयीं। यह सदन को बताना जरूरी है कि वर्तमान सरकार के वरिष्ठ मंत्री, हम व्यक्तिगत रूप में उनका आदर करते हैं, माननीय राजनाथ सिंह जी, जो उस समय भारतीय जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष थे, उन्होंने 17 अप्रैल 2014 को पार्टी अध्यक्ष के रूप में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय कार्यकारिणी के प्रस्ताव का हवाला देते हुए यह कहा था कि अगर आप हमें सत्ता में लाएंगे तो हम सौ दिन के अंदर सारा काला धन, जो विदेशी बैंकों में है, उसे वापस भारत के अंदर लाएंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैंने जो जनवरी महीने का हवाला दिया, वह प्रस्ताव 18 जनवरी, 2014 को पास हुआ। यह प्रस्ताव आकस्मिक नहीं था। यह प्रचण्ड प्रचार ऐसा नहीं कि अचानक हो गया, इसके पीछे राजनीति थी। वह राजनीति सत्ता हासिल करने की थी। किसी भी तरह से अपने राजनैतिक विरोधी जो उस समय सत्ता पक्ष था, उसकी छवि धूमिल करना, खराब करना, बदनाम करना, आरोप लगाना, लोगों को गुमराह करना, यह राजनीति थी। जो प्रस्ताव 18 जनवरी को पास हुआ था, उसके पीछे यही राजनीति थी। देश ने जो आंदोलन देखे, कौन थे वे आंदोलनकारी, कौन लोग थे उस ब्लैक मनी की कमेटी में, उसकी सूची निकाली जाए और वित्त मंत्री जी उसकी जानकारी सदन को दें। उस सूची में आपको बहुत से नाम मिलेंगे, जो आज बहुत सम्मानित स्थान आपके शासन-तंत्र में रखते हैं। उस सूची में आपको विवेकानन्द फाउंडेशन भी मिलेगा, बाबा रामदेव भी मिलेंगे। जो स्पेशल कमेटी बनाई गई, उसके बारे में सदन को बताया जाए कि उस कमेटी में कौन लोग थे जिन्होंने 2011 में तय किया था और आपने पूरा समर्थन काला धन वापस लाने का किया था। देश के सम्मानित प्रधानमंत्री सदन में होते तो अच्छा होता। उन्होंने कम से कम वह नम्बर नहीं माना, वह संख्या नहीं मानी जो एक व्यक्ति ने कही। उसके बारे में मैंने बताया कि वे उनके प्रिय हैं, स्वास्थ्य ठीक करते हैं, परन्तु इन्होंने कहा 85 लाख करोड़ रुपए विदेश में काला धन है। शायद कोई गलतफहमी न रह जाए, इसलिए मैं यह देश के वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री, उस समय के प्रधानमंत्री पद के दावेदार माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का हवाला दे रहा हूँ। उन्होंने यह बात देश को कही थी। अब ये कह रहे हैं कि 85 लाख करोड़ रुपए और वह बाबा तो कह रहा है 385 लाख करोड़ रुपए, आपने 300 लाख करोड़ रुपए घटा दिए, तो कहा कि नहीं, यह सूची सही है। हमने पूरी जांच-पड़ताल की है। हमने एक जांच कमेटी बनाई है। उस कमेटी के सदस्यों का नाम मैं भी दे सकता हूँ, कुछ का मैंने इशारा किया है, परन्तु बाकी लोग भी बोलेंगे और उन महानुभावों का नाम हम सदन में दे देंगे। उन्होंने सारी जांच की है, पूरी दुनिया में बातचीत की है और यह 85 लाख करोड़ है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने एक बहुत बड़ी बात कही। यह यू-ट्यूब पर है, <http://m.youtube.com/watch?v=gmt8imkwbyq> यह वेबसाइट है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने इसमें बड़ी अच्छी बात कही, वह लोगों के कानों को भी प्यारी लगी और लोगों में हर्षोल्लास हो गया, उन्होंने कहा कि यह जो पैसा वापस आएगा, यह देश के पांच साल के बजट के बराबर पैसा है। देश का 17 लाख करोड़ रुपए का बजट है, 85 लाख करोड़ रुपए काला धन आएगा, तो देश में पैसे की कोई कमी नहीं रहेगी, सारा कर्जा वापस हो जाएगा। उन्होंने यह भी कहा और यह बात तो मैं उन्हीं से पूछ सकता हूँ, वित्त मंत्री जी से उन्होंने गोपनीय बात बताई हो, यह मैं नहीं जानता, इनके संबंध अच्छे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि देश के हर नागरिक के खाते में 15 लाख रुपया आएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय : हमारे अकाउंट में अभी कुछ नहीं आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : इस देश में पहले स्वाभिमान अभिमान में बैंक के खाते खुलते थे, यहां तो नामकरण की होड़ लगी है, नाम बदल दो, नया अभियान बना दो, अब जन-धन योजना हो गई। 15 हजार के ओवर ड्राफ्ट के लिए लाखों-करोड़ों लोग बैंकों के आगे-पीछे भाग रहे हैं। 15 लाख रुपये के लिए पूरे देश ने खड़े होकर कहा कि यह तो वाकई ही एक महापुरुष है। हर नागरिक के अकाउंट में 15 लाख रुपया आएगा, ऐसा वक्तव्य इन्होंने दिया है, ऐसा वायदा लोगों से किया है।

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

यह तो होना ही चाहिए। इस देश का कौन नागरिक यह नहीं कहेगा कि पूरा काला-धन वापस आए, इस व्यक्ति ने हमको विश्वास दिया है, ये नेता हैं और इनको मालूम है कि कितना पैसा है और हमारे एकाउंट में 15 लाख रुपया आएगा। मैंने पहले भी 11 जून को इसी सदन के अंदर कहा था। वह एक दिन निराला दिन था, जब प्रधानमंत्री नए-नए थे। वे पद ग्रहण के बाद सदन में थे। हमने कहा कि आपने यह क्या कह दिया, आपने लोगों को सूरज, चांद और सितारे सबका वायदा दे दिया और हम जिस ब्रह्मा, विष्णु और महेश की त्रिमूर्ति में विश्वास करते हैं, वे तीनों भी यदि धरती पर आए, तो आप से कहेंगे कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, आपने यह क्या कह दिया, क्या-क्या वायदे कर दिए? मैंने उस दिन सिर्फ 15 लाख रुपए के वायदे की बात नहीं की थी, मैंने तो और बाकी वायदों की बात की थी। आज देश की सर्वोच्च न्यायपालिका सुप्रीम कोर्ट, देश की सरकार से पूछ रही है कि आप बताएं कि आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है? आप बाहर कहते हैं कि हमने SIT बना दी। यह मामला तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लम्बित था, इसलिए SIT तो बननी ही थी। दूसरी बात यह है कि तुरंत बना दी। यकीनन हमने भी इसको गंभीरता से लिया कि शायद आपके पास कोई बहुत बड़ी जानकारी है, एडवांस में bilateral एग्रीमेंट कर दिए, जो सरकार नहीं कर सकी, कहीं पार्टी के माध्यम से कर दिए, तो शायद 100 दिन के अंदर यह चमत्कार हो जाएगा, लेकिन अभी हुआ नहीं है। So, the Supreme Court has told this Government, as the Finance Minister and the Leader of the House know, that please do not give the confidentiality certificate. We do not want those stashing black-money abroad to take advantage of it. The Supreme Court also told the Government that we cannot leave the issue of bringing back black-money to the Government, it will never happen in our life time. Now, this has happened to this promise of hundred days. This Government has revealed some names, disclosed some names; eight names in an affidavit and earlier 18 names were revealed. The Attorney General of the Government told the Supreme Court that most transactions had taken place during 1999 and 2000; and under law. And the last date for completion and assessment of all cases was March 31 and cited the confidentiality part, that the disclosure cannot be made and, later, as we read in the newspapers, in the sealed envelop, that information, what the Government had, was given. Now, I have some words of caution here. We have to, as a mature responsible nation, honour the agreements and treaties, where we put our sovereign signature. We accept that position, but at the same time, in all the agreements, the confidentiality clause is not there. Second, we have to use our own wisdom. We cannot go by any number given to us, by any country, be it Germany or France. You have to go by tangible evidence which is given, the names which are given and our revenue authorities and other agencies do their due diligence work and then you tell that this much is the amount, we do not know. Why I am saying that is, we have to be responsible. If I make a statement in this august House or any hon. Member makes, I think, we are responsible for the words spoken. It applies more to the Government of the day, to the Ministers, to the Prime Minister. Now, Sir, what shall we make out when the same Prime Minister who has said

this on YouTube, speeches are many, the same hon. Prime Minister of India says, मुझे तो पता ही नहीं कितना पैसा है और कहां है? यह कहा है और अभी कहा है। पहले सब कुछ पता था, अब कुछ नहीं पता, यह विडम्बना है। देश इसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकालेगा? पहले जो कहा गया, उसका सत्य से कोई रिश्ता नहीं था, अब जो कहा, वह वास्तविकता बता रहे हैं। आने वाले दिनों में वास्तविकता के कैसे कड़वे घूंट पीने पड़ेंगे, वह समय बताएगा, यह तो अभी शुरुआत है अच्छे दिनों की। अच्छे दिन आ रहे हैं, 15 लाख लोग इंतजार कर रहे हैं। भारत में बहुत गरीब लोग हैं, वह रुपया उन सभी 15 लाख लोगों को दीजिए, जल्दी लाइए, कृपा होगी। This Government, Sir, if I may say so, the ruling party and its leaders were not sincere and serious. I am using both the words. They were neither sincere nor serious in saying what they said, and now do not know, after this escalation and sensationalisation what to say to the country. Our Prime Minister is very knowledgeable, very capable. He had said to the then Prime Minister, my Prime Minister, 'that your Government is not using the Money Laundering Act to take black money back'. I do not know from where that information came. There are a number of statements. But I have said or referred to some. There is a long list; I will share it with other Members, and my colleagues who will speak.

So, Sir, the situation is this, that today, 26th of November, 2014, exactly six months after the present Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers took oath of office, this is where we stand. It is a 360 degree turn; nothing short of that. It is a complete turn. Now the money is not known. Nobody knows where the money is, and why we are referring only to the Attorney-General's reference to two years, i.e., 1999 and 2000. What about the money before that; what about the money after that? Are we saying that it is only in one country or two countries or three countries? There are a large number of tax havens. So, this needs some clarity from the Government. I am sure, the Finance Minister, himself being a legal luminary, will be able to enlighten this House.

Sir, this was not an issue to play partisan politics with; this was not an issue on which frenzy was built, public angst was deliberately, built through orchestrated campaign; it was not an issue on which people should have been given false promises, false hopes; but it happened in this country over a period of last three years. Now, it is time for those who were victims of that vicious and malicious campaign to stand up and tell whatever information you have, Mr. Finance Minister that was brought to this country by us. If you have any additional new information, good luck to you. We want you to get more. We cannot be satisfied with the years 1999 and 2000; we want to know all.

Sir, it is not that black money always remains black money. This is what I want to tell this august House. There is round tripping. When money-laundering takes place, what

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

happens? Money goes out, through illegal means, as he has said, through *hawala*. Then, it is brought back, in many cases, investments in real estate, gold, but more importantly, in portfolio investments. That is what I said, and I want to caution. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the SEBI and the RBI have been looking at it. But the amount of money which has come into India has raised some concern and suspicion that there is a case of round-tripping in many cases. You just have to go by the sharp rise of the market. It is not the real money coming in by the way. That we will talk another day that what kind of money we are getting, whether we are getting money in equity or debt and other debt instruments. Why I am saying so and I say it in a very responsible manner, you have to look at various indexes. Dow Jones is of the richest country. If you look at the movement of the Dow Jones and look at the movement of Sensex, it is eight times that of Dow Jones. Now, are we going to say that there is no other country in the world, with that much of portfolio investment? I am not saying we should not get it. But is there a way we are keeping a track of that? That is what is important.

उपसभापति महोदय, ऐसी भी बात नहीं कि सारा का सारा काला धन किसी बैंक में जमा है। मैंने जैसा ज़िक्र किया, कुछ वापस आता है, कुछ सोने में लगता है, कुछ व्यापार में लगता है। काला धन रीयल इस्टेट में लगता है, काला धन कंस्ट्रक्शन में लगता है, काला धन ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिनके पास प्रचंड साधन और प्रचंड प्रचार तंत्र है, जानते हैं कि वे कितने धनी हैं, कितने साधन संपन्न हैं। आपको दूर देखने की जरूरत नहीं, वह तो अभी हमारे जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य में दिखता है, जहाँ छोटी-सी चिनाब वैली में 17-17 हेलीकॉप्टर्स एक दिन में दिखे। शरद जी अभी झारखंड के बारे में भी बोलेंगे। यह भी सोचना चाहिए, यह एक बड़ा विषय है, यह एक गम्भीर विषय है कि जो काला धन देश के अन्दर है, वित्त मंत्री जी उसके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं, क्या कदम उठाएँगे, वे कौन लोग हैं? आप वित्त मंत्री हैं। वही लोग, जिनके एकाउंट्स बाहर हैं, उन्हीं लोगों के एनपीएज देश के बैंक्स में हैं, जहाँ देश की जनता का पैसा है और उन्हीं लोगों को और पैसा दिया जा रहा है। जिनके एन.पी.एज हैं, जिन पर भारत के बैंक्स का दसियों हजार करोड़ कर्ज है, उनको और पैसा दिया जाए, उनका धन बाहर भी है, उनका धन यहाँ भी बढ़ाया जाए, क्योंकि उनके साधन, संसाधन का किसी तरह उपयोग करने में कहीं-न-कहीं लाभ है।

I will only say, before I conclude, that the Government, the Prime Minister must get out of the earlier mindset which was preelection agitations, propaganda, publicity, false promises and hopes which were sold to the people. Get into action now. Fulfil your promise. If you cannot, have the courage, honesty and character to tell the people of India that we sold you lies, we fail to fulfil the promise, we apologise to you, but we will try as a Government. Thank you, Sir.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

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 Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 2014."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION – Contd.**Re. Money held in Foreign Bank Accounts by Indian Citizens
and Business Entities in violation of Law**

श्री विजय गायल (राजस्थान) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया और मेरी पार्टी ने काले धन पर बोलने के लिए मुझे खड़ा किया। काला धन आज पूरे देश की चिन्ता है। मुझे यह जानकारी बहुत खुशी हुई है कि आज पूरा सदन काले धन के ऊपर अपनी चिन्ता अभिव्यक्त कर रहा है। मैं भी उसी काले धन की बात कर रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं भी उसी काले धन की बात कर रहा हूँ, जो इल्लिगल तरीके से आज देश के अन्दर जमा है अथवा विदेशों में बैंकों या दूसरी जगहों पर जमा है। मैं उन एकाउंट्स की बात नहीं कर रहा, जो एन.आर.आईज़ या भारतीय नागरिकों को खोलने का अधिकार है या जो लीगल हैं, वैध हैं।

आज इस सदन के अन्दर काले धन के ऊपर जो बहस हो रही है, वह बहस बड़ी सार्थक होगी, ऐसा मेरा मानना है। अभी श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी बोल रहे थे। उनकी पीड़ा यह नहीं है कि सरकार काले धन को निकाल पाएगी या नहीं निकाल पाएगी, उनकी पीड़ा तो यह है कि इस सरकार ने इसका इतना प्रचार किया और इसी काले धन के मुद्दे के ऊपर यह चुनाव जीतकर आ गई। मैं आज यहां पर खड़े होकर यही बात बताने आया हूँ कि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कहा था कि विदेशों के अन्दर काले धन के रूप में जो पूंजी जमा है, उसकी पाई-पाई हम वापस लेकर आएंगे और हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि उसकी पाई-पाई वापस लेकर आएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 15 लाख की बात पर भी अभी मैं आऊंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके लिए मुद्दा काला धन नहीं है, क्योंकि आपको यह बात मालूम है कि यह काला धन कैसे जमा हुआ है। यह काला धन एक दिन में जमा नहीं हुआ है, यह आपके पिछले 60 सालों के शासन के अन्दर, विदेशों और देश के अन्दर इकट्ठा हुआ है, जिसकी जिम्मेदारी आप लोगों के ऊपर है।

[श्री विजय गोयल]

आज आप काले धन का मुद्दा इसलिए उठा रहे हैं, क्योंकि आज देश की अर्थव्यवस्था आगे बढ़ने लग गई है। आज आप काले धन का मुद्दा इसलिए उठा रहे हैं, क्योंकि पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम कम हो गए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग काले धन का मुद्दा इसलिए उठा रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please listen to the speech. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to the speech. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विजय गोयल : आप लोग काले धन का मुद्दा इसलिए उठा रहे हैं, क्योंकि थोक और खुदरा दामों के अन्दर धीरे-धीरे कमी आ रही है। आप यह मुद्दा इसलिए उठा रहे हैं, क्योंकि शेयर मार्केट बहुत अच्छी हो गई है। आप यह मुद्दा इसलिए उठा रहे हैं, क्योंकि प्रॉपर्टी सस्ती हो गई है। आप यह मुद्दा इसलिए उठा रहे हैं, क्योंकि यह जो काला धन इतने वर्षों में इकट्ठा हुआ है, इसके ऊपर हम स्वच्छता अभियान चला रहे हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Order please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please do not indulge in crosstalk. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to the speech. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विजय गोयल : उपसभापति जी, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इतने टाइम के अन्दर यह जो काला धन बना, यह कैसे बना? जो इन्कम टैक्स की चोरी हुई, उसको इतने सालों के अन्दर रोका क्यों नहीं गया? जो Corporation Tax evasion हुआ, उसको थामा क्यों नहीं गया? जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी की चोरी हुई, उसके लिए कड़े कदम उठाए क्यों नहीं गए? जो एक्सपोर्ट से ब्लैक इन्कम हुई, उसके ऊपर हमने क्या सोचा? जो बैंकों के अन्दर फ्रॉड हुए, उनके बारे में आप क्या कहेंगे? जो ब्राइब्स और इल्लिगल कमिशन के मामले सामने आए, उनसे जो काला धन जमा हुआ, उसके बारे में आप क्या कहेंगे? जो काला धन बोफोर्स, टू-जी, कोयला, सीडब्ल्यूजी के अन्दर जमा हुआ, उसका जवाब तो आप लोगों को ही देना पड़ेगा, उसका जवाब हमें नहीं देना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please don't behave like this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Kalita ji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विजय गोयल : आपके जितने भी प्रश्न हैं, मैं उन सभी पर आऊँगा। आपके समय के अन्दर ही यह काला धन जमा हुआ है और आज आप ही आग्रह कर रहे हैं कि इसको वापस लाएं। मैं आपको इस बात का विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि बीजेपी इस बारे में भी स्वच्छता अभियान चलाएगी...। और उसके लिए जो ठोस कदम उठा सकते हैं, वे उठाएँगे। मेरे लिए सबसे ज्यादा आश्चर्यजनक बात यह है कि काले धन के मामले पर वह कांग्रेस मोदी सरकार पर हमले कर रही है, जिसने लम्बे अरसे तक शासन में रहने के बावजूद भी यहाँ पर कुछ नहीं किया है।

उपसभापति जी, आनन्द शर्मा जी बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहे थे कि यह काले धन का मुद्दा हमने ही बनाया था, जब 2008 में सबसे पहले हमने एक कमेटी गठित की थी। हमारे आदरणीय श्री

लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी जी ने काले धन के मुद्दे के उपर यात्रा की थी, नहीं तो यह समझ लीजिए कि इस देश के अन्दर काला धन कभी मुद्दा नहीं बनता और जो एस.आई.टी. आपको बनानी थी, वह नहीं बनती। इसी तरह से हमने एक कमेटी टास्क फोर्स बनाई थी, जिसमें एस. गुरुमूर्ति, आर. वैद्यनाथन और महेश जेठमलानी जैसे लोग थे। मुझे इस बात के लिए गर्व है कि बाबा रामदेव ने आन्दोलन किया और उसी के कारण आप लोग एक्सपोज़ हुए, यह सबसे बड़ी बात है। आज आप यह मत समझिए कि आप सिर्फ काले धन के कारण गए। उसके लिए और भी मुद्दे थे। उसमें एक मुद्दा भ्रष्टाचार भी था और उसमें एक मुद्दा महँगाई भी थी, इसलिए सिर्फ काले धन के मुद्दे के ऊपर बात नहीं कीजिए। श्री आडवाणी जी ने जब जोर-शोर से यह मुद्दा उठाया, तब यू.पी.ए. की सरकार को श्वेत पत्र निकालना पड़ा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति जी, यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि ये आंकड़े विभिन्न स्रोतों से दिए गए थे और इसके लिए 2011 में तब की सरकार ने भी तीन थिंक टैंक्स बनाए थे - नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ पब्लिक फाइनेंस, नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ फाइनेंशियल मैनेजमेंट और नेशनल काउंसिल फॉर एप्लाइड इकोनॉमिक रिसर्च, किन्तु इन तीनों की रिपोर्ट्स अलग-अलग आई थीं और ग्लोबल फाइनेंशियल इंटीग्रिटी की वाशिंगटन बेस्ड रिपोर्ट भी थी। तब उन्होंने भी यह फिगर दी थी कि 28 लाख करोड़ के करीब काला धन है। आज कोई दावे के साथ यह नहीं कह सकता और किसी ने गिना भी नहीं है कि एग्जैक्टली कितना काला धन है। एक अनुमान के अनुसार, वह चाहे बाबा रामदेव हों या दूसरे अन्य लोग हों, उन्होंने उस अनुमान से इस बात को बताया कि विदेशों के अन्दर कितना काला धन हो सकता है और कितना जमा है। परन्तु क्या पता कांग्रेस ने इतनी देर कर दी कि कौन-कौन खातों में से निकाल ले गया और कितना बचा है, यह तो कांग्रेस के लोगों को सबसे ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से पता होगा कि यह किस तरह से होगा। इसीलिए उस समय यूपीए सरकार ने जो व्हाइट पेपर लाया था, तब भी भारतीयों का विदेशों में स्विस् बैंक अकाउंट में जो धन था, उसके बारे में बताया गया था कि यह 2.1 बिलियन डॉलर ही है। परन्तु, उपसभापति जी, सवाल यह है कि जो लोग आज एन.डी.ए. को दोषी ठहरा रहे हैं, वे यह नहीं सोचते हैं कि हमारी सरकार को आए हुए मात्र छः महीने ही हुए हैं। आप समय तो दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Please. This kind of a running commentary is not appropriate. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please stop it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please cooperate.

श्री विजय गोयल : मोदी जी ने सौ दिन का वायदा किया था, तो उन सौ दिनों के अन्दर उन्होंने वे सारे स्टेप्स हर मुद्दे के उपर उठाए हैं, जिससे कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विजय गोयल : मैंने इतने सारे मुद्दे आपको बताए। मैंने आपको 'जन-धन योजना' बताई, 'आदर्श ग्राम योजना' बताई, पेट्रोल-डीजल के दाम के बारे में बताया और अर्थव्यवस्था की भी बात बताई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री : सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... सौ दिन के अन्दर उनकी सरकार ने क्या किया है? बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't disturb, Mistryji. Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now Goelji, please proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल : इतना घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं दोनों मुद्दों पर आऊँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Goelji, you address the Chair. Don't look at them; look at me.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, he should be allowed to speak. They have had their say. They will have their say again. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: He is not coming to the substance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, this is not fair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He cannot make a speech which is palatable to you. You should understand that. You listen to that and try to reply to that later. Now, please don't make running commentaries.

श्री विजय गोयल : उपसभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यूपीए सरकार ने 60 साल में क्या किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : कुछ नहीं किया ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपके बिठा दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Viploveji, don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या 60 साल में हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ हुआ ही नहीं है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't trouble like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : सर, 60 साल में कांग्रेस ने क्या नहीं किया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सब कुछ किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not proper. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rapoluji, sit down.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर, हमने आराम से सुना, उसने जो कुछ बोला, हमने सुना, अगर इसका यह व्यवहार है, तो हम लोग भी ऐसा ही करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. That is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting this side to please listen to the speech. What Mr. Khanna has said is correct that whatever was spoken from this side, all of them listened properly with full patience. Do that. Note down your points and reply later. Okay, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): He never made any accusations against the other side or the Government. He made a very substantive speech. But they are trying to accuse the Congress. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He cannot make a speech palatable to you. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is only making his points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, I am not yielding to anyone. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vayalar Ravi, please sit down. Please, please.

श्री विजय गोयल : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि काले धन के ऊपर यूपीए ने क्या किया और यह भी बताऊंगा कि काले धन के ऊपर एनडीए ने क्या किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना) : क्या नहीं किया, यह बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, 2011 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यूपीए सरकार को एस.आई.टी. बनाने के लिए कहा था, पर तीन साल में उन्होंने एस.आई.टी. का गठन नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rapolu, please. Please don't do that. Please don't do that. Okay, please.

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एस.आई.टी. बनाने के लिए कहा, तब जो सॉलिसिटर जनरल थे, उन्होंने पूरी तरह से इसका विरोध किया। इस बात के ऊपर इनको सोचना चाहिए। उस समय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने साफ कहा कि यूपीए सरकार काले धन के ऊपर गंभीर नहीं दिखाई देती और इसलिए एस.आई.टी. बनाने की जरूरत है, किन्तु सॉलिसिटर जनरल ने यह कह कर विरोध किया कि हम विदेशी बैंकों में जमा काले धन के बारे में जरूरी कदम उठा रहे हैं, इसलिए एस.आई.टी. को न बनाया जाए। यूपीए सरकार ने नवम्बर, 2013 में कोर्ट में एक आवेदन दे दिया कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट अपने आदेश को बदले, इससे ही पता चलता है कि काले धन को लाने के प्रति यू.पी.ए. सरकार कितनी गंभीर थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने पूरा जोर लगा दिया कि एस.आई.टी. न बने। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, please. Don't do this, please.

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, और तो और इनकी सरकार ने 8 मई, 2014 को एक रिव्यू पेटिशन डाल दिया कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जो महत्वपूर्ण आदेश हैं, उनको रद्द किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rapolu, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Rapolu, don't do that. Yes, Mr. Goel.

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, यूपीए सरकार ने एस.आई.टी. के गठन में देरी की और केवल यही नहीं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह भी कहा कि सरकार की प्रक्रिया धीमी चल रही है, सरकार गंभीर नहीं है। हसन अली खान के मामले में इन्होंने कस्टडी तक नहीं मांगी और सरकार हमें उत्तर नहीं दे रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That will not go on record. That will not go on record. Mr. Rapolu, this is too much. This is too much.

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, एन.डी.ए. की सरकार ने आते ही, प्रधानमंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार ने केबिनेट की पहली मीटिंग में जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया, वह यह कि जो तीन साल से यूपीए की सरकार ने एस.आई.टी. नहीं बनाई थी, एक झटके के अंदर एस.आई.टी. को बना कर एक संदेश दे दिया कि हां, हम काले धन के प्रति गंभीर हैं। सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड ऑफ़ डायरेक्ट टैक्स (सी.बी.डी.टी.) ने उन सभी मामलों की लिस्ट, जिसमें जर्मन और फ्रेंच सरकारों ने जो इन्फॉर्मेशन इकट्ठी की थी, उसका अपडेटेड स्टेटस और इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट ने जो एक्शन लिया था, इन सबकी लिस्ट 27 जून को ही एस.आई.टी. को जमा करा दी। यह भी अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी बात है। ये हमसे पूछते हैं कि एन.डी.ए. की सरकार ने क्या किया।

हमने सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी जानकारी दी है, वह हमने एस.आई.टी. को पहले से दी थी। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस जानकारी को क्यों मांगा और उसके बाद बंद लिफाफे को दोबारा एस.आई.टी. को क्यों सौंपा। पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी इस बात को माना कि यह सरकार गंभीर है और कोई तथ्य हमसे छिपाना नहीं चाहती। मैं चेयर के माध्यम से इस बात को कह रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, उन सभी केसों की स्टेटस रिपोर्ट और जितनी भी इन्फॉर्मेशन हमको मिली थी, चाहे वह किसी तरह की थी, स्विस् गवर्नमेंट ने जो-जो जानकारी हमको दी थी और जो जानकारी उन्होंने हमारे साथ शेयर नहीं की, उन सबको भी हमने अलग-अलग तरीके से हासिल किया। इसके अलावा, वैकल्पिक तरीके से हम कौन-कौन सी जानकारियाँ ले सकते हैं, उनकी जानकारी भी हम नियमित रूप से एस.आई.टी. को दे रहे हैं।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, अब मैं इस बात पर आता हूँ कि काला धन वापस कैसे आएगा, जिसके बारे में इन सबको चिन्ता है। सर, काले धन पर हमको राजनीति खत्म करनी होगी। अगर हम यह सोचें कि हम काले धन पर ऐसे ही राजनीति करेंगे कि हम तो आगे बढ़ें और आप हमारी कमीज

*Not recorded.

खींचें, तो फिर काले धन के ऊपर सरकार को काम करने में बहुत दिक्कत आएगी। खास तौर से, पुरानी सरकारों की मदद हमको लेनी पड़ेगी। सर, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि काले धन को लाने के लिए हमको एक तथ्य को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि जितनी इंटरनेशनल संधियां हैं, international treaties हैं, उन सबका हमको मान-सम्मान करना पड़ेगा। हमको अगर उनसे इंफॉर्मेशन लेनी है, अगर हमको उनसे एविडेंस लेना है, तो वह तभी मिल सकता है जब हम उनके साथ ट्रीटी करेंगे। कुछ ट्रीटीज़ पिछली सरकार ने की थी, कुछ हम लोग कर रहे हैं और हम इस बात पर पूरा ध्यान दे रहे हैं कि उन ट्रीटीज़ का पालन हो। सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी यह देखना पड़ेगा कि जिन मुद्दों जिन तथ्यों की confidentiality को बरकरार रखना है, उन मुद्दों की confidentiality को बरकरार रखना पड़ेगा। Liechtenstein के जो 29 केसेज़ थे, जिनमें से 16 को ठीक पाया गया, उसके ऊपर...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Goel, there is one more speaker from your side. Your Party has only ten minutes. So, try to conclude.

श्री विजय गोयल : सर, मैं पांच मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। सर, हमारी सरकार ने ही सबसे पहले ये 627 केसेज़ सुप्रीम कोर्ट को सौंपे हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक के जितने भी 627 मामले आए हैं, उन सबकी असेसमेंट हो रही है, उन सबको हम प्रोसेस कर रहे हैं। एच.एस.बी.सी. के भी जितने मामले हैं, उनका भी प्रॉसिक्यूशन हो रहा है, उनके अमाउंट की भी असेसमेंट चल रही है। पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम दूसरे देशों के सहयोग के बिना नहीं हो सकता और automatic exchange of information हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी है।
...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री विजय गोयल : उपसभापति जी, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जो काला धन है और विदेश में जो काला धन है, उसको निकालने की ड्यूटी केवल सरकार ही नहीं बल्कि इस सदन के सभी संसद सदस्यों की भी है, किन्तु जिस तरीके से हमारे विपक्षी भाई यह बात कह रहे थे, वे जल्दबाजी कर रहे थे कि 15-15 लाख रुपये कब जमा होंगे, तो मेरा कहना है कि आप शांति रखिए, जितना पैसा आएगा, वह सारा देश में आएगा।

सर, अंत में एक शेर सुनाकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ:

“जो पढ़ न सके खुद, किताब मांग रहे हैं,
खुद रख न पाए, उस काले धन का हिसाब मांग रहे हैं,
जो कर न सके 60 साल में कोई काम तमाम,
वो हमसे अलादीन का चिराग मांग रहे हैं।”

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद, श्रीमन्।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि माननीय राम गोपाल जी के इस टर्म का यह मेडेन स्पीच है, इसलिए आप कृपया हाउस से कहें कि इन्हें शांति से सुने।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, yes. It is his maiden speech!

