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सत्यमेव जयते

Wednesday
11 March, 2015
20 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 11th March, 2015/ 20 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

— Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 784 (E), dated the 10th November, 2014, publishing the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Rules, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1845/16/15]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 891 (E), dated the 12th December, 2014, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1986/16/15]

A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 891 (E), dated the 12th December, 2014, publishing the Employees' Provident

III. A copy (in Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 896 (E), dated the 16th December, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 784 (E), dated the 10th November, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1845/16/15]

— Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various Board, Centre and councils and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I lay on the Table —

(I) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 25 of the Spices Board Act, 1986:—

(a) Annual Report of the Spices Board of India, Cochin, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Spices Board of India, Cochin, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1963/16/15]

(II) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1962/16/15]

(III) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(1) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), Haryana, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1964/16/15]

(2) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the CAPEXIL, (formerly Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, 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.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2245/16/15]

— Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of CUTS, Sarnath, Lalit Kala Academi, New Delhi, IGNCA, New Delhi and Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi and related papers

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, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Mahesh Sharma, Sir, I lay on the Table —

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 31 and sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—

(a) Annual Report of the Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1994/16/15]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(1) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1996/16/15]

(2) (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1993/16/15]

(3) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1995/16/15]

— Report (2013-14) of the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-fifth Annual Assessment Report of the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, regarding Programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union and its implementation, for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1857/16/15]

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I present the Two Hundred Seventeenth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Anti-Hijacking Bill, 2014.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of Implementation of two Hundredth Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

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, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Mahesh Sharma, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundredth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the "Development of Tourism, National Highways and Water Transport in Kerala and Cochin Shipyard Limited".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqvi ji, the Minister should intimate to the Chair in advance his inability to come to the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is okay, but in future, a Minister should intimate that he or she would not be able to come to the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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, I beg to move:

> "That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2015 and ending on the 30th April, 2016, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

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, I beg to move:

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2015 and ending on the 30th April, 2016, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

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, I beg to move.

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2015 and ending on the 30th April, 2016, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Re. Condemnation of Statement Made by Retired Supreme Court Judge Regarding Mahatma Gandhi

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair, Zero Hour submissions. ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश)**:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक रिटायर्ड जज ने **..**(व्यवधान)**..**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not called you. ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक रिटायर्ड जज ने राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के खिलाफ असम्मानजनक टिप्पणी की है। श्रीमन्, परसों ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट में महात्मा गांधी की स्टेच्यू लगने जा रही है।

श्री उपसभापति : वे तो रिटायर्ड जज हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, उन्हें किसने appoint किया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not a Judge. He is only a retired Judge.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, आप उनकी टिप्पणी के शब्द सुन लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is only a retired Judge.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उन्होंने कहा है **..**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, Nareshji,..(*Interruptions*).. One second, one second. ..(*Interruptions*).. No, no; he is speaking. ..(*Interruptions*).. Nareshji, first of all, he is only a retired Judge. He is like any other person ..(*Interruptions*).. Nobody endorses ..(*Interruptions*).. None of us endorses his statement. Nobody is endorsing his statement. The statement is also condemnable. But why should you give importance to that by raising it here? He is an ordinary person ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इस का मतलब यह है कि कोई भी किसी के लिए कुछ कहने लगेगा। महात्मा गांधी के लिए उन्होंने जो शब्द कहे हैं ..**(व्यवधान)**.. उनको ब्रिटिश ⊗ कहा है। उन्होंने अकबर को राष्ट्रपिता कहा है, इसे कैसे मान लिया जाए?

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL(Maharashtra): Sir, he was a Supreme Court Judge. ..(*Interruptions*).. Sir, he was a Supreme Court Judge. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can the Chair do? ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इस पर गवर्नमेंट का बयान आना चाहिए। ..**(व्यवधान)**

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, I want to say ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given a notice on this?

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Yes, Sir, I have given a notice. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What notice? ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Notice on this issue. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have given a notice. ..(*Interruptions*).. But it is not here.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, this is a very serious issue. ..(*Interruptions*)..This has to be given top priority. How can any Judge speak against the Father of the Nation?

⊗ Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): The entire House should condemn this. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I also agree that it is a serious matter. I agree with this but the concerned person is only a retired Judge. He is not a Judge of a Court. So, what do we do? ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The entire House should condemn this. ..(*Interruptions*).. This is not a one-party issue. This is a national issue. Each political party should come forward and condemn this. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call her. ..(*Interruptions*).. I will call her. ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, सरकारी मकान में रह रहे हैं, सरकारी सुविधाएं ले रहे हैं। ..**(व्यवधान)**..

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) **:** सर, माननीय सदस्य नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो सवाल उठाया है, उस पर आपका कहना भी वाजिब है, लेकिन क्या करें? इस देश में हम राष्ट्रपिता के सम्मान को भी नहीं बचा सकते? इस बारे में यहां रिजॉल्यूशन पास होना चाहिए। उस आदमी की निंदा तो हो। ऐसा आदमी जो राष्ट्रपिता के सम्मान को चोट पहुंचा रहा है, उनका condemnation होना चाहिए। इस बारे में रिजॉल्यूशन पास होना चाहिए, उनकी निंदा होनी चाहिए। आपसे मेरी यही विनती है।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार)**:** सर, यह पहला मौका नहीं है।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, only the Chair can do it. ..(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said that the statement is condemnable; I agree. But I am only asking under what rule we are acting? What is the ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, पूरा हाउस इस बात से सहमत होगा। **..(व्यवधान)**..

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, आप बैठिए। I will allow you; sit down. ..(*Interruptions*).. ठीक है, पूछूंगा। आप बैठिए। श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल। ..**(व्यवधान)**.. Let me hear the Lady Member. ..(*Interruptions*).. I will call you. ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : सर, इस देश के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जज ने और प्रेस काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष ने ..**(व्यवधान)**..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know. ..(*Interruptions*).. Let me hear the lady Member. I have allowed her. ..(*Interruptions*).. I have allowed the Lady Member. Please sit down. ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : सर, इस देश के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जज ने और प्रेस काउंसिल

ऑफ इंडिया के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष ने जो बयान राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के बारे में दिया है, उसकी हम कड़ी-से-कड़ी निंदा करते हैं। उन्हें सम्मान प्रकट करने के बजाय, अगर वह इस तरह से बोलते हैं, तो उन्हें जेल भेजा जाना चाहिए। ..**(व्यवधान)**.. सर, उन्हें जेल भेजा जाना चाहिए। ..**(व्यवधान)**..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. You concentrate on the subject. ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : सर, उन्हें जेल भेजा जाना चाहिए। ..**(व्यवधान)**.. सर, उन्हें जेल भेजा जाना चाहिए। ..**(व्यवधान)**..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know. ..(*Interruptions*).. I know. Now, Shri K.C. Tyagi. Let me hear him also. ..(*Interruptions*).. Mr. Tyagi, what is your point?

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, कल महात्मा गांधी जी की मूर्ति का अनावरण करने के लिए नेता सदन लंदन जा रहे हैं और इधर काटजू ने अपने ब्लॉग में लिखा है -that he was a British ⊗. He was a British ⊗. इतना ही नहीं, जो फ्रीडम मूवमेंट की सारी लीगेसी है, उन सबको लेकर यह इतना बड़ा ब्लॉग है। ... **(व्यवधान)**... कोई गाली नहीं है, लेकिन सत्याग्रह को उसने अपोज किया है, हिन्दू-मुस्लिम यूनिटी को अपोज किया है,...**(व्यवधान)**... काउ प्रोटेक्शन को लेकर कहा है। सर, मेरा निवेदन यह है ...**(व्यवधान)**....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have made your point. Sit down. Please. ..(*Interruptions*).. Sit down. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY(West Bengal): Sir, I just want to make a point. ..(*Interruptions*).. Please listen to me. ..(*Interruptions*).. Please listen to me, Sir. I am requesting the Government that either the Ruling Benches move that Resolution. If they do not then let the Minister answer. ..(*Interruptions*).. If they do not then our suggestion is what has been said here by Mr. Sharad Yadav and others; our suggestion is that you move it from the Chair. That is the point. ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, निश्चित रूप से सदन की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि निंदा प्रस्ताव लाए वरना लोग हमें माफ नहीं करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**..

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, नेता सदन प्रस्ताव लेकर आएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ..(*Interruptions*).. Sit down. ..(*Interruptions*).. Sit down. ..(*Interruptions*).. I allowed you. Sit down now. ..(*Interruptions*).. Now, you sit down. ..(*Interruptions*).. I allowed you. Now, you sit down.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारीः उन्हें जेल में बंद किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा जिम्मेवार आदमी, जो जज रह चुका है, इस तरह से लिखते हैं। उनको गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए।

⊗ Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री उपसभापति: अंसारी जी, बैठिए। ..(*Interruptions*).. See, the statement that has been attributed to a retired judge, I fully agree with the House that it is to be condemned and it is most condemnable. When somebody speaks like that against our Father of the Nation who gave us freedom, who sacrificed his life for our country, that is most condemnable. ..(*Interruptions*).. I fully agree with you. ..(*Interruptions*).. But what I said is what we can do. That's all. If the Government ..(*Interruptions*).. Let me say it, I agree ..(*Interruptions*)..

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, Leader of the House is here ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am saying it. ..(*Interruptions*)... Okay, I have no objection. I am saying that. Let me complete that. ..(*Interruptions*)..

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Sir, Leader of the House is here. ..(*Interruptions*).. सर, आप सदन की तरफ से रेजोलुशन ला सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस से पहले आप उनके विचार ले लीजिए, उसके बाद आप करिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Exactly! That is what I am saying. You allow me to say. But, as he suggested, the Leader of the House wants to react and let him come out with a proposal. We can consider it. ..(*Interruptions*).. I have no problem. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have already suggested. If the Government moves that Resolution, we will support it. Otherwise, the Chair can move it. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Agreed. ..(*Interruptions*).. Okay. ..(*Interruptions*).. Leader of the House. ..(*Interruptions*).. Leader of the House. ..(*Interruptions*).. Leader of the House, would you like to speak? ..(*Interruptions*).. Please. ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): सर, ऐसे लोगों की जगह फिक्स करनी चाहिए कि ऐसे लोगों की जगह कहां होगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

شری غلام رسول بلیاوی (बिहार) : سر، ایسے لوگوں کی جگہ فکس کرنی چاہئے کہ ایسے لوگوں کی† جگہ کہاں ہوگی؟ ...(مداخلت)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, नेता सदन को प्रस्ताव लाना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सारा सदन, जिन लोगों ने गांधी जी को ऐसा कहा है, उस बयान की निंदा करे, यह राज्य सभा की जिम्मेदारी है। कांग्रेस पार्टी इस बयान का कड़ा प्रतिवाद करती है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Arun Jaitley.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I entirely share the anguish of all Members of this House, which is almost a unanimous anguish over the kind of statement which has been made by a former judge of the Supreme Court against Gandhiji. It is unquestionably true that Gandhiji, probably, has been the greatest citizen of this country of the recent era and the whole country not only honours and respects him, ..(*Interruptions*).. we not only honour and respect him but his role in getting this country freedom has been paramount; it is second to none, it was the foremost one. For such a perverse statement to be made about him, I think, we outrightly condemn such a statement. This country can never accept a statement of this kind. Therefore, the concern of all Members, whichever way we want to express ourselves, the Government is one with them. But one additional concern – that is a personal concern that I have, and I am sure Members will agree –also is reflective of our present system which we are trying to change, by which individuals get appointed to the Supreme Court. If people with this kind of a mind set and attitude can get appointed, then that speaks of the weaknesses of the present system itself, which we are trying to change.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, क्या यह रिजोल्यूशन चेयर की तरफ से मूव होगा? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, will there be a resolution? ...(*Interruptions*)... Or should we take this as a condemnation? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, पूरा सदन इस पर एकमत है और नेता सदन ने भी कहा है कि अगर चेयर प्रस्ताव कर दे, तो ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: रिजोल्यूशन ड्राफ्ट कर के सदन में लेकर आएंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Now the House is in full agreement that there should be condemnation. The only thing to be decided is how it should be done. The Leader of the House has said that it can be done whatever way we want. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, if you want a resolution, it will ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, it should come from the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We will draft it and come.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That is the best thing. This way the entire House will be a party to it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the entire House unanimously condemns it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Karan Singh.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Mr. Deputy Chairman...(*Interruptions*)... Apart from the unanimous condemnation by the House, it is also important that action should be taken against that gentleman under law of the land. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is a law and that law should be enforced. Mr. Deputy Chairman, may I say that I am perhaps the only one in the House who has actually had the privilege of meeting Mahatma Gandhi personally? I don't think there is anybody else in the House. I want to put that on record. When he came in 1947, I met him personally; I had his *darshan*. What I am saying, Sir, is that apart from the condemnation of the outrageous statement, action should be taken. There is a law. ...(*Interruptions*)... Action should be taken by the relevant authorities against him.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, उन्हें जो सुविधाएं मिल रही हैं, वे सारी सुविधाएं वापस होनी चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: उपसभापति जी, धार्मिक किताब का अपमान करने की जो सज़ा तय है, वही सज़ा गांधी जी का अपमान करने की तय होनी चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उन्हें आगरा भेज दिया जाना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Please sit down. A resolution will be drafted and the Chair will read out the resolution with the concurrence of the House. Now we shall take Zero Hour. Shri Rajeev Shukla ....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY(West Bengal): Sir, if any reference or resolution is made, then another point should be included in it. That gentleman has also described Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as an ⊗ of Japan. That should also come in the condemnation...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Rajeev Shukla.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Exorbitant increase in air fares by airline companies

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम सब लोग जानते हैं कि इस देश में मध्यम वर्ग और सामान्य लोग भी आजकल हवाई जहाज से यात्रा करते हैं। यह कहना कि समाज का सिर्फ उच्च वर्ग ही हवाई जहाज से यात्रा करता है, सही नहीं है। आजकल साधारण व्यक्ति भी हवाई जहाज से यात्रा करता है, लेकिन पिछले कुछ वर्षों से और खासतौर से इस साल, जिस तरह से प्राइवेट एयरलाइन्स, एयर इंडिया हो या जितनी भी एयरलाइन्स हैं, वे बिना किसी नियम और कानून के, जितना किराया लोगों से वसूल रही हैं, उसके बारे में आप सोच नहीं सकते हैं। छोटी-छोटी जगह पर जाने के लिए भी वे 25-25 हजार और 30-30 हजार रुपए वसूल रही हैं। आज बुधवार को

⊗ Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

कुछ किराया, बृहस्पतिवार को कुछ किराया और शुक्रवार को कुछ किराया, सुबह कुछ और शाम को कुछ, इस सीट का कुछ उस सीट का कुछ, इस रो का कुछ उस रो का कुछ। वे बहुत अनाप-शनाप किराया वसूल रही हैं और उनके ऊपर कोई रोक नहीं है।

उपसभापति जी, जब इस मामले को उठाया गया और हम लोगों ने भी इस मामले को उठाया, तो सरकार की तरफ से यही जवाब आया कि एक पुराना कानून है, उस कानून के तहत इनको पूरी छूट है कि वे चाहे जितना किराया वसूल करें। मेरे हिसाब से इनकी कोई एयर फेयर रैगुलेटरी अथॉरिटी बननी चाहिए, जो कम से कम यह देखे कि ये एयरलाइन्स कितना किराया वसूल कर रही हैं।

महोदय, आपने देखा होगा कि जो फ्यूल के चार्जेज़ हैं, खासकर ए.टी.एफ. के चार्जेज़, वे काफी गिर गए हैं और 60 डॉलर के नीचे आ गए हैं, यानी पेट्रोल से भी कम हो गए हैं। फ्यूल में अगर एक परसेंट की कमी होती है, तो 33 प्रतिशत इनकी ऑपरेशनल कॉस्ट कम होती है। इस प्रकार से उसमें 134 मिलियन डॉलर का फर्क पड़ता है, उनकी कॉस्ट में कमी आती है, लेकिन पैसेंजर्स को उसका कोई फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है और ये लगातार किराया बढ़ाए चले जा रहे हैं। कहीं ये एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी को ब्लेम करते हैं, कहीं ये कहते हैं कि इसके दाम ज्यादा हैं, तो मेरा यह मानना है कि जब 33 परसेंट operational cost fuel की वजह से होती है, उसमें इतनी कमी आई है, तो उसका advantage पैसेंजर को जाना चाहिए और सरकार को यह एनश्योर करना चाहिए कि ये किराए किस ढंग से वसूलें, इसका कोई पैमाना बनाया जाए और उस हिसाब से ही ये लोग कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए कोई रेग्युलेटरी अथॉरिटी बनानी चाहिए, कोई प्राइस मैकेनिज्म निकालना चाहिए, यही मेरी मांग है।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all are associating. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is very important. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rajeev Shukla.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rajeev Shukla.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rajeev Shukla.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of us are supporting. It is a very important issue. What is happening is extortion by airlines; especially during festival season, they charge exorbitantly high rate from poor passengers. ...(*Interruptions*)... Government should take some action on this. This is the feeling of the entire House. I want the Government to take note of this and take some action. Would you like to say something? ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the Minister speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : उपसभापति महोदय, श्री राजीव शुक्ल ने एयरलाइन्स द्वारा मनमाने तरीके से किराये के मामले में जिस तरह से शोषण हो रहा है, उसके बारे में जो बात कही है, निश्चित तौर से सदन के सभी लोगों ने उस पर चिंता व्यक्त की है। इस संबंध में हम माननीय मंत्री जी को सदन की चिंता से अवगत कराएंगे और जो भी आवश्यक कार्यवाही होगी, उसकी जानकारी सदन को देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Mr. Derek O'Brien. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, एक मिनट...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, I cannot allow. ...(*Interruptions*)... What do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : सर, ज़ीरो ऑवर के अंदर देश के किसानों का जो ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप ज़ीरो ऑवर का नोटिस दे दो।

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, I have already given it. अभी महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ, मराठवाड़ा के अंदर ओलावृष्टि हुई, जिसकी वजह से खरीफ की फसल, रबी की फसल बरबाद हो गई है। वहां पर किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। सरकार उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : न महाराष्ट्र सरकार ध्यान दे रही है, न भारत सरकार ध्यान दे रही है, तो यह देश किसानों का है या नहीं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give another notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Mr. Derek O'Brien. ...(*Interruptions*)... It will be reset.

Reported ban in Maharashtra on beef affecting livelihood of thousands of people

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, first, let it be said that this issue should not be looked at with any religious connotations. The issue is about banning

the poor man's protein in Maharashtra. That is what it is called – the poor man's protein. Let me give you the four letter word. It is 'beef'. It is called poor man's protein. Why? It is because there are a lot of people, besides minorities, including dalits, a lot of people from the North-East and a lot of people from across the country, who eat this meat. Let us look at the economic and other issues.

The first economic issue is the price of other such meat like fish, mutton and chicken will go up once you have issued a ban on one thing. My second point is, it is going to affect farmers. I was just talking to Sharadji here and he will add to this. Maharashtra has a 55 per cent shortage of fodder. By doing this, the sick and old animals will not be slaughtered and farmers will be under a lot of pressure. The third category of people to be affected will be the people who are in the business. The traders and the butchers will also be affected. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): नहीं श्रीमन् ...(**व्यवधान**)**...** मेरी आपत्ति है**...**(**व्यवधान**)**...** मेरी इस पर आपत्ति है। **...**(**व्यवधान**)**...**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me finish. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं, गाय का मीट ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt. Let him have his say. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him finish.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : गाय के मीट पर मैं सहमत नहीं हूं। **...**(**व्यवधान**)**...** यह इश्यू अलाउ नहीं हो सकता। **...**(**व्यवधान**)**...** नहीं, नहीं, गाय का मीट **...**(**व्यवधान**)**...**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me finish. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish please. ...(*Interruptions*)... बोलिए, बोलिए। ...Nareshji, I will allow you. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will call you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... What do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)... Only what Mr. Derek O'Brien is speaking will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nareshji, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is my right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will allow you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have taken away one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... What do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Please understand. ..(*Interruptions*).. Please understand. ..(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): यह नहीं हो सकता है**..(व्यवधान)..** करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाओं का सवाल है।**..(व्यवधान)..**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Please sit down. Let him have his say. You can give another notice. Please sit down.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : यह गलत बात है।**..(व्यवधान)..**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may agree or disagree with him. Please sit down. ..(*Interruptions*).. I will allow you, please sit down.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Don't take India for granted. ..(*Interruptions*).. What is this? He is not being allowed to speak.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : यह नहीं हो सकता है..(**व्यवधान**)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore, you are in the panel of Vice-Chairmen. Please don't do it. Please sit down. ..(*Interruptions*).. Please sit down.

श्री मेघराज जैन : इसको पूरा देश देख रहा है..(**व्यवधान**).. इनको इस बात की सजा मिलेगी.. (**व्यवधान**).. पूरा देश इनको दुत्कारेगा।..(**व्यवधान**)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, every Member has a right to say. It is his right. You and I may not like it. That is a different matter. I can allow you also. But you can't prevent him from saying what he wants. Yes, Derek O'Brien, please. ..(*Interruptions*).. I will allow you also. Please sit down. ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में भी बोला गया है कि गौ हत्या स्वीकार्य नहीं है**..** (**व्यवधान**)..

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Please allow me. Sir, we are a great democracy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, it may not be palatable to you. Why do you worry? You can reply.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, ours is a great democracy. If you go to Dubai or Bahrain..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Mr. Derek O'Brien says will go on record. ..(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. I will not allow you.

श्री मेघराज जैन : ⊗

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : ⊗

श्री तरुण विजय : ⊗

⊗ Not recorded.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I was talking about farmers. I was talking about minorities. I was talking about the economy. Even if you go to States like Dubai or Bahrain where certain meat is not allowed, you can still go to a room and buy the meat. Here in Maharashtra the fine for a sexual harassment case is less than eating a particular meat. What are we coming to? It is my liberty. I am not in the privacy of my home. What I am allowed to do, I do. I am married to a Hindu girl. I don't eat beef at home because that is my choice. Please let us not remove the unity in diversity. I respect anyone else who wants to eat vegetable, fish, chicken and mutton. No garlic. That is perfect. That is my right. You don't have to change the Constitution. You don't have to change the Constitution to change the fabric of this country. By doing this, the fabric of this great nation is being changed. Anybody can do what he or she wants in the privacy of his or her home. But if you tell me to eat a particular meat.. ..(*Interruptions*).. Sir, with all respect I urge this House, don't look at this through religious conversion or connotation. This is a bigger issue. Let this great country have its diversity.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharashtra): We support him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The names of those Members who are supporting this issue will be added.

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

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): This is a very sensitive issue. Please don't allow a discussion on this issue. यह लोगों की भावनाओं से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है। जिसको देश गौ माता कहता है..(**व्यवधान**)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. No discussion on this issue.

श्री शरद यादव : इस पर बहस..(**व्यवधान**).. चर्चा करा लो।..(**व्यवधान**)..

श्री उपसभापति : शरद जी, आप सिर्फ असोसिएट करो..(**व्यवधान**).. सिर्फ असोसिएट करो.. (**व्यवधान**)..

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : आप उसकी हत्या की यहां पर चर्चा कराना चाहते हैं?..(**व्यवधान**).. हम इसके खिलाफ हैं। ..(**व्यवधान**)..

श्री उपसभापति : शरद जी, आप असोसिएट करो।

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि इस देश में पूरा नॉर्थ-ईस्ट..(**व्यवधान**)..

श्री उपसभापति : असोसिएट करो। आप केवल असोसिएट करो..(**व्यवधान**).. No discussion. Only associate. Next Mr. Md. Nadimul Haque.