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Of this term.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Everybody should listen to him without obstruction.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : श्रीमन्, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रवि शंकर जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा। वैसे मुझे नहीं लगता कि मेरी यह मेडेन स्पीच है, लेकिन आपने कह दिया तो ठीक है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : इस 'टर्म' का, मेरे शब्दों का ध्यान रखिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : श्रीमन्, आज काले धन पर चर्चा हो रही है। खास तौर से, विदेशों में जो अवैधानिक तरीके से जमा किया गया काला धन है, उसके ऊपर आज चर्चा हो रही है। लेकिन इस काले धन पर कई वर्षों से इस देश में एक माहौल बनाया गया और कहा गया कि काला धन वापस आना चाहिए। वह आन्दोलन सही था, चाहे वह अन्ना हजारे का रहा हो, चाहे बाबा रामदेव का रहा हो। चुनाव के दौरान देश के मौजूदा प्रधानमंत्री ने लगभग हर जनसभा में यह कहा कि एक-एक पैसे का काला धन जो बाहर है, उसको हम वापस लाएंगे। यहां हम दो बिन्दुओं पर बात करना चाहेंगे, एक तो यह कि यह सही है कि बाहर काला धन है, लेकिन यह भी सही है कि जितना बाहर काला धन है उससे ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर काला धन है, जिस पर हम चर्चा भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। लेकिन प्रश्न यह उठता है कि यह काला धन बाहर कब से जमा होना प्रारम्भ हुआ, किन-किन लोगों ने जमा किया, कितना धन है कि और पिछली सरकारों ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाहियां कीं। यह कार्यवाही जो हुई कि एस.आई.टी. बनाई जाएगी, वह तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि एस.आई.टी. बनाइए। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट हस्तक्षेप नहीं करता तो इतनी भी कार्यवाही नहीं होती जितनी आपको दिखाई पड़ रही है। यह तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट की वजह से है। एक स्थिति ऐसी है कि एक बार किसी एक अर्थशास्त्री ने कहा था कि खोटा सिक्का कभी-कभी असली सिक्के को मार्केट से बाहर कर देता है। जो ब्लैक इकोनॉमी है, काले धन की जो अर्थव्यवस्था है, वह जो असली अर्थव्यवस्था है उससे ज्यादा स्ट्रांग हो चुकी है। प्रश्न यह है कि इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? हमने अभी आनन्द शर्मा जी को भी सुना और विजय गोयल साहब को भी सुना। लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में कोई संदेह नहीं कि आजादी के बाद लगभग 80 परसेंट जो टाइम गुजरा उसमें सत्ता में आप रहे और बल्कि 80 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा टाइम तक रहे। नौ-दस साल लगातार आप भी, बी.जे.पी. के लोग भी सत्ता में रहे। थोड़े बहुत दिनों के लिए अन्य लोग सत्ता में रहे। तो एक-दूसरे पर लांछन लगाने का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि इतना पैसा बाहर कैसे पहुंचा और पहुंचा तो उस पर कार्यवाही क्या हुई? आपकी एजेंसीज क्या काम करती हैं? आनन्द शर्मा जी ने बताया कि लगभग 80 देशों से संधि हुई, सूचना-इंफॉर्मेशन शेयर करने की। इंफॉर्मेशन शेयर की गई।

4.00 P.M.

चर्चा यह है समाचार पत्रों में और आम लोगों में कि सूचना शेयर करने के बाद, जानकारी मिलने के बाद भी छः महीने तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया, जिससे जो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों ने पैसा उन बैंकों से निकालकर दूसरी जगह भेज दिया। Who is responsible for that? लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपने कहा था, आपकी छः महीने से सरकार है, आपने क्या यह जानने की कोशिश की, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बताइए रवि शंकर जी, कि वह पैसा कब निकाला गया, किन-किन लोगों ने निकाला, क्या सूचना शेयर करने के बाद निकाला गया और किस अवधि में निकाला गया और किन लोगों का वह पैसा था? क्या इस सरकार ने या पिछली सरकार ने इस बात का अनुमान लगाया कि कितना काला धन होगा अनुमानतः विदेशी बैंकों में, केवल स्विट्जरलैंड की चर्चा होती है।

कहते हैं कि रूट्स बदल गए, वहां से गया, मॉरीशस के माध्यम से फिर वापस आ गया। कल ही मैं अखबारों में पढ़ रहा था कि पिछले दिनों लगभग 400 टन सोना खरीदा गया, जो स्विट्जरलैंड से हिन्दुस्तान आया है। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर जो सोना खरीदा गया, उसके लिए पैसा कहा से आया, किसने दिया, कैसे पहुंचा, क्या इस बात की कोई जानकारी लेने की कोशिश की गई? जो एस.आई.टी. को सूचना मिली थी या एस.आई.टी. ने सूचना कलेक्ट की थी, उसके आधार पर क्या किसी एक, दो, चार आदमियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई हुई? देखिए, आप कुछ भी कहें, लेकिन ग्राउंड रियेलिटी यह है कि जब जनता को यह अहसास होता है कि आप कुछ कर रहे हैं, तभी वह अहसास करती है कि आपने जो कहा उसको करेंगे, वरना जनता केवल यह समझती है कि आप केवल लंबी बातें करेंगे और करेंगे कुछ नहीं। आप इन 6 महीने में कुछ तो करते। मान लीजिए, इन लोगों ने कुछ नहीं किया, अब इन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया, तो उसका खमियाजा इन्हें भुगतना पड़ा और अगर आप कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो आपको भी इसका खमियाजा भुगतना पड़ेगा। अब तक आपने क्या किया? आप इतना ही पता लगा लेते कि जो पैसा निकला है, आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट को लिस्ट दे दी, जिसमें बताया गया, जो जानकारी दी गई, उसके अनुसार 627 नामों की जो सूची दी गई है, उनमें 289 खाते ऐसे हैं, जिनमें कोई पैसा नहीं है। ये 289 खाते किन लोगों के हैं, इन खातों से कब पैसा निकाला गया और इन खातेदारों के नाम आउट करने में क्या दिक्कत है? सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी बंद लिफाफे में रख लेता है, निर्देश दे देता है। यह तो राष्ट्रीय हित से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है। सारा हिन्दुस्तान जानना चाहता है कि किसका पैसा है, कौन-कौन वे लोग हैं जो देश के पैसे को बाहर रखे हुए हैं? यह पैसा अगर यहां होता तो देश की प्रगति में काम आता, देश के विकास में काम आता। अगर यहां की बैंकों में यह पैसा जमा होता तो उनके माध्यम से आप उसे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में लगा सकते थे। आपको यह तो पता है कि यह पैसा निकाला गया। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, जब माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दें, तो बताएं कि उनके द्वारा क्या यह जानने की कोशिश की गई कि वह अविधि कौन सी थी? वह अवधि अगर इस तरफ बैठे हुए लोगों के शासन के दौरान की है, तो इनकी लापरवाही हुई और अगर आपके सत्ता में आने के बाद पैसा निकाला गया है, तो आपकी लापरवाही है। इसको जानना बहुत जरूरी है।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा है। इसके लिए लोगों ने आप पर भरोसा किया। मोदी जी ने जो कहा, लोगों ने भरोसा किया और आपको सत्ता में पहुंचा दिया। यह एक ऐसा मुद्दा था, एक ऐसी बात थी, तमाम वायदे किए थे, जैसा आनन्द शर्मा साहब ने कहा कि 15 लाख रुपए

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

हरेक के एकाउंट में पहुंच जाएंगे, सन 2022 तक या 2025 तक सबका पक्का मकान बन जाएगा। इस तरह की बहुत सारी उम्मीदें आपने लोगों के मन में पैदा कर दीं, लेकिन उसके लिए आप कर क्या रहे हैं? आप अगर 15 लाख रुपये हरेक के एकाउंट में पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, तो वह पैसा आप कहां से ला रहे हैं? देश के अंदर जो ब्लैक मनी है, उसको रोकने के लिए, उसको बाहर निकालने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है? मैंने एक बार सुझाव दिया था, जिसे वित्त मंत्री जी ने टर्न डाउन कर दिया। मैंने कहा था कि आप एक बार लोगों को छूट दे दीजिए कि आपके पास जितना पैसा ब्लैक मनी का रखा हुआ है, उसको बैंकों में जमा कर दें, उसका टैक्स दे दें, हम उसके सोर्स के बारे में नहीं जानना चाहेंगे। ऐसा करने से हजारों करोड़ रुपए आपके पास आ जाएंगे, जो देश के अंदर आपके काम आएंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, हम इससे सहमत नहीं हैं। यदि सहमत नहीं हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आप अपने तरीके से, कानूनी तरीके से कार्रवाई कर के न तो ब्लैक मनी को निकालना चाहते हैं और न वॉलंटेरिली लोगों को डिसक्लोज करने को एलाउ करते हैं कि हमारे पास इतना पैसा काले धन के रूप में है। यह इतनी गंभीर समस्या है कि देश की इकोनॉमी को पूरी तरह से खोखला कर रही है। मान लीजिए कि महंगाई कम हो रही है, लेकिन जब बाहर काला धन जमा किया हुआ है, तो कब सैंसेक्स ऊपर चला जाए, कब नीचे चला जाए, यह आपके हाथ में नहीं है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]

उपासभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्यूबा के एक सेमीनार में गया था। वहां मैंने देखा कि अर्थशास्त्रियों के बीच में फिदेल कास्त्रो ने कहा कि अमेरिका की स्थिति एक कैसीनो जैसी हो गई है। वह सारी दुनिया में जब चाहे सैंसेक्स को नीचे कर दे और जब चाहे ऊपर कर दे और जो जुआ खिलाता है, उसमें खेलने वाले सब हार जाते हैं, लेकिन जो खिलाने वाला होता है, वही जीतता है। यह स्थिति अमेरिका की है। यह पैसा जो घूम-फिर कर इधर से उधर पहुंच रहा है, इसमें केवल प्रसन्न होने की बात नहीं है और न इस बात से प्रसन्न होना चाहिए कि न्यूयॉर्क में मैडीसिन स्क्वैयर पर इतने लोगों ने सुना और सिडनी में इतने लोगों ने सुना। वह तो मैं भी जानता हूं कि वहां सैटरडे और संडे हॉलीडे होते हैं और वहां लोग बिलकुल त्यौहार के मूड में होते हैं। यदि आप वहां सोमवार को, मंगलवार को या बुधवार को कार्यक्रम करें, तब मालूम पड़े कि वहां कितने लोग आपको सुनने आते हैं। इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। काम इस बात से चलने वाला है कि आप कितना पैसा ला रहे हैं, कैसे ला रहे हैं, क्या कर रहे हैं। आप कुछ लोगों को दंडित करिए, कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई कीजिए, कुछ तो कीजिए, जिससे लोगों को लगे कि हां, आप कुछ कर रहे हैं। हाथ-पैर मारिए। केवल कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। अब केवल कांग्रेस पर आरोप लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। अब ये सत्ता में नहीं हैं। चलिए मान लीजिए कि इनके जमाने में पैसा वहां जमा हो गया, लेकिन अब आप सत्ता में हैं, इसलिए अब आप निकालिए। आप बताइए कि किस-किस का पैसा है।

महोदय, वॉशिंगटन की एक थिंग टैंक ग्लोबल फायनेंशियल इंटीग्रिटी के अनुसार भारत के लगभग 28.6 लाख करोड़ रुपए बतौर काला धन बाहर जमा हैं। सी.बी.आई. के पूर्व निदेशक, श्री

के.पी. सिंह ने कहा कि भारत के लगभग 31.4 लाख करोड़ रुपए काले धन के रूप में बाहर जमा हैं। आपकी पार्टी ने एक टास्क फोर्स बनाया था। उसने कहा कि भारत के 68.8 लाख करोड़ रुपए काले धन के रूप में विदेशी बैंकों में जमा हैं। बी.जे.पी. के टास्क फोर्स का यह स्टेटमेंट है। जब आपके टास्क फोर्स ने यह कैलकुलेट कर लिया, तो उसने यह भी तो बताया होगा कि कहां-कहां और किस-किस बैंक में कितना-कितना धन जमा है। मैं अभी एक मिनट में खत्म किए देता हूं। आपके ही टास्क फोर्स ने बता दिया कि इतना पैसा है, औरों की बात छोड़िए कि कौन सी संस्था क्या कह रही है, लेकिन आपकी ही पार्टी की, भाजपा की टास्क फोर्स ने कहा कि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर भारत का पैसा विदेशी बैंकों में जमा है। बाबा रामदेव ने कितना बताया, इसे मैं नहीं कहता हूं। हालांकि बाबा रामदेव जब श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी साहब से मिलने गए थे, तो अखबारों में निकला कि काले धन पर चर्चा हुई थी। क्या चर्चा हुई थी, यह किसी को मालूम नहीं है। अब यह मालूम नहीं है कि दोनों के बीच काले धन पर चर्चा हुई थी या बाबा के काले धन की चर्चा हुई थी। एक और रिपोर्ट है, जिसमें यह कहा गया कि दिसम्बर 2013 में भारतीयों के काले धन में, जो विदेशों में जमा है, उसमें 42 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी हुई थी। उस वक्त आपकी सरकार थी या इनकी सरकार थी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : दिसम्बर में उनकी थी।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : उनकी थी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : दिसम्बर, 2013 में उनकी सरकार थी।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : देखिए, आप दोनों पक्षों के पास टाइम भी बहुत होता है, आप दोनों ने सत्ता भी बहुत भोगी और यहां बोलने का टाइम भी सबसे ज्यादा लेते हैं और जब दोनों के फंसने का वक्त आता है, तो हम लोगों को बोलने के लिए कम टाइम मिलता है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने जनता से वायदा किया है। वायदा किया है, तो उसको निभाइए, उस पर अमल कीजिए। जनता ने भरोसा किया है। अगर जनता के भरोसे को तोड़ा तो उसके परिणाम ठीक नहीं होंगे। देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने में काले धन को वापस लाना और देश के अंदर छिपे हुए काले धन को भी निकालना, यह बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जितने लोगों ने पैसा निकाल लिया है, वह निकल कर हिन्दुस्तान आ गया है या कहीं दूसरी जगह जमा हो गया है? दुनिया में ऐसे तमाम देश हैं जहां इस तरीके से धन जमा होता है और काला धन सफेद होकर चला जाता है। तो उस सबका पता करें, उसे जल्दी वापस लाएं, जनता के खाते में पन्द्रह लाख रुपए न सही, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह हजार रुपए ही दे दें, तब भी लोग एहसास करेंगे कि कुछ मिला। अब कह दिया कि “जन-धन योजना” शुरू कर दी। क्या आपको यह मालूम है कि एक दिन सरकार संकट में पड़ने वाली है? एक-एक आदमी ने दस-दस बैंकों में खाते खुलवा लिए हैं और पांच हजार रुपया ओवरड्राफ्ट ले रहा है। रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने अगर कंट्रोल न किया तो इसमें आपको दिक्कत पड़ जाएगी। यहां अर्थशास्त्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, हमारे माननीय पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री जी, ये जानते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Prof. Ram Gopal, time allotted to you is nine minutes and you have spoken for eighteen minutes.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): This is his maiden speech, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : तो मैं खत्म ही कर रहा हूँ, only one sentence.

श्री विजय गोयल : मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तो पैसा गया नहीं है। जब अकाउंट्स वेरिफाई नहीं होंगे तब तक पैसा नहीं जाएगा, इसलिए चिंता की बात नहीं है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : ठीक है, ठीक है। आप वित्त मंत्री जी की तरफ से बोल रहे हैं, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। तो इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ यह अनुरोध करते हुए कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी जब जवाब देने के लिए खड़े हों, तो जो सवाल मैंने उठाए हैं, उनका उत्तर देने की कोशिश करें, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is a debate going much beyond black money, and the reason my party, the Trinamool Congress, has been at the forefront of this movement is, we believe that this is going much beyond black money because black money leads to money power, money power leads to muscle power, and muscle power and money power together is a toxic combination in a parliamentary democracy. Six months ago to the date, this multi-billion dollar advertising campaign for a product -- I am not objecting to that, the product was called the BJP, the Bhartiya Janta Product -- took place. They ran this campaign, and it is their prerogative to run it, and they made certain promises in those campaigns. But before that, people had also made promises, like the honourable L.K. Advaniji had made a statement on the floor of the House there saying that there were ₹ 28 lakh crores and the Government would disclose 900 names. But bless Advaniji, no one takes him seriously there also. So, leave that aside. The honourable Venkaiahji made a speech here on 13th August, 2012, and I quote him, "The names of the foreign account holders will be made public and I demand a time-bound assurance from the Government." But Venkaiahji is also an hon. man. So, no one would take him very seriously. But the Prime Minister, now the Prime Minister and at that time the chief campaigner, someone told me there is a confusion whether it is the PM or the *. After I tell you the story, you will know why, what is *. The promises were made then; 180 days are now passed and now they have called us for a Short Duration Discussion. I am not the least interested in a Short Duration Discussion because today we have a Short Duration Discussion and tomorrow it will be forgotten. We will not forget, the country will not forget. The gentleman spoke from the BJP. Now I am beginning to wonder why they did not make

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

him the Chief Minister prospective of the State. It is because he promised it in his speech. So, I presume its the BJP's position, that in hundred days they could not bring it back, so hundred and eighty days. Sir, I have access, through the media, to the note from the Prime Minister's Office, which is dated 10th September, 2014. The note is here and I will quote the most important part from the note. It is mentioned that the arrangements in place do not reveal any intention to retrieve the black money. This is not Trinamool Congress. This is the PMO in September. ...*(Interruptions)*... My direct charge to the BJP and the Finance Minister is: What is this note doing? Tell me this note is false. Tell me this is a fake note and I will sit down. This is our first charge. You have no intention of bringing this money back. Your own PMO made some promises. That is why no more PM, you are now *. You are a *. You are a *. You are a great advertising campaigner. You are not delivering on a single promise. With the permission of the Chair, I will submit this. I am laying it.

Now, I come to the second point. The BJP Speaker ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : * किसको कह रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: I am not yielding, Sir. I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया : यील्डिंग का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Anyone who makes a promise and does not deliver is a *. I will say it again and I will say it again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : This is not fair, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no. We have to look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री डेरेक ओब्राइन : यह देश को * दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): If it is an unparliamentary word; it will be expunged.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is completely wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is my time. ...*(Interruptions)*... देश को * दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Derek, the word which you have used, if it is unparliamentary, it will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: I will come to my next point, Sir, because I have got limited time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Trinamool is a small Party with no time and no black money. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैं सही बात कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बीजेपी ने कहा ...*(व्यवधान)*... that you have international agreements and because of these international agreements, the BJP said, you cannot bring this money back. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): * is an unparliamentary word. So, that word is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... देश को * दिया। Expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*... देश को * दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : देश के गुमराह किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन : देश को गुमराह किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ठीक है। वह लाइन लगा दीजिए, गुमराह किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, my precious time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, change that to 'Event Manager', I don't mind. ...*(Interruptions)*... Change it to 'Event Manager'.

Sir, my next point is that do not hide behind these bilateral agreements. The person from the BJP is trying to convince me that they want black money to come back and that is why petroleum and diesel prices are going down. This is the kind of logic. Please read from page 66 of the White Paper, dated May, 2012, which you are now parroting as your new one. This is 2012 White Paper. I will only quote. The then Prime Minister is here. I will only quote two lines. This is about repatriation of black money. I am no friend of the Congress as you know. "The only exception is the provision under the United Nations Convention against Corruption where undisclosed assets representing corruption money can be seized and repatriated." So, our demand is to please give those names because if you do not give those names, then you are hiding behind the cloud.

Now, coming to the next point, there is one Herve Falciani. He has gone on record in the Indian media, he is willing, and I quote, he has only given out one per cent of the original data. He still has ninety-nine per cent of the original data. I quote "If India asks tomorrow, we will send a proposal tomorrow." What is holding this Government back to give out those names? What is holding this Government back from giving out those names? One week after, he says this. "Prime Minister Modi made a strong pitch at the G-20 Summit in Brisbane for close coordination among nations in transparency and efforts to receive black money." So my charge is: If this is a public document made by the

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

whistleblower, what is holding this Government back from bringing the money back? I cannot understand one good reason why they do not want to bring this money back. This is not only because of what is happening here.

You yourself have admitted today on the floor of the House that real estate and stock market have gone up. Here is my last proposition and then I will finish it. How does this work? This works like this. The unaccounted-for money is sent through Hawala transaction. After it goes through Hawala transaction, then it reaches tax havens. After tax havens, through the FII route, it becomes participatory notes. Here is the question to the Government. What is your Government's policy on participatory notes? Our understanding is that the RBI wants to cancel participatory notes. The SEBI wants to cancel participatory notes. Why? They could not do it. But you are talking and still cannot do it. Cancel participatory notes. Why? Because when this money comes back into the country, it is used, yes, you are right, in real estate; it is used, yes, you are right, in stock exchange; and it is also used to fund advertising. Big election promises are made. Billions of dollars are spent. You make easy, easy promises and in true BJP style, you break promises. Thank you, Sir.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, काले धन के मामले की बात मुझे कभी समझ नहीं आई। मैंने जुलाई, 2009 में प्रेस कांफ्रेंस बुलाई थी और मैंने इसके बारे में प्रेस को आंकड़े दिए थे और फिर जब हमारे आडवाणी जी अध्यक्ष थे तब एस.आई.टी. बनी। उनमें से एक आदमी मेरे पास आया और मुझे यकीन दिलाया, तो मैंने सोचा कि बड़ा अच्छा मामला है। मेरे प्रेस नोट भी हैं, लेकिन इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि मेरे पास समय कम है इसलिए मैं पढ़कर क्या बताऊँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से एक सवाल सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि असली में ब्लैक मनी कितना है? एक बाबा 385 लाख करोड़ रुपये कह रहा है। आजकल देश में 'बाबा' और 'बाबे' का बड़ा रुतबा है। एक 'बाबा' ने अभी हरियाणा में बड़ा तमाशा किया है। इन 'बाबा' और 'बाबे' से देश यहां पहुंच गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : 'मोड्डे'

श्री शरद यादव : आपके यहां 'मोड्डे' बोलते हैं, लेकिन देश में उनको 'बाबे' बोलते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना है कि इस तरह की बातें देश में बंद होनी चाहिए। क्यों ऐसा सपना दिखाया जा रहा है कि आदमी पैदा होगा और मर जाएगा और कितनी पीढ़ियां मर जाएंगी, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। मैं तो इस काले धन से इतना तंग और परेशान हूँ कि ऐसी फालतू और इतनी निरर्थक, इतनी काली बहस है कि मैं यकीन के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि आप खरगोश भी नहीं ला पाओगे, पैसे भी नहीं बल्कि फूटी कौड़ी भी नहीं ला पाओगे। जिस हालत में हमारा देश है, यह यूरोप नहीं है, यह अमेरिका नहीं है। अगर उनके देश में भी कोई ले गया होता या जमा होता तो वे ले लेते। अभी आनन्द शर्मा जी 80 देशों से ट्रीटीज के बारे में बांह चढ़ाकर बोल रहे थे और आप भी कह रहे हो, जो रिकार्ड ये चला रहे थे, उसको ज्यों का त्यों

[श्री शरद यादव]

आपने भी चला दिया। अभी डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी चले गए, जो यह कह रहे थे, दादा प्रणब बाबू अब राष्ट्रपति हो गए हैं, वे जो कह रहे थे, वही बात आप कह रहे हैं। वित्त मंत्री तो गजब के आदमी हैं। आप जितने दिनों तक बहस करवाओगे, ये उतने दिनों तक बहस का जवाब दे सकते हैं। अपना ही तो देश है यानी हम कभी भी सच और झूठ को अलग-अलग नहीं कर पाए। यही कारण है कि हम लोग यहां खड़े हैं। अभी राम गोपाल जी बोल रहे थे, आनन्द शर्मा जी बोल रहे थे और देरेक ओब्राइन तो बड़े जोर से बोले। उन्होंने तो यहां पर कई आंकड़े और पेपर्स भी रख दिए। मेरे पास भी बहुत पेपर्स हैं। मैंने इनको बंद करके रख दिया है। मैं दोपहर को अपने घर खाना खाने के लिए नहीं गया, मैंने यहां बैठकर इन पेपर्स को पढ़ा है। मैंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आर्डर को पढ़ा है, हाई कोर्ट के आर्डर को पढ़ा है। मैंने इनके बयान को, उनके बयान को और पुराने बयानों को भी पढ़ा है। मैं इन सब बयानों से तंग आकर, इन सबको छोड़कर बोल रहा हूं। इन सब बयानों के बारे में सदन के सदस्य बोल चुके हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री, श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप अपनी डायरी में नोट करके ले जाइए। यह देश सामर्थ्यवान नहीं है। जिस देश की 80 फीसदी आबादी घिसट-घिसट कर जी रही हो, उस देश की विदेश नीति कभी भी बाहर से धक्का देकर नहीं चल सकती, भले ही हम कितने ही जलसे करवा लें। पिछले 68 वर्षों से यहां जलसे ही तो रहे हैं। यदि कोई बाहर गया, तो हम चारों तरफ उसके बारे में यहां प्रचार करते हैं। हमने जी-20 में इसके बारे में बोल दिया, क्या इससे देश में काला धन वापस आ गया। हमने ललकार के बोल दिया और प्रस्ताव में भी आ गया। आप जानते हैं कि हमारी पार्टियों में, हमारे सम्मेलनों में सब ज्यादा ललकार के बोलते हैं। मैं आपकी सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चुनाव के समय आप कम से कम यह कह दें कि हम NPA वसूल करेंगे। आपने किसान से, दुकानदार से और बेरोजगार से वसूला है। ये बैंक इसीलिए बचे हैं कि इस देश का जो साधारण आदमी है, वह बैंक का पैसा वापस कर देता है। यह पैसा तो जनता का है। जो पैसा आजकल बैंक में है, उसके बारे में सही पता नहीं चलता है। मैं बैंक वालों से पूछता हूं और मजदूर नेताओं से पूछता हूं, सब अलग-अलग बताते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अडाणी नहीं, सब जगह है। अब तो सौ-डेढ़ सौ हो गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप गुजरात से हैं और अडाणी बता रहे हो। अडाणी, अम्बानी पता नहीं क्या-क्या, आनी-आनी और जानी हैं। रवि शंकर जी, पहले हम दो-चार आदमियों का नाम लेते थे, लेकिन आजकल तो नाम लेना ही बेकार है, पता नहीं कितने आदमी हैं, आजू में भी आदमी है, बाजू में भी आदमी है और इस पार्लियामेंट में भी आदमी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... * इसीलिए मैं आप से कह रहा हूं कि आप यह तो बताओ, यहां पर एक दाढ़ी वाले सदस्य थे, शायद चले गए हैं। आजकल यहां कितने लोग आ गए हैं। पहले कौन था, हीरेन मुखर्जी। पहले कौन था, लाड़ली मोहन निगम। अब कौन आ गया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... माल्या तो चला गया है, उसको जेल में बंद करवाना है। वह तो बाकायदा लूट में पकड़ा गया है। हमने कई लोगों को जेल कराई है, लेकिन हम थक गए हैं। वे जेल जाते हैं और छूट जाते हैं। अब यह कोल वाला मामला है। मेरा सरकार से यह कहना है कि जैसा कि प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी यहां के

* Expuged as ordered by the Chair.

ब्लैक मनी के बारे में कह रहे थे, तो मेरा कहना है कि यह तो आपके वश की बात नहीं है। मैं बेकार में ही उसकी मांग करना चाहता हूँ। चुनाव में ब्लैक मनी की बात कही गई थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस लोकतंत्र का जो वोट है, वह वोट ही देश के संविधान का इंजन है। वह बिक रहा है। हमने उसको बेच दिया है। महात्मा जी कहते थे कि आजादी हमारे गरीब आदमी के लिए, साधारण आदमी के लिए आएगी, लेकिन इस आजादी को हम लोग इस सदन के रूप और रंग से देख सकते हैं। अब हमारे जैसे लोग यहां नहीं आएंगे। अब मुश्किल हो गई है। अब चुनाव लड़ना हमारे लिए लोहे के चने चबाना है। यानी इस देश में ईमान से जीना बड़ी भारी मुश्किल है, इतनी भारी किल्लत है कि जिसका कुछ हिसाब नहीं है। आपके पास यह जो एन.पी.ए. है, यह क्यों है? क्या ये आपके रिश्तेदार हैं? आप क्यों नहीं इनसे वसूल कर रहे हैं? आप इनको और दे रहे हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आज इनको बोलने दीजिए।

श्री शरद यादव : आज आप उनको दे रहे हैं। 60 हजार करोड़ रुपये की बात है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : 2.5 लाख करोड़।

श्री शरद यादव : 2.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये तो एन.पी.ए. में हैं। आपने लोगों के नाम बताए थे, जिसका मुझे यकीन नहीं होता है। असल में कोई कुछ बताता है, कोई कुछ बताता है। आप यहां बताइए या कोई और बता दे कि यह जो काला धन है, यह जो काली गाय बंध गई है, यह जो काली भैंस है, जो वहां कैसे भी करके चली गई है, इसका असली आंकड़ा क्या है? ओब्राइन जी क्या कहते हैं? आनन्द शर्मा जी क्या बोल रहे थे? कई लोगों के नाम बता दिए हैं, लेकिन उन आंकड़ों को माथे में डालना, माथे को खराब करना है, इसलिए अच्छी चीजें डालो, जिसमें झूठ ही झूठ है, उसको क्यों डालो? देरेक जी बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कर रहे थे। आप क्यों माथे पर मार रहे हो? मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यह जो ब्लैक मनी की बहस है, यह देश को उलझा रही है। आपने 200 करोड़ के जवान देश के बेकार, बेरोजगारों के लिए वादा किया था, आप वह वादा याद रखो। यहाँ एन.पी.ए. वसूल कर लो। आप दस लाख का आंकड़ा बोल रहे थे ...**(व्यवधान)**... एन.पी.ए.? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : तीन या साढ़े तीन लाख।

श्री शरद यादव : नहीं, पहले ज्यादा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे याद है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : अब चार से साढ़े चार बढ़ गया है।

श्री शरद यादव : हां, अब बढ़ गया है। अभी जितना है, उतना दे दो यानी वसूल कर लो। लेकिन वह आपको कभी नहीं आएगा। आप अमरीका नहीं हो, आप चीन नहीं हो, आप यूरोप नहीं हो आप इस हकीकत को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हो। यूरोप का राज दुनिया में 200, 250 सालों तक का रहा है, वे लूटकर ले गए, हम उनके बराबर कहाँ से आ जाएंगे? आपके प्रधानमंत्री जी ने अच्छा काम किया है। पहले उन्होंने कुछ ही बोला होगा, लेकिन अब तो उन्होंने अपने मन की बात

[श्री शरद यादव]

कह दी कि हमको भी पता नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा, 'किसी को पता नहीं है, हमको भी पता नहीं है।' वे इस झंझट से इतना परेशान हो गए कि कभी-कभी सही बात बोल गए। वे बोले, 'मन की बात है हमारी'। मन की बात में तो आदमी झूठ नहीं बोलता है। चुनाव में तो हम लोग 'काफी', 'काफी', 'काफी', 'काफी' ऐसे-ऐसे बोलते हैं कि इस देश का वोटर गद्गद हो जाता है। वोट तय हैं, हेलीकॉप्टर भेजता है, गाड़ियां भेजता है, मस्त हो जाता है, वह सोचता है कि कोई बदलाव हुआ है, लेकिन आम आदमी की जिंदगी में कोई बदलाव नहीं आया है। सच बतलाऊं तो 68 बरस में कोई बदलाव नहीं आया है। मैं हकीकत कह रहा हूं कि हम भी यहाँ खड़े हैं, हम किसी काम नहीं आए। यह जो काला धन है, इससे ज्यादा आपने इनको तंग और तबाह कर दिया, इसलिए अब से खड़े होकर आपको तंग और तबाह कर रहे हैं, जबकि आनी फूटी कौड़ी भी नहीं है। यदि फूटी कौड़ी भी आ जाएगी, तो मैं सदन से निकल जाऊंगा। आपके पास फूटी कौड़ी नहीं आएगी, खरगोश भी नहीं आएगा। यह बिल्कुल सही बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कह रहा हूं कि खरगोश तो थोड़ा-बहुत गोشت खाने के काम आ सकता है, लेकिन आपके पास फूटी कौड़ी भी नहीं आएगी। आप यह जान लो और समझो कि क्या इस देश में कभी भी, किसी ने भी कोई बदलाव किया है? कभी हम रूस की तरफ चले गए, कभी कहीं चले गए। अब आप आ गए हैं, गजब आदमी हैं, अरुण जेटली जी हैं, अद्भुत आदमी हैं। यहां से जो घड़ी देखते हैं, तो बस देखते ही रहो, वह इधर-उधर होती रहेगी, कहीं से हटने वाली नहीं है, पर यदि आपने इनको काले धन पर ज्यादा छेड़ा, तो आपसे से तो कुछ नहीं बन पाता, लेकिन ये हर चीज का जवाब दे देंगे और टरका कर निकल जाएंगे। यहां हम बहस में फंसे हुए हैं। अरुण जी, मैं फिर कह रहा हूं कि फूटी कौड़ी भी नहीं आएगी। इसमें आपका दोष नहीं है, हमें ऐसा देश बनाकर दे दिया गया है। यानी जब मुस्कुरा कर मिलते हैं तो इसको कोई नहीं पूछता, जैसे कि मतदाताओं का बाजार यहाँ बड़ा हो गया है। इसी तरह जो बाजार वाले लोग हैं, वे थोड़ा-सा गले मिल लेते हैं, मुस्कुरा लेते हैं कि आओ-आओ, बहुत अच्छे हो तुम। पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान को वे यह मानते हैं कि वह रमुआ है और हम रमुआ के चाचा हैं। यह है हमारी विदेश नीति। मैं यह देशी बात कह रहा हूं, मैं सही बात कह रहा हूं, एक बहुत बड़े वकील ने मुझे बताया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... **(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Sharadji, please conclude.