श्री शरद यादव : ऐसे सवाल उठाना, जिनके इस देश में कोई मायने नहीं हैं..(**व्यवधान**)..

श्री उपसभापति : आप बस असोसिएट करो..(**व्यवधान**)..

श्री शरद यादव : इसलिए अब इस तरह की बात को रोकना मैं गलत मानता हूं। इस पर बहस होने दो। देश को इस तरह से ..(**व्यवधान**)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No you associate. No discussion. Anybody can associate.

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

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, आपने कहा था कि आप बोलने देंगे..(**व्यवधान**)..

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you associating?

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : नहीं, सर।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you sit down. If you are not associating, sit down.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, मैं अपने सेंटीमेंट्स बताना चाहता हूं। ..(**व्यवधान**).. आपने कहा था कि आप बोलने देंगे।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री शरद पवार (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, irrespective of religion people consume beef. I associate myself with the issue raised by Mr. Derek O'Brien.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I also associate with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion. Mr. Md.Nadimul Haque. Mr. Balagopal, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Members on this side, listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : उपसभापति महोदय,...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय,...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dave, if you do not associate yourself with this, please sit down. If you stand up, it means you are associating yourself. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... The names of all those who are associating will be added. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you stand up, it will be misconstrued as you are supporting it and associating yourself. You should know the rules of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you are not associating yourself with this, don't stand up. If you have any difference, give another notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... None of this will go on record, except what he said and what Shri Sharad Yadav said. Only what Shri Derek O'Brien and Shri Sharad Yadav have said will go on record. Nothing else will go on record. Now Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Sharad Pawar has also associated himself. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Dave, you give another notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Reduction in number of Nirbhaya Centres for women

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand here to mention a very serious issue. The Government is going to reduce the number of 'One Stop Crisis Centre' for women, *i.e.* the Nirbhaya Centre, which was recommended by Justice Verma Commission. The Government has reduced the budget of the crisis centres from ₹ 244 crores to just ₹ 18 crores and decided to build only 36 centres, despite promising 660 such centres across the country.

Sir, there is no denying the fact that the number of rape incidents and the reporting of such cases has increased in the country in the last few years. The victim in such cases has no easy recourse available to her within the current system and that is why the idea of 'One Stop Crisis Centre' for women was conceptualized.

The current Minister of Women and Child Development has replied in this august House about the Government's decision to build 660 Nirbhaya Centres across the country, and now there is a decision to reduce the number. The downsizing of the number of such centres is an impractical solution to a problem of mammoth proportion.

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

I belong to a party whose entire ideology is based on the betterment of *Maa, Matti* and *Manush*. We take this issue very seriously. We have started all-women police stations as well as fast track courts for the fast disposal of justice. Sir, through this august House, I request the Government of India to reconsider its decision of reducing the number of Nirbhaya Centres. Thank you.

Obscene messages/photos being received on mobile phones and internet

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में 80 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा लोग मोबाइल का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। निश्चित तौर से मोबाइल संवाद का एक बहुत बड़ा जरिया है, लेकिन मोबाइल के अधिक इस्तेमाल से मानसिक तनाव और बहुत सारी बीमारियां जन्म ले रही हैं। इससे आगे बढ़कर इंटरनेट, फेसबुक और वाट्स ऐप पर अश्लील चित्रों को दर्शाने का सिलसिला चल रहा है, इन पर आपत्तिजनक सामग्री दिखाई जा रही है और गंदे गानों का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। स्थिति यहां तक पहुंच गई है कि आज सामान्यतः परिवारों में बच्चों के साथ मोबाइल को ऑपरेट करना भी मुश्किल हो गया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि मोबाइल पर बहुत सारे मैसेज़ ऐसे भी आ रहे हैं, जो धार्मिक और साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव को बिगाड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। खासतौर से नौजवानों पर इसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। मेरी जानकारी में यह बात है कि कई देशों में इस अश्लीलता को, इस भौंडेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस सिस्टम पर सख्त कानून भी बनाए गए हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश में अभी तक इस अपराध पर ऐसा कोई कड़ा कानून नहीं बना है, जिससे इस तमाम भौंडेपन पर अश्लील चित्रों पर, भद्दी भाषा पर विराम लग सके। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से इस बात का अनुरोध करता हूं कि हमारे देश में लगातार साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव और धार्मिक माहौल को बिगाड़ने का प्रयास, नौजवानों को दिशाहीन करने का प्रयास तथा घरों में बच्चों के सामने आज मोबाइल को देखने का संकट जैसे मसले खड़े हो गए हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि भारत की संस्कृति को, भारत की सभ्यता को अगर बचाना है, तो हमें सख्त कानून बनाकर इन तमाम गंदे चित्रों पर, अश्लील गानों पर, अश्लील भाषा पर विराम लगाना पड़ेगा और इस पर सरकार जल्दी से सख्त फैसला ले अन्यथा देश के हालात और भी ज्यादा खराब हो सकते हैं। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Incidents of insurgency in Manipur

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत उत्साह से मणिपुर की भयानक स्थिति के बारे में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। वह प्रदेश एक छोटा प्रदेश है और वहां 27 लाख की जनसंख्या है, लेकिन वहां पर 38 आतंकवादी और विद्रोही संगठन काम कर रहे हैं। इनके सबसे प्रमुख संगठन का नाम People's Liberation Army है, जिसकी मान्यता है कि वह मार्क्सिस्ट, लेनिनिस्ट विचारधारा को मानता है। वहां पिछले दो वर्षों में सौ से ज्यादा भारतीय नागरिक मारे गए हैं, जिनमें से अधिकांश बिहार से थे। उपसभापति महोदय, वहां पर हिन्दी प्रतिबंधित है। आप वहां एक लाख रुपए का पुरस्कार रख दें और पूरे मणिपुर में घूम लें, लेकिन आपको हिन्दी का एक शब्द, एक मूवी, एक बैनर और एक पोस्टर देखने को नहीं मिलेगा। मैरी कॉम वहां की विश्वविख्यात बॉक्सर रही हैं, जो मणिपुर से हैं। उनके जीवन पर एक फिल्म बनी और वह फिल्म मणिपुर में नहीं दिखाई गई, क्योंकि वह फिल्म हिन्दी में थी। आप कोई भी भाषा लिखिए, पढ़िए या मत पढ़िए, आपकी choice है, लेकिन अगर आप बिहार में तमिल, तेलुगू को प्रतिबंधित करें और इस कारण वह न पढ़ी जाए, तो यह स्वीकार्य नहीं होना चाहिए। आप कुछ पढ़ें या न पढ़ें, कोई किसी को इम्पोज नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन आप प्रतिबंधित करके कोई भाषा रोक दें, तो यह नहीं होना चाहिए। वहां पर सबसे बड़ा संकट भ्रष्टाचार का है। वहां पर हमारी भाजपा इकाई ने लोकटक झील में 224 करोड़ के घोटाले को उठाया और सरकार से अपील की है कि इस मामले को उठाए। अभी तक उसको कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। उपसभापति महोदय, इसके बावजूद वहां पर उत्सव और खेलकूद वहां की प्राण रेखा है। उत्तर भारत में क्या होली मनाई जाती है, पूरे उत्तर भारत की होली मणिपुर की होली के आगे फीकी है। मणिपुर में पांच दिन तक कुछ नहीं होता है और केवल होली का उत्सव होता है। यह

[श्री तरुण विजय]

होली इतनी ग्रेसफुल और इतनी शानदार होती है तथा इतनी भद्रता से मनाई जाती है कि वह हमारे लिए एक उदाहरण है। पूरे मणिपुर में पांच दिनों तक केवल खेलकूद ही होते हैं। वहां दस हजार से ज्यादा खेलकूद एसोसिएशन्स हैं और उनमें दौड़ है, मेराथन है तथा अन्य पचासों तरह के खेल हैं। मैं सरकार से अपील करता हूं कि मणिपुर को भारत की खेल कैपिटल बनाया जाए। Manipur should be declared the sports capital of India and let the Government establish a Sports University in Manipur as soon as possible. The Government has accepted a Sports University there. I request the hon. Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports to take a tour of Manipur. वहां सरकार जमीन नहीं दे रही है। उससे आग्रह करके मणिपुर में भारत की सर्वश्रेष्ठ स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित करें, जिसे केन्द्र ने स्वीकार किया हुआ है। उनकी एक और शिकायत है कि मणिपुरी भाषा को केन्द्र में सम्मान दिया जाए। वह मान्यता प्राप्त है, लेकिन करेंसी नोट पर मणिपुरी भाषा में नहीं है। .....(**समय की घंटी**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tarun Vijay, your time is over.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) **:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) **:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़) **:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) **:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

विप्लव

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) **:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) **:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) **:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) **:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Non-Payment of salaries to journalists and workers in Sahara group

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) **:** महोदय, ...(**व्यवधान**)... देखिए, महोदय, ये हमारा समय ले रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tarunji, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Tarunji, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... श्री अली अनवर अंसारी, आप बोलिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, सहारा समय से जुड़े करीब 10 हजार पत्रकार और गैर-पत्रकार कर्मचारियों को 4 महीने से वेतन नहीं मिला है। सहारा समय ग्रुप के पास 6 चैनल्स और हिन्दी और उर्दू के 2 राष्ट्रीय अखबार हैं। उनको कब वेतन मिलेगा, इसका कोई भरोसा भी प्रबंधन द्वारा नहीं दिया जा रहा है। महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि सहारा समय ग्रुप का सेबी के साथ एक विवाद चल रहा है। समूह का कहना है कि हमारे पास 1.5 लाख करोड़ रुपए की परिसम्पत्ति है। उसने 9 हजार करोड़ रुपए सेबी के पास जमा भी किए हैं और सेबी ने 10 से 20 करोड़ रुपए इंवेस्टर्स के बीच में बाँटे हैं, बाकी इंवेस्टर्स का पता नहीं है। मैं उस विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता। महोदय, मेरा मतलब सिर्फ यह है कि इसमें सरकार कोई रास्ता निकाले। ये लो पेड एम्प्लाइज़ हैं। अगर उनको वेतन मिलने में 4 दिन या 6 दिन की देर होती है, तो दिन में तारे नजर आने लगते हैं, ये ऐसे लोग हैं। बहुत सारे लोग किराए के मकान में रह रहे हैं। बहुत सारे लोगों के बच्चों की फीस नहीं दी जा रही है। यह परेशानी है। इसलिए सरकार को इसमें हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए। महोदय, ऊपर से तो यह जो पत्रकारिता का पेशा है, काफी ग्लैमरस और आकर्षक दिखाई पड़ता है, लेकिन इतनी अनसर्टैंटी शायद किसी भी दूसरे पेशे में नहीं है। अगर इसको हैज़ार्डस इंडस्ट्री कहा जाए, तो हम समझते हैं कि कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। कोई मालिक होता है, कोई बिल्डर होता है, रातों-रात कोई चैनल खड़ा कर लेता है, रातों-रात अखबार खड़ा कर लेता है और जब उसकी मर्जी होती है, शटर गिरा देता है और उसमें काम करने वाले तमाम टेक्निशियंस, पत्रकार, गैर-पत्रकार कर्मचारी सड़क पर आ जाते हैं। इसको रेगुलेट करने के लिए कोई श्रमिक कानून नहीं है और ये निजी क्षेत्र के मामले हैं, सरकार यह कहकर चुप बैठी रहती है। महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ (**समय की घंटी**)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

श्री उपसभापति : श्री संजीव कुमार। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अंसारी जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप बैठिए। आपका टाइम ओवर हो गया। It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... यह रेकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। आप बैठिए। संजीव कुमार, आप शुरू कीजिए।

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*Not recorded.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) **:** सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) **:** सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the concern expressed by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

Problems of Displaced People Rehabilitated in Jharia Vihar Colony, Dhanbad, by BCCL/CIL

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड) **:** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान धनबाद जिले में स्थित बेलगड़िया एवं झरिया विहार कॉलोनी के लोगों को दिन-प्रतिदिन हो रही समस्याओं की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ये सब वे कॉलोनियाँ हैं, जहाँ धनबाद जिले के बलियापुर थाने में कोयला निकालने के क्रम में लोगों को विस्थापित करके बसाया गया था। नियम के अनुसार बीसीसीएल को इन हजारों परिवारों की शिक्षा, बिजली, पानी व स्वास्थ्य आदि की समुचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी, परन्तुक ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ। विस्थापित इन कॉलोनियों में बदहाल जिंदगी जीने को मजबूर हैं। वहाँ स्कूल एवं प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र की कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहाँ कब्रिस्तान एवं श्मशान नहीं हैं। इस क्रम में मैं 5 मार्च की एक हृदयविदारक घटना का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। 5 मार्च को एक मजदूर, गोपाल भूइयाँ के 9 साल के बच्चे ने उल्टी-दस्त की शिकायत की। आसपास कोई चिकित्सा केन्द्र न होने के कारण उसकी माँ वहाँ से 15 किलोमीटर दूर धनबाद में पाटलिपुत्र मेडिकल कॉलेज पहुँची, पर वहाँ पर जूनियर डॉक्टरों ने किसी मामूली घटना के कारण अस्पताल पर ताला लगा दिया था। माँ अपने बेटे को लेकर दर-दर भटकती रही, परन्तु किसी ने एक नहीं सुनी और बच्चे ने मेडिकल कॉलेज के गेट पर ही दम तोड़ दिया। यदि बेलगड़िया कॉलोनी में बीसीसीएल में गुड्डू की प्राथमिक चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था की जाती, तो उसकी मौत को टाला जा सकता था।

महोदय, मैं आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं, कल उस कॉलोनी में फिर से एक बच्चे की मौत हुई है, लेकिन बीसीसीएल के अधिकतर अधिकारी कोयले की काली कमाई में व्यस्त हैं। इन अधिकारियों की इन्कम टैक्स अधिकारियों, पुलिस एवं भ्रष्ट सीबीआई अधिकारियों के साथ साठ-गाठ ने बीसीसीएल को भ्रष्टाचार का एक अड्डा बना दिया है। हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने हजारी बाग में अपने बयान में कहा था कि कोयले की चोरी को बन्द करने की कोशिश की जाएगी, लेकिन कोयले की चोरी बन्द होने की बजाय बढ़ती ही जा रही है।

महोदय, गुड्डू की मौत के कारण कोयलांचल में गुस्से एवं तनाव का माहौल है, हालाकि विधान सभा ने इसकी जांच के आदेश दे दिए हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि जितनी भी विस्थापित कॉलोनियां हैं, उनमें बीसीसीएल कर्मचारियों के लिए स्वच्छ पानी, बिजली, कब्रिस्तान एवं श्मशान की व्यवस्था जल्द से जल्द करनी चाहिए, अन्यथा बीसीसीएल के खिलाफ भयानक जन आन्दोलन होगा और सरकार को इसका खामियाजा भुगतना पड़ेगा। धन्यवाद।

Demand for economic revival of Hindustan Shipyard Limited

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the House and the hon. Minister about the revival of Hindustan Shipyard and the need to take adequate steps urgently for its economic viability and to prevent it from making sick.

Sir, HSY has been engaged in the shipbuilding activities and was under the Ministry of Shipping. It is the first ISO-9001-Shipbuilding Company in the country; it is an important company. It has been transferred to the Ministry of Defence in 2010. When it was under the Ministry of Shipping, it was in financial crisis and was not in a position even to pay salaries. At that stage, the Ministry of Defence came forward and said that this shipyard has the capacity to construct sophisticated warships, submarines and strategic vessels for the Indian Navy and the Coast Guard. Pending transfer, the HSY was directed not to take any orders of commercial ships, presumably to get the Yard ready for building strategic vessels. However, no orders were placed till now.

Now, I would like to submit that the HSY has successfully built inshore patrol vessels for Indian Coast Guard. It also built MV Good Day bulk carrier and 50 tonne Billard Pull Tugs for the Indian Navy. It repaired 20 vessels of different types of Indian Navy, ONGC, Visakhapatnam Port Trust, etc. But, still, they do not have sufficient orders and, I am afraid, it is likely to become sick.

The Hindustan Shipyard is equipped with huge docks, large slip-ways and adequate carriage. But, still, the Yard does not get adequate orders from the Ministry of Defence. It appears that the Ministry of Defence is not focussing to revive the HSY economically.

Recently, it has sent a fresh financial restructuring proposal to provide working capital which is under consideration of the Ministry of Defence. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to focus on this Yard, revive it by giving more orders and provide working capital so that thousands of workers will not become unemployed and the unit will not become sick. Sir, this first prestigious Hindustan Shipyard should be protected by the Ministry of Defence. Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, while associating myself with my colleague's demand to revive the Hindustan Shipyard, I would just like to mention, very briefly, that because of the policy dilemma Hindustan Shipyard is running into problems. Before it was taken over by the Ministry of Defence, HSY was having handful of orders. It was asked not to accept those orders, because huge orders are waiting for it from the Defence sector. But, unfortunately, they did not come. And, gradually, due to keeping it idle, the Shipyard is becoming sick. I have also approached the Ministry of Defence. Hon. Defence Minister assured that it will be fed with sufficient orders on the same lines of other Defence Shipyards. So, it should be expedited, because time is the essence for revival of any industrial unit.

So, I request, through you, the hon. Defence Minister that he should take steps to expedite it with sufficient orders. Thank you.

Uncontrollable pollution in National Capital Region

डा. संजय सिंह (असम) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदन का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। अपने देश में प्रदूषण नामक खतरे की घंटी बज रही है और हिन्दुस्तान के लगभग सभी शहरों का प्रदूषण बहुत ही बुरे हाल में है। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि राष्ट्र के 16 सर्वाधिक प्रदूषित शहरों में सबसे अधिक प्रदूषित शहर - राजधानी दिल्ली है। पार्टिकुलेट मैटर राष्ट्रीय स्टैंडर्ड से ज्यादा है। नाइट्रोजन डाई ऑक्साइड, सल्फर डाई ऑक्साइड, बेंजीन और कार्बन मोनो ऑक्साइड केमिकल्स की मात्रा सबसे ज्यादा पायी गयी है। 27 फरवरी, 2014 को पार्टिकुलेट मैटर 2.5 पर एयर क्वालिटी इंडेक्स दिल्ली में 163, हैदराबाद में 137, चेन्नई में 84, कोलकाता में 154 और मुम्बई में 137 एमजीसीएम दर्ज किया गया है, जबकि पार्टिकुलेट मैटर 2.5 का हवा में सामान्य माप 60 एमजीसीएम (माइक्रोग्राम क्यूबिक मीटर) है। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के द्वारा पेश किया गया यह डाटा बहुत ही बड़े खतरे की घंटी है। इनमें से अलग-अलग प्रमुख अवयवों में एसिड्स (सल्फेट और नाइट्रेट), अमोनिया, सोडियम क्लोराइड, ब्लैक कार्बन, वाटर और मिनरल डस्ट आदि शामिल हैं।

माननीय महोदय, यह बहुत ही खतरनाक स्थिति है। इसे देखते हुए कई देशों ने दिल्ली में रह रहे अपने डिप्लोमेट्स के लिए गाइडलाइन्स तक जारी की हैं कि वे कैसे इससे अपना बचाव कर सकते हैं। यहाँ तक कि यूएस, जर्मनी और जापान ने अपने डिप्लोमेट्स के दिल्ली में कार्यकाल को 3 साल से घटाकर 2 साल कर दिया है और उनको समय-समय पर इंस्ट्रक्शन दे रहे हैं कि कम से कम फॉरेन के टूरिस्ट्स इस देश में और खास करके दिल्ली में आयें। यह एक भयावह स्थिति है। अगर समय रहते उचित कदम नहीं उठाये गये, तो स्थिति और भी खतरनाक हो सकती है।

माननीय महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली व देश के अन्य शहरों में वायु प्रदूषण की रोकथाम के लिए उचित एवं प्रभावी कदम उठाये जायें।

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जयराम रमेश (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Minister is here, he may respond. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Ministers are there. You were also a Minister. What did you do then? They also are doing the same. ..(*Interruptions*)..

Current status of India's foreign policy towards Pakistan

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Sir, with your permission, I wish to raise a matter of importance for our national security and that relates to our policy towards Pakistan. Sir, all foreign policy must be embedded in a strategic vision. It can't be impulsive or *ad hoc* or response only to the contingent development of the day or of that time. I raised this question, Sir, because, as far as Pakistan is concerned, it is becoming extremely difficult to discern what the strategic policy the current Government is following. Sir, as you are aware, the Foreign Secretary dialogue with Pakistan was discontinued in 2013 because of the incessant ceasefire violations by that country. Suddenly, those talks were revived in August, 2014, even though the ceasefire violations had not ceased, and, then, immediately cancelled because the envoy of Pakistan had met with a delegation of the Hurriyat. The talks were cancelled. Now, Sir, we have a situation where under the garb of a SAARC Yatra, the talks have begun. Our Foreign Secretary has met with his counterpart in Islamabad. But we don't know what the outcome is. Is the composite dialogue going to restart? What assurances have been given? Is the ceasefire violation going to cease? Are the confidence building measures going to be restored? I say this in particular because after that dialogue, just a week later, the Pakistani High Commissioner once again met Sayed Geelani in the capital, in Mr. Geelani's house. I wish to say that there is a forthcoming visit of the Prime Minister to Islamabad for the SAARC Summit. We also have a situation with summer approaching when the infiltration of terrorists becomes much more. I wish to ask the

[Shri Pavan Kumar Varma]

Government: What is the policy towards Pakistan? Is it *ad hoc*, impulsive and of the moment? This matter is the keystone of our foreign policy. When Mr. Barack Obama came, we were told that some assurances were given as far as the conduct of Pakistan is concerned. I am mindful of the word, Sir. But we don't know what those assurances are because no impact has been made on the ground. And we have resumed the talks again while the Pakistani High Commissioner met Mr. Geelani! ..(*Interruptions*)..

Therefore, Sir, we want a clarification on foreign policy.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सर, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Bill, 2015

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 Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th March, 2015."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ऑस्ट्रेलिया में 13 फरवरी, 2015 को एक भारतीय महिला, प्रभा अरुण कुमार पर जानलेवा हमला हुआ है। इधर बहुत दिनों से जो लोग विदेश में रह रहे हैं, जो भारतीय हैं और जिनका रंग काला है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you do one thing...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have given the notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, listen. If you want to raise such an issue, give a notice.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have given the notice. My notice is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What notice have you given?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, today I have given the notice before nine.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For what?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: For Zero Hour. Sir, I can send the copy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You renew the notice. You renew the notice for tomorrow.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I will not be here tomorrow. Sir, there are only two minutes, I will just finish it. सर, जो इंडियन लोग बाहर हैं, उन पर इधर अटैक कुछ बढ़े हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले हम लोगों ने पढ़ा था कि अमेरिका में एक वृद्ध व्यक्ति अपने बेटे से मिलने गया था और मिलने के बाद ---- चूंकि उसे अंग्रेजी नहीं आती थी और उसका रंग काला था ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, क्या बिना नोटिस के इस तरह का precedent बनेगा? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are correct.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं यह कहते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ कि भारत सरकार को इस पर कड़ा कदम उठाना चाहिए ताकि फिर से हमला न हो। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You renew the notice.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, on rubber, my Calling Attention is pending. I want to know whether it will be taken up within this week.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know that rubber is elastic.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, you are well aware of that. You have rubber cultivation. You have got very good rubber cultivation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already only one acre, I have already told you. I am a very poor farmer. I think ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please be careful, don't put on record what you are saying about your property, about one acre of rubber cultivation. It will go on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is saying that I have too much rubber cultivation. That is why I said the truth.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it will all go on record. Please be careful.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, Mr. Rajeeve and Mr. Balagopal, your notice is there. It is under consideration of the Chairman. I presume, it may be coming within one or two days.