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह इनकी मेडेन स्पीच है।

श्री शरद यादव : नहीं, यह मेरी मेडेन स्पीच नहीं है। यह मेरी मेड वाली नहीं है, असली वाली है। इसलिए हम आपसे कह रहे हैं कि इस देश में आप नौजवानों के लिए रोजगार लाइए। जो भाषाई स्कूल के बच्चे हैं, जैसे 90-95 फीसदी अंग्रेजी वाले बच्चों को नौकरी मिल गई, वैसे ही इनको नौकरी दीजिए, इनके लिए कोई रास्ता निकालिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सी-सैट में तो वे बरबाद हो गए। मैं वही तो कह रहा हूँ कि सी-सैट को ठीक करिए। आप यह भी समझिए और आप कह दीजिए कि यह काले धन की बहस, जो हमने उठाई थी, गलत है। अब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मन की बात बोल दी। 'मन की बात' में उन्होंने सच्ची बात बोल दी। आप उनके साथ क्यों नहीं बात कर रहे हैं? इसको छोड़ दीजिए। हम लोग इस देश के सही मुद्दे उठाएं। जमीन जाने वाली है। अभी

आप लैंड एक्विजीशन एक्ट बदलने वाले हैं। आप क्या-क्या करेंगे? आपको जो बहुमत मिल गया, मैं उससे बहुत डरा हुआ हूँ। मैं चाहता था कि बहुमत न मिले। मनमोहन सिंह जी चले गए। ये ठीक इसलिए थे कि हम लोग इनकी टाँग, हाथ पकड़ कर रखते थे। अब आप तो हाथ ही नहीं आ रहे हैं।

वित्त मंत्री, कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली) : शरद जी, जब हमने काले धन की बहस उठाई थी, तो आप तो हमारे साथ थे, आपने हमें रोका क्यों नहीं?

श्री शरद यादव : अच्छी बात है, आप बिल्कुल सही बात कह रहे हैं। मैं तो कह रहा हूँ कि मैंने आडवाणी जी के पहले प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस की थी। अपनी एस.आई.टी. में जो लोग थे, उन्होंने भी मुझे पूरा समझा दिया कि यह बड़ा जोरदार मुद्दा है, शरद जी, इसको तत्काल उठाइए। मैंने प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस कर दी। फिर एक बहुत समझदार आदमी मेरे पास आया कि क्या आप अमेरिका और यूरोप हो, आपका पैसा वापस नहीं आएगा, आप बड़े जंजाल में क्यों फँस रहे हो, जो कुछ पास में है, उससे देश ठीक-ठाक चलाओ। आप सही कह रहे हैं, हम दोनों उस मीटिंग में थे, जिसमें तीन विद्वानों ने इसे 68 लाख करोड़ बताया था। बताया था न! उन तीन विद्वानों के नाम यहां क्यों लें, वे भले आदमी हैं, अपने दोस्त हैं, लेकिन उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक बात कहूँगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से देश से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बेकारी और बेरोजगारी के बारे में जो वादा है, वह सबसे बड़ा वादा है। महंगाई, काला धन नहीं, आप रोजगार दीजिए। दो सौ करोड़ हाथ खाली हैं, यह देश और दुनिया के भीतर आप बोलते हैं, आप उनको काम दीजिए। अगर आप उनको काम दे देंगे, तो इससे बड़ा काम कोई नहीं हो सकता। काला धन आपसे आने वाला नहीं है, मैंने तो कह दी दिया। आप इनको बहस में जितना भी दौड़ाएँ, वह कभी आने वाला नहीं है। यह नहीं आएगा, तब भी ये इसे आया हुआ बताते रहेंगे। यह जो मृग-मरीचिका है, हम इसमें भागते रहेंगे और देश का नाश होता रहेगा। बुनियादी मुद्दों को, असली मुद्दों को लाने की जरूरत है। ब्लैक मनी आपसे आने वाला नहीं है, न इनसे आया और न आपसे आएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Thank you, Sharadji.

श्री शरद यादव : मैं मुकम्मिल और पक्की बात कह रहा हूँ, आप इसे छोड़ दीजिए। आपने जो किया, सो किया, अब रास्ते पर आ जाइए और आप बेकारी और बेरोजगारी मिटाइए। ये पत्रकार सब के सब हायर-फायर हो गए हैं। ये सारी मीडिया के जो मालिक हैं, वे मालिक असली पत्रकार हो गए हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Thank you, Sharadji.

श्री शरद यादव : यह असली जनता है, असली रोजगार इसका है, लेकिन यह भी बेकार हो रहा है। आप पार्लियामेंट के भीतर चले जाइए, वहां सफाई करने वाला है। आप देश भर में सफाई कर रहे हैं। उसको 7.5 हजार रुपए मिलते हैं। उसको ठेकेदार ने लगाया हुआ है। जो पानी पिला रहा है, उसको 7.5 हजार रुपए मिल रहे हैं। हम क्या बात कर रहे हैं? अभी जो अप्रेंटिस का बिल आने वाला है, मैं उस पर बोलूँगा। यानी हम क्या कर रहे हैं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Sharadji, Thank you.

श्री शरद यादव : इसलिए आप काले धन के ऊपर जो बोले, सो बोले, अब बंद कीजिए। इनको छोड़िए। आप लोगों को रोजगार दीजिए। ये जो दो करोड़ हाथ हैं, आप इनको रोजगार दे दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Sharadji. Now, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to thank our hon. *Amma* for giving me this opportunity to stand before this august gathering. Black money is opposed by each and every citizen of our nation, and also there is unanimity among all the political parties that black money must be brought to India at any cost. Now we, the people of India, are very poor. There is no doubt about it. There is no need of any statistics or data to prove that fact. There is also unemployment problem in India for which there is no need of any data. The problem is, on the one hand we have very poor people in India and on the other-hand the same Indian people are depositing their ill-gotten wealth abroad. In India, we have adopted a rule of law as our tool to govern ourselves, but our system of governance with regard to tackling the black money is not sufficient and effective. That is why black money is being deposited abroad by the Indian people by violating the Indian laws. The hon. Supreme Court is seized of this matter. Thanks to the hon. Supreme Court, an SIT has been constituted and the Central Government is also submitting its reply to the Supreme Court. I hope and expect that we are in the safe hands of the Central Government. Our hon. Finance Minister and the Minister of Communications and Information Technology are the eminent legal luminaries. They would find out ways and means to bring back the black money to India. I am of the humble view, subject to correction and approval, that the legal system presently available in India is not sufficient and effective. Of course, we have the Reserve Bank of India which is called the custodian of the Indian economy, but it is also not delivering any goods. Earlier we had the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, now we have the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and also the Money Laundering Act. But these Acts are not sufficient. We must explore ways and means through international organizations, entities and diplomatic channels to see that no Indian or an Indian entity is able to deposit its ill-gotten money in any of the foreign banks. So, if any money is to be deposited abroad, they must get the approval from the Government of India or from the Reserve Bank of India. We have to frame regulations in such a way that we are able to prevent the money from going outside illegally and we are also able to bring back the black money already deposited abroad. I again hope that the hon. Finance Minister and

the Minister of Communications and Information Technology will find out some ways and frame suitable regulations to bring back the black money. I hope we are in the safe hands of the Central Government. Thank you.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अपने देश का जो पैसा या धन इल्लीगल तरीके से विदेशों में जमा है, उसको 'काला धन' की संज्ञा दी गई है। इस काले धन को लेकर पिछले कई वर्षों से काफी चर्चा चल रही है। इसके बारे में हमारी पार्टी का यह मानना है कि अपने देश के लोगों का जो काला धन विदेशों में इल्लीगल तरीके से जमा है, वह धन विदेशों में गया कैसे? इसके लिए मैं यह समझती हूँ कि आज़ादी से लेकर अब तक थोड़ा-थोड़ा करके विदेशों में यह काला धन काफी जमा हो गया है। लेकिन यह जो काला धन विदेशों में जमा हुआ है, तो आज़ादी के बाद से लेकर अब तक केन्द्र में जिन भी पार्टियों की सरकारें रही हैं, उनकी मिलीभगत से यह पैसा जमा हुआ है। यदि वे सरकारें ठीक ढंग से काम करतीं और काले धन वालों के उपर नज़र रखतीं तो मैं समझती हूँ कि आज यह विकट समस्या पैदा नहीं होती। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है? तो केन्द्र में अभी तक जो भी पार्टियाँ सत्ता में रही हैं, वे इसके लिए जिम्मेवार हैं। जब यह पैसा बड़ी तादाद में विदेशों में जमा हो गया और अपने देश में लोग एक तरफ गरीबी और भुखमरी से मर रहे हैं, तो इस मुद्दे को लेकर पूरे देश में पिछले कई वर्षों से संगठनों द्वारा काफी आन्दोलन किए गए, संघर्ष किए गए, विभिन्न स्तरों पर इसको लेकर आवाज़ उठाई गई कि विदेशों में जो काला धन जमा है, उसको अपने देश में वापस लाया जाय। यह पूरा सदन भी इस बात से अवगत है कि केन्द्र की पिछली यू.पी.ए. की सरकार में यह मुद्दा काफी ज्यादा गरम रहा है, लेकिन जब इस मुद्दे को लेकर पिछली सरकार में इस पर कोई भी ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया, तो फिर इसका पूरा फायदा इस बार देश में हुए 16वीं लोक सभा के आम चुनाव में भारतीय जनता पार्टी व इसके सहयोगी दलों ने उठाया है।

वैसे तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने इस बार के लोक सभा आम चुनाव में देश की जनता से अनेकों चुनावी वायदे किए थे, लेकिन इनका खास चुनावी मुद्दा तो यह था कि विदेशों में जो काला धन जमा है, जब केन्द्र में बी.जे.पी. पॉवर में आ जाएगी, तो वह काला धन फिर हम वापस लाकर अपने देश में जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनके खातों में 15-15 लाख रुपये के हिसाब से देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 15-15 या 20-20 लाख रुपये के हिसाब से बांट दिया जाएगा और गरीब लोगों के बैंक अकाउंट्स में भेज दिया जाएगा। इतना ही नहीं, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने लोक सभा चुनाव के दौरान तो समय सीमा भी तय कर दी थी कि जब भारतीय जनता पार्टी पॉवर में आ जाएगी तो सौ दिनों के अन्दर यह काम पूरा कर दिया जाएगा।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

मतलब सौ दिनों के अन्दर यह पैसा देश की जो गरीब जनता है, उनके खातों में 15-15 या 20-20 लाख रुपये के हिसाब से भेज दिया जाएगा। लेकिन, दुख की बात है कि केन्द्र में इस पार्टी की सरकार को बने हुए अब छः महीने पूरे हो चुके हैं और अब हमें इनका यह वायदा ठीक उसी प्रकार से खोखला साबित होता हुआ नज़र आ रहा है, जिस प्रकार से केन्द्र में कांग्रेस पार्टी के शासन काल में इस पार्टी का देश में 'गरीबी हटाओ' का नारा खोखला होकर रह गया था। अर्थात्

[सुश्री मायावती]

मुझे यह नहीं लगता है कि मौजूदा सरकार में भी काला धन अपने देश में वापस आ जाएगा। इसकी मुख्य वजह मुझे यह लगती है कि विदेशों में जमा काला धन ज्यादातर उन्हीं सभी पार्टियों के समर्थक बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों व धनसेठों का है, जिनके धन-बल के सहारे ये पार्टियां अभी तक सत्ता में आती रही हैं। वास्तविकता तो यह है, इसीलिए काले धन को वापस लाने के मामले में तो केन्द्र में अभी तक रही सभी पार्टियों की सरकारों की नीति व नीयत में हमें साफ-साफ खोट नज़र आता है। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यहां यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर यह मुद्दा प्रभावी होकर कांग्रेस पार्टी को परास्त करके भाजपा को चुनाव जिता सकता है, भाजपा को केन्द्र में सत्ता में ला सकता है, तो आगे भी यही मुद्दा, यदि आप लोगों ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को बराबर नहीं निभाया, देश की जनता से जो वायदा किया था, उस वायदे को पूरा नहीं किया, तो फिर आगे भी यही मुद्दा इन्हें भी, अर्थात् आप लोगों को भी, मौजूदा केन्द्र सरकार को भी, यानी बीजेपी को भी परास्त कर सकता है। इसलिए, अब 'घर-घर मोदी' के स्थान पर हर तरफ यही नारा लग रहा है कि 'काला धन वापस लाओ, मोदी अपना वादा निभाओ'। देश की जनता तो अब इस किस्म का नारा लगा रही है। जहां तक जी-20 शिखर सम्मेलन में काले धन के मुद्दे को उठा कर श्री मोदी द्वारा खुद अपनी पीठ थपथपाने का मामला है, उन्होंने बड़ी तारीफ कि मैंने यह मामला वहां पर उठाया है। हमारी पार्टी की नजरों में तो इसका महत्व केवल एक प्रोपेगन्डा करने के सिवाय कुछ और नहीं है, सस्ती राजनीति करने के सिवाय कुछ और नहीं है, क्योंकि ये मामले पहले भी इसी प्रकार के अन्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में उठते रहे हैं। जहां तक काले धन को वापस लाने का सवाल है, उसके प्रति वर्तमान केन्द्र की सरकार भी हमें कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार की तरह ही कोई खास गंभीर नजर नहीं आती है। इस मामले में तो केवल एस.आई.टी. का गठन कर देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसके साथ-साथ देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा यह कह देना कि कितना पैसा विदेशी बैंकों में जमा है, यह न मुझे मालूम है और न मेरी सरकार को मालूम है, न विपक्ष को मालूम है, जब मालूम ही नहीं है, तो लोक सभा आम चुनाव के दौरान फिर किस आधार पर यह बोल दिया गया था कि जैसे ही केन्द्र में बीजेपी पावर में आ जाएगी, हम देश के हर गरीब परिवारों के खाते में 15-20 लाख रुपए भेज देंगे। चुनाव के दौरान कुछ और बोल देना और सत्ता में आने के बाद यह बोल देना कि हमें तो मालूम ही नहीं है कि कितना पैसा विदेशों में जमा है, यह न मुझे मालूम है और न मेरी सरकार को मालूम है, न विपक्ष को मालूम है, यह ठीक नहीं है। सत्ता में आने के बाद काले धन के बारे में कुछ और भाषा बोलना और विपक्ष में रहते हुए कुछ और भाषा बोलना, मैं समझती हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है।

देश की जनता इन सारी बातों को काफी गंभीरता से ले रही है। मेरा केन्द्र की सरकार को यही कहना है कि आपने अभी तक जो भी कदम उठाया है, एस.आई.टी. का गठन किया है या और भी जो कदम उठाए हैं, यह ठीक है कि आप बताते हैं कि हमारे ऊपर कुछ ऐसे प्रतिबंध लगे हुए हैं कि हम सही तथ्यों को उजागर नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन फिर जो तथ्य आपके पास आए

हैं और विदेशों में जिन लोगों का काला धन जमा है, मुझे तो लगता है कि अब आपको काला धन रिकॉर्ड में जरूर मिल जाएगा, क्योंकि पिछले 8-9 साल के अंदर जिस तरह से यह मामला गरमाया है, उससे जिन लोगों का विदेशों में पैसा जमा था, उन्होंने निकाल लिया होगा। अब तो पूरे देश की आम जनता में यह चर्चा है कि यह पैसा ज्यादातर लोगों ने बैंकों से निकाल लिया है। यदि अब आप लोग वहां जाकर मालूम भी करेंगे, तो आपको केवल खाली अकाउंट मिलने वाले हैं, आपको कोई पैसा मिलने वाला नहीं है।

आपको यह भी जानकारी देनी चाहिए कि किन लोगों ने पैसा निकाल लिया है। यदि लोगों ने पैसा निकाल लिया है, तो इसका मतलब है कि वह काला धन था, इसलिए उन्होंने निकाला है। केन्द्र की सरकार इसके बारे में एक्शन ले सकती है। केवल एस.आई.टी. का गठन करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, इसके ऊपर आप जो भी कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं, आपको जो भी जानकारी मिलती है, वह आपको देश की जनता को बताना चाहिए और इस मामले में जो भी दोषी लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही आपने जनता से जो वायदा किया है और यदि आपके वायदे में कुछ दम है, तो आप उसको पूरा करें। आपने यह कहा है कि विदेशों में काला धन बहुत ज्यादा है, अब आप उसको वापस लाएं। देश की अधिकांश जनता काफी गरीब है, बेरोजगार है। आपने देश की जनता से चुनाव के दौरान वायदे किए थे कि हम गरीबी दूर कर देंगे, हम बेरोजगारी दूर कर देंगे, आपने उनको अच्छे दिन के सपने दिखाए थे। यदि आप काले धन के मामले में गंभीर हो जाएं और विदेशों से जो भी पैसा लाते हैं, उसको गरीब लोगों के खातों में भेज दें, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि इससे गरीबों के ऊपर आपका बहुत बड़ा उपकार होगा। ऐसे मुझे लगता नहीं है कि पिछले 10-12 वर्षों में, जब केन्द्र में कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व में यू.पी.ए. की सरकार रही, वह कुछ नहीं कर सकी। मुझे नहीं लगता है कि बीजेपी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए की जो सरकार है, यह भी कुछ कर पाएगी, लेकिन फिर भी मेरा गरीब लोगों के हित में और देश के हित में, जनहित में यही कहना है कि इस मामले में सरकार को गंभीर होना चाहिए, नहीं तो हम लोग देश के अंदर करप्शन के ऊपर कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकेंगे। इससे सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान देश के गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को हो रहा है। इसलिए काले धन के मामले में मेरा सरकार से पुनः यही कहना है कि आपको गंभीरता से इस मुद्दे को लेना चाहिए और इस मामले में जो दोषी लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त से कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। इन्हीं लफ्जों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, thank you. जिस सन्दर्भ में यह चर्चा हो रही है, उसे जरा समझने की जरूरत है। वह सन्दर्भ यह नहीं है कि देश के अंदर जो काला धन है, उससे हमारे देश के ऊपर या देश की जनता के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ा जुल्म हो रहा है। क्योंकि हमारे देश में काले धन की चर्चा आज़ादी के कुछ साल बाद से ही शुरू हो गई है और हम बचपन से यह सुन रहे हैं कि काले धन की वजह से ही देश तरक्की नहीं कर पा रहा। जब हम छात्र थे, तब हमारे देश के बारे में एक categorization हुआ करता था that India is a rich country with poor people. And, one of the reasons why we have poor people is, much of this money is being siphoned off into the black account. जब हम अर्थशास्त्र के स्टूडेंट हुआ करते थे, तब कई सोर्सोज से यह अंदाजा लगाया गया था कि हमारे देश की कम से कम 50 फीसदी इकोनॉमी

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

काले धन के अंदर फंसी हुई है। अब इसके कई सारे एस्टिमेट्स आए हैं, मैं इनमें नहीं जा रहा हूँ, लेकिन इस चुनाव में जो वातावरण बनाया गया, उस फिजा के अंदर यह चर्चा एक मुद्दा बनी। उस चुनाव में जैसा कि अभी इस काले धन के बारे में हमारे कई वरिष्ठ साथियों ने बताया कि आज जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं, उन्होंने कई सारे वादे किए थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि यह सारा पैसा 100 दिनों में वापस आएगा और इसके 100 दिनों में वापस आने से सब देशवासियों को कम से कम 15-15 लाख रुपये मिलेंगे।

श्री शरद यादव : यह 15-20 लाख है, आप पाँच लाख कम क्यों कर रहे हैं?

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : अच्छा, यह 15-20 लाख है। हमारे शरद जी के कहने पर मैं इसमें सुधार कर रहा हूँ। आप उसमें जितना जोड़ना चाहें, जोड़ लीजिएगा। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आप इतने गौर से समय को मत देखिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I wanted to give you more time. But, I was thinking that I will not be able to do that! That was my...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no; Sir, as soon as you returned from your Chamber to sit in the Chair, I was a little worried. Everybody else got a liberal dosage of time and you and I have an old relationship that whenever ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should be happy about it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir, whenever I stand to speak, your finger keeps going towards the bell! This time, I am only requesting you, 'Please don't do.' Therefore, Sir, it is not the seriousness or the non-seriousness of the issue of black money. Yes, it is a very serious one. I would personally think that black money is something which I would call the primitive accumulation of capital. That is, it is not a legal source of earning income. So, it is a crime. We have had many schemes in the past of trying to unearth this black money. We said that these disclosures that will be made, the monies that would be brought into the mainstream, those people will be pardoned. We shielded these criminals. Some monies did come. But, none of that has eradicated this crime. Let me quote the latest example from the Government sources. Our today's hon. President of India, when he was Finance Minister, presented a white paper on black money in 2012. In 1984 was the latest estimate by the Ministry of Finance; the estimate was that nearly 21 per cent of our GDP was in black money, nearly ₹38 lakh crores at that time!

श्री शरद यादव : यह बाहर का है या भीतर का?

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : यह बाहर का है। Then, they could not arrive at an estimate as far

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as the domestic black money is concerned because they said that it defies any calculations. That is what was presented to us by the Government of the day, Sir. So, the black money today, by any yardstick, is one-half of our economy. Then, why are we discussing this issue today again? I am glad that we are discussing because I want that money to be used for our people's welfare. We are discussing it because of a string of promises were made during the election campaign. Among the string of promises that were made was a promise that within 100 days the black money would be brought back, etcetera, etcetera. It is not only the Prime Minister, Sir. The Prime Minister, in fact, was very nice about a Baba, Baba Ramdev. He said that the Baba was actually bringing back the black money in the country. He has got 'Z' Security today. I do not know whether it is because of bringing back of the black money that you have provided him with such a security. But, any way, he was hailed by the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister said and I quote: "I have decided, if you bless me and give me the opportunity, I will bring back all the black money". My friend, the Minister for Law, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, was here a little while ago.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Former Minister for Law.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am sorry, former Minister for Law. I am sorry, I am also not being able to keep pace with the reshuffles and the changes in Government. I apologise for that. But Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad said in January, 2011, I quote: "The Government's argument, that it can reveal the names to the Supreme Court, but not to the public due to Double Taxation treaties, I presume, is baseless."

श्री शरद यादव : यह तो प्रणब बाबू भी बोल रहे थे।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: And then, the President of BJP in January, 2011, who is now a Cabinet Minister, had said "Any reluctance in declaring the names of the Swiss Bank account holders will simply raise doubts about the integrity of the people at the helm". The former Prime Minister was here a little while ago; I wish he had been here. But then, Sir, the ruling BJP in its National Council Meeting at the Ram Leela Ground in New Delhi on 18th January, 2014, in its economic resolution said "We reiterate our stand against the black money and resolve to bring it back through necessary legal and other decisions." Sir, it is not only an individual, but it is a party, as a whole, this is a ruling party, which is committed to bringing back this.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We stand by that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Good, but it sounds a little disjointed, the Leader of the House, when you are saying, you stand by it, while you are sitting. Please understand I have got nothing personal, when I am talking about the black money being generated in the country. I would say it is because of the system; whoever has been in the Government, it has not been able to tackle it. But we are discussing this because of all the promises that you have made to the Indian people. And you have said that we are bringing all the same within hundred days and what the current Home Minister was saying, "Black-money would be brought back within hundred days of the party was voted to power", Shri Rajnath Singh, on 17th April, 2014. So, as a collective body, those who are today running this Government have assured the people and the public, 'yes? if you vote for us, we will bring back this black money'.

श्री शरद यादव : एक मिनट, आपके इन सब बयानों का एक लब्धो-लबाब बयान प्रधानमंत्री जी ने दिया है। उन्होंने 'मन की बात' में कहा है कि न इस देश में कोई कुछ जानता है और न मैं जानता हूँ। तो यह बात भी बताइए ना...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : शरद जी, हम इसलिए नहीं कह रहे हैं, क्योंकि आप इस बात को बहुत अच्छे तरीके से बता चुके हैं और प्रधानमंत्री जी के मन की बात जितना आप जानते हैं हम नहीं जानते हैं।

श्री शरद यादव : नहीं, सुना है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : आप भी तो साथ रहे हैं लेकिन आपने सुना है बिल्कुल, वह तो पब्लिकली कहा है, टेलीविजन पर कहा था।

श्री शरद यादव : नहीं, ऑल इंडिया रेडियो पर।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : अच्छा, रेडियो पर 'मन की बात' की। चलिए जो भी है। लेकिन सर, अब छः महीने हो चुके हैं और इसके बारे में अभी तक कोई कदम नहीं उठ पा रहा है। लेकिन आज क्या है, हमारे माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाऊस और वित्त मंत्री, उन्होंने 17 अक्टूबर, 2014 में क्या कहा, I quote, "We have no difficulty in making names public, but, they can be made public only in accordance with due process of law. And the due process of law has been constrained by the DTAA, Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement, which was entered into between India and Germany when the Congress Party was in power in June, 1995". This was the statement by the hon. Finance Minister. Now, the fact of the matter again, which is something which we have to underline here, is 14 such DTAA's that included the confidentiality clause, which is now being used as an excuse by the Government that they cannot make these names public, were concluded by the NDA Government during 1999-2004, when the hon. Finance Minister was himself the Law

Minister. Sir, when this Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement was being discussed, and it was signed without being discussed in the Parliament -- yes, international agreements, according to our Constitution, need not be ratified or endorsed by the Parliament, that is our Constitutional position -- at that time, I remember, we raised this issue with the then Finance Minister, who has now undertaken non-voluntary retirement from the BJP. But the then Finance Minister, when he undertook that thing with Mauritius, I had remembered telling him that you are allowing the post boxes being opened in Mauritius with the Mauritius address, and allowing a re-routing of your money back into India in the white form and black money that goes out can come back through the white form.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you tell me, I am appealing to your common sense, not to any law, any legal sense or to any other thing; common sense tells me about Double Taxation Avoidance Treaties. The name itself suggests that the Treaty is for protecting individuals and companies who will not pay the same tax in both the countries. Now, how can you have a Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty with a country that has no Capital Gains Tax? What is the meaning of this? That was the fraud that was committed. Mauritius did not have then a Capital Gains Tax, while we had. Then, where is the Double Taxation Avoidance at all? But, you created the route for illegal money from here to go and come back as legal money; you created that route, whoever was responsible for that, for what is known as Participatory Notes. We only heard the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in Rajya Sabha speak about the portfolio investments. But the most dangerous is this Participatory Notes. We are the only party on record to say, Sir, to ban this Participatory Notes because there is no need to disclose who is the one who is buying these Participatory Notes and from where the source of money has come. That is the biggest source of legalizing illegal money. Now, unless you ban these Participatory Notes, all the assurances that you are giving, saying that you will bring back black money, are of no use. It is absolutely useless, Sir. And, then, today, to say that because of these Treaties, we cannot give you the names, the Supreme Court, has answered this question. The Supreme Court, very, very clearly, in its Order, in July, 2011, has said, "The Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement does not deter the Government to disclose the names of account holders who have stashed black money abroad". This is paragraph 56 of the judgement. And, then, what does the Supreme Court say in the same thing? The Court is telling the Government, "What you have disclosed could be the tip of the iceberg. This is going to be the first step now. Disclose everything. We can't leave the issue completely to you" -- that is to the Government -- "It may never happen during our life time". This is the Supreme Court, which has told you that there is no constitutional binding of confidentiality that

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

will prevent you from giving the names to the Supreme Court. This is what the Supreme Court is saying, Sir. Then, the Supreme Court, in the same order says, “You don’t have to take care of so much interest of these people. We know what to do”. It speaks of why you are shielding these people with a “protective umbrella”. Those are the Supreme Court’s wordings. The Supreme Court is chiding the Executive, under our Constitution, saying, “You are shielding these people under protective umbrellas”. And, then, what does the Supreme Court says, and, I quote, it sounds very much like an election campaign speech of the Prime Minister, I mean, the election campaign is going on, it says, “We don’t want the money of this country to go to other countries”. The Supreme Court says this. It says, “We do not want the money of this country to go to other countries.” The Supreme Court says it. “We do not want the money of this country to go to other countries. All this has already been argued by you and the Court said that every thing will have to be disclosed. The Court can say, give all the information even if confidentiality is breached. We want all the names, not one or two or three. Give us the entire information.” Now this is what the hon. Supreme Court of India is saying. In this background what is the step that we have taken, -- it is ‘yet’, ‘yet’ once again - is that we will make all the efforts, we will have future agreements where we will not have this confidentiality clause.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There is no order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is not order, it is observation. Okay, I stand corrected.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is a continuous hearing. So, the hearing goes on to the next day, the order is on the next day which is not consistent with the observations that you are pointing out.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Fine, Sir. As he is a learned lawyer I will yield to his point, but the question is whether it is an ‘order’ or an ‘observation’, I am just quoting from what the hon. Court has said. Having quoted from that, it says, “We cannot leave the issue of bringing black money to the Government. It will never happen in our lifetime.” So, Sir, what needs to be done now at the moment in order to, and if the Government is really serious, bring back the black money.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you look there, you will have to stop now. Don’t look there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Thank you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... But what needs to be done is -- I immediately urge on this Government -- you seriously review and

legally see how you can revisit the DTAA Agreements and what we had mentioned then, I am still requesting that you actually scrap most of these except with genuine countries where the same taxation exists. You cannot have DTAA's with countries where the tax that you are collecting in India does not exist in those countries. This defies logic. It is not double taxation. Now, secondly, please immediately ban participatory notes. That is the conduit from which all this recycling of this money is being done. Thirdly, most importantly, Sir, I believe that the amount of black money stashed within the country is much larger in volume than what is there in foreign banks. For doing that you require a certain political will. Now I do not know about these estimates that are coming out in the media, ₹ 15,000 crores is what has been spent in the election campaign for only media propaganda. Whether it is true or not, it is an amazing figure. ...*(Interruptions)*... He says I am being very generous. But the point is that it is a mindboggling figure. Where does this money come from? Whose money is it? You have the hon. Prime Minister moving in the private jets of a private corporate. Whose asset value has risen according to my information, it has increased by 400 per cent in the last five years. In any legitimate capitalist system, can an expansion of this dimension ever take place unless there has been primitive accumulation involved? Is it possible under the normal course of capitalist economics for you to have such escalations in your value and your capital accumulation? That only happened during the pre-colonial times of mercantile capitalism when they looted or when the drain of wealth from India took place under the colonial rule that financed the industrial revolution in Britain. This dimension of loot can only happen when all this is happening illegally. I want this illegal money to be returned to the people property. For that all of us will have to work together for proper electoral reforms. Today there is no limit on what the party can spend. There is a limit on candidates on how much they can spend, but for party spending there is no limit. The party can hire helicopters. You heard how many helicopters are moving around in the Valley of Kashmir today and from where they are coming, where is the money that is coming for that, how and who is financing it. There is no supervision of those accounts. This is a very big lacuna. Bring in the parties' expenditure within the limit.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir, I am concluding. You are aware, I don't say anything which is irrelevant. Much has been said on this subject. Anand Sharmaji, Sharadji, Mayawati ji and others have spoken on this. But I am not repeating those points. I am only saying, if you are really interested in unearthing the black money, you have to plug the loopholes. If you want to plug the loopholes, be cautious. You have already announced that you are resigning the agreements. You are resigning one agreement

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

with the USA itself, where it could be a very big tax haven, if you have the 'confidentiality' clause in it. If you don't have these things, you are only creating conditions for greater generation of black money. So, the issue is just not of having let down the Indian people through your election promises. That is one aspect, and the very important aspect is that people have been misled and they were hoping that something would come. Sir, you are not accustomed to Hindi film songs. In our childhood there was a song, an evergreen song, by Kishore Kumar, which you might have heard also 'कोई लौटा दे मेरे, बीते हुए दिन'। You had given a slogan 'अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं'। 'अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं' की जगह अब देश में लोग 'कोई लौटा दे मेरे, बीते हुए दिन' यह गीत गुनगुनाने लगे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरीके की बातें आप न करें। We have never spared them also. When Indira Gandhi gave the slogan of 'गरीबी हटाओ', I was a student leader then and the hon. Finance Minister was also student leader. We had given a slogan मैडम, हमारी गरीबी लौटाओ। गरीबी हटाने की बात छोड़ो, वह तो हट नहीं रही है, और ज्यादा बढ़ रही है। हमारी गरीबी आप लौटाइए। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि 'अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं' की जगह अब देश में लोगों ने 'कोई लौटा दे मेरे, बीते हुए दिन' गीत गुनगुनाना शुरू कर दिया है। इसलिए हमारा आपसे यही आग्रह है कि इरादे कितने भी नेक हों, जैसा शरद यादव जी ने कहा, मन की बात। उस मन की बात में जो सच्चाई थी, वह बता दी। वह यह है कि अगर इस धन को वापस लाना है तो आपको कदम उठाने होंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आपको उसके लिए ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे। आप Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty को रिव्यू कीजिए confidentiality clause के सबको रद्द करिए। आप participatory notes को बंद करिए और चुनाव सुधार ले कर आइए, जहां पर पार्टी जो खर्च करती है, वह भी लिमिट के अंदर आए, और सिर्फ कैंडिडेट्स के खर्च की ही बात न हों वरना आप इस सिलसिले को बंद नहीं कर पाएंगे, इतना ही मेरा आपसे आग्रह है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuriji, there is another Hindi song

'यह मत पूछो कल क्या होगा, जो भी होगा, अच्छा होगा'

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : 'कल क्या होगा, किसको पता', That is the Hindi song.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Thank you, Sir, for having provided me this opportunity to speak here. A lot has been discussed and many views have already been expressed by the learned speakers of this House. I think, more and more outcry on this issue of black money has created more smoke than real light.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA,) *in the Chair*]

Some decades ago, when we were discussing on the issue of black money, we thought that some thousand crores of rupees are stashed in abroad. Then, the thousand

crores became lakhs of crores. Now, today, nobody is sure, including the Government, how much black money has been stashed away in the foreign banks. This issue of black money is the most challenging issue before our economy, before our security, before our political system. Why is this thousands of crores of black money stashed in foreign countries? It is endangering the very democratic system of this country. We do not know how to bring back the money which has been taken away illegally or by unethical means. Congress. 'गरीबी हटाओ' का स्लोगन देकर पावर में आ रहे थे।

श्री शरद यादव : 'इंडिया शाइनिंग'।

श्री वैष्णव परिडा : 'इंडिया शाइनिंग' भी हो गया। फिर ये 'पावर्टी हटाओ' भी आ गया। 'ब्लैक मनी लाना', यह भी एक स्लोगन बन गया है to get more votes or to misguide the poor sections of our society. It has now been proved that how in the last election, this slogan misguided the people and created false hopes in their minds that once this money comes to India, poverty will be eradicated. कांग्रेस पार्टी पावर्टी को हटा नहीं पाई थी, इसलिए यह ब्लैक मनी आ जाएगा, तो उससे पावर्टी हट जाएगी और लाख-लाख रुपया हर फैमिली को मिल जाएगा। यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। Instead of solving this problem and instead of bringing back that money to our country, we are using this issue to get more votes. So, it is very dangerous for our country. Unless we sincerely try to get back that black money and unless we check black money inside the country, nothing will happen. About more than 50 per cent of the Indian Economy is black money and that is influencing not our own economy but also our electoral system also. During the last election, more than ₹30,000 crores of black money was spent. Comrade Yechury was saying that it was something about ₹15,000 crores or ₹ 20,000 crores. But more than ₹30,000 crores were spent, which is black money, to influence the elections. So, to remain as a democratic country and to solve our economic problems, tackling this issue assumes much greater importance. There is a movement, the movement against this black money. Sometimes, my friends or my comrades criticize Baba Ramdev and also Shri Anna Hazare. But, when Shri Anna Hazare and his followers were demonstrating at Boat Club in Delhi, I had told this house not to ignore them. When the political community is silent and accusing each other about the black money, it is they who raised this issue. Instead of blaming them, we must give credit to those people. I am not for their philosophical thoughts or anything else. But the point is they have brought up this issue before the country. We must also realize this. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आपके बोलने का समय पूरा हो गया है। आप भाषण पूरा करिए।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: I am concluding, Sir. Like black money, there is blood money. The blood money is generated through drug trafficking. Sir, I am finishing it. Blood money is generated through drug trafficking, arms dealings, real estate and hawala transactions. This also has to be tackled, Sir. It is endangering the security of our country. They are helping the terrorist activities in different ways. So, that must also be tackled. Sir, I don't have the time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): So, please conclude.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, we should make an amendment to the Money Laundering Act. This needs to be amended. All those Indians who are having their assets in foreign countries, having shares in the foreign companies, in the foreign land, must declare it so that we can control that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude it.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: International forum should be used to change the Secrecy Act. The Prime Minister has raised this question in Sydney. I welcome this. India should try more and more. We should sign new treaties with different countries to tackle the black money problem of our country.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब मैं इस पर चर्चा करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, तो मैं आपको इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आपका समय पांच मिनट का है।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : यदि यहां के हिसाब से चलें तो पांच के दस मिनट तो हो ही जाते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : यह मेरे हाथ में नहीं है।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : यह तो परम्परा है। हम जब इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो यदि मैं बिना किसी लाग-लपेट के कहूँ, मैं दस, पांच साल की बात नहीं करता, इस शताब्दी के सबसे बड़े * सबसे बड़े * और सबसे बड़े राष्ट्रीय * के विषय पर चर्चा करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आपने देखा हो या न देखा हो, लेकिन देश के करोड़ों लोग देखते थे, जब छप्पन इंच का सीना लेकर बाहें चढ़ाकर, भुजाएं फड़का कर बोला जाता था और कहा जाता था कि अगर हम चुनाव जीत गए, हमें देश की जनता चुनाव जिता दे, तो हम यह करेंगे। एक साहब यह कहते थे कि चालीस लाख करोड़ काला धन, जो देश से बाहर जमा है, हम उसे ले आएंगे। दूसरे साहब कहते थे, जो इस समय इस देश में नहीं हैं, काठमांडू में है। प्रधानमंत्री जी कहते थे 85 लाख करोड़ लाएंगे। एक

* Expuged as ordered by the Chair.

बाबाजी हैं, जो गेरुए कपड़े पहनते हैं, इसलिए लोग उनकी बात पर थोड़ा विश्वास कर लेते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कभी-कभी जब उनको भागने की जरूरत पड़ती है, तो महिलाओं के कपड़े भी पहन लेते हैं। वे कहते थे कि हमारे देश का 400 सौ लाख करोड़ रुपया जमा है। पता नहीं वे कहाँ से यह संख्या लाते थे और पता नहीं क्या करते थे? जब उनसे पूछा जाता था, तो समझाने के लिए कुछ यूँ कहते थे भाई, ये तीन लाख रुपए तो हर किसी को मिलेंगे। जब तीन लाख कहते थे तो उनकी नजर उसके परिवार के ऊपर होती थी। फिर सवाल उठता था कि अगर एक घर में पांच लोग हैं तो क्या होगा, तो वे तुरंत वहीं पर जोड़ते थे, 3 और 5 मिलाकर कहते थे कि तुम चिंता मत करो, यह पर कैपिटल है, पर परिवार नहीं है, आपको 15 लाख रुपया मिलेगा। इस तरह से सबसे बड़ा राष्ट्रीय * बोलकर, काला धन देश में लाने के नाम पर, कुछ लोग यहां से वहां जाकर तो बैठ गए, पर मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे बड़ा राष्ट्रीय * और * इस शताब्दी में नहीं बोला गया है। यह सबसे बड़ा * है। मुझे इनकी नीयत पर शक है। अगर ये बाहर से काला धन वापस देश में लाना चाहते हैं, तो फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट को मजबूरन क्यों कहना पड़ा? यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह आब्जर्वेशन है। जो कानून के विद्यार्थी हैं, वे जानते हैं कि आब्जर्वेशन में वही पवित्रता होती है, जो एक फैसले की पवित्रता होती है। यह क्यों कहना पड़ा कि आप उनको protective umbrella दे रहे हैं। यानी आप उनको बचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इस सरकार पर यह आरोप है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इनकी नीयत ठीक थी, तो बर्लिन में OECD का सम्मेलन हुआ, जहां काला धन लाने पर बात हो सकती थी, इन्होंने वहां पर अपना प्रतिनिधि क्यों नहीं भेजा? सीधा सवाल यह है कि काले धन की उत्पत्ति अगर कोई है, तो यह सरकार उसी काले धन के पैसे से बनी हुई एक * की सरकार है, जो यहां पर आई हुई है। यही नहीं, सरकार बनने के बाद भी, जब ये बाहर जाते हैं, तो इनका इंजताम सरकार नहीं करती, वही काले धन वाले लोग भीड़ इकट्ठी कर देते हैं। जहां पर कहा जाता है कि बड़े लोकप्रिय हो रहे हैं। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी गोयल साहब जवाब दे रहे थे, वे चले गए हैं। वे कह रहे थे कि हमने पेट्रोल का दाम कम कर दिया, डीजल का दाम कम कर दिया। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दाम कम किया या * कर रहे हो?

मैं आरोप लगाता हूँ कि अभी कुछ दिनों पहले तक दुनिया के बाजार में 130 डॉलर प्रति बैरल पेट्रोलियम प्रॉडक्ट्स के दाम थे, लेकिन आज घटकर 80 डॉलर प्रति बैरल पर आ गए हैं। यानी लगभग 50 डॉलर प्रति बैरल कम हुआ है, लेकिन आप 2 रुपये या 3 रुपये कम कर रहे हो। अगर कोई व्यापारी ऐसा करता तो आप उस पर * का जुर्म साबित करके, ऐक्ट लगाकर उसको जेल के अंदर डाल देते, लेकिन आप खुद * कर रहे हो। सरकार तो जनहित कल्याणकारी होती है, लेकिन आपकी सरकार पर मेरा इल्जाम है कि आप * कर रहे हैं। मैं आपसे यह बात विश्वासपूर्वक आंकड़ों के साथ कह रहा हूँ। मैं आपसे यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी नीयत क्या है, आप डिले क्यों कर रहे हैं? आप विलंब क्यों कर रहे हैं?

एक रिपोर्ट आई थी, शायद गोपीनाथन रिपोर्ट थी, उसमें किसान विकास-पत्र को लेकर, जिसमें बहुत-सी ब्लैक मनी को वाइट मनी करने के लोगों पर आरोप लगे थे, उसको रोकने के

* Expuged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

लिए कहा गया था, लेकिन आपकी सरकार ने उसी रिपोर्ट को फ्लॉप करके, उसी रिपोर्ट के खिलाफ जाकर कार्य किया है। मेरा आप पर यह आरोप है कि आप किसान विकास-पत्र दुबारा इसलिए जारी करा रहे हैं ताकि आपके इर्द-गिर्द, जिनके चंदे से आपकी सरकार बनी है, जिनकी ब्लैक मनी से आपकी सरकार बनी है, आप जिनकी उत्पत्ति हो, आप उनकी बचत करने के लिए ही किसान विकास-पत्र दुबारा ला रहे हैं।

मैं आपसे एक चीज़ जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके प्रधान मंत्री बन गए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...जो एक्सपंक्शन वगैरह होना था, वह तो हो गया है, आप चिंता न करें, आप उधर देखें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मैं आपसे एक आग्रह करूंगा कि आपका समय पूरा हो रहा है।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : दो-चार मिनट दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : दो-चार मिनट नहीं, एकाध मिनट ले लीजिए।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : तीन-चार मिनट बोलूंगा। मैं सिर्फ एक चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... छह मिनट बाकी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आपको पाँच मिनट मिले हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : मुझे बोल तो लेने दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आप बोलिए।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : मैं सिर्फ इतना कह रहा हूँ कि जब ये कह रहे थे कि सौ दिन में वापस लाएंगे, तो क्या आप पढ़े-लिखे नहीं थे? क्या आपको मालूम नहीं था कि एक इंटरनेशनल ट्रीटी है? हम बेकार ही छह महीने का हिसाब ले रहे हैं। अगर हमें हिसाब देना है, तो आप 1998 से हिसाब दो। जब आपकी तेरह दिन की सरकार, तेरह महीने की सरकार और छह साल की सरकार थी, आप तब काला धन वापस क्यों नहीं लाए? आप इन छह महीनों को भी जोड़ लीजिए। आपकी दिक्कत यह है कि जब आप सरकार में रहते हैं तो आपको काला धन सफेद धन लगने लगता है और जब सरकार से बाहर जाते हैं तो आपको काले धन की याद आती है, क्योंकि काले धन से आपका वही रिश्ता है, जो रिश्ता आपका उन लोगों से है, जिनके पास काला धन है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि अब आप और चिंतित हों, इसलिए सिर्फ एक बात कहता हूँ। मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी साहब बहुत शेरों शायरी करते हैं, इसलिए उनसे एक अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि आप दो लाइन सुना दीजिएगा। वैसे मैं जानता हूँ कि आपके साथ ज्यादाती हुई है, क्योंकि आप तो 2004 मॉडल थे, लेकिन अब 2014 में भी वही स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री मिली है। कोई बात नहीं। आप उनको मेरा यह गाना सुना देना, 'जो वादा किया था, वो निभाना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो सत्ता से बाहर बेइज्जत होकर जाना पड़ेगा'। आप सुन लीजिए। आप यह भी कह देना कि अगर भगवान से डरते हो तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर भगवान से डरते हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये लोग नहीं डरते। उन्हीं के लिए कह रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : श्री डी. राजा जी।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : एक मिनट, राजा से पहले रंक को सुन लीजिए। मैं सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूँ, 'मोदी जी * मत बोलो', मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को संबोधित करके कह रहा हूँ, 'मोदी जी * मत बोलो, खुदा के पास जाना है, न हाथी है, न घोड़ा है, वहां पैदल ही जाना है।' आप एक काम कर लीजिए, काला धन वापस तो ला नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि काले धन वालों की सवारी पर सवार होकर आपने चुनाव में प्रचार किया था, काले धन के लोगों पर सवार होकर आप कभी अमरीका में, कभी ऑस्ट्रेलिया में जाकर भीड़ इकट्ठी करके बोलते हैं, इसलिए मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि खड़े हो जाओ, हाथ जोड़ो, माफ़ी मांगो और कहो कि हम से गलती हो गई, हमने * बोला था, हमने पाप किया था, इस पाप के लिए आपको * था। मैं एक ही बात कहूंगा कि यह जो * सरकार है, इसको आने वाले चुनाव में इस * की कीमत चुकानी पड़ेगी और इनको एक बार फिर वापस वहीं जाना पड़ेगा, जहां से चलकर आए थे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we have been discussing the issue of black money. It is a very meaningful discussion. It is taking place in the background of the failed promises of the present Government and the Prime Minister to get back the black money which genuinely belongs to the people of the nation. Sir, this is not a new issue. Way back in early 1960s, the then Government appointed Wanchu Committee which went into the issue of black money. That Wanchu Committee observed that black money is running a parallel economy in the country. Now, after fifty years, we have been discussing the same issue. Black money has grown as a cancer which is eating into the vitals of our democratic polity and this needs to be fought. Even the Congress Government in the year 2012, the then Finance Minister, presented the White Paper in the very same Parliament and the White Paper admits that the black money has a debilitating effect on the governance and public policy and this affects the poor disproportionately. This is the issue. How to fight black money? The same White Paper tells us there are institutions in place to deal with black money – Central Board of Direct Taxes, Enforcement Directorate, Financial Intelligence Unit, Central Board of Excise and Customs, Central Economic Intelligence Bureau and National Investigation Agency. Above all, the White Paper says that there is one high-level Committee which is expected to act as a coordinating agency. Now, I want to ask the present Government: Have you ever reviewed the work of the high-level Committee? Have you ever reviewed the work of these agencies? Have you ever reviewed the inadequacy of the legal framework which we have in fighting black money, in unearthing black money? This is what Government will have to say because the black money is well known. Sir, in India, today, I understand that 70 to 75 per cent people, who are supposed to file returns, file only nil returns to the Income Tax authorities; 15 per cent

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri D. Raja]

people are salaried class, middle-class who file income-tax returns because their tax is cut from their salaries. Then who is responsible for black money? I understand that it is the rich who are responsible for the growth of black money. Has the Government political will to take on the battle with the rich? I didn't find such a political will with the previous Government; I don't find such a political will with your Government. If you have that political will to fight the rich who are responsible for black money, you tell us that you have the will to fight the black money and those black money holders. We have inadequacy in legislative framework. You tell us, the Parliament; we will strengthen the legislative framework to fight the menace of black money. But you are not truthful to the people and the nation. That is my accusation. If you are truthful, you come before the Parliament and tell that this is the weakness we have got. Now people talk about the double taxation avoidance or the participatory notes. Long back the issue was raised when the Congress was in power, why we should allow the participatory notes when the issue of FIIs was discussed; how FIIs through participatory notes come in and go back with quick money and how they loot the nation. We discussed it in the past. Why is adequate action not taken on the issue of participatory notes? What is the lacuna in our legislative framework? That is what I am trying to ask because everybody knows, and the White Paper makes it very clear, that black money is generated through illegal activities like crime, drugs trade, terrorism, corruption and failing to pay dues to the public exchequer. Analysis is correct and the reasons are known, but why are successive Governments failing to tackle the issue of black money and to unearth black money? Whether it is black money in foreign countries or black money within the country, both are black money. Black money is the root cause for all ills, be it corruption or scams. They all find roots in the black money. Sir, our electoral system, nowadays, is getting disrupted by money power. Which is that money power? It is the black money power. When we say money power, it is the black money power. That is what we should understand. And who is getting this black money? We belong to political parties. We know what is what. Everybody should put their hands on their hearts and speak the truth to the people. Who is responsible for black money and how is black money allowed to erode the entire electoral system? So, these are the issues which we should really discuss. I think, there is no point in blaming poor people or salaried classes. They are not responsible for the growth of black money. It is the rich. I am asking the Government whether it will have the political will to fight the rich. Number two, as far as the legislations are concerned, if the Government finds that there is any inadequacy or lacuna in the existing legislations, it should come before the Parliament and tell us that this is the weakness and that is why they are not able to unearth black

money. But consciously, if the Government wants to protect those who are in possession of black money, if not today, tomorrow, it will get exposed. I warn the Government. If not today, tomorrow, you will get exposed. Nobody can deceive this great nation. Nobody can dupe the people, nobody can deceive the people. Finally, truth will triumph. The present Government should stand by its commitments and assurances on the issue of black money and show its sincerity and honesty in fighting black money.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, आज पूरा सदन एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा कर रहा है। ब्लैक मनी, काला धन देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा चिन्ता का विषय है। हम सभी चाहते हैं कि यह ब्लैक मनी वापस आए। कल हमारे साथी, तृणमूल कांग्रेस के सदस्य सुबह से ही यहां जोर-जोर से, गला फाड़-फाड़कर चिल्ला रहे थे - 'काला धन वापस लाओ - काला धन वापस लाओ'। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनका जो वादा है, वह सिर्फ आपकी आवाज़ नहीं है, वह देश की अंतरात्मा की आवाज़ है, वह देश की आवाज़ है, जिसे कल आप यहां बोल रहे थे।

अब सवाल है कि ये काला धन कहां से वापस लाएंगे? आप बताइए? विदेशों में, फॉरेन बैंकों में जो धन छिपा हुआ है, वह धन वापस लाने की बात आज नई नहीं है, 50 सालों से हम यही बात कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि शरद यादव जी ने कहा कि आज तक एक फूटी कौड़ी भी वापस नहीं आई है, केवल बार-बार इसके ऊपर हमने चर्चाएं की हैं। जिस दाऊद इब्राहिम को हम पाकिस्तान में जिनदा देख रहे हैं, वह वहां घूम रहा है और हमारे देश के खिलाफ साजिश रच रहा है। काला धन यूज करके लगातार वह यहां टैररिस्ट अटैक करवा रहा है, जब हम उसको 20 साल से आज तक यहां नहीं ला पाए, तो अब काला धन हम कहां से लाएंगे? यह सोचने की बात है, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य : इन्होंने प्रॉमिस किया था।

श्री संजय राउत : प्रॉमिस तो सबने किया था। जब आप थे, प्रॉमिस तो तब भी हुआ था, लेकिन आज तक कोई भी हमको इसका जवाब नहीं दे पा रहा है।

काला धन कितना है, इसके लिए कोई बोलता है कि 30 लाख हजार करोड़ रुपये है और कोई बोलता है कि 50 लाख हजार करोड़ रुपये है। हर चुनाव में इसके अलग-अलग आंकड़े आते हैं। इस चुनाव में अलग आंकड़े आ गये, लेकिन जब हम यहां बैठते हैं, चर्चा करते हैं, तो हाथ में कुछ नहीं आता है। एस.आई.टी. ने एक बहुत बड़ी लिस्ट सुप्रीम कोर्ट को सौंपी है। कितने अकाउंट्स हैं? 400 हैं या 600 हैं। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट को केन्द्र सरकार ने जो सूची सौंपी है, उसमें लगभग 300 जो अकाउंट्स हैं, उन खातों में एक कौड़ी भी नहीं है, पैसा ही नहीं है। तो ये अकाउंट्स किनके हैं? पैसा कब निकाला? पैसा वापस कहां गया? अगर यह ब्लैक मनी वापस लाने की बात है, यह चुनावी मुद्दा हो सकता है, लेकिन हमारे हाथ में कुछ नहीं लगेगा। यह हवा में तीर मारने जैसा है। जैसे शरद जी ने कहा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, 'मन की बात' कही, देशवासियों को भरोसा दिया कि काले धन की पाई-पाई वापस लाकर रहेंगे। अच्छी बात है, लेकिन

[श्री संजय राउत]

मैंने कहा कि वह वापस तो नहीं आएगी, लेकिन अब हमें एक निर्णय करना पड़ेगा कि हम पाई-पाई वापस तो नहीं ला सकते, लेकिन अब पाई-पाई देश से बाहर नहीं जाएगी। इसके लिए अगर आप कोई कठोर निर्णय लेंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि कुछ न कुछ हो सकता है।

अगर आप काले धन की बात करते हैं, तो विदेशी धन की ही बात क्यों करें, भारत के अन्दर जो इतना काला धन पड़ा है, आप पहले उसको हाथ लगाइए। विदेशी धन की बात आप बाद में करिए। हमारे भारतवर्ष में हर साल 600 खरब रुपये काला धन पैदा होता है, जिसका सिर्फ 10 परसेंट हिस्सा फॉरेन में जाता है, तो फॉरेन में जो 10 परसेंट जाता है, उसे बाद में पकड़िए, लेकिन जो 90 परसेंट हमारे यहां पड़ा है, आप उसको हाथ लगाने की हिम्मत करिए। अगर आप में हिम्मत है, तो 90 परसेंट वाले जो यहाँ बैठे हैं, उनको आप पकड़िए और 10 परसेंट की बात हम बाद में करेंगे। लेकिन आप हिम्मत नहीं दिखाएंगे, क्योंकि यह ब्लैक मनी हम सब को चाहिए। हमें चुनाव लड़ने हैं, हमें पेड न्यूज़ देनी है और जिस पार्टी का एक भी विधायक नहीं होता है, ऐसे लोग राज्य सभा में आने चाहिए, तो यह ब्लैक मनी तो सबको चाहिए। तो यह ब्लैक मनी खत्म करने की और ब्लैक मनी को पकड़ने की आप हिम्मत कहाँ से लाएँगे, उस बारे में भी आपको थोड़ा सोचने की जरूरत है।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि यह जो ब्लैक मनी है, क्या यह सिर्फ उद्योगपतियों के ही पास है, राजनेताओं के पास नहीं है? जो इतनी बड़ी लिस्ट है, उसमें एक भी राजनेता नहीं है। 50 साल से इतने बड़े-बड़े पोलिटिशियंस रहे, इतने बड़े-बड़े भ्रष्टाचार हुए, इतने बड़े-बड़े घोटाले हुए हैं, लेकिन किसी एक फॉरेन में अकाउंट नहीं है, सिर्फ उद्योगपतियों का ही अकाउंट है?

सर, मैं मुम्बई से आता हूँ। मुझे मालूम है कि अंडरवर्ल्ड में कैसे ब्लैक मनी आती है, कहाँ से आती है, रियल एस्टेट से कैसे आती है, लेकिन अब तक अंडरवर्ल्ड की किसी भी हस्ती को - हमारी मुम्बई में फिल्म इंडस्ट्री है। वहाँ पूरा व्यवहार ब्लैक में होता है। जब छोटा शकील या दारुद इब्राहिम के एक्सटॉर्शन के फोन आते हैं कि 10 करोड़ देना, 50 करोड़ देना, तो क्या कोई उन्हें चेक से देता है? वह तो ब्लैक में ही देता है। इनकम टैक्स वाले उनके पास यह पूछने कब गए कि आपने कहाँ से पैसा दिया और अपनी जान छुड़ाई? नहीं। सबकी उसमें मिलीभगत होती है। मैंने अभी देखा है कि अंडरवर्ल्ड में कैसा पैसा है, टेर्रिस्ट ग्रुप्स के पास कैसा पैसा जाता है, सिमी के पास कैसा पैसा जाता है और तालिबान के पास कैसा पैसा जाता है। आप हमारे महाराष्ट्र में मराठवाड़ा में जाइए। वहाँ देखिए कि कहाँ से पैसा आता है। वहाँ जो बड़े-बड़े मदरसे बने हैं, मस्जिद बनी है, मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन कुछ जगहें ऐसी हैं, जहाँ बाहर से पैसा आता है, जो ब्लैक मनी है, वहाँ क्या एक्टिविटी है? वहाँ तो मॉरिशस रूट से पैसा नहीं आता है और न ही सिंगापुर से आता है, यहाँ से पैसा जाता है। खुद सरकार ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह माना है कि देश में जो आतंकवादी गतिविधियाँ अब चल रही हैं, उनके लिए जो पैसा मिल रहा है, उसमें भी 30 परसेंट पैसा यहाँ से जाता है, हमारे देश से जाता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : संजय जी, आपका समय पूरा हो गया है।

श्री संजय राउत : तो ब्लैक मनी ढूँढने की जरूरत विदेश में नहीं है, यहां है। चुनाव में देखिए। हमने अभी महाराष्ट्र के चुनाव में देखा है। चार्टर्ड प्लेन में भर-भर के महाराष्ट्र के चुनाव में पैसा आया। जब देश में चुनाव होता है तो मुम्बई से चार्टर्ड प्लेन में पैसा भर-भर के हर राज्य में जाता है, हमने देखा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह आज की बात नहीं है। क्या कभी इस पैसे को रोकने की कोशिश किसी ने की है? हमारे सामने पैसा गया है, हमारी मुम्बई से चार्टर्ड प्लेन में भर-भर के पैसा जाता है। मैं आपको मुम्बई के 15 बड़े बिल्डर्स के नाम देता हूँ, किसके पास ब्लैक मनी है और कहाँ छुपा है। क्या आप में उन पर एक्शन लेने की या कोई एक्टिविटी करने की हिम्मत है? आप और हम तो यहां ब्लैक मनी की बात करते हैं...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : ठीक है, धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय राउत : तो ठीक है, बात करने में अच्छा है। लेकिन सबसे पहले हमारे देश में, हमारे घर में जो काला धन पड़ा है, आप उसका इस्तेमाल कीजिए और जो गरीबों में बांटने की बात होती है, यहां से शुरुआत कीजिए। बाद में स्वच्छता अभियान, विदेश में हम बाद में करेंगे, पहले हम हमारे देश में करेंगे। मेरी सरकार से विनती है कि आपका इरादा अच्छा है, हमारी सरकार का इरादा नेक है, मोदी जी ने 'मन की बात' कही है, देश की भावनाओं की बात की है, मैं कहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री की भावना समझें। भावना अच्छी है, लेकिन हम सबको मिल कर प्रधान मंत्री जी के हाथ मजबूत करने चाहिए और शुरुआत हम से करनी चाहिए। हम सबको उसके लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए, हम सबको हिम्मत दिखानी चाहिए। मैं इतना ही कहूंगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। मैं बहुत विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि देश इस सदन की और उस सदन की इस ब्लैक मनी पर जो चर्चा है और उसके अंदर जो व्यवधान है, उसके अंदर जो कुछ चल रहा है, उसको बड़े गौर से देख रहा है, बड़ी आशा से देख रहा है और सुन भी रहा है, जो उसे टीवी और रेडियो के माध्यम से दिख रहा है। कोई अपेक्षा कर रहा है कि कुछ होगा, कुछ होगा और मुझे लगता है कि उसकी इस अपेक्षा पर पानी नहीं फिरना चाहिए। सबसे पहली चीज यह है कि उसे यह नहीं लगना चाहिए कि यह अगंभीर चर्चा हो रही है। इस विषय पर एक गंभीर चर्चा हो रही है और सदन के सदस्य उसके ऊपर गंभीर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह जो ब्लैक मनी है, इसके ऊपर इतनी बात हुई है, एक शेर की दो पंक्तियां कह कर मैं उस बात की ओर इशारा करना चाहता हूँ:

‘अजीब मंजर खड़ा हो गया है इस शहर में,
गदरबाज अब गलियों में कोतवाल की लाठी बजा रहे हैं।’

जो गदर के लिए अपराधी थे, वे कोतवाल की लाठी लेकर अब गलियों में बजा रहे हैं कि शांति रखो, शांति रखो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा निवेदन है कि जब हम सब लोग इस बात पर बोलें, तो हमें एक वॉइस में ही बोलना चाहिए। चुनाव में बोले गए भाषण और सदन में बोली गई भाषा में अंतर होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, शर्मा जी चले गए, जब वे 'मेरे प्रधान मंत्री' बोल रहे थे, तब मैंने कहा, नहीं, वे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री थे। मनमोहन सिंह के लिए वे 'मेरे प्रधान मंत्री' बोल रहे थे, मैंने कहा कि नहीं, वे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री थे। इसलिए इस बात को समझने की जरूरत है कि यह