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please use your good offices to impress upon the Chairman to accept them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My good offices are always there for every good demand. For every good demand my good office will be there.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is a good demand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Certainly, I agree.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, चेयर की तरफ से resolution आना था, वह कब आएगा?

श्री उपसभापति: Resolution आएगा, उसको 12 बजे चेयरमैन रीड आउट करेंगे।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Father of the Nation issue which was raised, on which we are all together, in that same blog, some very negative comments were made about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, that issue was here raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. I have already observed that it is taken note of. It is taken note of means due consideration will be given.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रपिता हैं, उनके मैटर को लाया जाए और जो नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का है, वह भी लाया जाए, लेकिन आज चूंकि महात्मा गांधी का यह प्रकरण उठा है और यह गंभीर है, उन्हें ब्रिटिश [⊗] कहा गया, इससे करोड़ों आदमियों की भावनाएं आहत हुई हैं, इसलिए इस पर निश्चित रूप से चेयर की तरफ से कुछ आना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, the resolution is coming. वह आने वाला है। Now, there is only one minute. Special Mentions to be laid on the Table.

[⊗] Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SPECIAL MENTIONS⊗

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya, absent. Shri T.K. Rangarajan, absent. Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap, not present.

Demand for sanction for setting UP a National Cancer Research Centre at Kochi in Kerala

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the number of cancer patients has drastically increased in Kerala. The State is demanding an International Cancer Research Centre at Kochi. Earlier, the Government had given sanction for a National Cancer Research Centre in northern India. The demand for a cancer research institute in Kerala is a genuine one.

I urge the Government to sanction the setting up of a new National Cancer Research Centre in the State of Kerala.

Demand for increasing number of flights in Kolkata-Agartala sector

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura) * : Sir, in the recent months, eight airlines, including the Jet Airways, stopped their operations on the Agartala-Kolkata-Guwahati route causing enormous problems for the Kolkata, Guwahati and Agartala-bound passengers.

Several hundred passengers, including patients and job-seekers, have been stranded in Agartala, Kolkata and Guwahati in view of the crisis of air tickets.

Currently, IndiGo and Air India have been operating their flights on the Agartala-Kolkata-Guwahati route.

The Tripura Government last month reduced VAT (Value Added Tax) on aviation turbine fuel (ATF) by four per cent to encourage the airlines to operate their flights on the Agartala-Kolkata-Guwahati route.

Though black on air tickets including of Air India had become rampant in the State, the administration is silent and only blaming the Centre. Every day, the flights are either delayed or cancelled without any intimation. And the passengers are not getting any compensation, rather eleventh hour booking of new tickets is done at high price.

⊗ Laid on the Table.

I demand increase of at least three more flights on the Kolkata-Agartala sector, two in the morning and another one in the evening so that the passengers from Agartala could easily avail the flights and trains to other destinations from Kolkata. I also request the Government to introduce an Air India flight on Agartala-Kolkata-Delhi route or in Agartala-Kolkata sector and time it in such a way that the passengers can avail the Delhi-bound Air India flights, without wasting time at Kolkata Airport.

Demand for taking action to resolve problems being faced by Central University, Kalaburagi (Gulbarga)

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka): Sir, through your kind-self, I want to bring the notice of the hon. Human Resources Minister regarding the Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi (Gulbarga). The whole University is working on an *ad ho*c system for all important posts including the minimum needed staff. The construction work is also incomplete and not progressing with the speed as expected. There is no perfect drinking water system in the University campus. On account of these defects, every day, one or the other problem is coming up which is hindering the respectful working of the University.

I request the hon. Minister to move in this matter immediately by filling the all important executive posts permanently, giving permission to appoint the needful staff, so as to facilitate students who are coming from all over the country and speedening up the construction work, Its Budgetary provision should be made immediately. Most importantly, the Government should resolve the drinking water problem by ensuring the release of the needful Fund from the Ministry. The University cannot run in an unhealthy manner. Also unwanted incidents have taken place because of non-availability of water.

I request the hon. Minister of Human Resources Development to visit the University and take urgent action on all the above points as per the dignity of a Central University.

Demand to implement Euro IV standards for vehicular fuel emission throughout the country

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) **:** महोदय, सरकार द्वारा प्रदूषण पर नियंत्रण न किए जाने के कारण लोगों के जीवन को बढ़ रहे खतरे की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

पर्यावरण प्रदूषण (निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) प्राधिकरण की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दिल्ली, गाजियाबाद, ग्वालियर, रायपुर और पश्चिमी सिंहभूम देश के गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित शहर हैं। प्राधिकरण के मुताबिक तेज रफ्तार वाले वाहनों में निम्न स्तर का ईंधन और घटिया तकनीक अपनाए जाने से वायु प्रदूषण बढ़ा है। प्रदूषण कम करने के लिए यूरो 4 वाहन ईंधन अपनाया गया था, पर वर्तमान में यह देश के केवल 38 शहरों में ही लागू है। देश के अन्य हिस्सों में यूरो 3 मानक के ईंधन से वाहन चल रहे हैं, जो बेहद प्रदूषण उत्पन्न करता है। दूषित हवा के कारण हृदय रोग, निम्न श्वास संक्रमण और फेफड़ों का कैंसर जैसी बीमारियां हो रही हैं। वायु में पीएम का स्तर मानकों से बहुत ज्यादा है। प्रदूषण के कारण दुनिया में मरने वाले कुल लोगों में से 20 प्रतिशत भारत के हैं।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वायु प्रदूषण रोकने के लिए यूरो 4 पूरे देश में लागू किया जाए और इसके अतिरिक्त जो भी अन्य उपाय आवश्यक हों, किए जाएं ताकि लोगों की असमय दर्दनाक मौत को रोका जा सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri M.P. Achuthan, not present. Shri Vivek Gupta, not present.

Demand for giving Adequate Compensation and Assistance to Muslim Fishermen in Government Schemes and also Status of Scheduled Castes

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा की सीमा से होकर बहती नदी के किनारे बसी दलित मुस्लिम मल्लाह जाति नाव चलाकर, मछली पकड़कर अपने परिवार का पालन-पोषण करती है। नदी में जगह-जगह पुल बनने, पानी गंदा, कम होने के चलते इनका धंधा समाप्त हो गया है।

एक सर्वे के अनुसार मात्र 5 परसेंट साक्षरता दर वाले ये लोग मछुआ आवास कल्याण योजना से वंचित हैं। ये यमुना नदी की खाली पड़ी रेतीली जमीन ठेके पर लेकर उसमें तरबूज-खरबूज, सब्जी बोकर बियाबान जगह में प्लास्टिक का कनात लगाकर सपरिवार जीवन बसर करते हैं।

पिछले दिनों बेमौसम बरसात से नदी में आई बाढ़ के चलते इनकी फसल बरबाद हो गई है। इसका असर उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद सहारनपुर के गांव व जिला शामली, बागपत, गाजियाबाद, हरियाणा के सोनीपत, पानीपत, करनाल, यमुनानगर, दिल्ली के पल्ला, जगतपुर, बुराड़ी, संतनगर, बख्तारपुर आदि इलाकों के करीब पांच हजार परिवारों की लगभग 200 करोड़ रुपए की फसल बरबाद हुई है। वर्ष 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010 में भी ऐसा ही हुआ था। कभी इन्हें मुआवजा और सरकारी सहायता नहीं मिली। कर्ज़ के बोझ से दबकर भुखमरी के कगार पर पहुंचे इन परिवारों की बहन-बेटियों की शादियां नहीं हो रही हैं। रेत खनन के ठेके भी इनके हाथों से फिसलकर खनन माफियाओं के कब्जे में चले गए हैं।

12.00 Noon

दिल्ली सहित कई राज्यों में हिंदू मल्लाहों को एस.सी. का दर्ज़ा प्राप्त है, लेकिन मुस्लिम मल्लाह इससे वंचित हैं। भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्रालय तथा राज्यों के मत्स्य विभागों द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं का भी लाभ इन्हें नहीं मिलता। अतः हम सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि इन्हें एस.सी. का दर्जा देते हुए सरकारी योजनाओं में इन्हें उचित मुआवजा एवं सहायता दी जाए।

Demand for immediate implementation of hike in stipend of research scholars in IITs, NITs and CSIR

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala) : Sir, thousands of research students of IITs, NITs and JNU are on agitation demanding justice. Their main demand is parity and clarity in the scholarship programmes. After a one year long agitation a stipend hike was announced by funding agencies like MHRD and UGC. Though these announcements brought some relief to researchers, they were disappointed that they are getting only a few months' arrears and that also in different patterns. But there are only announcements. It is not clear when they will get the revised scholarship. Adding to the miseries of the students, many anomalies are there in the notification of MHRD, such as lack of clarity regarding the discrimination faced by M.Tech students compared to B.Tech students in duration of research period. CSIR is not yet ready to announce the hike. Why is there a disparity in the scholarship programmes? There is no coordination between the funding agencies because they are under different Ministries. There must be some mechanism for the coordination between the funding agencies. Government should ensure the disbursal of revised fellowship by the end of March, 2015 with arrears by all funding agencies. There must be a provision for periodic revision of fellowship on the basis of the increasing living costs. The scholarships were last increased in 2010. The cost of living and inflation have gone up multi-fold in the last five years. These ground realities are never considered by the authorities. I would urge upon the Government to respond to the demands of the research scholars immediately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is time for Question Hour.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, can you give me 20 seconds?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, no.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, the Resolution has also to condemn... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is time for Question Hour.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

RESOLUTION

Re. Condemnation of remarks made against Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose by former Judge of the Supreme Court

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I now move the following Resolution:-

This House expresses its unequivocal condemnation of the recent remarks of the former judge of the Supreme Court, Shri Justice Markandey Katju, against the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose who led the Indian National Army for the freedom of the country.

May I take that this Resolution is adopted unanimously?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Resolution is adopted unanimously.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश)**:** सर, इसमें एक चीज़ और जुड़वा दीजिए कि उनकी सारी सरकारी सुविधाएँ वापस हो जाएँ। जो उनको सरकारी बंगला मिला है, जो उनको गाड़ी मिली है, वे सब वापस होने चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं।...(**व्यवधान**)... प्लीज़।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, ऐसे आदमी की सारी सरकारी सुविधाएँ वापस होनी चाहिए।... (**व्यवधान**)...बिल्कुल वापस होनी चाहिए।...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, the Resolution is adopted, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, we continue... ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no further discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*)... बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार)**:** उन्होंने कहा...(**व्यवधान**)...कोई दूसरा होता तो...(**व्यवधान**)...

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Employment opportunities in the country

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

(a) whether the percentage of unemployment in the country has increased as a result of decrease in employment opportunities as per latest published Mid-Year Economic Analysis;

(b) the year-wise employment opportunities generated by big business houses and corporate sector in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the targets set and achieved with regard to creation of employment opportunities during the said period; and

(d) the various measures taken by Government to generate more employment opportunities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Mid- Year Economic Analysis has used the data on employment and unemployment based on the quarterly quick surveys conducted by Labour Bureau in selected labour intensive and export oriented sectors. These Quick Quarterly Survey were initiated in 2009 to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India in selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems & jewellery, automobiles, transport, Information Technology/ Business Processing Outsourcing, leather and handloom/power loom. Twenty two such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau so far. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 34.71 lakh jobs starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 22nd Survey (April, 2014 to June, 2014).

In addition reliable estimates of employment and unemployment trends are

obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. According to the last 3 surveys, the workforce grew from 45.91 crore in 2004-05 to 46.55 crore persons in 2009-10 and to 47.41 crore persons in 2011-12 and the sector-wise employment is given below:-

(in crore persons)

Workforce by Major Sector	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Agriculture & Allied	26.83	24.74	23.18
Industry	8.35	10.00	11.50
Services	10.73	11.81	12.73
Total Workforce	45.91	46.55	47.41
Total Unemployed	1.08	0.95	1. 06

The estimates of workforce by major sectors show an increase in the overall level of employment with an increase in the industry and services sector. The unemployment levels marginally increased from 0.95 crore during 2009-10 to 1.06 crore in 2011-12.

(b) Ministry of Corporate Affairs has informed that the year-wise employment data in big business houses and corporate sector are not maintained centrally. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducts an Annual Survey of Industries for organised manufacturing and the employment in these industries as per latest three surveys are as follows:

Year	Number of Factories	Number of Workers
2009-10	158877	9157802
2010-11	211660	9901970
2011-12	217554	10438365
2012-13 (provisional)	222120	10049588

(c) The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers. The National Manufacturing Policy of the Government targets to create 10 crore jobs by the year 2022.

(d) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 76.37 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2013•14 under these schemes. Ministry of Labour and Employment is also contributing in this direction by enhancing the number of ITIs to 11,964 (Govt. 2284 & Pvt. 9680) which impart Vocational Courses certified by National Council for Vocational Training. It has also revamped apprenticeship training scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 136, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Yes, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the question be answered.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very detailed reply. But the basic focus on which the question was framed was just evaded. That is the unfortunate thing. As per the hon. Minister's reply, do you want us to believe that the country is having only 1.06 crores unemployed as on date. Your reply says that the total number of unemployed is 1.06 crores. Can even the most optimist one believe it? Mr. Minister, you are giving the reply to the House! Please take note of it. On what basis are you saying so? It tantamounts to misleading the House, definitely, you don't have that intention; I have full confidence in you. But the people who prepare your answer should take care.

Sir, my first supplementary is this. The Hon. Minister has stated that employment augmentation initiative is being taken by promoting private sector and also by increasing public expenditure on various schemes. These schemes have been listed

there. But your Budget proposal – the hon. Minister is making a statement after the presentation of the Budget – on those various employment-generating schemes is not matching with your statement. So, which one should I take as correct? Kindly respond to that. You are spending on these schemes. So far as promoting private sector part is concerned, as per your own figures — manufacturing, which is the prime initiative of the private sector for employment – during the last five years, that is their credential of generating employment, from 2009-10 to 2012-13, the increase in employment is only nine lakh; out of which – that is not in your reply – from my experience I can confidently confirm – 8.57 lakhs are all contract workers. These contract workers are today in job, and tomorrow they are not in the job. So, the quality of employment is also in question. In this context, I want to know whether the hon. Minister is going to review his reply that the Government is increasing expenditure on these schemes for employment generation, and you are promoting private sector. You are promoting private sector; no doubt.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is 200 per cent correct that you are promoting private sector; it is proved by the number of Bills that are pouring in. But, how far has it contributed to employment generation? I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to review his reply, which is not based on facts. Mr. Minister, would you re-examine your reply? So, this is my first supplementary.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, first of all, I have given a detailed answer. He has asked a question particularly about the Mid-Year Economic Analysis. According to that only, I have given information to him. In this Survey, there are two aspects; one is the National Sample Survey. ...(*Interruptions*)..

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी की आवाज सुनाई नहीं दे रही है।

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, one Survey generally done once in five years' time is the National Sample Survey which is more related and appropriate to us. As you have asked about the Mid-Year Economic Survey, it is because of the depression in the economic scenario in 2009 and 2012. So, that statistical data is mainly consisting of eight sectors which I have given in the answer itself. These are labour-intensive export-oriented sectors. These are textiles, apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobile, transport, IT and BP, leather and power-looms. These are the only sectors which have been mentioned. It is about three months only, from October 2008 to December 2008.

Regarding the 22nd Survey, it is a labour survey and it is done for three months. This is a quarterly one. You have asked about it, so I have given it. I have also given a very clear answer to him and particularly the details concerning both the manufacturing sector and the service sector are in the answer. Please go through it.

The other thing is related to employment generation programmes. There are many initiatives which we have taken about which I will tell you later on.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: While putting my second question, I will again request the hon. Minister to go through the figures presented to him. Please examine them because all policy initiatives depend on how the ground is. My second supplementary is that you have noted in the answer that we are not keeping the employment particulars. As you have told, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs is not maintained centrally. Also the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducts an annual survey, etc., and Annual Survey of Industry Report is also there. What is important is that since your policy is to promote private sector, a parallel monitoring should be there to maintain those figures centrally and their contribution to employment generation. We have already suggested in this House that as the Government of India is publishing the economic data every quarter, simultaneously you should also provide employment data so that your economic performance and employment generation performance can match. Employment is a central point of all economic initiatives. Will you consider publishing along with the economic data every quarter also the employment data so that a regular monitoring and follow-up is possible?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member regarding the time gap which he has mentioned. The data collection of both employment and unemployment is done by the NSSO. Now because of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, we have formed a Standing Committee comprising experts for exploring the ways for improving the data collection. These labour surveys are now done periodically regarding workforce, employment generation and unemployment. Both these things will come in the data and annually it will be given. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Along with that will you be publishing the employment data also?

You give that quarterly information. And, whether with that, you will be publishing employment data also? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Tapan. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: The quarterly data, which you have asked for, pertains only to eight sectors. That we have already mentioned. Now, I am saying that in the totality of the workforce, in the totality of the labour force, we are going to come up with a new Expert Committee; we will conduct a survey; and, we will bring it annually to the House also.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, while the number of workforce has increased, the number of unemployed workforce remains the same. To change the situation and to create more employment, the Government is taking various steps for generating employment, like, encouraging private sector economy, fast-tracking various projects, involving substantial investment to increase public expenditure on schemes, like, PMGP, run by the MSME. My small query to the hon. Minister is that the banks which give loans to the entrepreneurs, through MSME, are every year showing that the amount of sanctioned loan is increasing; whereas, the beneficiaries are not increasing. That means, the banks are sanctioning loans with higher obligations and they are not considering small entrepreneurs to come for smaller loans. Would the Government consider instructing the banks to give priority to the entrepreneurs who come for asking smaller loans, say, rupees five lakhs, rupees ten lakhs, etc., so that more entrepreneurs will come and more employment will also be generated? Otherwise, the MSME also will be a mini corporate. So, would the Minister consider instructing the banks to give priority to smaller loan seekers?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: We will coordinate with the MSME. There is already coordination between the MSME and the Labour Ministry. So, we will look into this matter.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सभापति महोदय, क्या मंत्री जी इस बात से अवगत हैं कि बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स contract basis पर लेबर रखते हैं ताकि उन्हें वे सारे benefits न देनें पड़ें जो कि लेबर लॉज के अंतर्गत आते हैं, ताकि उन्हें इंश्योरेंस, पीपीएफ वगैरह के benefits न दिए जाएं? काट्रैक्टर ही उन्हें सेलरी देता है और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स इस तरह अपना पीछा छुड़ा लेते हैं। क्या मंत्री जी इस बात से अवगत हैं और क्या contract लेबर की भी इस में पहचान हुई है?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the contract labour is concerned, I would like to say that social security is a very important factor for us. वर्कर्स को सामाजिक सुरक्षा के हिसाब से स्टेप्स लिए जा रहे हैं। इसी के अंतर्गत contract labour भी आते हैं। ईपीएफ, ईएसआईसी जैसी सुविधा उन्हें भी दी जाएगी। सर, इतना ही नहीं मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि ...(**व्यवधान**)... सरकार अन-ऑर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर के कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्कर्स को, city workers को, बीड़ी वर्कर्स और ऐसे सभी लोगों को फेज्ड मैनर में इसके दायरे में लाकर उन्हें सोशल सेक्युरिटी बेनेफिट्स देने के लिए बराबर कार्यरत है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जैसा उत्तर दिया है, उसके संदर्भ में मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने कोई ऐसा निर्देश जारी किया है कि केन्द्र सरकार अगले दो वर्ष तक कोई भी रोजगार सृजन नहीं करेगी यानी कोई नौकरी नहीं देगी? भारत सरकार के जितने भी मंत्रालय हैं, उन मंत्रालयों में कोई नौकरी नहीं देगी? यदि हां, तो उसका कारण क्या है और अगर यह निर्देश नहीं दिया है, तो भारत सरकार इस वर्ष अपने मंत्रालयों में कितने लोगों को नौकरी देने जा रही है?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I will supply the information to the hon. Member because different Ministries are involved in it. I will pass on the information to the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is giving you an assurance. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is giving you an assurance. ...(*Interruptions*)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, what is ... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please don't interrupt.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं तो यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने ऐसा कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किया है कि अगले वर्षों में किसी को सेवा का अवसर दिया ही नहीं जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई बिल्कुल असंवेदनशील सरकार ही होगी, वह वैसी सरकार होगी, जो देश का विकास न चाहती हो, जो देश के नौजवानों को रोजगार का अवसर न देना चाहती हो। वैसी ही सरकार ऐसा आदेश जारी कर सकती है। हमारी सरकार ने ऐसा कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किया है और मैं यह भी स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अधिकतम नौजवानों को कैसे रोजगार के अवसर हासिल हों, कैसे रोजगार के नए अवसर सृजित किए जा सकते हैं, इस संबंध में भी हम नई नीतियों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। ये नई नीतियां बनाकर हम उस पर अमल करेंगे, उन्हें क्रियान्वित करेंगे, ताकि देश के अधिक से अधिक बेरोजगार नौजवानों के हाथों को रोजगार के अवसर मुहैया हो सकें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 137. ...(*Interruptions*)... No more. ...(*Interruptions*)... No more, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, Mr. Tapan Sen, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, Mr. Tapan Sen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No. 137. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Whether the old order has been cancelled. ...(*Interruptions*)... वह तो बताइए। ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not a discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, the Home Minister ... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot agitate like this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. Question No. 137.

Leakage of documents from the Ministry

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

(a) whether any of the documents have been leaked from the Ministry during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any action in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) On 18.02.2015, a case of theft of official documents from the Ministry has been reported by Crime Branch, Delhi Police. The matter is under investigation by the said agency.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has taken a number of steps for ensuring safety of official documents.

Security measures undertaken before the theft incident on 18.2.2015:-

(i) A meeting was held in the Ministry in June, 2014 on the security of documents. Representatives of MHA also participated in the meeting. MHA was requested to conduct a security audit of the Ministry to ascertain the loopholes and give recommendations.

(ii) Cabinet Notes on Policy matters, *e.g.*, Gas Pricing, Diesel Deregulation were drafted on a stand-alone computer .

(iii) CCTVs were installed in sensitive locations.

(iv) Recommendations for issuance of MHA passes were restricted.

Action taken after the incident :

The following additional measures have been taken/contemplated :-

(i) It has been reiterated that all officials of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas should strictly follow the procedure prescribed in MHA guidelines regarding security of official files and documents.

(ii) Additional almirahs with locks have been provided to Officers and Sections.

(iii) Instructions have been given that sensitive official work will be done on stand-alone computers.

(iv) Doors in corridors will be installed and after office hours, only one door will remain open. Guards will be deputed on this door to monitor the movement of personnel.

(v) More CCTVs are being installed in the Ministry.

(vi) JS (Admin) has been notified as the Departmental Security Officer.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is a clear example of crony capitalism prevailing in our country. Sir, the answer is not satisfactory. It did not give the details of part (b) of my specific question.

In answer (c) and (d), the Minister has stated that 'A meeting was held in the Ministry in June 2014.' Then, he has given the details of the 'Action taken after the incident.' While we compare this, we find that in the first meeting, a decision had been taken that 'the Cabinet Notes on Policy matters, *e.g.*, Gas Pricing, Diesel Deregulation were drafted on a stand-alone computer.' This is the decision which was taken before the theft or the leakage of the files. But, Sir, under 'Action taken after the incident,' which took place in February, 2015, the Minister says, 'Instructions have been given that sensitive official work will be done on stand-alone computers.' Actually, this decision had been taken before the theft – eight months before the theft. But after the theft or leakage, again this decision has been taken. That means there is no proper mechanism to implement the decision taken by the Ministry which led to this incident. Sir, I want to know what actions have been taken on this and even before that also there were several incidents. How many officers have been suspended for leakage of files?