[श्री अनिल माधव दवे]

काला पैसा पैदा कैसे हुआ और यह पाकड़ कहां है। पैदा होने का जो नेक्सस है, वह नेता, अधिकारी और व्यवसायी है और इनके साथ जो टेक्निकल एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, वे भी इसके साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। ये जब तक इसको खड़ा नहीं करते और बहुत बड़ी बात छोड़िए, बड़े-बड़े करोड़पति और अरबपति की बात छोड़िए, एक पंचायत के अंदर देश की राजधानी दिल्ली से जितना पैसा जाता है, उसका क्या हश्र होता है, वह हम सब जानते हैं। सरपंच और सरपंच सचिव मिल करके क्या करते हैं, इससे हमारा वास्ता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : कृपया इनको बोलने दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : ये जो ऊपर बैठे हैं और ये कैमरे से देख रहे हैं, ये हम सबको देख रहे हैं और ये देख रहे हैं कि हम कितनी नॉन-सीरियस चर्चा कर रहे हैं। जब पहले विपक्ष के नेता बोले, तो सब लोग सुन रहे थे न, अगर आपको असहमति है, तो आपको जब मौका मिलेगा, तब उसके ऊपर आप बोलिएगा। यह जो पैसा पैदा हुआ है, इसकी पार्किंग भारत और विदेश में है और वह पैसा कितना है, मुझे लगता है कि इसके संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है, वह बिल्कुल सही है, क्योंकि उसका जो आधार होना चाहिए, वह आधार खड़ा करना या उसके आंकड़े में बयानबाजी करना, अर्थशास्त्र का विद्यार्थी होने के कारण मैं कह सकता हूं कि स्टैटिस्टिक्स और इकनॉमिक्स के आंकड़े जब तक तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं होते, तब तक वे केवल हवा में उड़ते रहते हैं और अपने आप में कोई माहौल बनाने का काम करते हैं। लेकिन वह कितना है, इसकी बजाय वह कहां है और वह कैसे आ सकता है, अगर इसके ऊपर देश की सर्वोच्च संसद के सर्वोच्च सदन में कोई एकमत से बात कहता है, तो वह बहुत जरूरी है।

सर, मैं पॉलिटिकल रूप में इस समस्या का जो कारण देखता हूं, उसे मैं पिछले चार-पांच सालों से इस शहर में देख रहा हूं, इस सदन में देख रहा हूं। इस समस्या का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि जिनके वीडियो हैं, जिनकी ऑडियो सीडीज़ हैं, ऐसे लोग जब निर्लज्ज होकर घूमते हैं तो मुझे लगता है कि कहां शास्त्री जी थे, जो एक ट्रेन के एक्सिडेंट पर इस्तीफा दे देते थे, दूसरी ओर ये महोदय हैं, जो घूम रहे हैं और बड़ी ऊँची आवाज में कह रहे हैं। रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने गीतांजली को लिखकर उसके बारे में माइक से नहीं बोला था, लाउड नहीं बोला था, क्योंकि जब कंटेंट्स में ताकत होती है तो जोर से बोलने की जरूरत नहीं होती है। जब कंटेंट भारी होता है, तो आवाज में अपने आप बहुत दम होता है और उसको बहुत जोर से बोलने की जरूरत नहीं होती है। मुझे लगता है कि काले धन के संबंध में जब भी हमें बात करनी हो और जब भी हम कहें, तो उसे हम जितने तथ्यों के साथ कहेंगे, उतना ही अच्छा है।

अभी कई लोग विलम्ब की बात कर रहे थे। 2000 दिनों तक विलम्ब करने वाले लोग 180 दिन का हिसाब पूछ रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 180 दिन का हिसाब पूछ रहे हैं और वह भी 2000 दिनों के बाद। समय जो बरबाद हुआ है, 2008 से लेकर 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 और अब हम यह सोच रहे हैं कि हम उन खातों में जाएंगे। राउत जी ठीक बोल रहे थे और बाकी वक्ताओं ने भी कहा है कि अगर हम यह समझ रहे हैं कि उन खातों में पैसा है, तो माफ कीजिए, उन खातों का

6.00 P.M.

पैसा जा चुका है। वे बहुत दिमाग वाले लोग हैं। यह फाइनेंस का विषय है और अगर हमें इसे ट्रैक करना है, तो हम कर सकेंगे। इसके लिए विशेषज्ञों की जरूरत है, यह कॉमन सेंस से होने वाला काम नहीं है। इसके लिए वित्त विभाग के जो विशेषज्ञ होते हैं, जो जानकार लोग होते हैं, जो इंटरनेशनली डील करते हैं, वे इसके बारे में बता पाएंगे कि इसको हम कैसे सम्भालें, कैसे लाएँ या क्या करें। शरद जी, आप तो मेरे बहुत वरिष्ठ हैं और लोहिया जी के बाद आप ऐसे दूसरे व्यक्ति हैं, जिनका मैं इतना सम्मान करता हूँ। मुझे लगता है कि हमें इस देश को निराश नहीं करना चाहिए। देश हमारी ओर आशा से देखता है। उसको लगता है कि और कोई कर पाए या न कर पाए, ये जरूर कर देंगे और वह विश्वास हम सब के प्रति है, किसी एक के लिए नहीं है। सॉरी, मैं केवल किसी एक व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ, वह भरोसा हम सब के लिए है कि ये करेंगे। इसलिए जब प्रधान मंत्री बोलते हैं कि सारे सांसद मिलकर सरकार चलाते हैं, तो बीजेपी के सांसद नहीं, हम सब मिलकर चलाते हैं, इस बात को समझने की जरूरत है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

मेरा इस विषय में यही कहना है कि ब्लैक मनी का हिसाब जब होगा तब होगा, लेकिन ब्लैक मनी के जो बार्ड-प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, वे इसके मूल से ज्यादा खराब हैं। विश्व का ड्रग माफिया और विश्व का आतंकवाद, ये दोनों इससे पनप रहे हैं। अगर इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर ट्रीटी करते समय हमको कोई तकलीफ आए तो आतंकवादियों का एके-47 लेकर घूमना जितना बड़ा अपराध है, उसे चलाना जितना बड़ा अपराध है, उसको प्रश्रय देना, उसको भोजन देना, उसको शहर में रास्ता बताना उतना ही बड़ा अपराध है। इसलिए कभी न कभी हमें उन विदेशी सरकारों को बताना पड़ेगा कि जब आप ब्लैक मनी को प्रोटेक्ट करते हैं तो केवल ब्लैक मनी प्रोटेक्ट नहीं होता है, उसके साथ आतंकवाद भी प्रोटेक्ट होता है। जब कश्मीर के ऊपर 60 सालों से हमले हो रहे थे, तो अमेरिका हमसे कहता था कि धीरज रखो, शांति रखो, यह अंदर का मामला है। जब उनकी दो बिल्डिंग्स गिरी, तो उनकी शांति खत्म हो गई, वार अगेन्स्ट टेरर शुरू हो गया और कारपेट बॉम्बिंग शुरू हो गई। जब हम पर हमले हो रहे थे तो आपने कहा था, धीरज रखो और आपकी दो बिल्डिंग्स से आपका धीरज टूट गया। जब ब्रिटेन के अंदर सड़क के ऊपर एक पुलिस वाले को चाकू से मार दिया गया, तो कैमरून पेरिस की यात्रा छोड़कर ब्रिटेन चले गए। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हम लोगों को इस बात को इंटरनेशनली भी उठाना पड़ेगा। जब जी-20 में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बारे में बात कही, तो उन्होंने कहा कि ड्रग और आतंकवाद का इससे सीधा संबंध है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दाऊद पेमेंट करता है तो चेक से नहीं करता कि मुम्बई के अंदर आप लोगों ने मेरे लिए काम किया, यह लो मैं चेक से पेमेंट कर देता हूँ। जब आई.एस.आई.एस. काम करता है, तो पूरे वर्ल्ड के अंदर वह पेमेंट इलेक्ट्रॉनिकली ट्रांसफर नहीं करता, वह चेक से पेमेंट नहीं करता।

सारा पैसा ब्लैक का होता है और मुझे लगता है कि यह विश्व के लिए सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। ग्लोबल इकोनॉमी जितनी बड़ी समस्या है, यह भी उतनी बड़ी समस्या है, क्योंकि आज दुनिया में आतंकवाद से सब पीड़ित हो रहे हैं और जब हम ब्लैक मनी को आतंकवाद से कनेक्ट करेंगे, जब हम ब्लैक मनी को ड्रग से कनेक्ट करेंगे तो ऑटोमेटिकली एक इंटरनेशनल प्रेशर उस पर डेवलप होता है और उसको डेवलप करने की जरूरत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is 6.00 p.m. I want to take the sense of the House. We will sit through and complete it.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : जवाब तक के लिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That is what I am saying.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आपको पहले एक प्रस्ताव करना पड़ेगा, आज ही आपने रूल्स कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट रखी है, उसमें हाउस का टाइम 5 से 6 बजे तक बढ़ाया है। छः बजे के बाद बढ़ाएंगे तो आपको प्रस्ताव करना पड़ेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am doing.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप प्रस्ताव करके फिर रिप्लाय करा दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I was asking for the sense of the House. It is 6.00 p.m. Why don't we extend the sitting and complete the reply?

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: It is only for reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the last speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, one more speaker is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, one more speaker is there.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: It is only for reply, not the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can take it up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After the reply I will again put the question.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इसका मतलब, रूल्स कमेटी का जब हम विरोध कर रहे हैं तो ठीक विरोध हो रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After the reply I will take the sense of the House again. Your time is over. जल्दी खत्म करिए।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : मैं कनक्लूड कर ही रहा था।

श्री उपसभापति : जल्दी समाप्त करो।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : मेरा स्पीड तो टाइपिंग जैसी नहीं है 120 या 140 की, लेकिन मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है और जहां मैं इस विषय का समापन कर रहा हूँ कि 'कभी कठघरे में खड़े थे जो लोग', ...*(व्यवधान)*...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : वे सब आप लोग हैं ना। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : हां, सुन लो न, यह आवाज महेश्वर से आ रही है। कभी कठघरे में खड़े थे कातिल, पवित्र अजान से भी ऊंची आवाज में बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं-नहीं, मेरे कहने का उद्देश्य यह है कि भईया, संभल कर रहो, मालूम नहीं कि कौन-कौन जेल जा रहा है और कौन-कौन जेल चला जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ब्लैक मनी के लिए, हां-हां, मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You address the Chair. चेयर से बात करें।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सरकार बिल्कुल ठीक दिशा में जा रही है, विशेषज्ञ ठीक ढंग से उसके अंदर काम कर रहे हैं। एक के बाद एक परत खुल रही है, जिस-जिसका नम्बर आ रहा है, चाहे आप कहीं से भी लाइए, जिसका नम्बर आता है उसको लगता है कि मेरे ऊपर हमला हो रहा है। लेकिन वह नहीं हो रहा है, वह व्यवस्था के ऊपर है और मुझे लगता है कि जो ब्लैक मनी को लाने की कोशिश सरकार कर रही है, जो उसने केबिनेट की पहली बैठक के अंदर ही कर दिया और अपना नाम दे दिया, उस नाम को देने में, वह नाम देकर के उसने बतला दिया कि पांच सालों के अंदर में जवाब दे दिया है और हमसे बार-बार हिसाब मत पूछो। हर बोली गई बात और हर कहे गए शब्द का और वह बात जो हमने अपने घोषणापत्र में कही है पांच साल बाद उसका जवाब मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन बार-बार, बार-बार, अरे भाई, आपने सालों में जवाब नहीं दिया, हमसे आप 180 दिन में जवाब तलब कर रहे हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am unable to understand anything. You are shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the matter? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: His right to speak is not questioned. But if he is threatening, that would be unacceptable.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : मैं कोई थ्रेटन नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैंने क्या कहा है?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : We challenge this Government to take any action.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : मैं केवल इतना कह रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शर्मा जी, आप जोर से बोल करके मुझे दबा नहीं सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Tell your Prime Minister and tell your Finance Minister to take any action against any one of us if there is any evidence. ...*(Interruptions)*... Stop telling untruth in the House.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : महोदय, आप रिकार्ड से निकाल कर देखिए और आपको कुछ लगता है तो उसको एक्सपंज करिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What happened?

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : उसमें कौन सी बड़ी बात है, उसमें कौन सी बड़ी बात है। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि एक्सपंज करिए अगर कोई असंसदीय भाषा है, अगर कोई ऐसी बात कही गई है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, I will see the record.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : इसमें कौन सी बड़ी बात है, लेकिन जोर से मत बोलिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : क्यों नहीं बोलेंगे, आपके प्रधान मंत्री भी जोर से बोलते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : मैं दूसरी और अंतिम बात कह करके इतना ही कह रहा हूँ कि सरकार ठीक दिशा में जा रही है, सरकार ठीक दिशा में जाकर के पैसे को लाने के लिए तत्पर है और पहले दिन, 24 घंटे के अंदर उसने इस बात को बता दिया है और वह बात आने वाले 5 साल के अन्दर पूरी हो जाएगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. You have taken extra four minutes.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : आपने मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. K.P. Ramalingam, the last speaker.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am the last speaker. You may give me more time.

Sir, in this country, the poor have become poorer and the rich richer. In no way, it has benefited the country. Openly speaking, the people of India have not grown. The corporate sector in our nation has grown. We allow them to grow by giving all facilities by the sweat of all poor people of India. We hoped that the money earned by the corporate would be paid back to the nation by them. But, I am very sorry to say that the money was moved to elsewhere and was dumped there. Accusing the Treasury Benches by the Opposition or accusing the Opposition by the Treasury Benches is not necessary now because we have to come together. At this juncture, we should not politicise this matter. Let us join together to get back the money. The money dumped outside India is ours. We should keep this in our mind.

‘Make in India’ slogan may be very nice to hear, but I am afraid this should also not be utilised for round trip of money. I can say in one word that the globalisation is the basis for dumping of black money. Instead of trade globalisation, black money globalisation is happening in India.

Sir, the black money issue is pending for a very long time. After much persuasion and constitution of Special Investigation Team (SIT) by the apex court, a substantial

improvement occurred. At least now, the present Government has taken an initiative. Everybody should appreciate that initiative. Everybody should welcome it.

Sir, whenever the issue of bringing back black money stashed in foreign banks was raised, the Government of the day took a plea of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. But, since 7th November, 2011, the scenario has changed and there is exchange of information. If sincere efforts are made, particularly by our hon. Finance Minister, who himself is a legal expert, he would easily bring back black money. Maybe, the Prime Minister can give slogan, but the Finance Minister with his legal expertise knows how to bring back black money to India. He can do that. Once this is brought to our country, a trust can be created. It can be utilized for development. Even for linkage of rivers, you can utilise that money if at all you bring back that money. You can bring it. That is everybody's plea here. Making accusations like why you have not done that in 100 days or why you have not done that in 180 days is not the point. You have to do it. You said that you will do it. That is everybody's will now. Not only the black money stashed in outside countries, but the black money inside our country should also be brought out. Money laundering cases also have to be dealt with very carefully. Even the court can impose a fine of ₹100 to ₹100 crore. Non-payment of fines imposed by court orders is also the creation of a sort of black money. You have to be very careful about that. Each fine ordered by the court must be paid before a request for bail is made. You have also to carefully keep this in your mind. With these words, I appreciate the prompt action being taken by the Government. That is everybody's demand now. You have to go in for a concrete action. Only then can we get it through. Everybody wants it. You have to get the black money back. This is our slogan. We are not accusing the Congress or any other in the Opposition. That is not required at all. The country wants the black money to come into India. That is our plea. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani. Take just two minutes.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, हमारी पार्टी के एक नए सदस्य श्री वर्मा जी को दो मिनट बोलने का समय दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी पार्टी के सदस्य बोल चुके हैं। अब आपकी पार्टी का टाइम नहीं बचा है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, उन्हें मेडन स्पीच करने के लिए दो मिनट का टाइम दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : मेडन स्पीच आज नहीं हो सकती है। How can you have a maiden speech today? I will give another opportunity.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, हमारी पार्टी के नए सदस्य के लिए सिर्फ दो मिनट दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : नए सदस्य को आज कैसे दो मिनट दे दें? नए सदस्य को कल बोलने के लिए समय देंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, कल काले धन के ऊपर चर्चा नहीं होगी। Today it is on black money.

श्री उपसभापति : कल बिल पर वे बोल सकते हैं। Nareshji, I have four or five requests. If I allow one, everybody will have to be allowed. That is the point. Shrimati Gundu Sudharani, please.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this burning issue which has engulfed not only the entire country, but also has become an important issue after the hon. Prime Minister raised it in the recently concluded G-20 Summit.

Sir, different figures have been given by different people. There are several estimates of Indian wealth stashed away in tax havens. Media had reported that the amount could be as high as ₹70 lakh crore, while some other estimates pegged it at ₹25 lakh crore. I have no hesitation in saying that illicit monies are the dirty outcome of modern capitalism. There is no doubt that whoever stashed away black money in tax havens of foreign banks illegally should be punished and the entire money must be brought back and used for the welfare of the poor and downtrodden. My party and my leader, Shri Chandrababugaru, also made our stand very clear that the guilty must be punished and black money should be brought back.

Secondly, I compliment the hon. Prime Minister for his efforts at G-20 Summit and for convincing the world leaders about the repercussions being faced by countries like India due to black money. Here, I would suggest for consideration of the Government that a special Ambassador should be appointed to deal with other countries and look into the various aspects relating to tax treaties.

Then, if you look at the Patriot Act of the USA, it has given some threshold limit; if you enter into a financial transaction that is more than the threshold limit, then law enforcing agencies report the same to the Government. So, I would suggest to the Government that we should also insist on entities operating in India to report all global financial transaction above a threshold limit. The threshold limit could be fixed by the Government. If need be, a separate legislation like the Patriot Act should be enacted by the Parliament.

The Government, on 29th October, 2014, named 627 persons who have allegedly violated tax laws of the country and stashed away money in foreign banks. So, in less than six months, this Government has acted swiftly, which earlier Governments could not do for years.

Sir, as per the Schneider's Report on 'Shadow Economies All Over the World', the size of India's black money is between 23 to 26 per cent of the GDP. Hence, I would urge the Government to bring back black money by using agencies such as the Enforcement Directorate, Financial Intelligence Unit, Central Economic Intelligence Bureau, CBI and other agencies.

Finally, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to release a White Paper on black money, so that the people of this country know its exact status. Then, Sir, there is also huge black money within the country, which I think is more than what is stashed away overseas. Therefore, I would urge the Finance Minister to issue a White Paper on the domestic black money. Especially in Andhra Pradesh, there is an allegation involving *. You have to take that also into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The name mentioned by the hon. Member is expunged.

Thank you very much. Hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am extremely grateful to all the Members.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : वित्त मंत्री जी, हिन्दी में बोलिए।

श्री अरुण जेटली : उपसभापति जी, मैं सभी सदस्यों का बहुत अभारी हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेश अग्रवाल जी इसलिए कह रहे हैं कि लोक सभा में अगर माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी बैठे हुए हों, तो वे मुझे हिन्दी में बोलने के लिए कहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : उनका पॉइंट यह है कि I should not understand it.

श्री अरुण जेटली : मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि दोनो भाषाओं में बोलूँ।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: When will this compulsion stop, Sir, the compulsion of sort of imposing Hindi?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't take it seriously.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Then, why should he change over to Hindi?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't take it seriously.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: For your benefit, I will speak in both the languages. I wish I could speak in Tamil so that I would have said a few sentences in your language also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सर, मैं श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी का बहुत आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने इसके कई पहलुओं पर बहस आरम्भ की है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जितने भी भाषण आज हुए, एक विषय, जिसको लेकर सर्वसम्मति थी कि सबके दिल की यह इच्छा है कि जो व्यवस्था हमारे देश में शासन की है और पूरे विश्व के संदर्भ में जिस प्रकार से काला धन देशों से बाहर निकलकर दूसरे देशों में या tax havens में एकत्रित हो जाता है, वह इस देश में वापस आए। जो यह अपराध करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही हो और अगर हमारी व्यवस्था में कुछ कमियाँ रह गयी हैं या आज भी जो कमियाँ हैं, उनको हम लोग दूर करें। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जिस तरह से विश्व में आर्थिक परिस्थिति बदलती चली जा रही है, हम विश्व की मुख्य धारा से अलग-थलग नहीं रह सकते, हमें उसका हिस्सा बनना पड़ेगा। जिन विषयों को हम लोग समझते हैं और ईमानदारी से उस तर्क को बनाते हैं, उसमें विश्वास करते हैं, कई बार बदलते युग के अंदर वह एक प्रकार से मेल नहीं खाता। इसलिए पिछले दस-पंद्रह वर्षों में हमारी देश की जो क्षमता है, capacity building है, इस विषय के साथ आपने आपको जोड़ने की, वह अपने आप में बढ़ रही है।

We are increasing our own capacity building. Maybe, 20 years ago, our capacity to deal with these issues also itself was, inherently, limited. We can take this debate to the level that we can make it a continuation of the election debate. But the elections were over six-and-a-half months ago and, therefore, since we did succeed in the elections, we have broad shoulders. If one or two grudging remarks come against us, that is the right of the Opposition and we concede that right to you. But keep a few things in mind. As a result of our entire learning process and how to deal with this situation, the UPA Government was moving in a particular direction. When we took over, some of the processes were half-way through. Let me give you five or six important things that have taken place. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 4 जुलाई, 2011 को अपना फैसला दिया। उस फैसले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि ब्लैक मनी का जो manace है, वह भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को खोखला कर रहा है, विदेशों में पैसे का जाना भी और स्थानीय काला धन भी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस फैसले में कहा कि जो confidentiality clauses हैं कि कुछ स्टेज तक विषय सार्वजनिक नहीं होना चाहिए, वह हमारे देश की संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के खिलाफ है। तीसरी बात सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कही कि दो सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रिटायर्ड न्यायाधीशों की अध्यक्षता और उपाध्यक्षता के तहत एक एस.आई.टी. बने, जिसमें कई सरकारी अधिकारी हों और वे इस पूरी प्रक्रिया को सुपरवाइज़ करें। We are today working under those directions of the Court. जब यह फैसला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चल रहा था, तब यूपीए सरकार ने इस फैसले को केस के दौरान भी कंटेस्ट किया। वे नहीं चाहते थे कि इस दिशा में सुप्रीम कोर्ट कोई आदेश दे। यूपीए सरकार ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यह भी याचिकाएं दीं कि इस निर्णय को बदलने का प्रयास कीजिए। शायद उनका मानना था और कुछ लोगों का मानना है कि कुछ ऐसे अधिकार हैं, जो सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं और न्यायपालिका के अधिकार क्षेत्र में नहीं आते थे। इस विषय में तर्क हो सकता है,

लेकिन क्या यह मुकदमा वह था जिसमें इस बहस को हम लोग आगे बढ़ाते? 26 मई, 2014 को हमने शपथ ली और 27 मई, 2014 को मंत्रियों ने कार्यभार सम्भाला। एनडीए सरकार की पहली मंत्रिपरिषद की बैठक 29 मई, 2014 को हुई। जिस रास्ते पर यूपीए सरकार चली थी और तीन साल तक फैसले के बार याचिकाओं पर याचिकाएं डाली जा रही थीं तथा एसआईटी का गठन नहीं हो रहा था, हमारा पहला निर्णय था कि हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट को स्वीकार करते हैं। जो तर्क यूपीए की सरकार दे रही थी, वह शायद किसी उपयुक्त केस में हम लोग ले सकते हैं कि सरकार का और न्यायपालिका का क्या अधिकार क्षेत्र है, लेकिन यह एक ऐसी लड़ाई है जिसमें जितनी भी संस्थाएं हैं, वे सब मिलकर इस लड़ाई को लड़ें। because we can't afford to lose that black money. So, our first decision was to constitute the SIT itself.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: That was a legal compulsion.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: For three years also there was a legal compulsion, but the compulsion was not adhered to. Our next decision was, immediately after constituting the SIT, in the month of June itself, whatever details we had, we handed that over to the two Judges who were heading the SIT, including all the names and evidences against them. Qua those two Judges, we did not plead any confidentiality. We had then to proceed further, I will come to those details, as to the roadblocks we were hitting with regard to Switzerland. Sir, 627 accounts were part of the HSBC details. I am broadly-dividing the accounts into three parts, the Linchestine Accounts, whose details came to us *via* Germany. Let me straightaway explain it and I am going to try and refrain myself from this UPA vs NDA debate because I think this issue is far more important than just to confine ourselves to what the previous Government did and what we did. As far as the Linchestine Accounts were concerned, there were about 28 names and accounts. Some people were NRIs, and one person passed away. In the other 18 cases, their accounts were unlawful. All assessments have been completed. Prosecutions against those people have been filed. In the HSBC 627 accounts, prosecutions against those people have been filed. In the HSBC 627 accounts, an employee of the HSBC who was a whistleblower, took with him some set of accounts for a particular period. I think my friend, Shri Derek, referred to that person who is now a whistleblower. He passed on these details to the French Government. The French Government started distributing it country-wise to each country, and some 627 names were given to us. In some cases the addresses were available, and in some cases the addresses were not available. In some cases, some detail of the account was there. This person has said, as Shri Derek was saying, that only one per cent information I have given and there is much more I have on India. I saw the interview which he has given. That very day we have started establishing contact with him. We are not lagging behind. Whether he gives it or not, in the month of June, once his Authority told the PTI that we were

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

willing to give more details, that very day, we wrote to the Swiss Authority. They said, "This is an unauthorized news item. We have never said so." So, these are hurdles. Out of these 627, we have to trace out and identify each name and then get the information. You may get the name, but you may not have the evidence. हमारी वरिष्ठ सदस्या, बहन मायावती जी ने एक बहुत अच्छा विषय उठाया है कि इस देश में पैसा धीरे-धीरे बाहर जाता रहा। क्या हो रहा था? आज के युग में कोई फिजिकली पैसे को उठाकर बाहर नहीं ले जाता। कोई हवाला के माध्यम से ले जाता है, कोई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में over-invoicing करके बाहर रख लेता है। उन्होंने इसके लिए अलग-अलग तरीके अपनाए हुए हैं। इसमें कई प्रकार के केसेज हैं, जिन्होंने बाहर पैसा रखा है। सबसे पहला केस crime money का होता है। कोई drugs dealer है, कोई terrorism, आतंक में से पैसा निकालता है, कोई arms की dealing करता है। जो crime money है, करप्शन का पैसा है, तो पहले संसार में जो व्यवस्था थी, the initial arrangement in the world was that on the principle of dual criminality, if it is crime money, then, they would cooperate. The second category, where we have now started putting pressure is, - that is why, I said, "this is a learning process all over the world" that now even if it is tax-evaded money, it may not be a hard crime money but it is a tax-evaded money, people have started co-operating. There is a third category because we have a large expatriate population. कई परिवारों में यह रिवाज है कि एकाध बिजनेस फैमिली का व्यक्ति बाहर रहता है, तो वह NRI बन जाता है, उस NRI के नाम पर पैसा है। वह यह कहते की स्थिति में रहता है कि मैं NRI हूँ, मेरा तो legitimate account हो सकता है। यह किस श्रेणी में आता है, तो इन 627 HSBC के accounts में हमें यह पता लगाना है कि इनमें से कौन से ऐसे एकाउंट्स हैं, जिनमें से हमें जानकारी मिल सकती है। क्योंकि स्विटजरलैंड की इकोनॉमी, tax havens की इकोनॉमी इन banking systems से चलती थी। हमेशा उनका यह कहना था, आनन्द शर्मा जी ने सही कहा है, यह stolen information है, चोरी के खाते हैं, we will not co-operate in stolen data. And, therefore, we were hitting a blind wall as to what to do about these 627 people. याद रखिए, ये एकाउंट्स 2005 और 2007 के बीच के थे। हमारा जो 2011 तक स्विटजरलैंड से अरेंजमेंट था, उसमें exchange of information का प्रावधान नहीं था इसलिए पहली बार exchange of information का प्रावधान 2011 में आया। जिनकी जानकारी सार्वजनिक हो गई और उसके पास समय था, this money indulged in another flight. इसको लेकर कहीं और चला गया। कुछ का कुछ अमाउंट रह गया होगा। जब 2011 के बाद सरकार गई, तो स्विटजरलैंड ने यह स्टैंड ले लिया कि ये चोरी के खाते हैं, in stolen information, we will not co-operate. हमने अक्टूबर 2014 में रेवेन्यू विभाग की तरफ से एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल वहां भेजा। उस प्रतिनिधि मंडल के साथ, we come to a new arrangement. Earlier, we were also hitting

the wall on this ground. The first part of the arrangement is that we have asked, 'Even with regard to stolen accounts information, if we are able to furnish some evidence, will you cooperate on the basis of that evidence ?' We persuaded them and the Swiss have agreed. केवल यह कहना कि HSBC का लिस्ट है, मुझे लिस्ट दे दो, they say, 'I will not provide you any information, because this is against my own domestic law.' But, if we are able to provide some more material, they will co-operate.

The second part of the arrangement is, we have asked, 'if we get some documents, will you confirm or deny to us the veracity of those documents.' They agreed.

The third part is that it will be done in a given period of time.

The fourth part is -- it is extremely important -- that now we will start dialogue with them with regard to automatic exchange of information.

Sir, I mentioned, initially, that the first stage was only crime money disclosures used to be made. Now, tax evasion disclosures are also being made. The world is now moving toward the third situation -- that is why it is a learning experience -- where countries are coming to an arrangement. That is the G20 experience and the OECD experience. And, America has now come out with a domestic law called FATCA. They expect every country to sign with them or most countries to sign with them the inter-Governmental agreements wherein there will be an automatic exchange of information of all transactions. But the confidentiality clause is common to all of them. They may give me information with regard to somebody's legitimate transaction. There is right of privacy comes in. So, I cannot make it public. But, if, in a public court -- our Supreme Court has taken a different view -- as there is a different jurisprudence world over and has a different view that at the stage of filing a charge-sheet in court, when you prosecute a man with evidence, you can make his name public. There is automatic exchange of information. And, we are one of the early countries to become a part of the group of 48 countries which are moving in this direction is now going to be the next step. And, therefore, Liechtenstein and HSBC apart, what about the dozens of other tax havens and other countries where you keep illegal monies. The automatic exchange of information will help us here. Out of these HSBC cases, we have been able to so far trace out 427 cases. Some were NRIs. We are issuing notices to all of them, establishing identities of most of them, because in many cases only name is given but no address is given, no account details are given. So, to furnish additional evidence on these is not easy. So, we have been able to establish identity of most of them. We have given notices to most of them. All assessment proceedings will be completed. Sir, we have been able to identify very clearly in 427 cases. We have called them in assessment. And, I am glad to inform to this hon. House that 250 have now admitted to us the fact of having an account there.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : कितनी मनी है?

श्री अरुण जेटली : नरेश जी, ऐसा है कि उनके नाम और इसकी डिटेल्स के लिए मैं सबसे बहुत विनम्रता से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि कई लोग बाहर भी कहते हैं, कुछ लोगों ने यहाँ भी कहा है, इसका अध्ययन करने से पहले, कई बार, हममें से भी बहुत हो सकते हैं, जिनको लगता हो कि इसका डिसक्लोजर बहुत सोच-समझकर, सूझ-बूझ से करना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय : क्या कोई गोवा की कंपनी है, जिसने बीजेपी को डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का चंदा दिया था? क्या इसमें कोई गोवा की कंपनी है?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I would urge you, Dada, we are on a serious subject. Let us not trivialize this debate. I will give you the reason why. I will urge my friends of all sides, including my own friends, that if we indulge in a populist adventurist stance saying, 'All right, let me put everything on the Net'-- some Members said, 'Put everything on the Net'-- this will help the account holders. The issue is not whether to disclose their names or not, the issue is when to disclose their names....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): That is what the Congress did. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Seelam, listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the reply first.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The issue, therefore, is not whether to disclose their names or not. The issue is when and how to make a disclosure. I will give you the reason for this. The offence is committed in India. The money is Indian. The evidence is outside the Indian shores. In order to prove the offence, any Government has to get evidence from those countries. No Government can march its police or investigation officials or its revenue officials or its Army into another country and say, 'I pick up the detail' and I bring it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the reply.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No Government can do it. There is a prescribed procedure and it is an internationally accepted procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't make such comments. Listen, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to the speech and then say.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, maybe, it is my own weakness that I am still not able to explain to you.