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: सभापति महोदय, 18 फरवरी, 2015 को यह घटना संज्ञान में आई। दिल्ली पुलिस क्राइम ब्रांच ने चोरी को पकड़ा, उसके उपरांत हमारे विभाग के तीन कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार

किया गया है, जिनको सस्पेंड किया गया है। उनके साथ किन्हीं तीन और लोगों को भी गिरफ्तार किया गया है और कुछ बाहर के लोगों को भी पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार किया है। उसका मूल विषय, इस घटना के संज्ञान में आने के बाद उसमें क्या कार्रवाई की गई है? चेयरमैन साहब, ऐसा होने से पहले जो हमने पृष्ठभूमि बताई कि जब नई सरकार ने जिम्मेवारी संभालनी शुरू की, तो कुछ घटनाएं हुईं, कुछ जानकारी सामने आई और जिसके कारण इसी सरकार में इसी विभाग ने ही मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ होम अफेयर्स को लिखकर भेजा और हमने ही जो कॉंपीटेंट अथॉरिटी इस विषय की जानकारी रखने की, अनुसंधान करने की होती है, पुराने अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमने उसे इस पर इन्क्वयारी करने का काम दिया था, जिसके लोजिकल स्टेप्स आगे 18 फरवरी को सामने आए। इसके अंदर जो न्यायसंगत, विधिसंगत कार्रवाई होती है, वह की जाती है और जो मिनिस्ट्री का वेल-लेड प्रोसिजर है, एसओपी है, क्या-क्या करना चाहिए, उसको लेकर स्ट्रिक्टली सारे कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the answer given is not satisfactory. I have raised a very specific question. As per the directions of the Home Ministry, they had taken a decision in February that all policy matters should be drafted on a stand-alone computer. Now, after the theft, what was the decision? Again, it was that sensitive official work would be done on stand-alone computers. That means that the decision taken by this Government along with the Home Ministry in February, 2015 has not been implemented. That leads to this leakage. That is the failure of the Ministry. At least, the Minister should admit that.

Sir, my second query is, in the answer given to this House today to Question 150, it has been stated that one company's additional profit liable to the Government is 20 crore dollars. That company is also involved in this theft case; the Liaison Officer of that corporate is also involved in this theft case. Is the Ministry, directly or indirectly, taking any sponsorship or additional support from this corporate, which is involved in this leakage case?

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: माननीय सभापति जी, मेरे मित्र श्री पी. राजीव जी ने मुझ से पहला प्रश्न पूछा कि क्या आपने जो निर्णय किया था कि स्टेंड-एलोन कंप्यूटर में कम करने वाले हैं, मैंने अपने उत्तर में स्पष्ट कर दिया कि हमने इसे संज्ञान में लेते हुए पिछले दिनों जो महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय इस विभाग से हुआ है, फिर चाहे वह कैबीनेट नोट है या कोई और महत्वपूर्ण पॉलिसी है, उसे हमने स्टेंड-एलोन कंप्यूटर में करना शुरू कर दिया है, उसे आगे भी करेंगे, उसे ही हमने दोहराया है। बाकी किसी कंपनी के बारे में जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है, ऐसी किसी कंपनी से मिनिस्ट्री ने न कोई डोनेशन ली और न कोई मदद ली थी। हमने भी किसी कंपनी की मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से कोई मदद नहीं की है।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, this leakage involves various other Ministries. Although this question pertains to the Petroleum Ministry, I would like to know whether your Ministry is in touch with other Ministries, including the Defence Ministry, where reportedly such incidents have taken place.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this job is being coordinated by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Delhi Police is on the job; they are coordinating. They are enquiring all the concerned departments whose names have been taken by some agencies in this incident.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, it is common knowledge that corporates get hold of sensitive documents from various Ministries in the Government of India and those companies then benefit to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees. My specific question is: How would you bring a deterrent so that this kind of activity is stopped? And, the only way out is this. Will the Minister consider setting up an SIT, so that only the middle level managers are arrested, but it goes right to the top? Because, the Directors must be taken into custody if we have to put an end to this.

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: चेयरमैन सर, इस विषय पर देश के गृह मंत्री ने बड़े स्पष्ट रूप से अपनी सरकार की जवाबदेही देश के सामने रखी है कि कोई भी ताकतवर व्यक्ति हो, कोई भी मज़बूत व्यक्ति हो, लेकिन कानून के ऊपर कोई नहीं है। हम उस विषय पर कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाने वाले हैं। नई सरकार की पहल से यह सारा विषय आया है और इसके आगे क्या है और पीछे क्या है, इस बारे में यह सदन जानता है, लेकिन यह सरकार देश की जनता के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है और चाहे कोई भी व्यक्ति हो, सरकार की नीति है कि उसके ऊपर कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाएगी और जो भी विधि-सम्मत होगा, वह किया जाएगा।

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, the hon. Minister would recall that from the Prime Minister's Office, in January, 1985, it was found that an officer working with the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Dr. P.C. Alexander, had been leaking documents and on knowing this, the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of India resigned from his office. So, what steps is the Ministry of Petroleum taking to assign responsibility, direct as well as constructive, and secure the resignation of those senior officers who have been found negligent in what they have done, and emulate the excellent example set by Dr. P.C. Alexander?

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: चेयरमैन सर, इस विभाग की अन्दरूनी खबर के बारे में मेरे मित्र एवं सदन के वरिष्ठ सदस्य श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर जी से ज्यादा कोई नहीं जानता है। मैं उनकी उस चिन्ता के साथ सहमत हूं। मैं आपके माध्यम से पुनः इस हाउस के सामने दोहराना चाहता हूं कि इन्वेस्टीगेशन जारी है। कोई भी व्यक्ति हो, कितने भी बड़े ओहदे पर हो, उसके ऊपर यदि कोई आपत्ति आती है, कोई संज्ञान लिया जाता है, तो उस पर कार्रवाई होगी।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, his question has not been answered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, it is not your question. Now, Question No.138.

To take away the special status of J&K

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

(a) whether it is a fact that through Article 370, the Constitution gives special status to Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the special concessions/facilities granted to Jammu and Kashmir which are not available to other States;

(c) whether it amounts to discrimination among States; and

(d) whether Government is thinking of scrapping the special status of Jammu and Kashmir and if so, by when the process will be over?

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

Statement

(a) In the Constitution of India, there is no mention of 'Special Status to Jammu and Kashmir'. Article 370 provides for 'Temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir'.

(b) to (d) The questions do not arise in view of the above.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the written reply by the Minister is a bald statement. I appreciate that in the Constitution of India, there is no mention of 'Special Status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir'. But Article 370 provides for 'temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir'. May I know from the Minister the details of the 'temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir'? Is there any limit for keeping temporary provisions in respect of that State?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, the provision can be reflected in Part XXI of the Constitution, which clearly says that it is temporary and transitional. So, the provision made is neither static nor permanent. Based on that, there is not much scope to explain, rather than hoping that the status will become permanent one day. So, it is a transitional provision and it has been long due, and I cannot explain beyond that.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, may I know from the Minister as to what is the number of Kashmiri Pandits that fled the Valley and how many of them have returned during

the last ten years? With this, it is given to my knowledge that if a Kashmiri girl marries any person of an Indian State,her Kashmiri citizenship is revoked, but if she marries a Pakistani man, her citizenship is not revoked. Her rights over her property remain safe. Is it true?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does this flow out of this question?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: It does not, Sir, because the number of Kashmiri Pandits and all this is a separate process going on. So, it is not related to Article 370.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, I just want to point out, before I ask a question, that Article 370 was brought into the Constitution two or three years after the events when my father signed the Instrument of Accession in October, 1947, and the events thereafter. Therefore, Article 370, in fact, reflected the position at that time. And, if you look at the debates in the Constituent Assembly, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had all applied their mind to this and, therefore, Article 370 was introduced. Also, let me say that in Article 371, there are special provisions for more than half-a-dozen States in India. So, I think we must look at this thing. If I may submit, Article 370 has many Constitutional, legal and political implications. Will the Minister assure us that whenever he looks at this matter, he will look at it with extreme caution and understanding?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, definitely, hon. senior Member has rightly pointed out the feelings and the historical perspective also. As I have stated earlier, there are special provisions for various States under Article 371 and various sub-clauses thereunder. There are a number of such States, the details of which I would not like to read out. The mention about Jammu and Kashmir is not special, but it is a temporary provision. That word has been used carefully. If we see the debates in the Constituent Assembly also, 'Special Status' has never been mentioned. So, whatever steps are to be taken by the Government, absolutely, these will be taken after taking into consideration the historical perspective and with great care also.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, whether it is not a fact that Article 370 is the lynchpin between the people of Jammu and Kashmir and India, and by talking about the need to scrap, whether the Government is not risking re-opening the entire issue of Kashmir's accession to India.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, the question is slightly misplaced because Section 3 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir itself says that Jammu and Kashmir is and will remain an integral part of India. There cannot be debate on that. And, Section 147 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir also says that Section 3 and 5 cannot be amended. So, it is very clear. So, there is not any issue with regard to the status of Jammu and Kashmir.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I had signed that Constitution.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: It is an honour for us that the senior Member is with us in this House. Now, with regards to deletion or abrogation of Article 370, it needs Constitutional Amendment. Even if we say, we don't have numbers in the House. So, there is no point in talking about this issue because we will not rake up this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... The party's view is already known on that. So, I will not state anything extra in this House.

श्री के.सी.त्यागी: सर, मैं इस ऐतिहासिक मौके का फायदा उठाकर कहना चाहता हूं कि जो जम्मू-कश्मीर के पहले सदर-ए-रियासत हैं, उनसे ज्यादा इतिहास की जानकारी किसी को नहीं है। जब महाराजा हरि सिंह जी ने जवाहर लाल नेहरू के कहने पर शेख अब्दुल्ला की मदद से पहला अकॉर्ड साइन किया था, जिसमें आर्टिकल 370 के बारे में था, जो सबसे पहले सदर-ए-रियासत थे — at that time, he was hardly eighteen — और लम्बे समय तक रहे और 1952 का जो जवाहर लाल नेहरू और शेख अब्दुल्ला पैक्ट था, उसके भी ये विटनेस थे, मैंने इनकी दोनों किताबें पढ़ी हैं। सर, इनसे ही जानकारी क्यों न ली जाए कि कौन सी शर्तें थीं कि भारत के साथ इसका विलय हुआ था?

श्री सभापति : तो आप इनसे सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री के.सी.त्यागी : जी, सर। मैं चाहता हूं कि वे बोलें..(**व्यवधान**)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tyagi ji, will you please address your question to the hon. Minister? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, through the hon. Minister, I want to ask this question from hon. Dr. Karan Singh ji. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have to adopt a different procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, उनका क्वेश्चन तो आया नहीं है।

श्री सभापति : आप अपना सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि धारा 370 के ऊपर देश में बहुत सारी डिबेट है और बहुत से क्लैरीफिकेशंस नहीं हैं। मेरा उनसे सिम्पल सा क्वेश्चन है कि 370 से देश को, जम्मू-कश्मीर प्रदेश को और जनता को क्या लाभ है?

श्री किरन रिजिजु : सर, इसमें लाभ और नुकसान के बारे में मैं जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि यह मुद्दा बहुत संवेदनशील है। उस समय, जैसा मैंने कहा कि एक transitional phase को देखते हुए एक प्रोविज़न वहां रखा हुआ है जिसके माध्यम से आर्टिकल 370 के तहत जम्मू-कश्मीर का अपना एक कांस्टीट्यूशन है। हम लोग तो यही चाहेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में हर स्टेट का बराबर का स्टेटस हो, लेकिन इसके बावजूद कुछ स्टेट्स को स्पैशल स्टेटस दिया गया है। इसके लिए जो डिबेट का रास्ता है, वह तो हमेशा खुला रह सकता है, लेकिन इसमें फायदे और नुकसान की बात मैं अभी नहीं बता सकता हूं।

बिहार में रसोई गैस की कमी

***139. श्री हरिवंश**: क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या बिहार में केवल पैंतीस प्रतिशत आबादी के पास ही रसोई गैस के कनेक्शन की सुविधा है जो कि राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए बिहार को विशेष सहायता उपलब्ध कराएगी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

विवरण

(क) से (ग) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियों (ओएमसीज) ने बताया है कि बिहार में एलपीजी कवरेज 30.0% है जो संपूर्ण भारत के औसत 67.5% से कम है।

एलपीजी की कवरेज बढ़ाने के लिए विजन 2015 के अनुसार ओएमसीज को आबादी की प्रतिशत कवरेज को 50% से बढ़ाकर 75% करने के लिए वर्ष 2009 और 2015 के बीच 5.5 करोड़ एलपीजी कनेक्शन जारी करने थे। ओएमसीज जनवरी, 2015 तक 7.1 करोड़ एलपीजी कनेक्शकन पहले ही जारी कर चुकी हैं।

दिनांक 01-02-2015 की स्थिति के अनुसार बिहार राज्य में इसके 534 ब्लाकों में से 530 ब्लाकों को शामिल करते हुए 462 नियमित वितरक और 428 राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण एलपीजी वितरक (आरजीजीएलवीज) हैं। इसके अलावा, ओएमसीज ने अगले तीन वर्षों में राज्य में 128 नियमित और 503 आरजीजीएलवीज खोलने की योजना बनाई है।

नए एलपीजी कनेक्शेन ओएमसीज को प्राप्त हुए आवेदनों के आधार पर मांग पर जारी किए जाते हैं। बिहार राज्यन में वर्ष 2013-14 के दौरान 8.61 लाख नए एलपीजी कनेक्शन जारी किए गए थे। वर्तमान में नया एलपीजी कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिए लगभग 19,000 भावी ग्राहक प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं।

जरूरतमंदों तक एलपीजी की सुविधा पहुंचाने के लिए बिहार राज्य सहित देश में राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण एलपीजी वितरण योजना के जरिए नया एलपीजी कनेक्शन जारी करने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बीपीएल परिवारों को एकबारगी अनुदान उपलब्ध करवाने की एक योजना चल रही है। इस योजना के अनुसार एक सिलिंडर और प्रेशर रेगुलेटर के लिए जमानत राशि का भुगतान इस उद्देश्य के लिए बनाई गई निधि से किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, शहरी और अर्धशहरी क्षेत्रों के बीपीएल परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए प्रायोगिक आधार पर इस योजना का विस्तार जनवरी, 2015 से मार्च, 2015 तक नियमित एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप्स तक कर दिया गया है और इसमें 5 कि.ग्रा. सिलिंडर कनेक्शन भी शामिल हैं। दिनांक 01-02-2015 की स्थिति के अनुसार ओएमसीज ने बिहार राज्य 5 में सीएसआर निधि योजना से बीपीएल परिवारों को 49557 घरेलू एलपीजी कनेक्शन जारी किए हैं।

Shortage of LPG in Bihar

†*139. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 35 per cent population of Bihar avails the facility of LPG connections which is less than national average;

(b) if so, whether Government would provide special assistance to Bihar to do away with this shortfall; and

(c) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to do away with this shortage and if so, the details thereof ?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that the LPG coverage in Bihar is 30.0%, which is less than the all India average of 67.5%.

To expand the LPG coverage, pursuant to Vision 2015, OMCs had to release 5.5 crore LPG connections between 2009 and 2015 to raise population coverage percentage from 50 to 75. OMCs have already released 7.1 crore LPG connections till January, 2015.

As on 01.02.2015, there are 462 Regular distributor and 428 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaraks (RGGLVs) in the State of Bihar, covering 530 out of 534 blocks in the State. In addition, OMCs have planned to open 128 Regular and 503 RGGLVs in the State of Bihar in the next three years.

New LPG connections are issued on demand on the basis of applications received by OMCs. During the year 2013-14, 8.61 lac new LPG connections were released in the State of Bihar. Currently, around 19,000 prospective customers are awaiting for release of new LPG connection.

In order to extend LPG coverage to the needy, a scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families in the rural areas for release of new LPG connection through Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana is in operation in the country including the State of Bihar. As per the scheme, the security deposit for one cylinder and Pressure Regulator is paid from the fund created for this purpose. Further, to benefit the BPL families of urban and semi urban areas, the scheme has been extended to Regular LPG distributorships also from January, 2015 till March, 2015 on pilot basis and now also

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

includes 5 kg cylinder connections. As on 01.02.2015, OMCs have released 49557 domestic LPG connections to BPL families from the CSR fund scheme in the State of Bihar.

श्री हरिवंश : माननीय सभापति जी, मंत्री जी के द्वारा तथ्यात्मक ढंग से दिए गए उत्तर के बाद मेरे कई और सवाल हैं। आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि मेरी सूचना के अनुसार बिहार में 57 लाख एलपीजी उपभोक्ता हैं और वहां की आबादी लगभग साढ़े दस करोड़ की है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार देश के चारों राज्यों में एलपीजी के कुल कनेक्शन का 40 परसेंट है। एक किस्म से अन्य चीज़ों के साथ-साथ इस एलपीजी कनेक्टिविटी में भी एक रीजनल डिस्पेरिटी है, क्षेत्रीय विषमता है। उन राज्यों में भी, जहां चालीस फीसदी कनेक्शन है, उनमें भी ग्रामीण और शहरी इलाके में काफी विषमता है। क्या बिहार के संदर्भ में और देश के अन्य राज्यों के ग्रामीण और शहरी इलाकों के संदर्भ में यह दूरी खत्म करने की कोई समयबद्ध योजना है?

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया है। यह सही है कि भारत के पूर्वी हिस्से में, चाहे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश हो, समूचा बिहार हो, झारखंड हो, बंगाल हो, ओडिशा हो, छत्तीसगढ़ हो या मध्य प्रदेश हो, इन इलाकों में जितनी मात्रा में एलपीजी ग्रामीण इलाके में जानी चाहिए, वह नहीं जा रही है। अभी इन तथ्यों को थोड़ा मैं सुधारना चाहता हूं। अभी बिहार में 62.4 लाख कंज्यूमर्स हैं। यह थोड़ा बढ़ता रहता है। यह तथ्य सही है इसीलिए विभाग ने आते ही इस विषय पर पूर्वी भारत को महत्व देना शुरू किया है। हम लोग दो प्रमुख योजनाएं लाए हैं।

चेयरमैन सर, जो गरीब इलाका है, उस गरीब इलाके में नया कनेक्शन देने के लिए थोड़ी छूट देनी चाहिए। अभी सरकार ने, हमारे विभाग ने एक रिबेट देने की स्कीम चलाई है, एक subsidized product देने के लिए स्कीम चलाई है, 1600 रुपये में 14 किलो वाला सिलेंडर देने की scheme चलाई है। पांच किलो वाला सिलेंडर पहले से भी था, लेकिन हमने इसको रि-इनफोर्स किया है और यह ग्रामीण इलाकों में लगे, शहर के downtrodden लोगों के लिए affordable रहे, इसीलिए लगे, इस पर भी रिबेट देने की, नये कनेक्शन पर जिनका बीपीएल सूची में नाम है, अगर वे सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं, तो उनको नया कनेक्शन रिबेट के नये रेट पर दिया जाएगा। इसकी योजना हम लोगों ने बनाई है और इसका फायदा बिहार जैसे प्रांतों में मिला है जहां पिछले दो महीने में 50 हजार नये लोग जुड़े हैं। अगर यह योजना सफल होती है, तो निश्चित रूप में इन पूर्वी राज्यों को और तेजी से जोड़ने की योजना बनाई जाएगी।

श्री हरिवंश : माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से दूसरा सवाल कुछ तथ्यों के आधार पर है। मेरी सूचना के अनुसार बिहार में औसतन 32 हजार की जनसंख्या पर एक गैस एजेंसी है और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर 10 हजार की आबादी पर एक गैस एजेंसी है। राष्ट्रीय औसत के बराबर बिहार को लाने या अन्य राज्य जो पीछे छूट गए हैं, उनके लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है? मेरी सूचना के अनुसार बिहार में तीनों सार्वजनिक कम्पनियों आईओसी, एचपी, बीपी के शहर और ग्रामीण इलाकों में लगभग 900 एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स हैं और साढ़े दस करोड़ की आबादी पर 6 गैस रिफिलिंग प्लांट हैं। विशेषज्ञ कहते हैं कि आबादी और कंज्यूमर्स की दृष्टि से 15 गैस रिफिलिंग प्लांट तुरंत होने चाहिए। पर्व और त्योहार के अवसर पर खासतौर से गैस वितरण को लेकर लॉ एंड आर्डर की सीरियस प्रॉब्लम होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी के पास इसे दूर करने के लिए क्या योजना है?

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: चेयरमैन सर, अभी बिहार में 890 ग्रामीण और शहरी वितरण केन्द्र हैं। आने वाले तीन साल में शहरी इलाके में ओर 128 तथा ग्रामीण इलाके में ओर 503 केन्द्र खोलने की यानी कुल 631 केन्द्र खोलने की योजना बनाई गई है। यह बात सही है कि जितनी आवश्यकता है, अभी भी 62 लाख कंज्यूमर्स को बिहार के बाजार में जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसके लिए जो 6 प्लांट हैं, वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। मैंने पिछले दिनों में जो रिव्यू करके देखा है, उसमें पाया है कि अभी भी महीने में 10-15 हजार सिलेंडर कम पड़ते हैं। इसीलिए बिहार की भौगोलिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उत्तर बिहार में और दक्षिण बिहार में, उन 6 प्लांटों की केपेसिटी बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ और तीन नये प्लांट खोलने की योजना हम लोग बना रहे हैं। नम्बर एक कैपेसिटी बढ़ाई जाए, नये वितरण केन्द्र खोले जाएं और नये बॉटलिंग प्लांट खोले जाएं, इसकी योजना हमारा विभाग बना रहा है।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके अनुसार बिहार में एलपीजी 30 परसेंट है जबकि राष्ट्रीय औसत 67 परसेंट के लगभग है। जब बिहार में गैस की इतनी कमी है, तो जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स हैं और अभी जो नई गैस एजेंसीज़ दी हैं, ये सब चयनित हो गयी हैं, अभी उनको खोला नहीं गया है। इसका एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण बहुत सारे लोगों के घरों के निकट गैस एजेंसी का नहीं होना है। दूसरी बात यह जाननी है कि आप इसको कब तक चालू करवाएंगे? दिल्ली और बिहार में लगभग सौ रुपये का फर्क है। यह फर्क किस कारण से है? जबकि बिहार स्टेट कमजोर स्टेट है, गरीब राज्य है, तो वहां की एलपीजी में तथा दिल्ली की एलपीजी में सौ रुपये का फर्क क्यों है?

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि बिहार में गैस की लगभग 70 परसेंट कमी है, इसको आप कब तक पूरा करेंगे? आप इसके बारे में आश्वासन दीजिए। जैसे आपने एपीएल और बीपीएल के बारे में बताया है कि उनके लिए दाम कम किए हैं, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि इसका प्रचार ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। वहां पर गैस एजेंसी वाला बोलता है कि पहले आप चूल्हा ले लीजिए तभी हम आपको गैस सिलेंडर देंगे।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, हम यह पूछ रहे हैं कि बिहार में जो 70 परसेंट की कमी है और आने वाले दिनों के लिए जो आपने डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर चयनित कर लिया है, उसको कब तक खोलने की योजना है और किस कारण से सौ रुपया बिहार के लोगों से ज्यादा लिया जा रहा है?

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य ने तीन प्रश्न पूछे हैं, मैं तीनों प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना चाहूंगा। अभी मैंने बताया है कि बिहार में कितनी एजेंसीज़ खोली हैं और कितनी खुलने वाली हैं, इसके अलावा अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास कोई स्पेसिफिक एजेंसीज़ के बारे में सुझाव हैं, तो हमें बताएं। अभी जो प्रक्रिया है, वह थोड़ी जटिल है। हम उसको और सरल करने की योजना बना रहे हैं। यदि माननीय सदस्य केन्द्र के बारे में कोई स्पेसिफिक जानकारी लेना चाहते हैं या सुझाव देना चाहते हैं, तो हम उसको देख लेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य ने रेट के बारे में दिल्ली और बिहार की तुलना की है। चेयरमैन सर, दिल्ली में पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट के ऊपर टैक्स नहीं है और बिहार में इसके ऊपर राज्य सरकार का टैक्स है। दिल्ली में कंज्यूमर तक पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट पहुंचने में जितनी दूरी है, वह इतनी ज्यादा नहीं है

जितनी बिहार में है। पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट का बॉटलिंग प्लांट से कंज्यूमर तक जाने में ट्रांसपोर्टेशन खर्चा भी जुड़ जाता है। इस विषय को लेकर हम संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ बातचीत भी कर रहे हैं, कम से कम LPG पर टैक्स वगैरह की छूट मिले, ताकि वह कंज्यूमर को सस्ते से सस्ते रेट पर दी जा सके। माननीय सदस्य की सरकार वहां पर है, हम उनकी भी मदद करेंगे।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह जानकारी है कि उत्तराखंड में एक लाख से अधिक गैस कनेक्शन...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is on Bihar. Please ask on Bihar.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा : 10.85 per cent से अधिक LPG व मिट्टी के तेल का कोटा निरस्त कर दिया गया है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत में गैस कनेक्शन ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, the question is on Bihar. Please address your question to the answer given.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा : सर, मैं उत्तराखंड के गैस कनेक्शन की बात कर रहा हूं।

श्री सभापति : आप बिहार की बात कीजिए। आप अपना प्रश्न पढ़िए।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा : सर, मैं स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न पर ही आ रहा हूं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत में मिट्टी के तेल के आवंटन तथा गैस आवंटन के राष्ट्रीय मानक निर्धारित किए गए हैं, यदि हां, तो क्या हैं? क्या देश के सभी राज्यों में मिट्टी के तेल के आवंटन के लिए तथा गैस आवंटन के लिए राष्ट्रीय मानकों का पालन किया जा रहा है, यदि नहीं तो क्यों?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer the question if it relates to the main question.

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: चेयरमैन सर, यह बिहार से संबंधित प्रश्न था। माननीय सदस्य ने उत्तराखंड के बारे में पूछा है।

श्री सभापति : यह प्रश्न बिहार से रिलेटिड नहीं है।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा : चेयरमैन सर, मैंने राष्ट्रीय मानक जानने चाहे हैं कि राष्ट्रीय मानक क्या हैं? गैस आवंटन और मिट्टी के तेल के लिए राष्ट्रीय मानक क्या हैं और पूरे भारत में उनके अनुसार क्या गैस और मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन होता है? सर, मैं यह बात पूछ रहा हूं।

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: सर, यह अलग प्रश्न है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य का जो प्रश्न है, मैं उसका उत्तर ....(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा : सर, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute! ...(*Interruptions*)... Please do not argue.

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: माहरा जी, आप उत्तेजित मत होइए, मैं उसी विषय पर आ रहा हूं। I am just answering your question. ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप शांत रहिए, मैं उसी का उत्तर दे रहा हूं। आपने राष्ट्रीय मानक के बारे में पूछा है, मैं उसी का उत्तर दे रहा हूं। चेयरमैन सर, केरोसीन तेल और LPG

का संबंध है। इनका संबंध यह है कि देश में पिछले कई सालों से लगभग दस-पन्द्रह सालों से एक जुड़ाव करके रखा गया है, जिस राज्य में जितने नए LPG कनेक्शन दिए जाएंगे, उस राज्य का उतना ही केरोसीन का कोटा कटेगा। पिछले कई सालों से यह मानक चलता आ रहा है, इसीलिए कुछ राज्यों के केरोसीन ऑयल के कोटे में कमी होती है। उत्तराखंड के मामले में भी यह राष्ट्रीय नीति लागू है। उत्तराखंड के बारे में माननीय सदस्य जो स्पेसिफिक जानकारी चाहते हैं, मैं उनको बाद में मिलकर बता दूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai. ..(*Interruptions*).. No. That's all.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि पूरे देश में कुकिंग गैस की बेहद परेशानी है।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : सर, मैं सवाल ही पूछ रही हूं। ग्रामीण अंचल के लिए बहुत पहले बायो गैस प्लांट की एक स्कीम बनाई गई थी। क्या मंत्री उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दे रहे हैं कि बायो गैस प्लांट रूरल एरियाज़ के लिए बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी था। यूपी में यह स्कीम 1953 में शुरू हुई थी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This does not relate to this question. Shri Darda, do you have a question on this question.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Yes, Sir. माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि बिहार की 30 per cent population LPG में कवर की गई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उसके अंदर इन्श्योरेंस भी कवर किया गया है? अगर इन्श्योरेंस कवर किया गया है तो अभी तक जहां-जहां दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं, उसमें कितने लोगों को मुआवजा दिया गया है?

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान : चेयरमैन सर, अगर गैस सिलिंडर से कोई दुर्घटना घटती है, तो अफेक्टेड लोगों को इंश्योरेंस मनी मिलती है। यह मनी कंज्यूमर को मिलती है और उनके घर में आए हुए अफेक्टेड लोगों को भी मिलती है। बाकी उन्होंने जो स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न पूछा है कि यह कितने लोगों को मिला है, यह प्रश्न के अन्दर नहीं था, मैं इसकी जानकारी उनको सूचित कर दूँगा।

Setting up of New SEZs

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

(a) whether Government proposes to set up more/new Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country; and

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details and the locations thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Proposals for setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are approved by the Board of Approvals on recommendations of the relevant State Government. Approval of SEZs is an on-going process as they are created under the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005.

(b) State/UT-wise list of SEZs is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise distribution of approved SEZs

(As on 09.03.2015)

States/UTs	In-principle approvals	Formal approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	4	33	29	19
Chandigarh	0	2	2	2
Chhattisgarh	1	2	1	1
Delhi	0	2	0	0
Goa	0	7	3	0
Gujarat	4	31	27	18
Haryana	3	29	25	6
Jharkhand	0	1	1	0
Karnataka	0	59	39	25
Kerala	0	32	25	14
Madhya Pradesh	1	13	8	2
Maharashtra	9	61	51	25
Manipur	0	1	1	0
Nagaland	0	2	2	0
Odisha	1	8	4	2

1	2	3	4	5
Puducherry	1	1	0	0
Punjab	0	4	2	2
Rajasthan	1	9	8	4
Tamil Nadu	4	54	50	36
Telangana	0	48	42	25
Uttar Pradesh	1	25	22	11
West Bengal	2	12	5	7
GRAND TOTAL	32	436	347	199

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब सही नहीं है। Part (a) of the question is, "Whether Government proposes to set up more/new Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country;" The answer is, "Proposals for setting up of Special Economic Zones are approved by the Board of Approvals." I did not ask who approves the Special Economic Zones. My specific question was, "Whether Government proposes to set up more/new Special Economic Zones." This is one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the answer be given.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the answer is definitely specific to the question which has been asked. We are not trying to explain the technicality here. The approval is given by the Board of Approvals, which is at the Centre, on the proposals and recommendations received from the States. Therefore, setting up new SEZs is something the proposal for which has to come from the States. That is the answer that I have given here.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरे पास कैग की रिपोर्ट है, जिसे हम और ये मिल कर इकट्ठे उस सरकार के खिलाफ उठाते रहे। जो जमीन एसईज़ेड के लिए अधिगृहीत की गई, या तो उसे बेच दिया गया, I am quoting from the Report of CAG, या उसे अन्य कार्यों के लिए उपयोग किया गया और एसईज़ेड को पुनर्परिभाषित कर 2005 में भूमि उपयोग - गैर-उत्पादित क्षेत्र में दोहरे उपयोग के नाम पर प्राइवेट स्कूल, नर्सिंग होम, फाइव स्टार होटल, आदि के इस्तेमाल करने की इजाजत दी गई। सर, इन लोगों ने यह एक नई दुनिया बनाई, जिसमें मेजर डायरेक्ट और इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स इंसेंटिव्स दिए गए। मैं गाँव से आता हूँ।

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, हम पॉलिटिकल लोग हैं, स्कूल के स्टूडेंट नहीं हैं कि सवाल पूछें।

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं, मैं जानता हूँ कि आप पॉलिटिकल लोग हैं, मगर सवाल तो पूछिए।

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Sir, we are not students of a school. We are political activists.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, there is a specific question. आप उस पर सवाल पूछिए।

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: I am sorry, Sir. I am coming to that. इंसेंटिव्स कितने किस्म के हैं? There is income tax exemption for 15 years, Service Tax and Central Sales Tax exemption, duty free imports of goods used in SEZ, etc.

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि मुझे the amount of foreign capital received on the already established SEZ since 2005 की डिटेल बताई जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the question.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : इतने एग्ज़ेम्पशंस देने के बाद भी 2005 से लेकर आज तक सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मिली है?

श्री सभापति : अगर आपने यह सवाल पूछा होता, तो उसका जवाब आपको मिल जाता। आपका सवाल दूसरा है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, यह मेरा सप्लीमेंटरी है। This is my supplementary question.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: First of all, if I got the broad spirit of the question, it is, if there are any violations of SEZs privileges or tax concessions that are given. Land being a State Subject, if there are any objections, the State Government, which gives a No Objection Certificate, will be the authority also to give us the objections raised and give us an NOC to denotify them. I understand the spirit with which the hon. Member is asking the question. If there are any violations, if there is misuse of the provisions which are given under the SEZs, it is for the State Government to give us an NOC to denotify such SEZs. If that answers the broad tone and tenor of what the hon. Member asked, it is fine.

As regards FDI, where he has gone into specifics, I am sure if the hon. Member asks for specific information, we shall be glad to share the information.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Sir, information regarding my question No.2...(*Interruptions*)... सर, मैं मंत्री महोदया से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो 352 एसईज़ेड्स हैं, उनमें से सिर्फ 119 ऑपरेट कर

रहे हैं। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहूँगा। जेएनपीटी में मुझे भी वहाँ पर एक संस्था का कुछ दिन चेयरमैन रहने का मौका मिला है। एक सज्जन ने एसईज़ेड के नाम पर पार्टिकुलर जमीन ली और पिछले दिनों उसने 3 हजार करोड़ रुपए का मुनाफा लेकर दूसरे पूँजीपति को बेच दिया। सर, मैं नाम नहीं लूँगा, आप इस पर ऑब्जेक्शन करते हैं। जिनको समय दिया गया है, उस समय की क्या अवधि है? क्या ऐसे एसईज़ेड और भी हैं, जो इनसे एक्टेंशन मांग रहे हैं?

सर, अब जब नई लिब्रल पॉलिसी आ गई है, उसके बाद तो पिछले छः सालों में 83,000 करोड़ रुपये के राजस्व का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे कितने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा रही है, जो एसईज़ेड की शर्तों को पूरा नहीं करते हैं? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि सरकार की मदद से यह प्रॉपर्टी डीलिंग का एक और अड्डा बन गया है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, you have a valid question, but it does not relate to your main question. So, you will have to ask another question separately another day and I am sure, you will get the answer.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, हो सकता है कि टेक्निकैलिटीज़ के हिसाब से मेरा क्वेश्चन सही न हो, लेकिन मैं इस एसईज़ेड के स्कैंडल को एक्सपोज़ करना चाहता हूं।

श्री सभापति : आप जरूर कीजिए, but, please let me proceed with the Question Hour.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : इसका सही जवाब मिले या न मिले, मुझे इसकी कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। सर, मेरा मंत्री महोदय से इतना पूछने का अधिकार तो है कि जिन एसईज़ेड ने इन सभी शर्तों को पूरा नहीं किया है, are they still enjoying the privileges of SEZ? क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही हुई है?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, if you permit me, I would reply. He is a very senior Member. I would like to draw to his attention that the question is related to proposals about setting up more or new Special Economic Zones. Again, when he extended the question to ask me about investments, I would like to draw to his attention that the answer has been provided in great detail, and investment in SEZs is a part of my answer. I have given in detail as to what quantum of investment has been received. It is attached to the answer. Over and above that, in respect of information about action taken against any particular SEZ where violations have happened, the Members are very welcome to ask me the question. I certainly will share the information, but the thrust of the question today is this.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, in a lighter vein, I would say that आपने इनके लिए बहुत उदारता दिखाई है, शायद इसका कारण यही है कि इनका नाम ही त्यागी है, इसीलिए बाकी लोगों के मौके का त्याग करवाकर आपने इनको इतना समय दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Mr. Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, keeping in view the success stories across several countries since the year 2000, in India, we are trying to have Special Economic Zones. The intention of Special Economic Zones is global open market and to create conducive environment by attracting sufficient investments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I am coming towards that only. The Special Economic Zones are looked upon as if they are the engines of growth and also testing ground for liberal market. With this background, in India, as the hon. Minister has recorded, out of the formal approvals of 436, 199 are export-oriented Special Economic Zones. Keeping these factors in view, has the Union Commerce Ministry assessed the resource factor, infrastructure factor and captive power generation factor while according status of Special Economic Zones to any proposal?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, very clearly, the process of approval and notification begins with the in-principle approval and that is why, from stage to stage, we have given you the picture of when formal approval is provided and when it gets notified. You are talking of a performing SEZ, the exporting SEZ, which comes down to 199 out of 347 notified ones. It is because it is an ongoing process. It moves from one stage to another till the establishment of the SEZ itself and after the notification, the units get set up. So, this is not as if it's a one-time point. It is a process and that is what has been explained.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि राज्य और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश भविष्य में जिन नये एसईज़ेड को खोलने के प्रस्ताव करेंगे, उन पर विचार करते समय क्या हम लोग कृषि योग्य भूमि पर एसईज़ेड और कृषि के अयोग्य भूमि पर एसईज़ेड, इसका गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे? सारे वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के बाद यह निष्कर्ष निकला है कि कृषि की भूमि मनुष्य खड़ी नहीं कर सकता। इसलिए हमें विकास की यात्रा में इस बात पर ध्यान देना ही पड़ेगा कि जो भूमि कृषि योग्य नहीं है, वहाँ विकास के ऐसे आयाम खड़े किये जायें, जिनमें एसईज़ेड भी आता है, इंडस्ट्रियल बेल्ट्स भी आते हैं तथा बाकी अन्य प्रकार की विधायें आती हैं। तो क्या इस बात पर विचार किया जाता है? इसके लिए बहुत अधिक खर्चे की जरूरत नहीं होती है। अगर 50-100 किलोमीटर दूर है, तो वहाँ पर 6 लेन रोड बना दीजिए तो वह एसईज़ेड आराम से काम करेगा। तो क्या इस बात पर विचार किया जायेगा, क्योंकि यह हमारी फंडामेंटल थॉट का हिस्सा है?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, it is a very pertinent question. I just want to draw the attention of the august House that as per the information available, as obtained from developers themselves, I would want to underline the fact that the principle of setting up of SEZ has always been on the fact that it will be barren lands which will be given priority, and it is only in exceptional circumstances

that agricultural land which has the single crop, not the double crop, is taken. I can establish this priniple as is also being practised by saying that out of 381 SEZs, out of the total land which is being utilised, 82.3 per cent of the land is waste, barren, dry or industrial land, 15 per cent of the land is only the single crop land and 2.7 per cent of land is from the double crop. Therefore, more than 80 per cent of the land in all the SEZs, I am talking about 381 of them, come from barren land only. That is the principle with which SEZs will always be set up. Priority will be to obtain barren lands and not agricultural land. In exceptional circumstances agricultural land will be taken, it will only be the single crop lands, and those will be minimal.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, नोएडा में एसईज़ेड जो दिया गया था, वह फर्टाइल लैंड पर दिया गया था।...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति: त्यागी जी, प्लीज़।

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Thank you very much, Sir. One question is regarding the SEZs Act, 2005. After this Act came into being, how many SEZs have been deregularised?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, as I said, it is an on going process. The number of denotified SEZs as of the year 2014-15 up to 31st December, 2014, is four. But annually, the answer also has this figure, the number which got denotified in 2008-09, is one, in 2009-10 is four, in 2010-11 is five. I am reading out from the answer which has already been provided. It is six in 2011-12. It is nine in 2012-13. It is seven in 2013-14. As of 31st December, 2014, it is four. That has already been attached with the answer.

Rising crimes against women in Delhi

*141. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crimes against women are steadily rising in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of crimes against women in Delhi during current year and during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has any plans to set up CCTV cameras in Delhi for women safety; and

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

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

Statement

(a) to (b) The number of cases of crimes against women registered in Delhi during the year 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 are as under: -

Crime Head	2012	2013	2014	2015 (up to 28.02.2015)
Rape (376 IPC)	706	1636	2166	291
Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (354 IPC)	727	3515	4322	662
Insult to the modesty of women (509 IPC)	214	916	1361	212
Kidnapping of women	2048	3286	3604	572
Abduction of women	162	323	423	79
498-A/406 IPC (Cruelty by Husband and in-laws)	2046	3045	3194	438
Dowry Death (304B)	134	144	153	19
Dowry Prohibition Act	15	15	13	1

(c) and (d) The project for installation of approximately 5200 CCTV cameras at 85 identified locations in public places in Delhi at a total cost of around ₹ 332.96 crore has already commenced.

श्री अहमद पटेल: सर, मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में उसके आंकड़े दिये गये हैं कि महिलाओं के विरुद्ध जो अपराध हो रहे हैं, उनकी संख्या 2012 में 6,052, 2013 में 12,880, 2014 में 15,226 और 2015 में सिर्फ दो महीने में 2,274 है। तो महिलाओं के विरुद्ध जो अपराध की संख्या है, वह कैपिटल में दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। यह हम सब के लिए एक चिन्ता का विषय है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इसे रोकने के लिए वे क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

सर, इसके साथ ही मैं एक दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 5,200 सीसीटीवी कैमरे लगाये गये हैं। तो उनमें से कितने काम कर रहे हैं और कितने बन्द हैं?

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सर, महिलाओं के खिलाफ जो भी केसेज़ सामने आते हैं, उनकी संख्या में जो बढ़ोतरी होती है, उनकी संख्या ज्यादा हुई है, यह बताने में किसी को खुशी नहीं होगी। बढ़ोतरी का जो मुख्य कारण है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि वह कारण बताकर हम खुश नहीं हैं। लेकिन हमने ऐसे प्रावधान रखे हैं कि अगर महिलाओं की ओर से कोई शिकायत आये, तो पुलिस अधिकारी को उसे

दर्ज करना ही है। अगर वह दर्ज नहीं होगी, तो उस पुलिस अधिकारी के खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई होगी। सीआरपीसी, आईपीसी और एविडेंस एक्ट के जितने भी प्रावधानों में हमने अमेंडमेंट किये हैं, यह सब सदस्यों को मालूम है। उनके बारे में मैं जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जो सिस्टम में है, चाहे सीसीटीवी कैमरे का मामला हो या अन्य बहुत सारी जो व्यवस्थाएँ करनी हैं, जिन्हें मैं गिन कर बताउँगा, इसमें 4 से 5 पेजेज़ हैं। जो जवाब में भी दिया गया है, उन सारे कामों को हम बहुत करीब से देख रहे हैं। खास करके दिल्ली, जो देश की राजधानी है, यहां registration of cases के नंबर बढ़े हैं, वे कैसे कम हों, उसके लिए हम लोग बिल्कुल चिंतित हैं और मैं इसका assurance देना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर हम लोग लगातार कदम उठाएंगे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Special Police Cell for churches in Delhi

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

(a) whether a Special Police Cell for churches has been created in Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government plans to create such Cells for the places of religious worship of other minorities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No Special Police Cell for Churches has been created in Delhi. Suitable instructions have been given to Delhi Police to ensure enhanced deployment of forces around all religious places, intensive patrolling in vulnerable areas, installation of CCTV cameras etc.

Action plan to promote tourist spots

†*143. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has chalked out an action plan to promote tourist spots;

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

(c) the tourist spot-wise details of the funds released to the State of Bihar under this action plan?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets. As part of its promotional activities, the Ministry of Tourism releases campaigns in the international & domestic markets under the Incredible India brand-line to showcase various tourism destinations and products including its cultural heritage. In addition to this, the Ministry of Tourism promotes various tourism destinations and products through its websites and publicity and promotional material produced by it from time to time.

A series of promotional activities are also undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential, rich cultural heritage and promoting tourism to the country. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India Seminars and work shops; organising and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals, publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support; and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of this Ministry. Financial support is also extended under the marketing development assistance scheme (MDA) to approved tourism service providers for undertaking tourism promotional activities overseas.

MoT also undertakes the TV Campaign for the State of Jammu and Kashmir and North East Region. TV Campaigns to promote tourism to the North East Region and to the State of Jammu and Kashmir were released on Doordarshan and in private television channels across the country. Details of domestic electronic Campaigns undertaken by MoT on North East Region and Jammu and Kashmir in 2014-15 are as under:-

Domestic Campaign/Advertisements	Cost in ₹
NE Campaign in TV	20,24,07,305/-
J&K Campaign	12,58,06,900/-
NE Campaign – Phase I	3,99,77,688/-
NE Campaign – Phase II	2,75,46,178/-
J&K Campaign in TV	5,41,01,340/-

The development of tourist destinations in the country is primarily undertaken by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The

proposals for the projects, which are complete as per scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, *inter-sepriority* and utilization of funds released earlier, by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration.

The details of number of projects and amount sanctioned including the State of Bihar during Twelfth Plan (till 31.12.2014) are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The list of projects and amount sanctioned for the State of Bihar are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

Number of Projects and Amount Sanctioned* during the Twelfth Plan period*
[*2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15* (*till 31.12.2014*)]

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (till 31.12.2014)	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	104.97	25	181.79	3	00.30
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17	66.33	11	74.74	7	28.45
3	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	24.21
5	Bihar	0	0.00	14	111.10	**2	9.03
6	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.50
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Delhi	1	24.37	2	57.69	0	0.00
11	Goa	2	0.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	Gujarat	1	4.87	0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Haryana	0	0.00	8	14.87	1	0.30
14	Himachal Pradesh	5	29.80	1	33.71	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Jammu and Kashmir	27	112.86	45	85.47	1	0.17
16	Jharkhand	2	48.86	1	5.00	0	0.00
17	Kerala	6	78.26	10	46.68	0	0.00
18	Karnataka	0	0.00	8	32.29	1	50.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20	Maharashtra	6	79.64	6	67.95	0	0.00
21	Manipur	1	0.50	11	214.38	7	56.40
22	Meghalaya	2	0.68	1	0.47	0	0.00
23	Mizoram	4	1.12	10	47.11	3	48.80
24	Madhya Pradesh	16	206.50	9	100.21	2	5.08
25	Nagaland	17	47.60	9	52.22	11	60.93
26	Odisha	2	0.61	12	65.43	0	0.00
27	Puducherry	0	0.00	1	48.48	0	0.00
28	Punjab	0	0.00	2	10.39	1	0.30
29	Rajasthan	0	0.00	10	51.75	1	0.40
30	Sikkim	4	20.75	11	104.35	10	53.38
31	Tamil Nadu	2	20.42	0	0.00	0	0.00
32	Telangana	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.54
33	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	7	21.29	24	130.13	0	0.00
35	Uttarakhand	2	12.97	30	265.33	1	0.17
36	West Bengal	2	46.94	0	0.00	0	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	136	929.84	261	1801.54	55	342.96

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism (RT).