Therefore, when you raise a question that when will the disclosure be made, to the Supreme Court we have made the disclosure, to the SIT in the month of June itself we made the disclosure. We can't hide it from our judicial authorities. But, the difficulty arises. Let me take the Liechtenstein example. Out of 27, we decided to prosecute 18 people. The moment the prosecution goes to the court, their names became public. In HSBC, we are completing all investigations, we had earlier filed three prosecutions and some more have been filed in the last one month. Hopefully, in the next few days or in the next few weeks, more will be filed. So, each one against whom it is filed, the name becomes public.

Now, let me take the contrary argument. Suppose one of them who had an account is a genuine NRI and his account is not illegal. So, the object of all these tax treaties is, without evidence, without knowing the facts, in his case, therefore, we will have to respect the fact that he has not violated the law even if it is one man. So, the stand of the Government is very clear. The names will become public but if we want evidence to file a chargesheet, you can't physically lift evidence from somewhere; you have to get it in accordance with either from the law of the country or the treaty obligations that you have indulged in.

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जितनी डिटेल्स दी हैं, वे सब की सब अखबारों में, मीडिया में, सब जगह आ गई हैं। मैं आपसे यह विनती करूंगा कि आपके जैसे आदमी से आज मैं बहुत आशा कर रहा था, क्योंकि यह जो स्थिति है, उसमें मेरे सहित कई लोग फँसे हुए हैं। हम लोग यह काले धन का मामला पिछले दस सालों से उठा रहे हैं और आपने यह एश्योरेंस दिया कि हम इस पैसे को वापस लाएंगे। फिर इसके बाद प्रधानमंत्री जी ने 'मन की बात' कह दी कि मैं भी नहीं जानता ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All right ...(Interruptions)... पहले सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव : सर, आप सुनिए न, उन्होंने कहा कि इस बात को मैं भी नहीं जानता और देश में कोई भी नहीं जानता। मैं आपसे इतना ही निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि हम इस स्थिति से कैसे निकलें? क्या इस काले धन पर यह बेकार की बहस चलनी चाहिए अथवा इसका कोई रास्ता आप बता दें कि आपके ऑफिसर और ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अरुण जेटली : अगर इस नीयत से बहस चले कि तुरन्त उस पैसे को वापस लाया जाए, तो उसमें तकलीफ ही क्या है?

श्री शरद यादव : नहीं, कहाँ वापस आ रहा है? आपकी बातचीत से तो यह लगता है कि अभी उसमें 100 साल और लगेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अरुण जेटली : नहीं ऐसा नहीं है। अगर मैं आपका सुझाव मान लूं, तब तो पूरा जीवन भर हम और हमारे बाद हमारी अगली पीढ़ियां भी उसको वापस नहीं ला पाएंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए जिस रास्ते पर हम चल रहे हैं, उस रास्ते के बारे में अभी मैंने आपको विस्तृत रूप से बताया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव : पहले आप विश्वास तो दिलाइए कि यह काला धन कैसे वापस आएगा?

श्री अरुण जेटली : आप पहले धैर्य से पूरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि इसको अभी सार्वजनिक करें या न करें, यह सार्वजनिक होगा। जिन लोगों ने उल्लंघन किया है, उसका नाम सार्वजनिक होगा। जिस वक्त उनके खिलाफ एविडेंस होगा, असेसमेंट कम्प्लीट होगा, कोर्ट में उनका नाम जाएगा, तब सभी सार्वजनिक हो जाएंगे, लेकिन उससे पहले, ट्रीटी का उल्लंघन करके मैं उनके नाम सार्वजनिक नहीं कर सकता। अब मैं आपको इसका एक उदाहरण देता हूं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के बाद यह कहा गया कि अब लिचेस्टाइन के एकाउंट आप याचिकाकर्ता को दे दीजिए। उनके माध्यम से वह डिटेल मीडिया में आ गई, जर्मनी ने हमें तुरन्त लिखा कि आपने ट्रीटी का उल्लंघन कर दिया।

आप जब कोर्ट में जाकर केस फाइल करोगे, चार्जशीट फाइल करोगे, तो डिस्कलोजर कर सकते हो, लेकिन अगर आप प्रेस कॉन्फरेंस में, बिना एविडेंस के डिस्कलोजर करोगे, वह नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूं, that is why I have used the word 'adventurist'. If we follow an adventurist – course – yes the names have come, I am making them public – it will be a one day thrill, the Swiss or any other reciprocating country will never cooperate with us and the account holders will say that I am vindicated because there is no evidence against me. If we want "the account holders to be in trouble, to be prosecuted and money brought back ...**(Interruptions)**... Raja Sahib, I would be happy that after this detailed explanation if you had found some legal flaw in what I am saying or some political flaw in the argument I am saying. The next stage is and this is the question, I would like my friend Mr. Anand Sharmaji to ponder. Today, when we are entering the world of automatic disclosure, we have to take a decision, whether we want to be a part of that international cooperation, where there is automatic disclosure and the guilty are caught or we want to go on a lonely path ...**(Interruptions)**... The problem, Mr. Rajeev, with you is, I am saying this out of utmost affection, you have your own ideology. It is very easy to say 'X' is wrong and 'Y' is wrong. If we follow what Shri Sitaram Yechury had suggested today, it will be a bonanza for every account holder because you make it public to the Press. The Swiss will say we don't give you any information with regard to 627 and those account holders will benefit. So, populism and sarcastic comments like these are not a response to any form of ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Silence please. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is election. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, please listen. Silence please.

श्री अरुण जेटली : अब मैं इतना तो कह सकता हूँ कि चुनाव की हार का गम आपको आज भी है। हम इसकी वजह से हार गए, अगर आप यही तर्क देते रहेंगे तो ...(व्यवधान)...।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Mr. Seelam, you take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Viplove, you take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have been listening with respect and very attentively to the hon. Finance Minister. During the course of this discussion, many issues were raised. If there were political issues, which we have mentioned, they had to be because this issue was politicized, as we know,...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am also talking of law because the matter is legal.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I did talk of law; we did talk of treaties; but, yet, at that time, I must say, and you will appreciate, a responsible political party was not expected to, if you are responsible, make that a political issue. And this answer that from where the figure of ₹ 85 Lac crore was given by the Prime Minister, why the 100 days' assurance was given; we all knew that this was happening. We are not satisfied, and we are walking out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान) : आप सुन नहीं सकते। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सच नहीं सुन सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको सच सुनना नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I concede it to my learned friends, after an election, somebody wins, somebody loses; the loser is entitled to a grudging argument. So, I concede to my friends that right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are talking about winners and losers. We have come up with a big win in Bengal. I have made a specific point about the PMO's Note in September. I must credit Mr. Jaitley; he can sell a refrigerator to an Eskimo. There is no doubt about that. But, today, he provided us a summary of what has appeared in the media. None of the issues we raised have been responded to. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: This is a big issue. Because this is not about black money ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You allow him to finish his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN : This is about the Parliamentary democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish his speech ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: This is the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, since my friend, Shri Derek O'Brien mentioned the PMO Note, and the PMO Note said that nothing can be done in these matters, and it is not easy. I think, Shri Derek O'Brien saw one news item on an English news Channel, which is his favourite Channel, because I see him very frequently on that Channel, and he based his entire argument on that.

The Prime Minister's Office, from some well-meaning enthusiastic person, received a communication. The Prime Minister's Office wrote to the Revenue Department, and every paragraph starts with the word, "That this Office had been informed; it is mentioned in the communication sent to this Office; please give us your response". The Revenue Department answers and that is the Note. I hold it in my hand. So, somebody writes a letter to the Prime Minister; the Prime Minister's Office says, "I have received the letter; the letter mentions this". So, where they quote that letter-writer, the news channel wanting to sensationalize. So, instead of being the letter-writer's opinion, they passed it off as the Prime Minister's Office opinion. And without verifying that letter, Shri Derek O'Brien brought that issue to the House saying that the Prime Minister has said so. Well, this is how rumours are effectively spread.

Now, the question arises: What happened in the Supreme Court? Why did the NDA Government go back to the Supreme Court? Now, on the one hand, you have a large number of treaties with a confidentiality clause. Except one treaty with Romania, every treaty the Government of India has entered, rightly or wrongly, has a confidentiality clause. The confidentiality clause is in G-20, it is there in the OECD, it is also in FATCA, the American law which provides for automatic exchange of information. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): They have a law ensuring right to privacy. But in India we have no law to ensure the right of privacy.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Again I have to disagree. Normally I agree with Mr. Rajeeve, but again I have to disagree. Our Supreme Court has read the right of privacy

into the Indian Constitution itself. ...(*Interruptions*)... Forget the legislation, Article 21 is the right to privacy. This is what the Supreme Court says. It is a Fundamental Right. That is what they say. So, it is higher than an ordinary legislation. Now what happens is, the Americans have now legislated and they are asking world over the countries to sign an inter-governmental agreement that all commercial transactions will be an automatic exchange of information. A provision in that law is -- it comes into force from 2015 that if you do not sign, then you do not get information and you do not give them information. So, we are out of the mainstream, we will be out of G-20 mainstream, we will be out of international cooperation. If you do not sign, as a deterrent they have said, not only the USA but other countries signing it will also impose it looks very onerous -- a 25 per cent tax withholding taxes on all remittances coming into India. So, it can be an exporter's remittances, a person who works there who sends his salary to his family, NRI sending, FDI coming. Now this is how global pressure is being put for automatic exchange of information. Now if you see the number of treaties we have, -- I was just making a total count of them -- we have 92 Double Taxation Avoidance Treaties which provide for exchange of documents, 91 of them have the confidentiality clause. One we have signed, which has to come into force, seven are being negotiated. Tax Information Exchange Agreements, we have 15, two we have signed and 29 are being negotiated. Then those countries will have their own law, G-20, OECD, FATCA, these will be additional compulsions. I stand corrected FATCA provides not for 25 per cent withholding tax but 30 per cent withholding tax. Now we have to decide whether we have to be a part of the mainstream or not. An advice is being given; some of us also wrongly understand it. That is why I said we are on a learning curve. Make every thing public - our Supreme Court in a judgement says that the confidentiality clause is contrary to the Constitution. So, I cannot enter it. So, is that the answer that I suffer 30 per cent withholding tax? The consequence I suffer is that all my treaties become invalid and nobody will supply me information. Then we you come up and say that 'you said that in 100 days or 200 days I get the information, what has happened to that.' You are suggesting to me a suicidal course. This Government is not going to follow that course. Therefore, we are going to be on the right track. Even if it takes a little extra time, we are going to be on a track where we get all the information, people are prosecuted, and assessments are made. When I was looking at the laws how do monies come in, income Tax itself may not be enough.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Just a minute, Jaitley Sahib. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are not suggesting you this. We want to know when your 'these 100 days' will be over. "That is all. The whole thing was provoked by trivialisation of the issue for a short term gain. We are not trivialising. You made that suggestion to us. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I started by conceding you the right to provoke. You are in the opposition. I can honestly tell you.

SHRI D. RAJA: Please don't say we are suggesting some suicidal course for the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are also concerned about the interests of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): In a TV interview, you said that 'if we publish, some people will be caught.' You flipped your eyes. I saw your interview. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then I thought you are going to publish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Alright, let him complete please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Finance Minister complete his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow him to complete his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: He cannot complete like that. He is not true to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: At the time of elections, you had given assurances that ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, we should allow him to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: People like me have spent most of our lives in Opposition. Therefore, I know our job in the Opposition. Sharadji/ knows better than me. He has spent more years in Opposition than even me.

अपोजिशन में तो एक प्रिविलेज है कि अपना सुझाव दे दिया और अब वह जिम्मेदारी किसी दूसरे की है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you will not be provoked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That is why, I am giving you the right to provoke, but we will not be provoked.

Therefore, my suggestion is that we are on a course where we went back to the Supreme Court to tell the court that we now find that this is the international scenario; these are the treaties. Sitaramji was right that the court, on the first day, gave some oral observations. On the second day, the Attorney General explained to the court. Therefore, this part needs to be modified. They said, "We have now appointed an SIT. You go back to the SIT and place your application before the SIT." We did not realize that all the

documents are already with the SIT. They said, “Let the SIT make its recommendations on this subject.” So, the SIT has been meeting and has made its first report to the Supreme Court. Before 30th November, it has to make its second report to the Supreme Court. The proceedings are going on. I only want to say that we are completely committed and sincere in our efforts to identify every account holder. If somebody has a legitimate account, it is his good luck and the law then favours him. But if the account is illegitimate, then even if subsequent changes are required in law, it will be done. For instance, in bringing back the money, the Income Tax Act, the Money Laundering Act, the UN Convention against Corruption are all instruments that we rely on. Are “they sufficient? Are they not sufficient? We are going to learn by our experience every day. So, we are now in the process of passing assessment orders against them. Whenever evidence is coming, we are filing prosecutions. As I said, 250 people, out of 627, have admitted to having accounts abroad. That makes our task a little easier. With regard to others, we have now entered into a new arrangement in October with Switzerland. We are now in the forefront. Besides Lichtenstein and Switzerland, the whole thing is not over, all over the world, we are going to have automatic exchange of information. We want India to be a prominent part of that mainstream. That is what the Prime Minister’s address at G-20 was. Therefore, we will be extremely pro-active in taking these people to task. You can get some pleasure or thrill out of the fact that this did not happen in 100 days, but we have done more in 100 days than any other Government has done in the past. Therefore, it is a procedure that will take time. But we will follow a foolproof procedure and get all the details that we can, so that the guilty are taken to task. That is all I have to say. I am not going into some individual suggestions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the reply is not satisfactory. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is what we have been hearing from Mr. Chidambaram and Mr. Pranab Mukherjee. So, we are walking out.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, in your opinion, how long will this process take?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Till I am not able to find out the last account holder and take him to task; it will go on.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we are not satisfied with the reply. So, we are walking out.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you, hon. Minister. Now, let me ...*(Interruptions)*...

7.00 P.M.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने गोल-मोल सा जवाब दिया है। वित्त मंत्री जी, इतना हल्ला मचने के बाद क्या विदेश के इल्लीगल अकाउंट्स में कोई पैसा नहीं रह जाएगा। सर, यह सरकार काला धन लाने के लिए इंटरेस्टेड नहीं है, इसलिए समाजवादी पार्टी सदन से बहिर्गमन करती है।

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए।)

श्री शरद यादव : अब सभी चले गए तो हम क्या करें?

(इस समय माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए।)

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I have to make one point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tell me.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I am not walking out.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I am not asking you to walk out.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, the very provocation or the temptation of the Temptations of the debate was not because they have lost the elections. A person like me has won the election thumpingly. But the point is, those who have won the elections also had a grievance or a grudge. It is not a grudge that was taken on you. The entire temptation was that you made this black money a poll plan, You made it a poll issue. So, with whatever you said, we are totally convinced; we, at least, have been convinced from the beginning. The same thing was coming from the other Governments also. So, there is nothing new which has come. A few suggestions were thrown like portfolio investments, etc., to which you have agreed. So, to say that they are grudging only because they lost is, perhaps, objectionable to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, all that I have said is that this debate can continue either as the unfinished speech of a lost election or it can become a debate on what is the best methodology to punish the guilty. So, we have to decide which side of the fence we are all.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA – Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now that is over. Now, Messages from Lok Sabha.

(I) The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

(II) The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Bill, 2014.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

"in accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 2014."

(II)

"in accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Indian Institutes of Information Technology Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 2014."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Apprentices (Amendment) Bill 2014 – Contd.,

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं एक ही सच जानना चाहता हूँ वित्त मंत्री जी से, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस से, सरकार से कि प्रधानमंत्री ने इलेक्शन में जो बोला था वह उस मेनिफेस्टो जैसा है और लोगों को जो वायदा किया गया है कि हर फेमिली को पैसा दिया जाएगा 15 से 20 लाख रुपए, तो वह पैसा दिया जाएगा या नहीं, वह ही सब पूछ रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over now. What is the point in repeating the same thing? Now, according to the List of Business, there is the Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 2014. Are we taking it up today? What is the sense of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, we can take it up today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I have 37 Bills. Please try to understand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Only one Bill is here.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, that is for today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am asking. I am asking the House; I am not proposing it. If the House agrees, then, I have a request. There are some six or seven speakers, all will speak briefly.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): No, Sir. For the reply and the Short Duration Discussion, we had agreed. Now, it is 7 o'clock. We have been working since morning. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please try to understand.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We are understanding, Sir. That is why, we are cooperating.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: See, nothing new is being added. What is there in the agenda is being pursued. It is a question of five, ten minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we wanted to sit till 6 o'clock. We have sat till 7 o'clock.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have to go to Lok Sabha again with this. Please try to understand, Mr. Siva.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the point is that this is already in the List of Business. I see that the sense of the House is ...*(Interruptions)*...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : अभी सात बज गए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I am taking up this Bill. I think we can pass it without any discussion. It is non-controversial. Okay. Now, Mr. Minister, you have already moved the Bill.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, without discussion it cannot be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is nothing much in this Bill.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have much to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Prof. Rajeev Gowda. Take only five minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Who says that there is nothing in the Bill ? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The allotted time for the Bill is two hours. Now it is seven o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for this opportunity to speak on the Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will sit for sometime and then decide.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, this is a key piece of legislation which has a tremendous impact on our youth and their future. It can contribute tremendously to India's growth story in the coming decades.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*.]

Sir, in the backdrop of this Bill, there are three major developments. One is our demographic change where more than half the population is below 25, second is the commitment of the UPA Government to make manufacturing 25 per cent of our GDP in the next ten years, which is now, thankfully, being taken forward by the NDA Government, and, third, Sir, is that we are in the midst of a massive migration from rural to urban areas. We are in the midst of migration from farm to factory. Sir, it would help if we try and think of this in human terms. Think of a young man who is leaving his village with dreams in his mind, in his heart, to go out and create a new future for himself. He wants to go to a city and get a job and start a new life. Where is that job going to come from? The job is going to come if we can work out arrangements with industry to create opportunities to learn while earning. So, that is really the opportunity, and that is where apprenticeships come. Apprenticeships serve both the worker and the employer. It gives the worker a chance to learn while earning; it gives him a chance to gain professional training; it gives him a chance to get confidence, to get experience, and to essentially be able to get competitive, not just for that job but for other jobs as well. For employers, you see, many times, factories are talking about not having enough hands to come and join them, and this opportunity, through apprenticeship, gives employers a chance to understand, to train somebody, to prepare them for more full-time work. So, in that sense, this can create a win-win situation for both the apprentice and the employer.

Sir, along with this, we must think about how, as policymakers, we can scale this up. If you actually look at the potential of India, at the numbers that we have today, we are a massive under-achievers. A small State like Queensland in Australia has 350,000 employers offering apprenticeships. Sir, on the other hand, as a huge country, India has only 350,000 employers who are part of the apprenticeship scheme. Sir, this is an under

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

achievement. We have to correct that. If we really get the proportion of Germany which has apprenticeships, we will have millions and millions of jobs that are created for our youngsters. Sir, when training happens on the factory floor, youngsters get a chance to add to their strength, to their knowledge, to their capabilities. That is something that this Act encourages, and I would urge that they fine tune the implementation so that much more of this opportunity can be given to more people.

But as we go forward, I would urge the Government to think very carefully about implementation. First, think about the potential misuse of some of the features of this Bill. This Bill has come up with a very positive feature that an apprentice would not be given some small stipend but would be given about 70 per cent of the prevailing wage for a semi-skilled worker in that neighbourhood. Now, that is a positive step. But if ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): What is the sense of the House?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the sense of the House is that somebody is speaking, and until he finishes speaking, you should please keep quiet and listen.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): That is not the sense of the House.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: If it is to be taken up for two hours, are we going to sit up to 9 o'clock?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It seems so. It has been agreed that the Bill has to be passed today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Where has it been agreed, Sir? It has not been said that it has to be passed today. It is in the List of Business today, fine, and it has been allotted two hours. We have started it. I suggest, let the discussion continue. After this speech, you may conclude and take it up tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): After he concludes ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): If you want to speak ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Two hours have been allotted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You may speak for two hours if you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to really have welfare, you may speak. Nobody is going to object. Try to understand what I am saying, please. We have given some time-limit to this black money issue. We have exceeded that. But there is nothing wrong because it is a public issue. This is an important issue. We have discussed it and the House sat through it. Now, this is also listed in the Business. After this it has to go to the Lok Sabha. Please understand the practical problems.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala) : It has been passed by the Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: There are amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not on this one, but on the black money issue. There is a time-table set for both the Houses. Please cooperate. You have got nothing to lose. Moreover, my comrade friends are capable of sitting up to 11 o'clock at night. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, we shall work it out. How much time do you need now?

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I think we can go fast. You may conclude in five minutes. Please go ahead, Mr. Gowda.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, as you go forward with implementation, think about the potential problems and guard against misuse. When you offer 70 per cent pay to an apprentice, then, there is a very good chance that the employer will sack full-time employees and put in some apprentices in their place. When that happens, it is counter to the spirit of this law and it is not going to help create permanent employment. There are reports I have seen where apprentices never get a permanent job. They are kept in a cycle of trainee, apprentice, contract labour, etc. and then they never get a chance. The implementation authorities must make sure that this sort of misuse does not take place.

Sir, along with that, I want to mention one feature, a feature which the UPA version had, which said that half the apprentices should be absorbed. Please, at least in the rules that you frame, make sure that the apprentices are not left high and dry after all the effort that has gone in.

Sir, there is another issue that we need to pay attention to and that is, the UPA version of this Bill had reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other

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Backward Classes. This version of the Bill does not have that reservation. Now, think about what we are talking about. We are talking about entry level jobs for the poorest of the poor, the unskilled labour. Is this not something that everyone should have access to? Is this not something that the most disadvantaged sections of the society must have access to? What is coming in the way of the NDA Government introducing those reservations for *dalits*, *adivasis* and OBCs? Why have you not done that? Don't you have concern for these disadvantaged sections? Please, in the rules, make sure that, at least, primary, semi-skilled, opening jobs are created and there is some element of inclusion. Let the Government have a heart. That is one of the key challenges that we need to tackle in the formulation of the Bill, when it comes to implementation.

Sir, there is one other very good measure. It is that this Government is going to shoulder 50 per cent of the cost of apprenticeship for small-scale industries. This is something that is very welcome. Small-scale industries need help to add more people to their numbers and this is something that is going to give them a chance to add to their numbers without additional cost.

Sir, 90 per cent of India's employment is in the informal sector. We are helping the small-scale industries, that is very good, but why cannot you think of ways in which the same measure is passed on, is extended, to the informal sector, to the unorganized sector too, so that those who are left out also start to get the benefits of organized employment, the guarantees that workers have in the organized sector?

Sir, there is a larger philosophical issue that I would also like to bring here. We should not think about apprenticeship as just a dead end. It is not a question of getting the first job and the last job. It is a question of a step on to a ladder, on to an escalator, that will lead to a career in industry. We now are creating that first step; we are putting people on to that ladder. But we need to create an eco-system of training institutions that will take these apprentices and give them training beyond what they get in a factory. We need to have training institutions launched by the Government, encouraging the private sector to ensure that workers get into the habit of continuous learning, that they get into the habit of investing in themselves so that they can create a new future. That is something that this Bill has to be followed with. Further, as we go forward, let us think about consultative processes. Many times we see in industrial relations in India and elsewhere a lot of confrontation. Here we have talked about a win-win situation. We have talked about employers benefiting; we have talked about apprentices benefiting. In this sort of a situation, we need to create more harmony within the industrial sector. The

Government must, as a part of this implementation, continue to introduce and escalate the consultations that take place between Government, between industry and labour. Only when we do all that, only when we put all these measures in place, in addition to what is there in this Bill, will we see this Apprentices Act really making a difference; only then will we see this Act creating openings for our youth; only then will this apprenticeship really allow youngsters to achieve their dreams and unleash their potential. This is a Bill that is in the right direction; it is a step that is going to create opportunities both for our manufacturing sector and employers, as well as our youth who are yearning for a break so that they too can build productive careers. I commend this Bill to the House for passage.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, यह एक ऐसा बिल लाया गया है, जिस बिल में, राष्ट्र के निर्माण के लिए जो नौजवान हैं, उनको प्रशिक्षण देने के काम में जो बाधाएँ थी, जो मुश्किलें थीं, उन्हें दूर करने की दृष्टि से प्रावधान किए गए हैं और जिन-जिन संस्थानों को प्रशिक्षण देने में कठिनाइयाँ महसूस हो रही थीं, उनके सुझावों को मानते हुए इस बिल में वे सारे सुधार करने का काम किया गया है। एक नए हिन्दुस्तान को बनाने के लिए, 'Make in India' को साकार और सार्थक करने के लिए, दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान को फिर से कौशल के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जो उपाय किए गए हैं, निश्चित रूप से ये बढ़ते हुए हिन्दुस्तान के लिए, प्रगतिशील हिन्दुस्तान के लिए बहुत आवश्यक हैं। इसीलिए माननीय मोदी जी ने जो कहा है कि यदि देश को आगे बढ़ाना है तो स्किल और स्पीड, इस सबको प्राप्त करना होगा। दुनिया के बाजारों में खड़ा रहने के लिए, दुनिया के बाजारों में आगे बढ़ने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है। इसमें किसी का भी अहित नहीं है क्योंकि इसमें प्रशिक्षण की बात की गयी है। इसके अंतर्गत हम अधिक से अधिक लोगों को प्रशिक्षण देंगे, कौशल प्रशिक्षण देंगे, जो कि हमारे देश की अपनी पहचान है। इसलिए इन सारी बातों को ठीक प्रकार से योजित करने के उपाय के रूप में इस बिल में प्रावधान किए गए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आने वाले हिन्दुस्तान का निर्माण करने के लिए जो क्षितिज बनाया गया है, उसमें हम सफलता प्राप्त करेंगे।

“क्षितिज तक प्रत्येक दिश में, हम उठे नवप्राण भरने,
नवसृजन की साध ले, हम उठे निर्माण करने।
साधना के दीप शुभ हों, ज्ञान का आलोक छाए।
नष्ट तृष्णा के तिमिर हों, धाम अपना जगमगाए।”

भारत को विश्व के प्रमुख स्थान पर लाने का जो उपाय किया गया है, मैं इसका अभिनंदन करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal; not present. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque; not present. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for this wonderful opportunity for expressing my views. The hon. Member, who spoke before me, has expressed very thought-provoking views about how we are going to implement or how the Amendment Bill is going to benefit the society at large.

The Bill proposed by the Government looks genuine from its intention. I would like to draw the attention of this august House to some of the items which I deem merits attention.

In the last Assembly Session of Tamil Nadu, our most responsive and efficient leader, my beloved hon. Dr. Puratchi Thalavi Amma, made an announcement on the floor of the House giving impetus to the apprenticeship of educated youth in the companies both private and public sectors. As a Member of this august House, I consider it my foremost duty to let the House know that we are the pioneers in this front too. I won't be surprised if I find that the points mentioned and the time at which these amendments are brought before the House are emulations of serious efforts of our hon. leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. In her vision, she has already mentioned about a modern training complex with smart classrooms, library, computer centre, auditorium and hostel facilities, where she has contributed about ₹4 crores. It can create a corpus fund by pooling resources also from Central and State Governments and it can create a venture capital to support the private institutions.

Tamil Nadu is a progressive and industrially-developed State with a strong workforce. There are about 38,601 industrial units in the State. With rapid industrial growth, the State is experiencing an acute shortage of skilled manpower. On the other hand, over 68 lakh youth are registered with our employment exchanges. The CII Report on Tamil Nadu has estimated that by the year 2015, incremental skilled manpower requirement of the State will be about 130 to 150 lakhs. The main drivers of this demand will be manufacturing, textile, automotive, retail, IT, electronics, banking, etc. Only twenty per cent of the 3.5 lakh graduates coming out of the colleges every year are employable due to poor soft skills, including communication and computer knowledge.

Sir, due to the serious efforts of our former Chief Minister and my dynamic leader, the State Government, through the Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission (TNSDM), will enter into partnership with industry to identify skill gaps and design course material leading to Modular Employable Skills certification. The Government of Tamil Nadu is now providing such certification. The training programme will be launched in all Government and Government-aided Arts and Science Colleges for promoting soft skills and all the Government Industrial Training Institutes through recognised Vocational Training

Providers for technical skills. The programme aims at training about 1.50 lakh youth in soft and technical skills during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. To ensure continuous supply of quality instructors, the Government of Tamil Nadu has developed a Faculty Development Institute which will be set up for the registry for allowing capturing and monitoring of skill data thereby empowering the potential of the State. So, we have been in the forefront. Based on this scheme devised by our leader, the educated youth can be hired as a trainee by any company, whose cost towards the trainee will be borne by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Though I don't have the statistics clearly with me now, it was well perceived by educated youths and companies because it was a revolutionary measure. This assumes significance in today's context where all the companies, when they are coming with advertisements for their recruitment, invariably look for people with hands-on experience. For a youth who has just completed education, from where will he have the hands-on experience? This word has become a nightmare for fresh graduates who have just come out of the colleges, polytechnics or the ITIs. Their worries have been redressed. I do not know the exact date but around a month or one-and-a-half months ago, in the Hindu newspaper, I read that the PWD office of Madurai Corporation was only looking for fresh civil engineers. This is the off-shoot of what our leader did. The impact of this measure may not be realized today but after five or seven years, the societal change, which would have come by then, would have far-reaching impact. That is what any visionary leader would do, and, my leader has done it. "Give a man a fish, you feed him for a day; teach him to fish, you feed him for his life" - is a very popular saying.

On this promise, this Bill tries to address some of the issues which today's youth are trying to grapple with. We, in Tamil Nadu, have always kept this in mind. I would like to quote Namakkal Kavignar Ramalingampillai, a prominent poet in Tamil Nadu, "Kaitholilonraikatrakol Kavalaiunakkillaiothukkol" which means, "acquire a skill in any one craft, no worries you will have in your life".

I appreciate the Government for coining the slogan 'Make in India' for giving due consideration to skill development, which is in sync with the slogan. We feel it our bounden duty to appreciate the Government for walking their talk. As I say these good words, I should also mention that the Bill would be having far-reaching impact on a welfare Government if some or all of the following suggestions are also incorporated.

Let me share with you some of the suggestions. Sir, growing requirement of skilled people could rise to 2.4 million in our country. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The total number of apprentice seats in our country is only 4.98 lakhs. Out of that, only two lakhs could be utilized. Expansion of apprenticeship to non-engineering graduates and diploma holders would expand the base of skilled workers in the country. The number should increase further to meet the requirement.

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

The Bill should include steps to attract women for the apprenticeship. When a woman becomes expert in a field, it is the harbinger of change in the society. We do not need to talk about Women Reservation Bill. The society will automatically accommodate and welcome experts. To attract them for apprenticeship, more conducive environment should be created. They should be incentivized.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Just two minutes, Sir. As rightly pointed out, they should be given more incentives, maybe by way of providing opportunities to acquire skills, and, they will become indispensable, which will be true way of helping them to come up in their lives. Here, we can allocate more quotas.

Today, it has become the culture wherein the company and the Government, just for namesake, without giving due consideration for providing learning opportunities, provide apprenticeship. In this scenario, even students also happen not to take it seriously. In order to address this, with apprenticeship, the trainees should have hundred per cent chance of being absorbed.