**Sanctioned in February, 2015.

Statement-II

List of Projects sanctioned for the State of Bihar during Twelfth Plan Period

Sl. No.	Year and Name of projects	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3
2013-14		
1.	Joint Dev. of Tourist Amenities at Gaya Railway Station in Association with Ministry of Railway	518.00
2.	Celebration of Patna Sahib Mahotsav, Bihar	17.50
3.	Celebration of Rajgir Festival (Mahotsav) in Bihar	10.00
4.	Celebration of Bodh Mahotsav at Bodh Gaya in Bihar	10.00
5.	Development of Mega Destination – Installation of Ropeway at Vishwa Shanti Stupa, Phase-I Rajgir, Bihar	722.41
6.	Development of Baba Mahendranath Temple in Siwan, Bihar	500.00
7.	Development of Aami- Thawe- Ugratara, Mahishi- in Bihar	800.00
8.	Development of basic tourist facilities & site development at Pragbodhi Bodhgaya, Bihar	306.02
9.	Development of basic tourist facilities & site development at Maner Sharif, Patna under Sufi Circuit in Bihar	800.00
10.	Development of Kesaria Stupa – Lauria Nandangarh Stupa	689.45
11.	Development of Tourism infrastructure Pattherkatti, Gaya under Destination in Bihar	500.00
12.	Development of basic tourist facilities & site development at Sujata Kuti, Bakrour, Bihar	283.48
13.	Dev. of Mega Project in Rajgir-Rejuvenation of Pond and Dev. of Infrastructure & Tourist Amenities at Pandu Pokhar, Rajgir in Bihar	1111.22

1	2	3
14.	Integrated Development of Ghora Katora (Rajgir – Jalmandir- Pawarpuri) as Mega Circuit in Bihar	4841.77
2014-15		
1.	Development of Lakes in Darbhanga (Harahi, Dighi & Ganga Sagar), Bihar	474.55
2.	Development of Basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya in Bihar. *	428.92

* Sanctioned under PRASAD Scheme in February 2015

Development Board for Hyderabad-Karnataka Region

*144. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established a separate Development Board for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region and other regions also in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the work done so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Government has established a separate Development Board for the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region and also three separate Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra areas.

(b) (i) In pursuance with Article 371 J of the Constitution, a Presidential Notification regarding The State of Karnataka (Special Responsibility of Governor for Hyderabad-Karnataka Region) Order, 2013 has been issued, by which the Governor of Karnataka has established a separate Development Board for Karnataka-Hyderabad Region.

As per information furnished by the Government of Karnataka, ₹ 153.50 crore was allocated during 2013-14 in the State budget for the Development Board. The Action Plan for ₹ 150.00 crore to undertake 783 works prepared by the Development Board has been approved by the Governor of Karnataka. In the year 2014-15, ₹ 600 crore has been allocated in the State budget for which also the action plan prepared by the Development Board has been approved by the Governor.These action plans are under implementation.

(ii) The President, in exercise of the powers conferred under Article 371(2) of the Constitution, issued the State of Maharashtra(Special Responsibility of Governor for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra) Order, 1994 enabling the establishment of separate Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra areas.

As per the report of the Governor of Maharashtra, the regional financial backlog in irrigation and other sectors, identified by the Indicators and Backlog Committee, has been addressed substantially. Various governance issues were also addressed effectively through these Development Boards.

Cap on subsidized gas cylinder

*145. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is likely to keep the number of subsidized LPG cylinders at the existing 12 per connection annually;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a need to cap the number of subsidized cylinders at a more realistic level; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there has been a proposal to reduce the cap of subsidized cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to reduce the current cap of 12 subsidized cylinders per domestic LPG connection.

Historical monuments/heritage sites

*146.SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the historical monuments/heritage sites in various parts of the country including in Karnataka which have been declared as monuments of national importance;

(b) whether Government proposes to include some more monuments/heritage sites in the list of monuments/heritage sites of national importance;

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

(d) the State/Union Territory-wise amount spent on the protection and maintenance of these monuments during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) At present, 3685 monuments/sites (including 506 monuments/sites in Karnataka) have been declared as of National importance in the country. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The details of monuments/sites identified for declaration as monument of National importance in the country are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The amount spent on conservation of centrally protected monuments/sites of National importance in the country (State/UT-wise) during the last three years and the allocation for the current year are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Statement-I

Abstract of number of centrally protected monuments/ sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in the country

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of Monuments/Sites
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman & Diu (U. T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	69

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of Monuments/Sites
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	27
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	79
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	162
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
	TOTAL	3685

Statement-II

Details of monuments/sites identified for declaration as monument/site of national importance

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	State
1.	Zimskhang Gongma in the locality of Tiger Village, District Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
2.	Ancient Caves Saspol in the locality of Saspol, District Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
3.	Ancient Monastery in the locality of Wanla, District Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
4.	Ancient Buddhist Institute Remains in the locality of Nyarma Thiksay, District Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
5.	Janardana Temple, Panamaram, District Waynad	Kerala
6.	Vishnu Temple (Vishnugudi) District Waynad	Kerala
7.	Thekkumbhagom Synagogue,Jews Street, Ernakulm	Kerala
8.	Group of Temples at Ranipur Jhariyal, District Bolangir	Odisha
9.	Protection Proposal of Hathi Khana, Tajganj, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Protection Proposal of Haveli of Khan-i-Dauran,Agra	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Protection Proposal of Haveli of Agah Khan , Tajganj, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Protection proposal of 'Ancient Brick Temple (Tundare Baba), Deokalia (Unchagaon) in Sitapur District	Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	State
13.	Protection proposal of Archaeological Site, Sisvania, District Basti	Uttar Pradesh
14.	Protection proposal Kothi Talab (Tank), Karwi, District Chitrakut	Uttar Pradesh
15.	Protection proposal Nakkarkhana, District Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Someshwar Mahadev Temple (Mahadera), Char, District Chitrakut	Uttar Pradesh
17.	Archaeological Site and Remains in the locality of Virpur Khurd, Virbhadra, District Dehradun	Uttarakhand
18.	Vishnu Temple in the locality of Village Kotali, Pithoragarh, District Dehradun	Uttarakhand

Statement-III

Expenditure incurred on conservation of centrally protected monuments/sites of national importance in the country during the last three years and allocation for the current year

(Amount ` in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Circle / Branch	Expenditure		Allocation	
			2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	544.49	737.49	957.97	1375.00
		Lucknow Circle	1208.00	1047.49	944.99	1150.00
		Sarnath Circle	—	—	—	535.00
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	310.70	494.00	493.00	695.00
		Mumbai Circle	359.00	414.99	415.00	645.00
		Nagpur Circle	—	—	—	445.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1041.00	1131.00	1253.00	1606.00
		Dharwad Circle	943.98	793.00	993.79	790.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	607.90	708.50	716.99	957.00
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	289.98	455.22	280.00	597.00
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	446.28	378.75	448.18	537.00
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry (UT)	Chennai Circle	530.00	500.03	845.00	1070.00
8.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	529.99	685.92	795.92	876.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	62.81	105.00	155.86	338.00
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	927.39	1100.98	1300.19	1500.00
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	110.00	107.99	144.50	395.00
12.	Assam Manipur Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland Tripura Arunchal Pradesh	Guwahati Circle	213.32	207.25	174.94	302.00
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	445.49	435.00	521.48	610.00
		Jodhpur Circle	—	—	—	570.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	640.00	890.00	1068.43	978.00
15.	Bihar	Patna Circle	383.96	275.04	263.00	415.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	270.00	243.80	260.00	443.00
		Mini Circle Leh	85.00	67.00	116.83	142.00
17.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	301.50	406.00	455.00	647.00
18.	Gujarat Daman & Diu(UT)	Vadodara Circle	574.97	459.99	655.00	848.00
19.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	139.99	107.49	210.49	290.00
20.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	303.58	405.00	468.40	560.00
21.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	62.58	53.57	69.00	116.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	556.39	527.67	510.85	813.50
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	1545.08	2128.63	2446.05	3262.00
		Reserve	—	—	—	68.40
	TOTAL		13433.38	14866.80	16963.86	23575.90

Problems faced by Indian mango exporters

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

(a) the details of export of mangoes from India especially from Maharashtra in terms of quantity and value since last three years;

(b) whether India has got big potential so far as export of mangoes is concerned;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the problems faced by Indian mango exporters; and

(d) in what manner Government proposes to solve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of export of mangoes from India in terms of quantity and value for the last three years are as under:

Quantity in MTs; Value in ₹ Crore

	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
FRUITS	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Mangoes Fresh	63441.29	209.74	35673.00	264.72	37295.60	285.43
Mangoes Sliced Dried	5367.77	19.01	2265.19	17.73	2757.70	26.86
Mango Pulp	149093.46	620.83	147593.75	608.56	142797.17	773.01

Source: DGCI&S

State-wise export data is not being maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. India is the largest producer of the mangoes in the world and hence there is a potential for export of mangoes. However, export of agricultural commodities including mangoes depends on several factors such as availability of market access, quarantine and quality related issues, international demand and supply, trade policy of the importing countries etc.

(d) Promoting export of agricultural products including mangoes is a continuous process. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce has taken following steps to increase export of mangoes from India:

(i) APEDA provides financial assistance to its registered eligible exporters for setting up post harvest infrastructure facilities, purchase of laboratory equipment, implementing quality management system and transport assistance for non traditional markets.

(ii) To meet the quarantine concerns of importing countries, APEDA has extended financial assistance to State Government agencies to establish Vapour Heat Treatment (VHT) facilities in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra and for irradiation facility in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

(iii) For ensuring food safety aspects, export of fruits and vegetables to EU is now regulated through APEDA recognized pack houses only.

(iv) APEDA has made efforts for opening up new markets for Indian mangoes such as USA, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Chile etc.

(v) APEDA has organized mango promotion programmes in several locations in Middle East Europe, China and South East Asia.

Death of labourers in Navbharat Fuse Company

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

(a) whether it is a fact that all the six workers present in Navbharat Fuse Company in Abhanpur, Chhattisgarh were killed in a blast on 1st August, 2014;

(b) the amount of compensation given to the kin of the deceased by Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there was no trained efficient operator, technical expert and explosives expert in the said company; and

(d) if so, the person found responsible for the tragedy and the action taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Sir, five persons were killed, who were present at the site of explosion occurred on 1st August, 2014 in M/s Navbharat Fuse Company, Abhanpur, Chhattisgarh.

(b) No compensation has been granted by the Government of India.

(c) At the time of accident six operators were on duty, out of which five operators were trained/ skilled and one operator was not trained/ skilled in manufacturing activity of detonating fuse.

(d) During the inspection conducted by Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) on 6th August, 2014 after the accident, it was observed that a number of rules under Explosives Rules, 2008 and licensing conditions were violated. Therefore, the owner of the company *i.e.* occupier is responsible for the accident in the factory. The licence of the company was suspended under rule 118 of Explosives Rules, 2008 w.e.f. 6th August, 2014 and the licence is still under suspension. District Magistrate, Raipur was also informed about the death of 5 workers in the subject accident for conducting Magisterial Inquiry as per section 9 of Explosives Act, 1884.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sanction of funds for tourism projects in Odisha

*149. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tourism projects which were considered on priority in the meeting held on 28th February, 2014 by the Ministry for execution during the year 2014-15 in respect of Odisha;

(b) whether Detailed Project Reports have been submitted by the State Government; and

(c) the position of sanction, release of funds and the progress in the execution of each of these projects along with reasons for delay in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Detailed status of the prioritized infrastructure projects, status of submission of Detailed Project Reports by State Government, and position of sanction/release of funds for the year 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See* below)..

Detailed Status of Prioritized Projects for the Year 2014-15 in Respect of Odisha

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the projects	Sanction amount	Release amount	Status*
1	2	3	4	5
	Mega Circuit			
1.	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham (for Navakalebar – 2015) - Ramachandi – Dhauli.	-	-	Detailed Project Report (DPR) Received on 11.12.2014
	Circuit			
2.	Koraput- Deomali- Sunabeda - Gupteswar	688.34	137.67	Sanctioned
3.	Patara- Harishankar - Nrusinghanath	-	-	DPR received on 27.02.2015

1	2	3	4	5
	Destination			
4.	Theme Garden (Amusement Park) at Hirakud including River front Development in Mahanadi	-	-	DPR yet to be received from State Government.
5.	Development of Taratarini Pitha, Ganjam HRD	-	-	DPR received on 22.10.2014
6.	Food Craft Institute in Ganjam District	-	-	DPR received on 15.10.2014
	Rural Tourism			
7.	Rural Tourism Project at Dasiabauri Pitha, Puri.	-	-	DPR received on 13.11.2014
8.	Rural Tourism Project at Sadeiberini, Dhenkanal	-	-	DPR yet to be received from State Government
	Fairs and Festivals			
9.	Konark Festival, 2014 (December 1-5)			Funds could not be sanctioned as
10.	Mukteswar Dance Festival, 2015 (January 14-16)	-	-	Utilisation Certificates of the festivals sanctioned
11.	Rajarani Music Festival, 2015 (January 18 – 20)	-	-	during 2013-14 were received after the festival dates in
12.	Parab Tribal Festival, Koraput, 2014 (November 16-18)	-	-	2014-15 were over.

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Dhanu Yatra (largest open-air theatre), Bargarh	-	-	

*(1) Files for tourism projects could be processed only after the UC pendency was brought down to nil on 26.12.2014;

(2) Funds are released to State Government subject to adherence to scheme guidelines and availability of funds.

Recovery of dues from RIL

*150. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are heavy dues to be recovered from Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) on account of KG-D6 production block;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that GAIL and Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd. had expressed their inability as they have not purchased any gas from RIL-D6 Block;

(d) if so, the reason therefor; and

(e) the measures being taken by Government to recover the dues from RIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. 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 of 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 the Government of period upto the 2013-14. The contractor failed to remit the additional profit petroleum to the Government within 30 days from the receipt of the last notice dated 10.07.2014.

(c) and (d) On such failure by the contractor, the Government directed Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) and Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL) on 10.07.2014 to remit the sale proceed of crude oil/condensate/Natural Gas from KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block which falls due immediately into the Government account so as to recover an amount of US$ 115,263,612 at the rate of 50% by each

company and deposit the same with the Government. However, GAIL informed that due to decline in production from KG D6 the gas supply to GAIL from KG-D6 is reduced to zero since June, 2013 and the contract for the supply of KG-D6 gas has also expired on 31.03.2014. Therefore, GAIL will not have any sums due to the contractor which could be withheld to be deposited into Government account. Similarly, CPCL also stated that they were buying KG-D6 crude oil from March 2009 to April 2014. However, after April 2014, KG-D6 crude was not available to CPCL as RIL opted for tender route for the sale of KG-D6 crude for the FY 2014-15. As CPCL has not been buying KG-D6 crude from April 2014, they had no outstanding to be paid to RIL.

(e) Government, while approving the revision of the price of the domestically produced natural gas, also decided that since matter relating to cost recovery on account of shortfall in envisaged production from D1, D3 discoveries of Block KG-DWN-98/3 was under arbitration, the difference between the revised price and present price (US $ 4.2/mmbtu) would be credited to the gas pool account maintained by GAIL. The Government further decided that the amount so credited to gas pool account may also be used for payment of profit petroleum accrued to the Government on account of disallowance of cost recovery of these fields. Accordingly, the Government has directed GAIL on 02.03.2015 to deposit the amount which is presently credited to the gas pool account maintained by GAIL w.e.f. 01.11.2014, to the Government's exchequer towards the additional profit petroleum of US$195.34 million due and payable by the Contractor upto FY 2013-2014 in the Block KG-DWN-98/3. GAIL has also been directed to keep on depositing the amounts to the Government's Revenue Account on monthly basis till the amount of additional profit petroleum due to Government is fully recovered.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

'Make in India' programme

1441. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has started working on 'Make in India'programme;

(b) if so, the details of progresses made on 'Make in India' programme;

(c) the details of proposals received so far from other countries to work under' Make in India' programme; and

(d) the details of relaxation Government proposes to provide under 'Make in India'programme for manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has launched the 'Make in India' Programme to promote manufacturing in India and develop it as a hub for manufacturing, design and innovation Certain important steps taken to gear up manufacturing include (i) creation of an investor facilitation cell (ii) dissemination of information on twenty five priority sectors on 'Make in India's web-portal (http://www.Makeinindia.com) along with details of FDI Policy, National Manufacturing Policy, Intellectual Property Rights, Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor and other National Industrial Corridors (iii) issuance of Ordinance to make land acquisition easier for important projects (iv) a number of items taken off the licensing requirement from Defence products' list, etc. and (v) Sector-wise plan of action has been prepared with time lines of one year and three years.

Government has undertaken a number of steps to improve Ease of Doing Business in India. A large number of components of Defence Products' list have been excluded from the purview of Industrial Licensing. The application process for Industrial Licence and Industrial Entrepreneur's Memorandum has been made easy by simplification of forms and making the process online 24 × 7. The validity period of the Industrial Licence and security clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs has been increased. The process of registration with Employees' Provident Fund Organization and Employees' State Insurance Corporation has been made on line and real-time. Process of obtaining environment and forest clearances has been made online. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has advised Ministries and State Governments to simplify and rationalize the regulatory environment through business process reengineering and use of information technology. 14 Government of India services have been integrated with the eBiz portal.

(c) As an outcome of the recently concluded visit of the Prime Minister of India to Japan, a special management team has been set up to facilitate and fast track investment proposals from Japan. Government has also constituted a Core Group under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary on India-Japan Investment Promotion Partnership. Some Japanese companies have shown their interest to invest in India.

(d) In the Budget for 2015-16, measures have been announced to set right the inverted duty structure on a range of items, reduce tax on labour intensive leather sector and provide impetus to start – ups, venture funds and entrepreneurship.

US investments in India

1442. SHRI AHMED PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of the US investments attracted by the country after the recent visit of Presidentof the United States to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): The President of the USA visited India during January 25-27, 2015. However, data regarding foreign direct investment from USA to India is available upto December, 2014. As per data provided by Reserve Bank of India, FDI equity inflows from USA to India are as under:

(i) FDI equity inflows from USA to India during the period (April – December) 2014 = US $ 1.47 billion

(ii) FDI equity inflows from USA to India during the period April, 2000 – December, 2014 = US $ 13.4 billion.

Outcome of raising FDI in single brand retail

†1443. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether expected outcomes have been achieved by raising Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in single brand retail from 51 per cent to 100 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the foreign companies which have evinced interest in investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) FDI is largely a function of private business decisions which in turn are based on a number of factors including the global economic situation and the business environment in the recipient country.

On 10.01.2012 FDI limit in Single brand retail sector was raised from 51 per cent to 100 per cent. Since then 22 proposals for investment have been approved by the Government. The list of such proposals is given in Statement (*See* below).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

List of proposals approved under Single Brand Retail Trade since 10th Jan 2012 onwards.

S. No.	Name of the (i) applicant (ii) foreign investor	Brand and date of approval	Approved foreign equity participation in % and proposed investment
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Christian Louboutin S.A France	Christian Louboutin 18.01.2012	51% ₹ 255.00 lakh
2.	M/s Timex Garments Pvt. Ltd., Sri Lanka	Avirate 14.02.2012	50% ₹ 50.00 lakh
3.	M/s Canali Holding S.A	Canali 10.02.2012	51% ₹ 765.00 lakh
4.	M/s Pavers England Ltd. M/s Pavers Foresight Smart Ventures Ltd.	Pavers England 14.11.2012	100% US $ 20 million (approx.₹ 10000 lakh)
5.	M/s Brooks Brothers Group Inc.USA	Brooks Brothers 14.11.2012	51% ₹ 622.20 lakh
6.	M/s Damiani India Pvt. Ltd. M/s Damiani International Holland	Damiani 14.11.2012	51% ₹ 35.70 lakh
7.	M/s Promod Asia Invest Pte. Ltd.	Promod 9.4.2013	51% ₹ 2969.0 lakh
8.	M/s Le Crueset India Trading Private Limited M/s Le Creuset UK	Le Creuset 9.4.2013	100% No fresh inflow
9.	M/s Fossil India Private Ltd. M/s Fossil (East) Limited, Hong Kong	Fossil 9.4.2013	100% US $ 4200000 ₹ 2100 lakh

1	2	3	4
10.	M/s Decathlon S.A France (Oxylane brand)	Oxylane 9.4.2013	100% ` 70000 lakh
11.	M/s Na Pali Europe SARL, France	Quiksilver 20.5.2013	51% ` 765 lakh
12.	M/s Ingka Holding BV, Netherlands	IKEA 14.06.2013	100% ` 1,05,000 lakh
13.	M/s Villeroy&Boch AG, Germany	Villeroy&Boch 05.07.2013	50% ` 112 lakh
14.	M/s Grupo Massimo Dutti, S.A, Spain	Massimo Dutti 13.11.2013	51% ` 213.48 lakh
15.	M/s H&M Hennes & Mauritz GBC AB	H&M 05.02.2014	100% ` 720 crores
16.	M/s Bulgari International Corp. (BIC) N.V.	BVLGARI 25.7.2014	51% US $ 445,191
17.	M/s Luxury Lifestyle Trading India Pvt. Ltd.	Luxury 30.7.2014	100% US$ 270.940
18.	M/s Innisfree Cosmetics India Pvt Ltd.	Innisfree 29.09.2014	100% US$ 11,864,406
19.	M/s Bestseller United Singapore Pte Ltd.	Vero Moda 12.11.2014	100% US$ 15 million
20.	M/s Bestseller United Singapore Pte Ltd.	Jack & Jones 12.11.2014	100% US$ 5 million
21.	M/s Lush Limited	Lush 12.11.2014	100% ` 2.5 Crore (approx)
22.	M/s Bestseller United Singapore Pte Ltd.	Only 13.11.2014	100% US$ 15 million

Six best practices identified for grant of clearance

1444. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details and specifications of six 'best practices' identified by Government in its comparative study of States' practices for grant of clearance and obtaining compliances conducted through M/sAccenture Services (P) Ltd.;

(b) whether the peer evaluation of these best practices by State Governments has been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the proposed time-line for the completion of this evaluative study and its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The best practices have been identified for grant of clearance and obtaining compliances in the following areas:

1. Finance and Tax related compliances
2. Labour Law Related compliances
3. Infrastructure and Utilities Related Approvals
4. Land and building
5. Environment clearances
6. Other business regulatory compliances

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir, these best practices were shared with all the State Governments and Union Territories and their comments were sought. These comments were considered before finally circulating these best practices among States/UTs for replication.

(d) Does not arise.

Promoting export by pharmaceutical manufacturers

1445. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities available/being provided to small and medium pharmaceutical manufacturers by Government to upgrade their skill development to global standards;

(b) whether the majority of small and medium pharmaceutical manufacturers are doing job work/contract work for bigger pharmaceutical units which export the same under their brand name;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to promote exports by small and medium pharmaceutical manufacturers under their own brands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) For technology up-gradation to Micro and Small Enterprises in the pharma sector, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is running Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) under which Micro and Small Enterprises are entitled to take loan upto ₹ 1.00 crore with 15% subsidy.

(b) and (c) Drugs for sale or for export are manufactured under license granted by State Licensing Authorities appointed by State Governments. Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has not received any such information that majority of small pharmaceutical manufacturers are doing job work/contract work for bigger pharmaceutical units which export the same under their brand name.

(d) Some of the measures taken by the Government to promote exports by small and medium Pharmaceutical manufacturers are :

(i) Financial assistance through Pharmexcil, an Export Promotion Council, is provided under Market Development Assistance and Market Access Initiative Schemes to exporters of Pharmaceutical products particularly small and medium size exporters to promote their exports in various countries.

(ii) Trade Delegations/Buyer Seller Meets (BSMs) to various countries are organized, where One-to-One meetings with local buyers/importers, FDA/Regulatory officials are arranged for the benefit of exporters.

(iii) Participate in International exhibitions and assist small and medium scale companies by way of providing space in those exhibitions at reasonable costs.

(iv) Business Meets are organized in India by inviting buyers/importers/ FDA officials to India and one-to-one meetings are arranged. These meets help the industry, particularly small and medium exporters.

(v) Pharmexcil organizes its own Expo in India *viz*. IPHEX every year, which is helping the small and medium exporters.

(vi) Pharmexcil has separate cells/desks for IPR and AYUSH sector to help the small and medium exporters.

(vii) Incentives to pharmaceutical industry are available in various trade promotion schemes like Focus Market Scheme, Focus Product Scheme, Advance Authorization Scheme etc. in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) which also helps the Small and Medium exporters for promoting their exports.

(viii) India Brand Pharma Campaign launched since March, 2012 promotes quality, affordable and reliability of Indian medicines.

Surge in import of steel

1446. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has become a net importer of steel in current financial year while it was net exporter during last year;

(b) whether this sharp import surge of steel has hurt the domestic steel manufacturing sector and could cost hundreds of jobs;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interest of domestic steel producers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. India is a net importer of steel in the current Financial Year 2014–2015 (April – December) while it was net exporter last year (2013-2014).

Year	Export		Import	
	Qty. (Ton)	Val. (₹ Cr.)	Qty. (Ton)	Val. (₹ Cr.)
2013-14	12918508	56048.27	11581126	54908.17
2014-15* (April-Dec.)	8001602	40422.33	12504464	56629.97

*Figures for 2014-15 are provisional.

(b) There have been representations by the domestic steel industry to the Government in this regard.

(c) and (d) The Government has raised the customs duty on iron and steel, covered under Chapter-72 of Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System) from 10 to 15 per cent *ad valorem*. Further, to ensure that only quality steel is imported into India, Ministry of Steel has notified Steel and Steel Product (Quality Control) Orders on 12.03.2012, as last amended on 04.12.2014.

FDI in the country

1447. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) invested in the country right now;

(b) the names of the countries and companies who have truly invested in India;

(c) the total quantum of money and the details of sectors where this FDI have come; and

(d) how much investment has been done by the foreign companies/industries duringthe last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The total amount of FDI inflow (FDI equity + Equity capital of unincorporated bodies, re-invested earnings and other capital) received since August, 1991 to December, 2014 is US$ 371.90 billion.

(b) and (c) The country-wise and sector-wise information on FDI inflow are available for FDI equity inflows (FIPB/SIA approval route, RBI Automatic route and Acquisition of Existing Shares) w.e.f. April, 2000 and relevant details are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below) respectively. Remittancewise investment by companies maintained by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is very voluminous and is available at departmental website (*www.dipp.nic.in*) on monthly basis w.e.f. November, 2004. It is published under the heading ₹Archives' (sub-heading ₹SIA Newsletter') for the period November, 2004 to December, 2009 and under heading ₹Publication' (sub-heading ₹SIA Newsletter') from January, 2010 onward.

(d) The FDI inflows received during the last six months of the Financial Year 2014-15 are as under-

(Amount in US$ billion)

S.No.	Financial Year 2014-15	FDI equity	Equity capital of unincorporated bodies + Reinvested earning + Other Capital	Total FDI inflow
1	July to December, 2014(P)	13.81	6.94	20.75

(P) – Provisional

Statement-I

Country-wise FDI equity Inflows from April, 2000 to December, 2014

S. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment Inflows		%age with inflows
		(In ₹ million)	(In US$ million)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mauritius	4,061,321.77	84,416.95	35.38
2.	Singapore	1,520,526.96	29,757.98	12.47
3.	United Kingdom	1,070,547.44	21,793.02	9.13
4.	Japan	892,990.90	17,694.86	7.42
5.	Netherlands	719,283.64	13,814.65	5.79
6.	U.S.A	647,405.51	13,407.38	5.62
7.	Cyprus	386,347.15	7,926.71	3.32
8.	Germany	363,082.49	7,289.37	3.05
9.	Country Details Awaited	308,753.71	6,964.32	2.92
10.	NRI ***	203,836.58	4,684.25	1.96
11.	France	222,054.68	4,451.70	1.87
12.	Switzerland	145,071.76	2,930.78	1.23
13.	UAE	143,725.97	2,924.66	1.23

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Spain	103,978.24	2,030.45	0.85
15.	Italy	75,211.15	1,543.24	0.65
16.	South Korea	75,584.51	1,517.13	0.64
17.	Hong Kong	62,810.86	1,286.32	0.54
18.	Luxembourg	64,608.36	1,165.26	0.49
19.	Sweden	51,827.70	1,078.48	0.45
20.	Caymen Islands	46,371.70	1,021.84	0.43
21.	Russia	51,990.16	962.14	0.40
22.	British Virginia	37,715.27	823.37	0.35
23.	Belgium	41,476.28	797.43	0.33
24.	Malaysia	37,841.17	726.54	0.30
25.	Australia	31,659.23	648.48	0.27
26.	Indonesia	28,953.55	622.02	0.26
27.	Poland	32,763.35	615.66	0.26
28.	Canada	25,142.83	518.04	0.22
29.	The Bermudas	22,521.98	502.07	0.21
30.	China	25,086.43	453.82	0.19
31.	Denmark	19,647.65	398.05	0.17
32.	Oman	17,182.54	367.67	0.15
33.	Ireland	17,144.55	325.21	0.14
34.	Finland	15,989.72	322.11	0.13
35.	Austria	12,235.23	241.74	0.10
36.	South Africa	11,484.26	227.52	0.10

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Thailand	9,864.52	188.22	0.08
38.	Seychelles	10,619.43	176.39	0.07
39.	Norway	8,803.04	171.46	0.07
40.	Chile	7,104.94	150.23	0.06
41.	Morocco	6,518.20	137.35	0.06
42.	Philippines	7,233.19	122.41	0.05
43.	British Isles	4,638.84	100.65	0.04
44.	Turkey	5,017.50	97.18	0.04
45.	Taiwan	4,450.41	89.00	0.04
46.	West Indies	3,481.70	78.28	0.03
47.	Israel	3,849.93	77.37	0.03
48.	Mexico	4,216.64	77.33	0.03
49.	Saudi Arabia	2,543.62	50.78	0.02
50.	Virgin Islands (US)	2,786.13	50.73	0.02
51.	St. Vincent	2,540.16	49.67	0.02
52.	Baharain	2,504.62	48.93	0.02
53.	NewZealand	2,221.66	45.01	0.02
54.	Panama	1,923.27	41.75	0.02
55.	Bahamas	1,883.31	38.34	0.02
56.	Korea(North)	1,878.78	37.06	0.02
57.	Sri Lanka	1,697.54	34.57	0.01
58.	Saint Kitts & Nevis	1,478.83	33.53	0.01

1	2	3	4	5
59.	Channel Islands	1,724.25	31.78	0.01
60.	Portugal	1,552.77	30.96	0.01
61.	Jordan	1,584.78	29.12	0.01
62.	Kuwait	1,366.63	26.84	0.01
63.	Kazakhstan	1,341.60	26.11	0.01
64.	Brazil	1,106.07	22.63	0.01
65.	Kenya	1,023.11	21.71	0.01
66.	Iceland	937.23	21.14	0.01
67.	Gibraltar	851.40	19.75	0.01
68.	Czech Republic	852.30	19.06	0.01
69.	Hungary	894.73	17.02	0.01
70.	Isle of Man	821.12	15.56	0.01
71.	Malta	688.25	14.60	0.01
72.	Liberia	645.39	14.56	0.01
73.	Nigeria	656.39	13.10	0.01
74.	Scotland	726.00	12.72	0.01
75.	Belarus	474.36	11.67	0.00
76.	Argentina	463.50	10.17	0.00
77.	Liechtenstein	476.84	9.49	0.00
78.	Myanmar	357.49	8.96	0.00
79.	Slovenia	405.84	8.49	0.00
80.	Greece	352.80	6.39	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
81.	Romania	331.88	6.26	0.00
82.	Ghana	312.75	6.20	0.00
83.	Maldives	268.13	5.83	0.00
84.	Belize	254.03	5.56	0.00
85.	Slovakia	231.08	5.30	0.00
86.	Qatar	282.06	5.12	0.00
87.	Rep. of Fiji Islands	222.98	5.07	0.00
88.	Tunisia	198.40	4.31	0.00
89.	Guersney	235.33	4.25	0.00
90.	Uruguay	183.76	4.01	0.00
91.	Egypt	175.90	3.26	0.00
92.	Bermuda	172.21	2.80	0.00
93.	West Africa	123.14	2.47	0.00
94.	Trinidad & Tobago	127.30	2.34	0.00
95.	Colombia	115.58	2.18	0.00
96.	Nepal	96.95	2.03	0.00
97.	Yemen	77.41	1.87	0.00
98.	Tanzania	76.50	1.63	0.00
99.	Lebanon	88.03	1.53	0.00
100.	Monaco	74.86	1.52	0.00
101.	San Marino	94.09	1.52	0.00
102.	Ukraine	50.62	1.12	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
103.	Uganda	50.64	1.10	0.00
104.	Cuba	47.32	1.04	0.00
105.	Guyana	46.04	1.00	0.00
106.	Vanuatu	44.11	0.94	0.00
107.	Togolese Republic	43.71	0.82	0.00
108.	Bulgaria	30.31	0.58	0.00
109.	Iran	32.95	0.57	0.00
110.	Congo (DR)	24.11	0.54	0.00
111.	Croatia	22.94	0.52	0.00
112.	Belarus	25.00	0.51	0.00
113.	Jamaica	26.98	0.50	0.00
114.	Aruba	19.65	0.43	0.00
115.	Vietnam	16.34	0.32	0.00
116.	Estonia	13.42	0.30	0.00
117.	Anguilla	14.71	0.29	0.00
118.	Yugoslavia	11.31	0.24	0.00
119.	Iraq	10.18	0.22	0.00
120.	Zambia	8.26	0.17	0.00
121.	Peru	7.81	0.14	0.00
122.	Latvia	5.17	0.10	0.00
123.	Suriname	5.42	0.09	0.00
124.	Belarus	5.00	0.09	0.00
125.	Libya	2.75	0.07	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
126.	FII's	2.46	0.06	0.00
127.	Mongolia	2.74	0.06	0.00
128.	Sudan	2.36	0.05	0.00
129.	Costa Rica	2.30	0.04	0.00
130.	Bangladesh	1.55	0.03	0.00
131.	Afghanistan	1.24	0.03	0.00
132.	Botswana	1.25	0.02	0.00
133.	St. Lucia	0.60	0.01	0.00
134.	Muscat	0.46	0.01	0.00
135.	Venezuela	0.32	0.01	0.00
136.	Georgia	0.18	0.00	0.00
137.	East Africa	0.16	0.00	0.00
138.	Cameroon	0.15	0.00	0.00
139.	Bolivia	0.10	0.00	0.00
140.	Kyrgyzstan	0.10	0.00	0.00
141.	Barbados	0.10	0.00	0.00
142.	Djibouti	0.04	0.00	0.00
143.	Paraguay	0.05	0.00	0.00
144.	Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00
145.	Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	11,715,057.66	238,626.32	

Note : 1. Amount includes the Inflows received through SIA/FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only.

Statement-II

Sector-wise FDI equity inflows from April 2000 to December 2014

S. No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows (In ₹ million)	Amount of FDI Inflows (In US$ million)	%age of Total Inflows
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier,Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	1,995,720.26	41,755.46	17.50
2.	Construction Development : Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects	1,128,210.25	24,012.87	10.06
3.	Tele-Communications	826,899.89	16,832.83	7.05
4.	Computer Software & Hardware	655,991.16	13,788.56	5.78
5.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	633,618.81	12,813.02	5.37
6.	Automobile Industry	578,408.39	11,393.60	4.77
7.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	485,246.28	10,210.87	4.28
8.	Power	461,359.17	9,476.19	3.97
9.	Miscellaneous Industries	409,148.77	8,737.58	3.66

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Metallurgical Industries	399,045.85	8,347.02	3.50
11.	Hotel & Tourism	397,910.47	7,708.57	3.23
12.	Trading	384,160.16	7,194.80	3.02
13.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	316,266.58	6,515.73	2.73
14.	Food Processing Industries	361,442.15	6,180.77	2.59
15.	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	191,381.98	3,887.98	1.63
16.	Electrical Equipments	182,588.25	3,779.86	1.58
17.	Non-Conventional Energy	183,278.15	3,490.21	1.46
18.	Industrial Machinery	174,434.53	3,358.69	1.41
19.	Cement and Gypsum Products	146,208.90	3,084.89	1.29
20.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	144,167.20	2,860.85	1.20
21.	Consultancy Services	137,357.96	2,758.82	1.16
22.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	129,158.59	2,717.71	1.14
23.	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	132,435.91	2,581.30	1.08

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Fermentation Industries	112,171.87	2,116.39	0.89
25.	Agriculture Services	86,029.94	1,740.46	0.73
26.	Rubber Goods	93,284.08	1,703.90	0.71
27.	Mining	84,606.11	1,668.50	0.70
28.	Ports	67,309.06	1,637.30	0.69
29.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	75,039.45	1,522.51	0.64
30.	Electronics	67,267.15	1,413.23	0.59
31.	Sea Transport	65,445.65	1,368.56	0.57
32.	Prime Mover (Other than Electrical Generators)	62,996.87	1,200.91	0.50
33.	Education	50,864.54	980.97	0.41
34.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	43,258.35	910.05	0.38
35.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	45,374.65	875.75	0.37
36.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	44,226.78	847.56	0.36
37.	Machine Tools	34,601.55	703.23	0.29

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Ceramics	32,345.18	685.53	0.29
39.	Railway Related Components	34,259.70	634.20	0.27
40.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	27,177.70	562.22	0.24
41.	Fertilizers	29,155.18	543.12	0.23
42.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	27,018.21	516.05	0.22
43.	Diamond,Gold Ornaments	23,252.22	476.00	0.20
44.	Glass	22,677.62	443.99	0.19
45.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	22,903.91	440.28	0.18
46.	Agricultural Machinery	21,228.27	413.16	0.17
47.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	15,092.40	308.13	0.13
48.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	15,499.20	275.38	0.12
49.	Earth-Moving Machinery	11,378.73	234.65	0.10
50.	Scientific Instruments	9,582.07	171.53	0.07
51.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	6,924.27	135.12	0.06

1	2	3	4	5
52.	Tea and Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	4,895.28	107.08	0.04
53.	Timber Products	4,460.94	87.31	0.04
54.	Dye-Stuffs	4,172.76	74.38	0.03
55.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	2,737.61	67.29	0.03
56.	Industrial Instruments	3,108.55	67.11	0.03
57.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	3,147.95	63.33	0.03
58.	Sugar	3,012.74	61.30	0.03
59.	Glue and Gelatin	2,057.46	36.91	0.02
60.	Coal Production	1,191.89	27.73	0.01
61.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	398.00	7.98	0.00
62.	Defence Industries	243.62	4.94	0.00
63.	Coir	220.50	4.07	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	11,715,057.66	238,626.32	

Note : 1. Amount includes the Inflows received through SIA/FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only.

Bilateral trade with U.S. vis-a-vis China

1448. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the bilateral trade between US and India, *vis-a-vis* China and India;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is less trade between India and US compared to India and China;

(c) the action taken by Government to improve the bilateral trade between US and India;

(d) whether potential exists to increase this trade; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of bilateral trade between India and US and India and China during the last 3 years and current year (upto January, 2015) are as under:

(in US $ million)

Year	India and US			India and China		
	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2011-12	34,745.52	23,380.86	58,126.38	18,118.18	54,688.19	72,806.36
2012-13	36,160.84	25,204.73	61,365.57	13,579.51	52,248.33	65,827.84
2013-14	39,158.02	22,505.08	61,663.10	14,867.10	51,034.62	65,901.72
2014-15(P) (April- Jan.)	35,759.88	18,237.68	53,997.55	10,118.39	50,883.12	61,001.51

(*Source*: DGCI&S)

(b) Yes, Sir. The above statistics reveals that there is less trade between India and US as compared to India and China.

(c) In order to improve investors confidence to realize the full potential of trade and commercial relations trade relations, India and USA continuously interact through two Institutional Mechanisms of India-US Trade Policy Forum and India-

US Commercial Dialogue for enhancing trade and commercial relations. During the recently held 8th India US Trade Policy Forum in New Delhi in November, 2014, a range of issues including Market Access issues relating to Agriculture products, Services and Investment issues including Totalisation Agreement, Promoting Investment in Manufacturing were discussed and in the elevated India-US Commercial Dialogue, both sides have agreed in expanding the Dialogue and exploring new areas of cooperation, including Investment Promotion and SEZs; Building Capacities and Institutional Linkages between Premier Institutions especially in the field of Technical Textiles, sharing best practices and exploring technologies related to corrosion prevention and control and encouraging the private sector to work with the governments on roundtables to promote innovation in advanced manufacturing.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. India and US have planned to work through several joint initiatives to facilitate greater confidence in cross-border trade and investment. During the visit of PM to USA last year, both the countries agreed on boosting two-way trade to $ 500 billion from $100 billion. Also, during the recent visit of US President to India both sides agreed on many important deals and committed that the two nations will be partners in economic progress.

SCs/STs employed in SEZs

1449. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) operational in the country;

(b) the details of SC/ST persons employed in those Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(c) whether Government proposes to follow reservation policy in employment in Special Economic Zones; and

(d) 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) A Table showing State/UT-wise details of operational Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) There are 104 Scheduled Castes (SCs) and 30 Scheduled Tribes (STs) employees working in the office of the Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

(c) and (d) The reservation policy of the Government on employment of SCs/STs is followed in the seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

Statement

State/UT-wise distribution of operational SEZs (as on 09.03.2015)

States/UTs	Operational SEZs
Andhra Pradesh	19
Chandigarh	2
Chhattisgarh	1
Gujarat	18
Haryana	6
Karnataka	25
Kerala	14
Madhya Pradesh	2
Maharashtra	25
Odisha	2
Punjab	2
Rajasthan	4
Tamil Nadu	36
Telangana	25
Uttar Pradesh	11
West Bengal	7
GRAND TOTAL	199

Gi tag For Basmati Rice

1450. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India stilldoes not have Geographical Indicator (GI) tag for Basmati rice within the country;

(b) whether in view of (a) above, India is failing to protect its iconic Basmati rice outside the country;

(c) the details of countries in which Government is fighting for GI tag for its Basmati and details of cases and progress of each case;

(d) whether Basmati rice growers in Pakistan have partially got the GI tag to Basmati; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and how the Ministry is planning to contest this GI tag into Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. India, so far, does not have registration for Basmati rice as a GI under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

(b) In the absence of formal registration, APEDA has been enforcing the collective rights in Basmati against third party attempts to register and/or use trade marks containing or consisting of the term Basmati in respect of a diverse range of products.

In common law countries like the UK, USA, Canada, Australia, Singapore etc., where local public perception of Basmati as a geographical indication is available as a ground for opposition, APEDA has been able to secure voluntary withdrawal of the applications and also obtain undertakings.

However, in civil law countries (such as Denmark) which require local registration therein, APEDA has been facing challenges in opposing such attempts.

(c) Applications for GI Registration in other countries will be submitted in due course after the process of registration of Basmati rice as a GI in India is completed.

(d) and (e) Currently, the law in Pakistan provides for collective marks and certification marks to protect geographical indications. Basmati Rice Growers Association (BGA) applied to register Basmati as a collective mark in Pakistan before its Trade Marks Office. That application was opposed by APEDA and 5 other opponents including the Rice Exporters Association of Pakistan (REAP). The Trade Marks Office rejected all the six oppositions on various grounds and allowed registration against BGA's application upon compliance of several conditions imposed by the Trade Marks Office. Till date, BGA has not complied with these conditions.

The order of Trade Marks Office for rejection of oppositions is currently under appeal before the Punjab and Sindh High Court. APEDA is one of the appellants.

The registration in Pakistan, however, would be only for the area in Pakistan where Basmati rice is grown.

Sectors identified under 'Make in India' campaign

1451. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sectors identified to make 'Make in India' initiative successful;

(b) whether any incentives/tax exemptions, etc., are proposed to be given for investors investing in identified sectors under 'Make in India' campaign;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken to cut red tapeism, cumbersome procedures, etc., to invite investors under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The list of 25 sectors identified under 'Make in India' Programme is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No Sir. No specific incentive/tax exemptions are proposed to be given for investors in identified sectors under the 'Make in India' initiatives. However, there are existing incentives which may be availed by the investors in some sectors.

(d) Government has undertaken a number of steps to improve Ease of Doing Business in India. A large number of components of Defence Products' list have been excluded from the purview of Industrial Licensing. The application process for Industrial Licence and Industrial Entrepreneur's Memorandum has been made easy by simplification of form and making the process online 24x7. The validity period of the Industrial Licence and security clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs has been increased. The process of registration with Employees' Provident Fund Organization and Employees' State Insurance Corporation has been made on line and real-time. Process of obtaining environment and forest clearances has been made online. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has advised Ministries and State Governments to simplify and rationalize the regulatory environment through business process reengineering and use of information technology. 14 Government of India services have been integrated with the eBiz portal. In the Budget for 2015-16, measures have been announced to set right the inverted duty structure on a range of items, reduce tax on the labour intensive sector of leather and provide impetus to start – ups, venture funds and entrepreneurship.

Statement

List of 25 sectors identified under 'Make in India' Programme

(i) Auto Components

(ii) Automobiles

(iii) Aviation

(iv) Biotechnology

(v) Chemicals

(vi) Construction

(vii) Defence Manufacturing

(viii) Electrical Machinery

(ix) Electronic System Design and Manufacturing

(x) Food Processing

(xi) IT and BPM

(xii) Leather

(xiii) Media and Entertainment

(xiv) Mining

(xv) Oil and Gas

(xvi) Pharmaceuticals

(xvii) Ports

(xviii) Railways

(xix) Roads and Highways

(xx) Renewable Energy

(xxi) Space

(xxii) Textiles

(xxiii) Thermal Power

(xxiv) Tourism and Hospitality

(xxv) Wellness

Revision of Tea Act, 1953

1452. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Act, 1953 now in force, formulated in conformity with the International Tea Agreement, is much overdue for revision;

(b) whether Government proposes to amend the Tea Act, 1953 to vest more powers and authority with the Tea Board to regulate the industry and the trade including provision of welfare measures for the tea garden workers; and

(c) whether the proposed amendment aims at recognizing the role of small growers holding less than 25 acres and ensuring a just price for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Tea Act was enacted in 1953 with the objective of controlling the tea industry pursuant to relevant International agreements and developing the industry as well as production and marketing of tea. As the tea sector has undergone several changes since inception of the Tea Act, 1953, the Law Commission, in its 159th Report has, *inter alia*, recommended amendment of the Tea Act, 1953.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken up an exercise for consulting stakeholders and obtaining their interests and views on the amendments to the Tea Act, 1953. The interest of small growers and just price for their produce is taken into account in course of these consultations.