THE-VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Very good. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: In this, the company as well as the trainees will take it seriously. The law should also mention this so that because of this mandatory absorption, the companies should not become reluctant in offering apprenticeship. The textile industry has been engaging apprentices under a scheme for a period of three years on production line and on completion of three years.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have taken four minutes more, Mrs. Vijila.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I am concluding, Sir. The amendment proposal includes reduction of the period of apprenticeship from 3 years to 6 months and to fix the strength of the apprentices at 20 per cent of the total strength of the workers of the company. Twenty per cent should be apprentices. It is a welcoming note that the need based trades could be selected according to the company's requirement which trains their required young workforce. I welcome the Government's proposal that need-based trades can be offered by the companies. They can select ... (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. Thank you very much. ... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: They can give jobs to their young workforce. At least 50 per cent of the vacancies should be filled by apprentices to motivate

the unemployed youth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. You have taken five minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have taken five minutes more than the time allotted to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Medical facility should always be given to them. The law should emphasise the protection of women during apprenticeship training, especially when they work in shifts. ...*(Time-bell Rings)*... Working overtime should be discouraged because even three times they get the money ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Satish Chandra Misra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: So, it has to be discouraged. The apprentices should enjoy the same benefits as employees do during their tenure in the company. The physically-challenged people who do their apprenticeship ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. You have taken more time. We want to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: They must be compulsorily absorbed as employees after their apprenticeship. Also, I feel that the minimum stipend should be increased from ₹3,000 to ₹5,000.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Mr. Satish Chandra Misra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The young skilled youth travel from their villages to the cities for their apprenticeship. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): A lady Member is speaking. How can I start my speech, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: So, when they move to the cities, they need proper funds. How do they manage? In the cities, they have to manage with their very limited source of income. So, the stipend has to be enhanced.

Lastly, I quote our leader, hon. Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, when she was the Member of this august House on 05.05.1984, in her own words: "Our aim is that the moment a student completes his education, he should be able to find gainful employment, commensurate with the knowledge he has acquired or he should at least have acquired the necessary technical knowhow to start his own business or industry." This can be ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please, please. You have taken double the time allotted to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: With these words, I support this Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri Satish Chandra Misra. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have got five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, now when you have made us sit here after 7 o'clock, it is 7.30 p.m., we can make you sit now till 9 o'clock and go for dinner from this place.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Okay, okay. It is a good deal.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: So, you should not now say ...*(Interruptions)*... and the Government should also not say that we should speak less now because it was their insistence that we should sit and speak on this subject.

यह Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 2014 है, कल लेबर के बारे में बिल आया था। कल लेबर वाले बिल में मैंने अपनी बात रखी थी, लेकिन इन दोनों बिलों को देखने के बाद मुझे यह लग रहा है कि यह जो सरकार है यह लेबर ओरिएण्टेड तो खैर नहीं है, लेकिन पूरे तरीके से पूंजीपति ओरिएण्टेड हो गई है। मैंने कल जो बात रखी थी, कल का जो बिल था, मैं उसकी बात तो नहीं दोहराऊंगा, लेकिन इनके जितने भी अमेंडमेंट्स हैं, चाहे वे कल वाले बिल के थे वह बिल पास हो गया है, आज यह बिल भी पास होगा, लेकिन मैं यह बात जरूर रिकॉर्ड में लाना चाहता हूं कि आज का Apprentices (Amendment) Bill देखकर यह लगता है कि इसमें जितने भी प्रोविजन्स किए गए हैं, जो स्टैच्युटरी प्रोविजन ऐक्ट के थे, वे सभी नल्ली फाई करके पूरे मैटर को employers की गोद में रख दिया गया है और कहा गया है कि आप जैसे चाहें, वैसे डील कीजिए। The employers have been given full power, full opportunity, to deal with the apprentices in any manner whatsoever they feel like. I am saying this not out of record, but I will just show it from the amendment. What I am saying is mentioned in the amendment itself, and it will come out of that. I will not take you to the every provision, but I will take you only to a few provisions which are, in fact, striking. They are carrying straight away into our eyes. First of all, I will take 5B of Section 5 at page 3. It says that after Section 5 of the principal Act, the following Section shall be inserted, namely —

"5B. The employer may engage apprentices from other States for the purpose of providing apprenticeship training to the apprentices."

Earlier, this was not there. The purpose and object behind making it within the State was that, at least, in industries where the apprentices are not getting employment in other States, those apprentices may get an opportunity within that State as a preference. There are States which are flourishing; there are States which are not flourishing in business and they do not have industries there. Now, that has been taken away. They can engage them from other States and from wherever they like, they can choose them and bring them. So, this is in fact defeating the very purpose of letting small apprentices of a particular locality or a particular State to get employment within the State.

Now, the next issue is about the employers-friendly amendment. Why is it an employers-friendly amendment? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: I thought some other discussion is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*... We may discuss this tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Members, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: If you are exhausted already, we can discuss this tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please continue. We are serious on what you are saying.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Now, I come to Amendment number 9 in Section 15 of the principal Act. It says in Section 15 of the principal Act, for sub-section (I), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely-

“(I) The weekly and daily hours of work of an apprentice while undergoing practical training in a workplace shall be as determined by the employer subject to the compliance with the training duration, if prescribed.”

Now, it is not understandable as to who will decide it. Is the Parliament taking a decision and putting a statute that what should be the parameters or will it be the employer? If he has to decide, then the Apprentices Act itself should be withdrawn completely. It should be said that whatever an employer wants, he can do it; once we are giving this power to the employer, that he will decide. I could have understood if this provision also mentioned some guidelines, some parameters for the employer that he has to fall within this framework and he can decide within this framework. This gives an absolute power to the employer, which is not even given under the statute to the Government. In any statute which I have gone through, no such absolute power has been given, which has been given

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

here to the employer that he may deal with the apprentices in whatever manner he may feel like. In fact, I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister that he should consider this that if a decision is being taken that we have to get away with the Apprentices Act, then straight away bring a one-liner that we are withdrawing this Act. You are withdrawing so many other Acts, withdraw this Act also. But if you want to continue with certain conditions in the Apprentices Act, kindly look into that and do not make such provisions which will, in fact, be draconian so far as these apprentices are concerned.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to Section 22. If you see Section 22, it says in Section 22 of the principal Act, for sub-section (I), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely —

“(I) Every employer shall formulate its own policy for recruiting any apprentice who has completed the period of apprenticeship training in his establishment.”

Now, what is this amendment which is being brought? I would definitely like the hon. Minister to explain the reasons behind this at the end. I went through the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is only mentioned in Statement of Objects and Reasons, though honestly brought by the Government this time, that in the very beginning that employers are of the opinion that provisions of this Act are too rigid to encourage them to engage apprentices and provisions relating to penalty create fear of prosecution amongst them. They have suggested to modify the Apprentices Act. Is the employer going to take a decision and ask you to amend the Act? I would even say that you are frank enough to say it boldly in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that, “Look here, I am bringing this Bill for the employers, not for the apprentices.” Why do you have the Apprentices Bill when you are saying this in the Statement of Objects and Reasons itself? I praise you because you are honest in saying this in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. And as has been rightly suggested, its title should also be amended.

Now I come to other provisions. I will take you to some of the provisions to highlight this. Clause 12(1) says, “Every employer shall formulate its own policy for recruiting any apprentice who has completed the period of apprenticeship training in his establishment.”

Then sub-clause (IA) is added to section 30 of the Act. This is the provision where certain penalty is provided. There were certain conditions or penalty clause in case the employers are not following the provisions of the Act so far as apprentices are concerned. They would dither about not following the provisions of the Act. But what has been done

here is this. And it has been done because the employer wants so. It says, “In case the employer fails to reply the notice within the period specified under sub-section (1), or the authorised officer, after giving him an opportunity of being heard, is not satisfied with the reasons given by the employer, he shall be punishable with fine of five hundred rupees per shortfall of apprenticeship month for first three months and thereafter one thousand rupees per month till such number of seats are filled up.”

The punishment is five hundred rupees for first three months. Today, if somebody gives a tip of five hundred rupees to a waiter in a hotel, the waiter returns it by saying that he is not interested in his tip and asks him to keep it with himself. You are putting this as a fine instead of imprisonment. You have taken away that provision and made a provision of fine of five hundred rupees for first three months. And you are saying that if they will continue with this for three months, after that you will charge one thousand rupees.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Time.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: I can sit down straightaway.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I am permitting you.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: If what I am speaking is not relevant, you indicate and I will sit down.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You are speaking reasonably well.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: I said we could discuss it tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You are a senior leader. You are a very good lawyer also. Please go ahead. But kindly look at the time-limit.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: We can continue it tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Please adjourn it for tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please continue, Satishji ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: I request you to extend the time-limit. It has been given only two hours.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): On Member's request to speak, I am giving him more time. That's all.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: I am thankful to you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): But I have to stick to the time-limit.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: I will not go into unnecessary provisions. I will take just necessary provisions. I come to clause 13(ii)(b). It says that for the words “imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both” -- this was the existing provision -- the words “fine of one thousand rupees for every occurrence” shall be substituted. Once again, the deterrent provision with respect to imprisonment and major fine has been taken away. Both things could be imposed. Now there is only fine and nothing else. The employers are free to deal with the apprentices in whatever manner they feel.

The next section is section 37 of the principal Act. It is given in clause 14. This is with respect to delegated legislation. Under this section, the power is being given to the Government so that it can frame the Rules. Clause 14 says, “In section 37 of the principal Act, after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

“(1A) The powers to make rules under this section shall include the power to make such rules or any of them retrospectively from a date not earlier than the date on which this Act received the assent of the President, but no such retrospective effect shall be given to any such rule so as to prejudicially affect the interests of any person to whom such rule, may be applicable.”

I am sure the hon. Minister will clarify whether this retrospectivity is from the assent to this amendment or whether it is the original Act which is being sought to be amended. Otherwise, if it is from the date when the assent is being sought to be given to this amendment, then I am sure this provision was not required. And if it is going to relate back, then for whose protection? It is for the violators who have violated the provisions with impunity and now are liable for punishment and imprisonment for the violations. But you say no and say that we can frame rules, which rules will come into effect retrospectively. This power has been given under this.

Now, I come to delegated legislation giving the powers under clause 6 of the Bill to the Central Government to make rules for providing period of apprenticeship training. Clause 5 of the Bill seeks to insert Section 5A which empowers the Central Government to make rules in regard to qualification of period of apprenticeship training, holding of test, grant of certificate and other conditions relating to apprentice in the optional trade. Clause 7 of the Bill seeks to substitute Section 8 which empowers the Central Government

to make rules in regard to the number of apprentices to be engaged by the employer for designated and optional trades. Similarly, clause 10 gives the power to the Government to make rules for employers to furnish information, returns, etc., to such authorities and at such intervals until a portal-site is developed. Now, in this manner, two things have been done in this entire amendment. One is taking away all the deterrent provisions, giving the power to the employers to deal with the apprentices in whatever manner they feel like. Rules are framed by the Government, but the employer has been given the power to decide on its own what will be the manner in which they have to deal with apprentices. They will frame their own rules which have no statutory force. They can frame a rule today. They can amend it tomorrow. They are not to be notified. They have to be in the manner in which the rules of the Government are notified. By means of provisions of delegated legislation, which I have just now placed before you, in the entire Act, the powers to make rules to deal with almost every provision of the Act have been given under delegated legislation. Now, the difficulty arises when it is a delegated legislation, it is only a rule framing power. They can frame the rules and just inform the House. So, the provisions of the Act are being diluted in this manner. They are being taken away. It is being made totally employer-friendly. The apprentices have been given a good-bye. So, I would definitely like the hon. Minister to at least clarify the doubts in respect of this when he makes a reply.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. My colleague, Mr. Satish Misra, has done wonderfully well. I totally agree with him. Not on a single word, I disagree with him. When I read the Bill, the Bill looks apparently non-controversial, but actually it is not so. With due respect to our Labour Minister, with due respect to our Ministers and Department, my doubt is whether the Bill is drafted by the Labour Ministry or the employers' federation.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, I don't think that the Labour Ministry will ever draft this type of Bill. I don't want to go clause-by-clause as Mr. Misra has done. But, what I wanted to tell the august House is that when I was reading the Bill, our Prime Minister was in Australia. I was searching other areas, what type of speech he do and other things. I studied the Australian Apprentice Act. I don't know whether our hon. Commerce Minister was with the Prime Minister at that time or not. The Australian Apprenticeship Act is very clear. It has got a safety net provided in it. It specifies 250 legally recognized apprenticeships. Then, there is a limit. You cannot keep a person in apprenticeship as you like. It is one year in some areas; it is two years in some areas; and in some areas, it is three years. That Act is

[Shri T.K. Rangarajan]

made like that. The main motivation behind this Government Bill is to create an enabling situation to increase the number of apprentices in any establishment for utilizing them on regular production lines, on payment of a stipend, not on the statutory minimum wage, with the flexibility of extending the period of their apprenticeship. This is the meaning. Today, if we go to any industry, we find there are temporary workers, casual workers, apprentices, trainees, but not many permanent workers. That is the order of the day today. There are contract workers. I am saying all this because we are working in the trade union movement. I request the Government to please listen to us. Otherwise, then, they say that we create problems. Such a practice is unlawful as per the present dispensation, but this Bill will create an enabling situation to legitimize that illegality. That is why I say that the Bill was not drafted by the Labour Ministry; it was drafted by employers' associations. Anybody can go from here to the Maruti Suzuki plant at Manesar in Haryana. When you go there, you see how thousands of apprentices are being utilized in production-line just like regular workers year after year by being paid stipends alone, not minimum wages, no provident fund. What they are paid is hardly one-fourth of the wages of regular employees doing the same work. Please study the work load of the Maruti factory. I can give you more such examples, especially from Tamil Nadu. Take the textile sector where 90 per cent of the work force is branded as apprentices and trainees today. This is the real situation. The definition of workers in the establishment includes both regular workers and all kinds of temporary workers for the purpose of deciding the number of apprentices in the establishment to the ratio of workers, as an instrument of legitimizing such illegality.

Sir, this Bill gives a free hand to the employers, as he correctly pointed out. It says that the hours of work and the leave would be as per the discretion of the employer. Suppose, a worker wants to get married, employer will not sanction him leave. Suppose, a worker's mother dies, employer would say, there is still work left, you cannot go. So, this gives a free hand to employers. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your five minutes' limit is over.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: I am concluding.

Sir, the original Act, there was a penal punishment. If they commit any mistake, you can arrest them and put them in jail. Today, that has been removed. No arrest! Nothing! But the Government indirectly accepted that they would be awarded the Padma Bhushans! If you violate the law, you would get the Padma Bhushan! I would like my friends in the DMK and AIADMK to understand this point too. In 2008, the Tamil Nadu Legislative

Assembly unanimously passed a Bill on apprentices. For the past six years, it has been waiting to be assented to. When you drafted the Bill, you did not take that Bill into consideration. Tamil Nadu limits the number of apprentices to 20 per cent. This is how you respect the federal system! There is politics in it. It is not a simple thing. There was a unanimous resolution in the Tamil Nadu Assembly, passed in 2008. It is before you. You did not consider that Bill when you drafted this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, please conclude.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I would conclude in two minutes. If any apprentice is asked to work of regular nature, he must be paid full wages. What we need is conceptional changes in the apprenticeship. Stipend should be paid for apprenticeship. Stipend should be significantly increased and it must be uniform throughout the country. There must be a stipulated time for apprenticeship. Hence, I oppose this Bill. I suggest that the Government should withdraw this Bill and bring a new Bill. That will be the honest thing for the Government. The Government will be appreciated by every section of the society.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: And, I have moved some Amendments also. I press for the Amendments. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you very much. Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to say that when we decided that the Bill would be passed today itself, there was some talk about it. I wish that it does not go on record that there is nothing in this Bill and hence we can pass it. The premier duty of every Parliamentarian is to make laws and debate on Bills, and a debate of high standard is expected from us as we are in the Rajya Sabha. Sir, this has gone on record. One Minister sitting from there said that there is nothing in this Bill, so we can pass it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are all opinions. Do not worry about that.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: It is okay, but, Sir, i am not contesting it. I am humbly submitting that you just check it. The House should also be one with me that if such a thing ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If somebody has said that, why do you worry about that? That is his view. You have only four minutes. You try to come to the Bill.

8.00 P.M.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Our duty is to convince the hon. Minister.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: I am only talking about the Bill. I am very much serious about the Bill. I am talking about our position, I am talking about the duty of this House and the duty of Parliamentarians. That is more and more important. What does the Government say in the Objects of the Bill? The Bill has been amended. Give me some time, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have four minutes and you can take one minute extra. That is all.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, many people have spoken for more than five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, No, that is not the point. I am sticking to the time. You have wasted your two minutes.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: It says, "...unutilized depriving unemployed youth to avail the benefits of the ATS. Employers are of the opinion that provisions of the Act are too rigid to encourage them to engage apprentices and the provision relating to penalty creates fear amongst them of prosecution and they have suggested to modify the Apprentices Act." So, the employer has suggested that the amendment should be there. Here it has been mentioned that the suggestions have been received from various quarters for making changes in the Apprentices Act. Who are those various quarters has not been clearly defined. The Bill further says, "The regime for penalties will be in terms of fine only." As has been mentioned by the previous speaker, there will be only fine. It also says, "Providing for allowing employers to engage apprentices from other States." Sir, please look into this for God's sake. In my States, many industries will come up. We have trained IIT boys. I have skilled and trained unemployed youth. The industrial houses will say that they are not trained and that we are taking un-skilled people from our own village, from our own town, from their state.

I had said yesterday that it was not the labour law that was passed, it was a corporate law. Its name should have been like that. Sir, the report says that India will have a surplus of skilled manpower to the extent of 47 million by the end of 2020, when China and the USA will be short of manpower. There is nothing wrong if the Government of the day becomes visionary and march towards that goal. So far as the working class is concerned, India is placed at the bottom. We have hardly two per cent skilled apprentices or workers that

India has produced so far. China has 67 per cent. The situation is the same in vocational education. So, it can only be a political slogan of any party or any Government here. We have not been able to address the problems of unemployed youth. That is why in the last Session, through my Special Mention, I had asked the hon. Prime Minister to spell out the blueprint that he had made for the Twelfth Five Year Plan to employ the unemployed. That is a big problem which the country is facing. Sir, I have not received any satisfactory answer to that. In my State, our Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, has announced that we will have one ITI in every block. There are 314 blocks. Why are the ITI pass students not getting any employment? That is the problem. We are here to support the Bill. My request to the hon. Minister is, our unemployed youth should be trained well. The most unfortunate thing is, we are making them skilled, but we are not giving them employment. That is why they are going to Iraq and Syria and other countries for work. What kind of conditions are they facing there? The serious concern of not only of the Government but also of both the Houses of Parliament is at stake. The people of our country are worried whether their children will come back or not. We have not been able to give employment to our nurses here. They are going abroad. The Government must consider this issue. I am very much concerned about it. This is one of the most important Bills which should be debated in a transparent manner. Sir, since you have rung the bell, I don't want to stand between your bell and the Government who is in a hurry to pass this Bill. At the end, my Party is supporting this Bill. We are supporting this Bill because by 2020, at least, we will have surplus skilled manpower. They will go to China, the USA and other countries. Let them not go there. Let the Minister assure that we will give them employment here, the skilled labour will certainly get employment. I expect this reply from the Minister. With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by the hon. Minister. The objective of the Bill is to facilitate in imparting skills to youth and creation of a separate Skill Development Ministry, which clearly shows the intention of this Government towards skill development in the country. There is no doubt that apprentices are vital to our future as young people are a great source of creativity and innovation, and the skills they learn now will underpin our manufacturing and maintenance operations for years to come.

The first point, I wish to make, is relating to clause 7 of the Bill which gives mandate to the Central Government to decide the number of apprentices to be engaged by employer of any trade or industry. It was reported that by opening up of this Section, apprentices' seats will go up to 23 lakhs from the present 5 lakhs. The point is not about the figure, but it is about imparting skills. Out of 5 lakh seats available now, we are imparting it to only

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

about 3 lakh people. But, if you look at countries like Germany, it is employing 30 lakhs; China 2 crores and Japan 1 crore. But, in spite of demographic dividend and in spite of having huge demand for skilled force, we are not able to give training to our youth. I am confident that the Bill and a separate Ministry will achieve these objectives. Secondly, training given to apprentices has to be quality training. I am saying this because as per the Indian Skill Report, only 37 per cent of graduates are employable. So, it is not only quantity, but quality also has to be maintained.

The second point, I wish to make, is relating to employability of trained manpower. Sir, as per one study, India needs 330 lakh skill workers in building and construction industry by 2020; 350 lakhs in auto and auto component sector; 1,030 lakhs in infrastructure sector; 127 lakhs in health care sector; 177 lakhs in transportation and logistics sector. And, as per the Research Paper submitted by the Applied Manpower Research, we require 25 crores skilled manpower by 2022. But, we are imparting not even 3 lakhs. Sir, I am confident that the hon. Minister is going to reconcile both demand and supply and proceed towards *Shrameva Jayate* and 'Make in India' initiatives which would help in achieving the Government's targets.

Thirdly, the Amendment Act of 2007 provides reservation for Other Backward Classes. Provision (2) of Section 3 (B) says that reservation has to be on the basis of the population of OBCs in the State concerned. But if you look at the number of OBCs, who are given apprentices, it is not even 27 per cent, leave alone giving reservation on the basis of OBCs in a particular State. And there is no monitoring mechanism in the Act to see whether any establishment is following this. So I request the hon. Minister to look into this very seriously and ensure that OBCs are given their due share in apprentice training.

I appreciate that the Bill provides for leave and holidays as per the rules of the establishment. But I suggest for the consideration of the hon. Minister that apprentices should also have some extracurricular activities to develop confidence and teamwork skills. They should also be asked to undertake community work such as Swachh Bharat, etc. I also suggest to the Government to give protection to women working in shift hours.

With these observations, I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we have been sitting continuously for more than nine hours since 11 o' clock. This is, totally, against the basic principles of the labour law.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is also applicable to Deputy Chairman.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Also, Sir, there is no arrangement for dinner. It is the duty of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to provide all facilities.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, talking of labour law, I hope my good friend, Shri Rajeeve, will not raise the issues of overtime and minimum wages.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri M.P. Achuthan.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I have a request to the Deputy Chairman, hon. Ministers present here and to all the Members present in this House. One clause of this Bill, which was explained by Shri Satish Chandra Misra, negates the very Act passed by the Indian Parliament, which says, "The weekly and daily hours of work of an apprentice, while undergoing practical training in a workshop, shall be determined by the employer." We have got the Factories Act passed by the Indian Parliament where the working hours have been specified. And, now, in 2014, you are doing something else. Sir, we are not living in early stages of industrial revolution which we read in books where workers were forced to work for 20 hours or 16 hours continuously. Now, the time has changed. 8 Hour working hours is not at the mercy of the employer or the Government. After fight by workers all over the world, 8 hours of working has been included in the statute book of our country. And, now, a Bill, in the name of Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, says that employer can decide how long an apprentice has to work, how many hours he can work. Who has given this right to employer and that too through a statute? So, how can we pass this Bill? Sir, it is an insult to Parliament. So, I request the hon. Minister to reconsider clause 9(1).

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it should have been moved by the Minister of Industry, not by the Labour Minister. It is to protect the interest of industry.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This issue comes under the Ministry of Labour and Employment. It may be your opinion. People have given their verdict.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Venkaiahji, you can pass it if you have got the majority.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Achuthan, you speak on the Bill. Time is running out.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: But, you are doing injustice to apprentices, because we have to consider this Bill at the backdrop of the changing industrial and labour scenario

[Shri M.P. Achuthan]

in India. I am saying this because permanent workers share is continuously dropping even in the public sector undertakings! All are resorting to contract labour, daily wage workers and apprentices. They are being used to increase their profit. They are not appointing permanent workers. The contract labourers, daily wage workers and apprentices are not being given any due share in the profits. So, it is an unimaginable exploitation of young people of India. If that is so, how can this Parliament be a party to it? Everybody is saying that it is for skill development. Of course, I agree that skill development is essential. I appreciate that the Government is formulating some policy for skill development. The Ministry of MSME has got its own skill development programme. The Ministry of HRD has got its own programme for skill development. But the problem is, there is no coordination. There is no coordinating body for skill development programmes of various Ministries. That is another problem. Under the guise of skill development, you are just insulting young people of India by initiating such a Bill. So, I oppose it. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. K.P. Ramalingam. I think, today, you are speaking for the third time.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मेरा नाम भी है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपका नाम तो हमेशा मेरे मन में रहता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, ये तो डिनर कर के आ रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : हां, हां। वॉक आउट कर के डिनर खाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह इनकी पार्टी में होता होगा कि 8.00 बजे ही डिनर कर लें। हमारी पार्टी में तो 10.00 बजे डिनर करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I will confine myself to two points.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons to the Bill, it has been stated that after much deliberations this Bill was drafted. But, I failed to understand, when two issues relating to apprentice are not addressed, what is the use of bringing this amendment?

Clause 11, which proposes to amend section 21, states, 'Every trade apprentice who has completed the period of training may appear for a test to be conducted by the National Council or any other agency... to determine his proficiency.' The apprentice, after completing a regular course, say 3 or more years as a student, gets his first hand information or field experience in the establishment. After these two crucial levels, what

purpose is it going to serve when he is mandated to appear in the test? I wonder whether this Amendment Bill is brought to facilitate the apprentices or to harass them. The Minister has to answer this.

Secondly, I now come to amendment to Section 22. I support what Shri Satish Chandra Misra said on this Section 22. In the parent Act, it was stated that it was not obligatory on the part of the employer to offer any employment to any apprentice who has completed the period of his apprenticeship training in his establishment. Now, the Amendment Bill states that inducting an apprentice as a permanent employee of an establishment will depend upon the recruitment policy of the establishment. What is this? This is horrible, Sir. Why is there no specific provision in the Amendment Bill to say that apprentices should be given priority in the employment? Why not make it mandatory for the employment of apprentices in the establishment itself, in which they were getting the training? The Government should be magnanimous in this regard. Otherwise, it would be an anti-worker law. It would not help the employee, but it will help the employer.

But, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome the provision of amendment in Section 19. Amendment to Section 19 should be welcomed by everybody which paves the way for taking full advantage of the IT revolution. Online information management system will ensure fairness.

Sir, here, I would like to make a humble submission. There is no mention about the content of the training either in the Principal Act or in the present Amendment Bill. At least, parameters should be prescribed in the definition clause. I hope, the Minister will take these into consideration and he would answer on these.

In the end, I would say that this Amendment Bill will help the employer and not the employee. So, we don't want to be a part of this. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Anil Desai; he is not present. Shri Keshava Rao. Please take 3-4 minutes only.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I will be very straight. I know the Minister who is very sincere and committed to the working class. I hope, he would uphold the delegated legislation that is given under his hand. But, Sir, let me tell you why my friends had a doubt whether it is drafted by the Labour Ministry or by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Minister, you yourself have agreed in your Statement of Objects and Reasons that the employers are of the opinion that provisions of the 1961 Act are too rigid and encourage them to engage apprentices and provisions relating to penalty create fear amongst them of prosecution and they have suggested to modify the Apprentices Act. Hence, this Bill is brought. That means, the very first sentence indicates

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

that you have catered to the industry and the employers. That itself speaks of the very spirit, with which you have brought this Bill, and the spirit is lost. Now, I don't want to repeat what Mr. Misra said.

You have taken out the imprisonment of three months and brought in a penalty of ₹ 500. It could have been both. Perhaps, you could have fined the employer, rather than imprisoning. I don't know the reason why this was done.

Secondly, the very word 'apprentice' is defined in the rules, and it says that he is governed by the employer. He will decide the qualification; he will decide the admissibility; he will decide the conditions of contract. If the employer decides on these, what will happen to the National Apprentices Council Act which we have in place? Sir, the other thing is Clause 9 (i)(I). It says, "The weekly and daily hours of work of an apprentice while undergoing practical training in a workplace shall be as determined by the employer subject to the compliance with the training duration." This has been raised by my friend. This absolutely and directly contravenes the Factories Act and the National Apprentices Act. Under the Factories Act rules we have specified as to how many hours he should work. The very second sentence says, "An apprentice shall be entitled to such leave and holidays as are observed in the establishment." You could have as well said that the working hour shall be as observed in the establishment. If you were to club these two together, it will read like this. Now, Sir, I am welcoming this thing for two reasons. My friend, Prof. Gowda, said that you would give 75 per cent of the wage, that is not there. That is wrong. I don't know as to where he got that. And you have not even spoken about the wages to be given; you talked about stipends. As far as stipend is concerned, last time, when they went to the Supreme Court, they said that it should be more than 25 per cent of the minimum wages. Also, there is no mention of the minimum wages in this. Now, you have made a mention in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the reservations to the Backward Classes should be given. It is there in the Act of 1961, but the provision was not made. It was again left to the rules to be made by the Central Government. Why I am saying all this is that, while there are three very strong objectionable things which you should look into, when you are going to the Lok Sabha, but, since it is essentially a delegated legislation where all the rules governing the very statutes, which we are passing are in our hands, kindly see the spirit that you gave, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons are upheld. I have complete belief that you will do it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Mr. Minister will reply
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने अपना नाम लिखवाया हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति : कहां लिखा है? नाम लिखा है तो आपको बोलने के लिए बुलाएंगे। आप दो-तीन मिनट बोल लीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, दो-तीन मिनट नहीं। हमारी पार्टी का जितना टाइम है. उतना तो बोलने दीजिए। श्रम मंत्री हमारे मित्र हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी पार्टी से कोई नहीं बोला है, क्या हो गया?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, कोई नहीं बोला है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं हर समय कहता हूँ और जब माननीय रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी कानून मंत्री थे तब मैंने इस बात को कहा था कि बहुत अधिक कानून कभी भी प्रभावी नहीं होते हैं। कम कानून और प्रभावी कानून ही देश को बचा सकते हैं। मुझे यहां पर करीब पांच साल हो गए हैं और मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इतने ज्यादा कानून बन रहे हैं। जब मैंने वकालत पढ़ी थी तब भी शायद इतने कानून नहीं पढ़े थे और आपको भी इतने कानून पढ़ने के लिए नहीं मिले होंगे। मैंने 1972 में वकालत पास की थी। उस समय भी अगर क्लास में इतने कानून पढ़ाए जाते, तो शायद हम वकालत छोड़ जाते, कहीं कुछ और पढ़ लेते।

इस देश में इतने कानून हैं और उनमें इतने contradictions हैं। हमारे सतीश भाई बैठे हैं, ये हाई कोर्ट के एडवोकेट भी हैं, eminent lawyer भी हैं, अगर आप एक कानून लागू करना चाहें, तो दूसरा कानून उसकी काट करने के लिए तैयार है। इसीलिए तो आज देश की स्थिति ऐसी है। आपको जनता ने पूर्ण बहुमत दिया है, जनता ने आप पर पूर्ण विश्वास किया है। यह विश्वास इसलिए किया है कि आप गरीबों के प्रति हमदर्दी रखते हुए कानून बनाएं। माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी बहुत पुराने नेता हैं, मैं आपका नाम सुनता था, कल हमारी आपसे मुलाकात हुई है। आप जो अमेंडमेंट लाए हैं, वह खुद ही contradictory है। आप देख लीजिए। आप खुद ही सैक्शन 15 में कह रहे हैं कि the weekly and daily hours of workers and apprentices, while undergoing practical training in a workplace, shall be as determined by the employers, subject to the compliance of the training duration. मतलब apprentice की जो ट्रेनिंग लेने जाएगा, उसके ऊपर लेबर ऐक्ट लागू नहीं होगा। उसके ऊपर मिल मालिक का ऐक्ट लागू होगा कि मिल मालिक उससे कितने घंटे काम ले।

श्रीमन्, क्या यह श्रमिकों के हित की बात है? आप अपना स्टेटमेंट पढ़ लीजिए। आपने लिखा है कि Statement of Objects and Reasons, employers are of the opinion. आप एम्प्लायर्स की ओपिनियन में आए हैं। आप एम्प्लॉयर्स की ओपिनियन में नहीं आए हैं। आप एम्प्लायर्स की ओपिनियन में आए हैं यानी मिल मालिक इस ओपिनियन के हैं कि ऐसा कानून बनाइए जो हम पर लागू न हो और आप कहते हैं कि इस अमेंडमेंट से हमने apprentice की

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

संख्या बढ़ाई है, apprentice का रोजगार बढ़ाया है, लेकिन मिल मालिक अरेस्ट नहीं होगा। मतलब नॉनवेज खाना है तो हलाल मत करो, लेकिन नॉनवेज खिला दो, यही हाल आपका है। आप कह रहे हैं कि अधिकाधिक युवाओं को हम प्रशिक्षित कर सकें, लेकिन कारखाना मालिकों को बेवजह परेशान न होना पड़े। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इसको स्पष्ट करें। आज हमें इस बात का गर्व होता है कि विश्व के सबसे ज्यादा नौजवान अगर किसी देश में हैं, तो हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। अभी प्रधानमंत्री जी भी कहीं पर कह रहे थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुल आबादी की 60 परसेंट आबादी नौजवानों की है। चाइना हमसे पीछे चला गया है। आप उन नौजवानों को क्या दे रहे हैं? आप खुद स्वीकार कर रहे हैं कि 4 लाख अप्रेंटिस की जगहें हैं, लेकिन मात्र दो लाख लोग ही अप्रेंटिसशिप कर रहे हैं। आपने कभी इसका रीजन जाना है, आप कभी इस पर गए हैं? आप यह लाए होते कि अप्रेंटिसशिप जो करेगा, उस पर मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट लागू होगा। उसको कम से कम इतनी तनखाह देनी पड़ेगी। उसको कम से कम इतने घंटे काम करना पड़ेगा। आप उसको रोजगार की गारंटी देंगे। आज रोजगार की गारंटी कहाँ है? मैं हमेशा कहता हूँ कि आप जब तक एजुकेशन के साथ रोजगार नहीं जोड़ेंगे, आप जब तक ट्रेनिंग के साथ रोजगार नहीं जोड़ेंगे, कभी सफल नहीं होंगे। श्रीमान्, श्रम विभाग ने रोजगार के दफ्तर खोल दिए हैं। पूरे देश में यह है कि जो बेरोजगार है, यदि वह इन दफ्तरों में रजिस्ट्रेशन कराएगा, तो जो नौकरी निकलेगी, उनको उन नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता देनी पड़ेगी, जैसा कि आप यहां कह रहे हैं। मंत्री जी, क्या देश में ऐसा कहीं पर भी है? आप मुझे कोई एक भी स्टेट बता दें, जहां आपके एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के माध्यम से एपॉइंटमेंट दिया जा रहा है। जब आप प्रैक्टिकली यह देख रहे हैं, तो फिर यह कैसे होगा? आप यह तो बताइए कि आप युवकों को रोजगार नहीं देंगे, तो कैसे काम चलेगा? हमारे यहां इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में बहुत लड़के पढ़ रहे हैं और मैनेजमेंट में भी बहुत लड़के पढ़ रहे हैं। यहां पर डॉ. हर्ष वर्धन जी भी बैठे हुए हैं। कॉलेजों से पढ़ाई करने के बाद जब उन्हें रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है, तो तमाम कॉलेज बंद होते चले जा रहे हैं। यानी हमारे पास पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं। आज आई.आई.टी. में जितने लड़के पढ़ते हैं, एम्स में जितने डाक्टर तैयार हो रहे हैं, आप देख लीजिए उनमें से 80 परसेंट लड़के विदेशों में चले जाते हैं। आपकी आई.आई.टी. और आपके एम्स सरकार के प्रतिष्ठान हैं। उनमें जितने लोग पढ़कर निकल रहे हैं, उनमें से 80 परसेंट लड़के क्यों विदेश जा रहे हैं, आपने कभी इस बारे में सोचा है? आपने क्यों नहीं ऐसा कानून बनाया कि उनको इस देश में रोजगार मिले? वे देश में एक अच्छे डाक्टर बनेंगे और अच्छे इंजीनियर बनेंगे और इस देश की सेवा करेंगे, लेकिन आज उनका विदेशों में पलायन हो रहा है। अगर एम्स का पास किया हुआ है, लखनऊ के मेडिकल कॉलेज का पास किया हुआ है और वहां की उसके पास डिग्री है, तो उसको विश्व में कहीं भी नौकरी मिलने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। आज इंडिया की आई.आई.टी. वर्ल्ड की सबसे अच्छी आई.आई.टी. है। वहां से जो भी लड़का पढ़कर निकलता है, उसको पूरे विश्व में कहीं भी नौकरी की कमी नहीं है, उसको सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में नौकरी की कमी है। हर्ष वर्धन जी, कानपुर मेडिकल कॉलेज भी इसमें है। मैं इसको बताना भूल गया था। अगर ये लड़के पलायन कर रहे हैं, तो इससे क्या फायदा?

आप मुझे बता दीजिए कि आपने किस सरकारी PSUs में अप्रेंटिसशिप कम्पलसरी की है?

आप पहले अपना विभाग तो देखिए। एक औरत अपने बच्चे को गांधी जी के पास लेकर गई और बोली बापू, मेरा बेटा मीठा बहुत खाता है, इसको कह दीजिए कि यह मीठा छोड़ दे। गांधी जी ने उस औरत से कहा कि इसको कल ले आना। वह दूसरे दिन अपने बच्चे को गांधी जी के पास लेकर गई, तो गांधी जी ने फिर कहा कि इसको अगले दिन ले आना। तीसरे दिन गांधी जी उस लड़के से बोले कि बेटा, मीठा ज्यादा खाना अच्छा नहीं होता, मीठा छोड़ दो। तो उस औरत ने कहा कि बापू, यह काम तो आप दो दिन पहले भी कर सकते थे, आप यह बात दो दिन पहले ही कह देते। इस पर बापू बोले कि दो दिन पहले मैं भी बहुत मीठा खाता था। पहले मैंने मीठा त्यागा, उसके बाद बच्चे से कहा कि मीठा खाना छोड़ दो। आप अपनी PSUs में इसको लागू करिए और कम्पलसरी करिए। आपके पास तो नौ रत्न, ग्यारह रत्न और सभी रत्न हैं। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के पास HAL वगैरह है, आप कम्पलसरी करिए कि वहां पर जो भी अप्रेंटिस की ट्रेनिंग लेगा, उसको 100 per cent नौकरी मिलेगी। तभी तो लोगों को विश्वास होगा, तभी तो आप निजी क्षेत्र की फेक्टरी पर ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अब आपने मुझे बता दिया। मैं बस खत्म कर रहा हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि आज आप मुझसे नाराज हैं, कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं बिल्कुल नाराज नहीं हूं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : घंटी बज गई, इसलिए मैं समझ गया कि आप मुझसे नाराज हैं, क्योंकि 30 मिनट से ऊपर का हमारा समय है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपके दो मिनट extra हो गए हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि मुझे पूरे सदन का प्यार मिला हुआ है और मेरी बात का कोई बुरा भी नहीं मानता है। आप मुझे बता दीजिए कि जो सिक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जो खुद ही घाटे में जा रही हैं, आप वहां कैसे उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि वे अप्रेंटिस की ट्रेनिंग भी देंगे, वे अप्रेंटिस का पैसा भी देंगे और वे नौकरी भी देंगे। आप कानून से कर लीजिए, तो क्या अंतर पड़ेगा? जो वहां पर रहेगा, उसको क्या बेनिफिट मिलेगा? आप अगर यह ला रहे हैं तो यह घोषणा कीजिए कि अप्रेंटिस सरकारी और निजी, दोनों क्षेत्रों में जरूरी होगा और जो अप्रेंटिसशिप करेगा उसके लिए नौकरी हंड्रेड परसेंट अनिवार्य होगी। तब तो ये जो आपकी साढ़े चार लाख जगहें हैं, ये भरेंगी, नहीं तो ढाई लाख का आंकड़ा और आपके जो एंप्लॉयमेंट के दफ्तर हैं, उनका उसी तरीके से काम चलेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इसको करें। मुझे यह कहने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है कि इस समय देश में मोदी जी अनपैरलल लीडर हैं। अगर आप इस समय कड़े और कठोर निर्णय ले लेंगे तो कोई बुरा नहीं मानेगा, लेकिन यदि आप भी हटो, बचो में चलते रहे, जैसे हमारे ये साथी चलते रहे थे, इनकी वजह से हमको भी चुनाव में बड़ा घाटा हुआ है, हम बहुत साफ कहते हैं कि इस पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव में हम इनके साथ थे, दागी के साथ हम भी दागी हो गए, लेकिन मजा कुछ मिला नहीं और सरकार में भी शामिल नहीं हुए, बाहर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : नरेश जी, हम आपसे स्नेह रखते हैं। आज आप दिल की बात और सच्चाई बोल रहे हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं हरदम दिल की बात बोलता हूँ, इसीलिए आडम्बर नहीं करता हूँ। मेरी जिंदगी में आडम्बर है ही नहीं। अगर मैंने आडम्बर किया होता तो इतने लम्बे राजनैतिक जीवन में नहीं रहता। आज मुझे पॉलिटिक्स में, विभिन्न पदों पर कंटीन्युअसली 35 साल हो गए हैं। मैं एम.एल.ए., एम.पी., मंत्री रहा हूँ। मेरा 35 ईयर्स का टर्म है और इतना लॉग टर्म बहुत कम लोगों का रहा होगा। माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नेरश जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप कह रहे हैं तो मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ, वैसे मैं एन.पी.ए. पर आना चाहता था। आपका एन.पी.ए. 4 से बढ़कर 7.5 परसेंट हो गया है। आज रिज़र्व बैंक के गवर्नर का स्टेटमेंट आया है कि अगर एन.पी.ए. कम नहीं हुआ तो बैंक लोन देना बंद कर देंगे। रिज़र्व बैंक के लोन कौन देंगे? आप गरीब को तो लोन देना बंद कर देंगे, लेकिन बड़े लोगों को लोन देंगे। आज बेरोजगार आदमी के सारे अवसर खोते चले जा रहे हैं। आप गलतफ़हमी में मत रहिएगा, अगर आप देश के नौजवान लोगों को रोजगार देने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे, तो जनता आपको भी माफ़ नहीं करेगी। सत्ता में बैठकर आँखों के आगे जो पर्दा पड़ जाता है, यह बहुत खतरनाक होता है। आई.ए.एस. जब गेट खोलकर "सर" कहता है तो लगता तो बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन वह "सर" बहुत कठोर होता है। मैंने भी उस "सर" को बहुत सुना है, लेकिन जब पद से हटा तो "सर" वाला कोई दिखाई नहीं दिया, उस समय अपने ही दिखाई दिए। मैं आपसे सिर्फ़ इतना कहूंगा कि बी प्रैक्टिकल और डू प्रैक्टिकल, तब आप समझिए कि इस देश का भला होगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि आप अपने जवाब में मेरी बातों का जरूर उत्तर देंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, I have a point. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, you have an amendment. At that time, I will allow you to explain it. Now, hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ten hon. Members have participated in the discussion on this Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 2014. I have noted all the suggestions given by the hon. Members. But one thing I want to make clear is that the country has to be made 'Skill India' for its progress. Therefore, the major challenge before us is the manufacturing sector and the service sector where we generally feel the aberrations and apprehensions. As our hon. Member was mentioning, in India the apprentice scheme is not satisfactory because the total number is 2.80 lakh in India whereas in Germany the number is 30 lakh, in Japan one crore and in China the total number is two crores. In this way, we are not comparable to these nations. Hence keeping this in view, to all those Members, who have expressed their apprehensions, I have made it clear that we have made this policy with total transparency. In this policy all the State Governments were invited before formation of this Bill. The industries,

employers, employees' associations, etc. had come and given their representations. We have examined them. We have seen all their memorandums. After that, a statutory forum is also there which is called the Central Apprenticeship Council. On the basis of the recommendations of this Council, we have made this amendment for increasing the participation of industry and a large number of youth force. As Satishji has mentioned, the vocational training is very important. Presently there are 4.9 lakh seats. We want to take it to 23 lakhs. For this purpose, we have taken into consideration some legal purviews. We have taken into consideration all important points. There are 28,500 large establishments. There are 260 trades. In every unit, there are different types of trades. Every industry has its own trade. That is why, in this policy we have made very strict regulations. I would also like to inform the House that the new Government, led by Narendra Modiji, has taken two major initiatives. One is enhancement of the stipend. We have mentioned all the things. In the first year, the stipend will be 70 per cent of the minimum wage of a semi-skilled worker, notified by the respective State or the Union Territory. In the second year, it will be 80 per cent of the minimum wage of a semi-skilled worker. In the third year, it will be 90 per cent of the minimum wage of a semi-skilled worker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: From where are you reading. It is not in the law. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is in your paper. It is not in the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I will tell you, once I complete my reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी जो पढ़ रहे हैं, अगर सरकार इस सदन को गुमराह करेगी, तो हम कहीं-न-कहीं आपत्ति करेंगे। देखिए, आप कह रहे हैं कि स्किल्ड लेबर को स्टेट में जो मिलता है, उसका 70 परसेंट-80 परसेंट-90 परसेंट मिलेगा। जो परमानेंट लेबर है, आप उसका 70-80-90 परसेंट क्यों नहीं दिलाते? स्किल्ड में कहीं 100 रुपए, कहीं 200 रुपए, कहीं 500 रुपए है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान) : अगर अप्रेंटिस नहीं होगा, तो स्किल कहाँ से आएगी? आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : कहां है गारंटी? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Where is the gurantee? ...*(Interruptions)*... आप मंत्री नहीं हैं। आप गलतफहमी में हैं, आप बैठ जाइए। जवाब देने के लिए मंत्री हैं। मैं आपकी सफाई सुनना भी नहीं चाहता।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please, let him complete his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं मंत्री जी से पूछ रहा हूँ। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आपको ओथ नहीं दिलाई, तो मेरी गलती नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी आपको ओथ दिला देते! श्रीमन्, मिनिस्टर साहब ने कह दिया कि मैंने सब नोट कर लिया है। नोट करने से क्या होता है? अगर हमने कुछ कहा है, तो आप उसका जवाब भी दीजिए। आपने नोट कर लिया, हमें क्या मालूम कि आपने क्या नोट कर लिया?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Listen to the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उन्होंने केवल नोट कर लिया, बाकी अपनी बात की रिप्लाय दे रहे हैं। हम केवल आपकी रिप्लाय सुनने थोड़े ही आए हैं। अगर हमने कुछ चीजें रखी हैं, तो हम उन पर भी रिप्लाय सुनेंगे।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Let him go through the British Apprenticeship Act. Let him go through the Australian Apprenticeship Act. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): When the Minister is replying, they should not disturb in this way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister finish his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please continue, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you the comparative statement. We have revised the previous rates of stipend. Earlier, the stipend in all the trades, in all the years, was ₹ 2,100 per month. Now about the minimum wage. It depends on the cost of living of a particular State. In Bihar, the minimum wage is ₹ 5,700, whereas in Chandigarh, it is ₹ 9,465. Accordingly, the stipend is decided. Now, we have enhanced the rates. Now, in Bihar, it is ₹ 3,990 per month. In Chandigarh, it is ₹ 6,624 per month. So, it has almost doubled after the notification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : आप यह कह रहे हैं कि जो वेजेज़ आप पे कर रहे हैं, उनको आपने बढ़ा दिया, ऐसा कर दिया, वैसा कर दिया, लेकिन इन सारी बातों को आपने यह कह कर डायल्यूट कर दिया कि इम्प्लॉयर तय करेगा, इम्प्लॉयर रूल बनाएगा और उसके लिए कोई पनिशमेंट नहीं रहेगी, केवल 500 रुपये देने होंगे।

श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय : मैं अभी बता रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : आप उनको मिनिमम वेजेज़ नहीं देंगे और इम्प्लॉयर उनको 500 रुपये महीना देकर चला जाएगा। इसके बारे में भी ज़रा आप देखिए।

श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय : मैं अभी इस पर भी बोलूंगा।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : खाली इसको बढ़ाने से कुछ नहीं होगा, उस गरीब आदमी को भी कुछ मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा?

श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय : आपने जितनी बातें बोली हैं, उन डाउट्स को क्लीयर करने के लिए मैं बताना चाहूंगा, प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के आने के बाद, जो मेजर इनीशिएटिव्स लिए गए, उनमें पहला है, increase of stipend.

Secondly, Apprentice Protsahan Yojana was launched by hon. Prime Minister on 16th October, 2014. In this, in the next two-and-a-half years, the Government will support one lakh apprentices by sharing 50 per cent of the stipend. You asked about the implementation. As regards implementation, the Regional Directors of Apprenticeship Training are implementing the provisions of the scheme.

Another important point which was mentioned relates to the reservation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/OBCs. There need not be any apprehension about that. According to the Reservation Policy, we have made provisions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Everybody is satisfied.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: A point was raised about transparency, how the seats will be allocated, how these things will be performed, etc. I have carefully noted down the suggestions. One of the key interventions proposed in the Bill is a portal for disclosure and exchange of information regarding apprentices. We hope to operationalise the portal by March, 2015. The transparency through portal will be the biggest safeguard against any misuse of the legal provisions as it will place all the information in public domain. I would also like to assure that we will fully involve the State Governments and other stakeholders during the implementation of the statutory provisions and would not hesitate in taking timely action to safeguard the interest of the apprentices and the workers in general. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, two three amendments are there. In the amendments, some hon. Members have suggested change in the proposed definition of 'worker' by saying that contractual workers being paid indirectly by the employer should not be included. I would like to clarify that the definition of 'worker' after the amended Bill would be used only for specifying the obligation of the employers for creating in-house training facilities. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Actually, this is very barbaric. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time shall be determined by the employer. That is totally against the international principles and human rights conventions. If it is not prescribed by the Government, it is okay. Then, delete this word 'employer'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyway, your amendment is there.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I want an assurance from the Minister on this. It is very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When it comes for amendment, you can ask for that.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, that is not about the amendment. This is a very important issue. It has already been raised by many Members. This clause is barbaric. It is not fit for a civilized society. So, I want response from the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to him to accept it or not.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Government can bring it in the rules.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this can be taken care of while formulating the rules. The spirit with which two-three hon. senior Members have said this will be kept in mind. That will be kept in mind while framing the rules.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all right. Thank you very much. Now, the question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. First, we shall take up clause 2. There are two Amendments (No.1) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Shri P. Rajeeve and (No.4) by Shri D. Raja and Shri M.P. Achuthan. Mr. Sen, are you moving?

Clause 2 — Amendment of Section 2

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Yes. Sir, I move:

(1) That at page 2, *for* lines 28 to 31, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“(r) worker means any person working in the premises of the employer, who is employed and paid wages directly by the employers.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. As I said, I can allow you to explain it. You can do that in two-three sentences.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I have also got tired because it is very late. The first thing is, the amendment which I have moved is on the definition of the workers. Normally, in any factory in which you go, the contract workers are not even put in the register. The casual workers, the temporary workers, are not put in the register. Here, it is just 'son-in-law' like treatment that 'worker' definition includes 'all workers.' What is the purpose? The purpose is to enhance the number of apprentices to be put in the factories as a ratio of the total workers. If you collate it with the on-going events in different industrial areas, the strategy now is one of even phasing out the contract workers because they need to be paid minimum wage. So, the apprentices will be made to work on the production line on payment of the stipend. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह सरकार बेरोजगारों के प्रति गम्भीर नहीं है, इसलिए मैं बहिर्गमन करता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

(इस समय माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, this is the purpose, and, for that purpose, the definition of workers who are not even recognized as workers need to be expanded. So, I moved an amendment on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. It is clear. That is clear.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Secondly,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. You have explained it. That is enough.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, there are other amendments too.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, No. That is later. First, let me take Amendment (No.4) by Shri D. Raja and Shri M.P. Achuthan on this clause.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we have similar amendment. I move:

(4) That at page 2, *for* lines 28 to 31, the following be *substituted*, namely:

"(r) worker means any person working in the premises of the employer who is employed and paid wages directly by the employers."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, I shall first put the Amendment (No.1) moved by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Shri P. Rajeeve to vote.

Amendment (No. 1) was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (No. 4) moved by Shri D. Raja and Shri M.P. Achuthan to vote.

Amendment (No. 4) was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put clause 2 to vote.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 12 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up clause 13. There are four Amendments (Nos. 2 and 3) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and by Shri P. Rajeeve and (Nos. 5 and 6) by Shri D. Raja and Shri M.P. Achuthan. Mr. Sen, are you moving?

Clause 13 — Amendment of Section 30

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

- (2) That at page 5, line 9, *after* the words "*filled up*", the words "or imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or both" be *inserted*.
- (3) That at page 5, line 18, *after* the word "*occurrence*", the words "or imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or both" be *inserted*.

Sir, the thing is that it is a matter of doing away with the provision of imprisonment. Now, kindly note how the Apprentices Act that is in position at present is being violated. Please go to the factories in the Gurgaon industrial area. I am specifically telling about Maruti Manesar. The regular workers are around 900, the contract workers are around 2000 and the apprentices are around 2500. The regular workers are getting ₹15,000, the contract workers are ₹ 8,000, and the apprentices are getting ₹ 2,000 or ₹ 2,100, the figure which he has talked; and all of them are working on production line and apprentices are on the machine, the same batch of apprentices for more than three-four years. Now, your five hundred rupees, the money he is saving, fifteen thousand minus two thousand one hundred or three thousand, by violating the law, is much higher than the punishment you are proposing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, if there is the provision of imprisonment, and if you have a proper inspection and scrutiny system that works, it would act as a deterrent to this. You are doing away with it and giving wide powers to them...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. It is clear.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: ... to loot the workers. That is why I am moving the amendment that the provision of imprisonment should continue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. You have made it clear.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want to...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, it is the same thing. Then what do you have to say?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I share the views expressed by my colleague, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the penalty is just ₹500. This is shameful. This is entirely to protect the interest of the employers. Charging just ₹500 in this era as fine is very shameful.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why you have moved this amendment.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, Sir. That is why we are moving the amendment.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please ask the Minister to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two Amendments (Nos. 5 and 6) by Shri D. Raja and Shri M.P. Achuthan. Are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, would the Minister like to reply?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Would they review the calculation and ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Amendments are already moved. I am going to put them to vote. Now, I shall first put the amendments moved by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Shri P. Rajeeve to vote.

Amendments (Nos. 2 and 3) were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up the Amendments (Nos. 5 and 6) by Shri D. Raja and Shri M.P. Achuthan. Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move:

(vii) That at page 5, line 9, *after* the words “filled up” the words “or imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or both” be *inserted*.

(viii) That at page 5, line 18, *after* the word “occurrence”, the words “or imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or both” be *inserted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendments (Nos. 5 and 6) by Shri D. Raja and Shri M.P. Achuthan to vote.

Amendments (Nos. 5 and 6) were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put clause 13 to vote.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you and also the other side of the House for patiently sitting up to 8.50 p.m. This is how the Indian Parliament works.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, when we work, we work. Now, Special Mentions to be laid on the Table. Shri Anil Desai; not present. Shri Pankaj Vora; not present. Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu; not present. Dr. V. Maitreyan.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Demand for allocation of transmission capacity under long-term access by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited from western and eastern regions for Tamil Nadu

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to seek urgent intervention in the matter of allocation of transmission capacity under Long-Term Access by the Power

*Laid on the Table.

Grid Corporation of India Limited to enable transmission of power from the Western and Eastern Regions to Tamil Nadu, for which 15-year Power Purchase Agreements have been signed with private power producers by the Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO). As advised by the Union Ministry of Power, TANGEDCO has signed Long-Term Power Purchase Agreements for 15 years commencing from 2014 for 3330 MW. Of this, 2158 MW is contracted from private power producers outside the Southern Region. When the applications for Long-Term Access from the long-term power suppliers of the TANGEDCO are pending with the PGCIL since November 2013, the Ministry of Power has allocated an additional 377 MW of surrendered power of the Government of Delhi to Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Kerala over and above the present allocation of 316 MW to these States up to 31.03.2015. This will adversely affect availing of transmission capacity under Long-Term Access by Tamil Nadu. I appeal to the Centre to consider the Long-Term Access application of power suppliers to Tamil Nadu without taking into account the temporary allocation of surrendered power of 693 MW to some of the Southern States. The Ministry of Power and PGCIL may also be directed to review the transmission reliability margin so that Tamil Nadu can get its rightful share of Long-Term Access.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

**Demand for withholding the ongoing process of privatisation of
Integrated Child Development Scheme**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I draw pointed attention to ongoing hectic exercise for backdoor privatisation of Integrated Child Development Scheme, by the Governments through the so-called ICDS Mission, and the countrywide opposition to such anti-people drive by 27 lakh anganwadi workers/helpers, their unions of all affiliations. Latest is the 22,000-strong anganwadis' demonstration in the national capital on 21st November, 2014 demanding scrapping of ICDS mission and full departmentalisation of ICDS. Their memorandum to Prime Minister was signed by 1.6 crore people, workers and beneficiaries.

ICDS Mission initiated backdoor privatisation through handing over 10 per cent centres to NGOs or corporates, monitoring or training to private agencies, transferring funds on pre-school component to private nursery schools, contract-based appointments, packaged-food from private agencies, etc. The Mission is a mechanism articulated to divert public funds for gains of private agencies/business under the garb of child development project.

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

Simultaneously, anganwadi workers/helpers playing effective role in containing child/maternal mortality, child malnutrition/hunger among the poor, are themselves getting raw deal -- paltry remuneration, no social security benefit besides burdened with various non-ICDS jobs. They are not recognized as workers, not paid even statutory wage. The 45th Indian Labour Conference held on May, 2013 unanimously recommended recognition of anganwadis as workers with attendant wages and social security benefits but, alas, nothing has been done.

I urge upon the Government to scrap ICDS Mission, take concrete steps for ICDS to be made a departmentally-run network for full-fledged child development services to the nation with adequate allocation of funds, improving infrastructure in anganwadi centres, while regularising anganwadi workers and helpers and ensuring payment of minimum wages and social security benefits.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Wansuk Syiem; not present. Shri Paul Manoj Pandian.

**Demand to reopen the railway station at Kavalkinaru in
Tirunelveli District in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister that there was a railway station functioning in Kavalkinaru Junction, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu from 1981 to 1994. Thereafter, the Railway Authorities closed the Kavalkinaru railway station. But now, in and around Kavalkinaru, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu, much development has taken place. Another noteworthy issue is, the major Our Lady Queen of Heaven Church in Vadakkankulam is very famous and lakhs of pilgrims visit during the festival season and on other occasions. In addition to that, now there is a Martyr Devasahayam Pillai Church in Aralvaimozhi, which also is growing in popularity and innumerable people visit the shrine very regularly after the special ceremony conducted in Saint Francis Xavier Church in Kottar, Nagercoil, by the Cardinal who represents the Pope who is the Head of Roman Catholic Church. I also urge the hon. Minister for Railways to renovate the Palayamkottai railway station in Tirunelveli District. It is also absolutely necessary to provide one extra train to commute from Tirunelveli to Chennai apart from the existing trains.

In the above circumstances, I urge the hon. Minister for Railways to reopen the Kavalkinaru railway station, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu, in public interest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vandana Chavan; not present. Shri S. Thangavelu.

**Demand for creation of a new railway division at
Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, there is a persistent demand for creating Tirunelveli Railway Division. This will fulfil the long pending demand of people of southern districts in Tamil Nadu.

Rail connectivity to southern districts *viz.*, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi etc., is very poor and people from these districts are totally dependant on bus and other modes of transport. Moreover, all the southern districts of Tamil Nadu are major pilgrimage/tourism destination. Sankarankoil, Tirunelveli, Tiruchendur and Kanyakumari are famous for temples. There is a lot of footfall in these places. Courtallam, Vivekananda Rock, Kanyakumari Beach are some of the major tourist attracting destinations. There are sanctuaries, Tiger Reserve in the foothills of Western Ghats.

ISRO's Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre is coming up at Mahendragiri in Tirunelveli District, which will pave the way for a lot of movement of men and material. Electrification and Gauge Conversion projects in this area are pending for a long time. Shecottai Punalur Gauge Conversion, new rail route between Thuthookudi-Madurai are few. There is also a demand for port connectivity between Thoothukudi and Chennai. Besides the existing railway lines in Virudhunagar, Manamadurai, Tuticorin, Tiruchendur, Kanyakumari, Nagercoil (including town), Tirunelveli, Tenkasi, Senkottai which comes around 615 km, the 130 km stretch, from Melapalayam in Tirunelveli to Nemom in Thiruvananthapuram, can also be transferred to the proposed Tirunelveli division.

For timely completion of projects, administrative convenience, to gain sufficient revenue generation and fulfilling long-pending demand of people of southern districts, I urge the Government to take necessary steps to create a new railway division at Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu.

**Demand to take steps for safe return of Tamil fishermen
from Saudi Arabia**

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the pathetic plight of 22 fishermen belonging to Tamil Nadu and Puducherry who are in the grip of fear in Saudi Arabia. Sixteen fishermen from Nagapattinam, Cuddalore

[Shri T. Rathinavel]

and Villupuram Districts of Tamil Nadu and six fishermen from Karaikal District of Puducherry were hired by a fishing company in Jubail in Saudi Arabia through an agent last year. After going to Saudi Arabia, the fishermen realised that they had to work in inhuman and most unhygienic conditions. These hapless fishermen are being forced to endure harsh working conditions and they are being physically abused and tortured at their workplace. Despite their plea to be repatriated to India, as they are unable to bear the hardship, their employer has been refusing to listen to them. These fishermen have not even been paid their wages as per the contractual terms. The family members of these poor fishermen have requested the Government of Tamil Nadu to intervene and ensure their safe return to India.

I appeal to the Centre to intervene in the matter and direct the Indian Embassy in Saudi Arabia to take immediate steps to contact these 22 fishermen and ascertain their wellbeing. The Indian Embassy may also be directed to contact the authorities in Saudi Arabia to ensure that the dues to these poor fishermen are settled immediately by the company in which they are employed. I also request the Government to ensure the safe return of these fishermen to India at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh; not present. Shri M.P. Achuthan; not present. He was here. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya.

**Demand to issue a postal stamp in memory of
Late Shri Gaurishankar Govardhan Joshi**

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात) : महोदय, स्व. गौरीशंकर गोवर्धन जोशी, जो धूमकेतु के उप नाम से जाने जाते हैं और आज़ादी से पूर्व के गुजरात राज्य के साहित्यकार हैं, उनकी काफी साहित्यिक रचनाओं को देश के कई विश्वविद्यालयों एवं कॉलेजों के स्नातक एवं अनुस्नातक कक्षाओं में अभ्यास क्रम के रूप में पढ़ाया जाता है।

महोदय, उनके द्वारा रची गई एक ऐतिहासिक लघु कथा 'पोस्ट ऑफिस' को साहित्यिक जगत की एक अमर कृति में आज गिना जाता है। इस साहित्यिक कृति के दो पात्र मरियम और अली डोसा आज भी अमर हैं।

महोदय, विश्व की प्रख्यात ऑक्सफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी ने विश्व की सर्वश्रेष्ठ 10 लघु कथाओं में 'पोस्ट ऑफिस' को शामिल किया है।

महोदय, उनकी साहित्यिक रचनाओं को सम्मानित करने के उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार से

मेरा निवेदन है कि धूमकेतु के नाम पर डाक टिकट तुरंत जारी करने की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाते हुए डाक टिकट जारी किया जाए।

महोदय, पिछली यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने इस मामले को प्रकाश में लाने के बावजूद कोई ठोस काम नहीं किया था। अतः इस सरकार से मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि उन्हें न्यायोचित सम्मान दिलाने की दिशा में उनके नाम पर डाक टिकट जारी किए जाएंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora; not present. Dr. Sanjay Singh; not present.

The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 27th of November, at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty-five minutes past eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 27th November, 2014.