Export of Spices

1453. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise details of the total spices exported during the last three years;

(b) whether any specific steps have been taken to promote Spices Board across the globe in the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The export details of spices for the last three years is given below:

Year	Quantity in MT	Value in ₹ crore
2011-12	575,270	9783.42
2012-13	726,613	12112.76
2013-14	817,250	13735.39

The major item-wise export details of spices for the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government has implemented various programmes for development of exports of spices *viz*. development of Infrastructure for common processing facilities including Spices Parks, trade promotion activities including participation in international fairs, promotion of Indian spice brands, product development and research for exporters, study of markets abroad, certification of Spice Houses, setting up quality evaluation laboratories for promoting Indian Spices and Spice Products. Following these efforts, the Spices Board has received international recognition as chair of the Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH) set up by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The Secretariat of the CCSCH functions in the Spices Board.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Item-wise details of total spices export for the last three years

(Qty. in Tonnes and value in ₹ Lakhs)

Item	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pepper	26,700	87,813.45	15,363	63,810.29	21,250	94,002.34
Cardamom (S)	4,650	36,322.28	2,372	21,215.04	3,600	28,380.88
Cardamom (L)	935	6,830.00	1,217	6,254.59	1,110	7,961.15
Chilli	241,000	214,408.00	301,000	238,060.90	312,500	272,227.20
Ginger	21,550	20,420.02	22,207	18,725.14	23,300	25,614.27
Turmeric	79,500	73,434.40	88,513	55,487.70	77,500	66,675.85
Coriander	28,100	16,401.85	35,902	20,182.59	45,750	37,185.65
Cumin	45,500	64,442.05	85,602	115,306.61	121,500	160,006.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Celery	3,650	2,340.05	5,171	2,977.26	5,600	3,661.48
Fennel	8,100	7,209.20	13,811	10,466.12	17,300	16,001.42
Fenugreek	21,800	7,275.20	29,622	10,488.12	35,575	13,378.37
Other Seeds (1)	13,050	5,881.25	18,442	11,178.60	27,800	15,425.65
Garlic	2,200	1,415.70	22,872	6,868.14	25,650	8,387.05
Nutmeg & Mace	3,620	24,097.51	3,231	22,591.87	4,450	26,285.62
Other Spices (2)	35,900	32,033.00	34,298	30,209.03	34,700	41,846.80
Curry Powder/Paste	17,000	25,208.25	17,436	27,515.66	23,750	40,132.03
Mint Products (3)	14,750	222,372.00	20,039	394,049.95	24,500	343,042.20
Spice Oils & Oleoresins	7,265	130,438.28	9,515	155,888.19	11,415	173,324.85
TOTAL	575,270	978,342.48	726,613	1,211,275.80	817,250	1,373,539.26
VALUE IN MILLION US $		2,037.76		2,212.13		2,267.67

(1) Include Bishops Weed (Ajwanseed), Dill Seed, Poppy Seed, Aniseed, Mustard etc.

(2) Include Asafoetida, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cambodge, Saffron, Spices (NES) etc.

(3) Include Menthol, Menthol Crystals and Mint Oils.

Source : DGCI & S., Calcutta/Shipping Bills/Exporters' Returns.

Impact of PM's Global Visits on Investment Climate

1454. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of Prime Minister's global visits on India's prestige, power and investment climate; and

(b) how Government envisages to use this opportunity to set new targets of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), thestatistical details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Prime Minister's visits to foreign countries, both for bilateral and multilateral meetings have had a positive impact on India's prestige, power and investment climate.

(b) Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) are made by companies based on their assessment of prevailing market conditions, future prospects and other related factors. In view of this, it would not be possible to set any target for FDI into the country.

The statistical details of FDI into the country from April 2000 till December 2014 are given in Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Financial year-wise FDI inflows data as per International best Practices

(Amount in US $ million)

Sl. No.	Financial Year (April-March)	FDI Flows into INDIA	
		Total FDI Flows	%age growth over previous year (in US$ terms)
1	2	3	4
1.	2000-01	4,029	-
2.	2001-02	6,130	(+) 52%
3.	2002-03	5,035	(-) 18%
4.	2003-04	4,322	(-) 14%
5.	2004-05	6,051	(+) 40%
6.	2005-06	8,961	(+) 48%
7.	2006-07	22,826	(+) 146%
8.	2007-08	34,843	(+) 53%

1	2	3	4
9.	2008-09	41,873	(+) 20%
10.	2009-10(P)	37,745	(-) 10%
11.	2010-11(P)	34,847	(-) 08%
12.	2011-12(P)	46,556	(+) 34%
13.	2012-13(P)	34,298	(-) 26%
14.	2013-14(P)	36,046	(+) 5%
15.	2014-15 (Apr. – Dec., 2014)	31,853	-
	Cumulative Total (from April, 2000 to December, 2014)	355,415	-

(P) - Figures are provisional

Meeting with Chambers of Industry to step up investment

1455. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently held a meeting with various Chambers of Industry to devise ways and means to ste pup investment and to remove the bottlenecks impending the investment climate in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the views put forth/suggestions madeby the Chambers of Industry in the said meeting; and

(d) the response of Government there to?

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

held with the representatives of the Chambers of Industry to identify issues that impede development of Industry and the reforms that can be implemented to improve 'Ease of Doing Business'. Representative of various Chambers of Industry also participated in the 'Make in India' workshop organized on 29th December, 2014 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. All the States were invited in this workshop.

(c) and (d) Under the 'Make in India" initiative identified twenty five sectors *viz.* (i) Auto Components; (ii) Automobiles; (iii) Aviation; (iv) Biotechnology; (v) Chemicals; (vi) Construction; (vii) Defence Manufacturing; (viii) Electrical Machinery; (ix) Electronic System Design and Manufacturing; (x) Food Processing; (xi) IT and BPM; (xii) Leather; (xiii) Media and Entertainment; (xiv) Mining; (xv) Oil and Gas; (xvi) Pharmaceuticals; (xvii) Ports; (xviii) Railways; (xix) Roads and Highways; (xx) Renewable Energy; (xxi) Space; (xxii)Textiles; (xxiii) Thermal Power; (xxiv) Tourism and Hospitality; and (xxv) Wellness have been identified to give boost to manufacturing. Keeping in view the suggestions made by the Chambers of industry a one year and three year action plan has been developed for the identified sectors. Various areas have also been identified and action points on ease of doing business index/indicators have been prepared. The identified action points have been shared with all States/Union Territories for implementation at their end.

Restrictions on FDI in Retail and Agricultural Sector

1456. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to impose restriction on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in retail and agricultural sector in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken by Government to control and monitor the sale of foodgrains, cereals, edible oils etc. by the multinational companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to review the FDI policy in retail and agricultural sector in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Preservation and digitization of vast manuscript wealth

1457. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to preserve and digitize vast manuscript wealth of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) was established in the year 2003 to document, preserve and digitize the vast manuscript wealth of India. Through its Manuscript Resource Centres (MRCs), the NMM has documented 31,23,000 manuscripts and a total of 185,88,390 pages have been digitized up to the end of 2014. 31 Manuscript Conservation Centres (MCCs) are identified across the country which conserve manuscripts with the help of grants from NMM.

Besides this, the National Archives of India operates two schemes for providing financial assistance for preservation of documentary heritage including manuscripts. These are:

(i) Scheme of Financial Assistance for Preservation and Conservation of Manuscripts, Rare Books, Old and Rare Documents, Record of History to Registered Voluntary Organizations/Individuals etc.

(ii) Scheme of Financial Assistance to State/Union Territory Archival Repositories, Government Libraries and Museums.

Historical buildings in dilapidated condition

1458. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of historical buildings in the country, particularly in West Bengal are in very dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to conserve them;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal has submitted any proposals to the Ministry for declaring such buildings as heritage sites; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Sir. None of the monuments/sites under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country including West Bengal are in dilapidated condition. Conservation of monuments is a continuous process and all monuments in West Bengal are conserved and maintained within available resources and are in a good state of preservation.

(c) and (d) No such proposal has been received from the Government of West Bengal.

Illegal trafficking of cultural properties

1459. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural properties illegally trafficked from India in the last ten years, and their value in rupees;

(b) whether Government maintains or proposes to maintain an inventory of all the items of archaeological importance;

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

(d) whether Government proposes to amend the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act of 1972 in order to prevent smuggling of antiquities; if so, the time-line by when such an amendment is proposed to brought forth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per records available, there are eleven cases of cultural properties illegally trafficked from India in the last ten years as given in Statement (*See* below). The value of an antiquity is not assessed by the Archaeological Survey of India unless it is temporarily exported for an exhibition.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities has so far documented a total of 13,03,000 (13.03 Lakhs) antiquities for National database.

(d) The work for drafting two new Acts namely: (i) Antiquities and Art Treasures Export and Control Act and (ii) Indian Antiquity Art Treasure Act has already been assigned to a Retired Additional Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice. The amendments to the Act would be thereafter proposed after consultations with all stakeholders.

Data showing the Status of Pending Retrieval of Antiquities from foreign Countries

Sl. No.	Name of Object to be retrieve	Status
1	2	3
1.	Sculptures from Sas Bahu Temple, Nagda, Rajasthan.	Dr. Pratapaditya Pal, an Art Historian, based at USA had intimated that he would make efforts to hand over the object in question to Indian Embassy Brussels, Belgium. However, when SA (Ant.) visited the Brussels in January, 2014, she enquired the matter from Embassy. It has been revealed that Embassy of Brussels does not have any information about these objects. This office has made further request to Sh. Pratapaditya Pal *vide* letter dated 15.5.2014 to intimate about the present location of the object to initiate retrieval of the same.
2.	Dengapura Durga located in Germany	The claim for retrieval of the image in question has been presented to Minister of Science, Research and the Arts of the State Government of Baden-wiirttemberg, Germany by Consulate General of India, Munich, Germany.
3.	Torso of God Vishnu located in U.S.A	SA, ASI, Bhopal Circle has sent the requisite information to Sh. Rajeev Sharma, Investigator, Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S., Embassy of India
4.	Natraja from the National Gallery of Australia	The object has been handed over to Hon'ble Prime Minister by Prime Minister of Australia on 5th September, 2014. However, Regional Director(South), ASI has been directed to examine the object under Section 24 of the AAT Act 1972 to establish the originality of the object as requested by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Idol Wing CID, Chennai.

1	2	3
5.	Sculpture of Gadgach Temple at Atru, Rajasthan.	The objects have been already handed over to Indian embassy at USA and process of bringing them back has already been initiated by ASI.
6.	Chola bronze statue from Asian Civilizations Museum (ACM), Singapore	ASI has requested to HCI, Singapore to take up the matter with ACM, Singapore.
7.	Khajuraho parrot lady from in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada	HCI to Canada has informed that a High Level delegation could visit Canada for the ceremony of handing over the said image to India. Further it has been decided that a team of experts will visit Canada to verify the authenticity of the object before it is handed over.
8.	Female figure from Baroli in the Denver Art Museum in USA	This office has sent a letter to SA, ASI, Vadodara on 10.09.2014 to furnish the information on the above matter. They have informed that no information is available with them.
9.	Dancing Ganesha 10th Century-India, Sandstone, and Vishnu Riding on Garuda.	A D.O. letter has been sent to Dr. S. Jaishankar, Ambassador of India in Washington on 14.05.2014 with the request to provide estimates to ASI for retrieval of the same.
10.	Bharhut Sculpture from USA	A D.O. letter has been sent to Dr. S. Jaishankar, Ambassador of India in Washington on 11.07.2014 with the request to provide his comments on the feasibility of retrieval of the same.
11.	Uma and Ganesha from USA	On receiving letter from Shri G. Sreenivasa Rao, Consul (trade) in CGI, New York, information have been collected from different agencies including field office of ASI. As per the information no any theft of the object mentioned above has been reported and Shri G Sreenivasa Rao has been informed accordingly.

Exploration by ASI at historical sites

1460. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has given up exploration midway in respect of various sites which are historically very important;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has not released the much required funds for carrying out the exploration at various places;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the already excavated areas in many sites were covered with plastic, cloth and sand with bushes growing all over; and

(d) whether the ASI has fixed any time-frame to resume exploration at such sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. No exploration work has been stopped in midway by Archaeological Survey of India which are historically very important.

(b) Archaeological Survey of India provides sufficient funds to the Circles/ Branches of ASI for carrying out exploration work.

(c) Archaeological Survey of India normally covers the excavated structures found during the course of excavation, after documentation (both photo and drawing) by good quality alcathene sheets and fills the deep trenches with earth for safety of the structures and also for further research.

(d) Archaeological Survey of India has not fixed any time-frame to resume the work of exploration.

Cleaning and restoration of historical monuments

1461. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative for cleaning and restoration of historical monuments in the country on the lines of 'Swachch Bharat' campaign;

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

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard along with the achievement made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The "Swachch Bharat" campaign for cleaning of monuments was launched from the premises of Red Fort, Delhi on 25th September, 2014 and is being followed at all protected monuments under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country. Conservation work of all monuments is attended regularly which includes cleaning and maintenance. Cleaning and conservation of monuments are continuous processes and being undertaken by Archaeological Survey of India within the available resources. The protected monuments are in good state of preservation and cleanliness.

Inclusion of Jageshwar Temple in World Heritage sites list

†1462. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that efforts were made for the inclusion of the centuries old Jageshwar temple situated in the Almora District of Uttarakhand in the list of world heritage sites;

(b) if so, the details of progress made in this regard so far;

(c) if not, whether the Ministry would take necessary steps to include this temple among the world heritage sites; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for centuries old Jageshwar temple situated in the Almora District of Uttarakhand was submitted for consideration to be included in UNESCO Tentative List.

(b) The Advisory Committee on World Heritage Matters (ACWHM) had organized a Tentative List revision workshop where the proposal was not discussed since the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property was not well defined.

(c) No, Sir. At present Ministry has no proposal to include this temple among the World Heritage Sites.

(d) Does not arise.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Cultural Exchange of programmes with Sri Lanka

1463. Dr. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement on cultural co-operation was signed between India and Sri Lanka during the visit of Sri Lankan President Sirisena;

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

(c) whether any cultural exchange of programmes has been included in the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Programme of Cultural Cooperation was signed between India and Sri Lanka during the visit of Sri Lankan President.

(b) and (c) A copy of the Programme of Cultural Cooperation is given in Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Programme of Cultural Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka for the Years 2015-2018

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, (hereinafter referred to as the "Parties");

Desirous of further encouraging cultural cooperation between their two countries in accordance with the Cultural Cooperation Agreement signed by them on 29th November 1977 at New Delhi, and

Having reviewed the Programme of Cultural Cooperation for the years 2010-2013 under the said Agreement,

Agree on the following Programme of Cultural Cooperation for the years 2015-2018 (hereinafter referred to as the "Programme").

1. **Performing Arts**

(i) The Parties shall endeavour to facilitate the visit of troupes of performing artists to their country from the other country. Both sides shall exchange one troupe of performing artists, each troupe not exceeding15 members for a period of one week, at least once a year.

(ii) The Indian Party shall depute one or more experts to conduct a theatre workshop in Sri Lanka leading to the joint production of a play. The

Sri Lankan Party shall send four theatre experts to the National School of Drama, New Delhi for a period of two weeks.

(iii) The Indian Party shall depute two technicians in the field of theatre, during the validity of this Programme, to Sri Lanka, for providing assistance and training to their counterparts, for setting up of theatre libraries, and management of light and sound system.

(iv) The Parties shall facilitate at least two exchanges of groups of up to 10 children and up to 2 adult escorts to participate in cultural/art programmes especially designed for participation by children. Events for such participation by Sri Lankan children in India may include the National Assembly of the National Bal Bhavan held in November each year.

2. **Visual Art, Exhibitions, Museums, Libraries, Archives and Cultural Documentation**

(i) The NCSM (National Council of Science Museums)will conduct a cricket exhibition in Sri Lanka in 2 cities in 2015, dates for which will be finalized with the Sri Lankan side.

(ii) The Indian Party shall send an exhibition of modern/ contemporary Indian Art to Sri Lanka and shall receive an exhibition of modern/ contemporary Sri Lankan Art during the validity of the Programme. The exhibition shall be accompanied by a technical expert at the time of opening and closing of the exhibition and the Director/Curator shall attend the inauguration on reciprocal basis.

(iii) The Indian Party shall annually send and the Sri Lankan Party shall receive one visual artist to participate in the International Artists Camp organized in association with the George Keyt Foundation.

(iv) The Indian Party shall facilitate the participation of Sri Lanka in the Triennale, India, organized by Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi during the validity of the Programme.

(v) The Parties shall facilitate the participation of children of Sri Lanka in the Shankar's International Children's Competitions in India and of children of India in the international painting competitions in Sri Lanka.

(vi) The Parties shall exchange catalogues, publications, microfilms and

microfische in the field of Buddhist art and culture, drama, dance, music, puppetry and ethnological studies.

(vii) The Parties shall exchange maximum of two scholars/historians working in the fields of history and culture/Anthropology for a period of up to one month for undertaking study tours.

(viii) The Parties shall exchange books, journals, microfilms of Archival sources, encourage translations of the manuscripts of historical importance and the source material, shall hold joint seminars/ symposia in the field of history and culture alternatively in both the countries and take up joint research projects of common interest relating to the Ancient, Medieval periods of history.

(ix) The Parties shall exchange experts for a period of up to two weeks in each case, in the fields of library documentation & records and archives administration & conservation.

(x) The National Library, Kolkata shall exchange books and publication including microforms of rare documents of mutual interest with the National Library and major research institutes of Sri Lanka.

3. **Archaeology**

(i) The Parties shall annually exchange up to four archaeologists or epigraphists or numismatics for a duration of up to four weeks in each case for professional interactions, including participation in seminars, field visits etc. Both Parties shall work on a schematic proposal for joint archaeological research before the completion of the Programme.

(ii) The Indian Party shall train at least one Sri Lankan archaeologist in India.

(iii) The Indian Party shall depute four archaeological specialists per year for a period of three months each to the Post Graduate Institute of Archaeology, Colombo.

4. **Publications and Professional exchanges**

(i) The Parties shall exchange up to 8 experts in the performing arts, fine arts, literature, yoga, etc., for lectures and for professional interactions with their counterparts for a period of up to two weeks.

(ii) The Indian Party shall send 2 teacher-trainers in Hindi every year

to conduct courses for Sri Lankan teachers in Hindi with a view to introducing new methods of Hindi training and to increase the availability of trained 'A' level Hindi teachers.

(iii) The Parties shall enable the publishing of two anthologies of literature – a compilation of contemporary Sinhalese and Tamil Literature of Sri Lanka, to be translated and published in Hindi in India and a compilation of contemporary Indian Literature to be translated into Sinhala and published in Sri Lanka.

(iv) The Parties shall cooperate, including through exchange of up to two visits each by lexicographers and / or experts in the field of travel, in the preparation and publication of Hindi / Sinhalese conversational guides.

5. **Miscellaneous**

(i) This programme does not exclude additional proposals, which are within the scope of the Cultural Agreement. Such measures shall be mutually agreed upon by the Parties and shall be embodied in an exchange of notes between the respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

(ii) The general and financial terms in the Annexure shall form an integral part of the Programme. Wherever not provided for specifically the financial terms shall be decided through mutual consultation.

The Programme shall come in force on the date of its signature and shall remain in force till new Programme is signed.

DONE in duplicate in Hindi, Sinhala and English languages at New Delhi on 16th day of February 2015, all texts being equally authentic. In case of any divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

Sd/-	Sd/-
For the Government of the Republic of India	For the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

General and Financial Provisions

General Provisions:

1. The present programme does not preclude the carrying out of any other programme of cooperation in the field of art, culture and education arranged through diplomatic channels. The implementation of this programme will be reviewed periodically by the two sides through diplomatic channels.

2. (i) Each side shall send to the other side the bio data(including languages spoken [English] and proposed itinerary at least two months in advance of the expected date of visit of the delegation or individuals selected under this Programme and at least four months in advance in the case of the performing delegations and exhibitions.

(ii) The received side shall intimate the acceptance or otherwise of the proposal one month after the receipt.

(iii) After the approval has been received, the sending side shall inform the receiving side at least three weeks in advance of the exact mode and time of arrival of the person / persons.

(iv) Persons invited should known either the language of the receiving side or English.

3. Both sides shall extend facilities to the delegations and individuals sent from the other country to get acquainted with the culture and life of the host country.

Financial provisions:

I. Exchange of persons up to one month including performing delegations and persons accompanying exhibitions.

(A) If not agreed otherwise, the Indian side will cover the travel costs of Indian delegations or individuals invited to Sri Lanka and back. The Sri Lanka side shall provide,

(i) Accommodation

(ii) Local transport, or a cash allowance *in lieu* thereof at rates prescribed at the time of the visit

(iii) Board or a cash allowance *in lieu* thereof at rates prescribed at the time of the visit: and

(iv) Pocket money at rates prescribed at the time of the visit per day per person for incidental expenses, laundry etc.

(B) If not agreed otherwise, the Sri Lanka side shall cover the travel costs of Sri Lanka delegations or individuals invited to India and back. The Indian side shall provide:

(i) accommodation

(ii) local transport, or a cash allowance *in lieu* thereof at rates prescribed at the time of the visit

(iii) board or a cash allowance in lieu thereof at rates prescribed at the time of the visit; and

(iv) pocket money at rates prescribed at the time of the visit per day per person for incidental expenses, laundry etc.

(C) Both sides shall ensure medical treatment in case of sudden illness.

(D) In the case of performing artists and troupes, the sending side shall be responsible for payment of performance fees.

(E) In the case of performing artists and delegations, the receiving side shall also be responsible for;

(i) arranging performances of the visiting performing troupes in suitable halls

(ii) arranging due publicity for the performances

(iii) providing lighting and sound arrangements required

(iv) normal facilities like ironing of the costumes, if required, providing light refreshments to the performing artists during rehearsals and intermissions etc.

II. Exchange of persons for more than one month

The terms and conditions will be decided through mutual consultations.

III. Exhibitions

If not agreed otherwise:

(i) The sending side shall cover the costs connected with transportation of the exhibits to the first place of their destination in the receiving country.

(ii) The receiving side shall cover the costs connected with the transportation of the exhibits to other places within its territory and back to the capital of the sending country.

(iii) The receiving country shall ensure at its own expenses the installation of the exhibition and its propagation, including the catalogues, brochures etc.

(iv) The sending side shall cover the cost of insurance for the entire period, if the exhibition is out its country. In case the sending side suffers any damage to the exhibits the receiving side is obliged to get all the documentation relating to the damage to enable the sending side to claim reimbursement from the insurance company. The costs connected with the acquisition of the said documentation are to be covered by the received side;

(v) The receiving side is obliged to show proper interest in the exhibition and to take care of it;

(vi) If the exhibition is sent to another country, the costs connected with the transportation are not to exceed the expected expenses for itstransportation to the sending country;

(vii) The sending side shall send all the necessary materials/description, data concerning the spaces needed for the exhibition and information for compiling the catalogues, etc, three months prior to the opening of the exhibition, if possible. The exhibits are to be delivered to their place of destination at least six weeks prior to the opening of the exhibition;

(viii) One or more artist/commissioner will accompany the exhibition if considered necessary by the sending side, and will be provided local hospitality by the receiving side as provided under I of the Financial Provisions above; and

(i) A separate agreement for holding each exhibition will be signed by the sponsoring and receiving institutions;

A suitable portion of the stipend/cash allowance payable to a visiting scholar, teacher, performing artist or any other person taking part in the Programme agreed upon under this Agreement will be paid to the concerned person on his/her arrival at the first point of entry in the respective country.

Heritage Monuments in Delhi

1464. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Heritage monuments in Delhi;

(b) the details of the money spent on their upkeep and maintenance;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has directed concerned authorities not to go ahead with the Heritage tag for Delhi; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The location-wise names of 174 centrally protected monuments/site declared as of national importance under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in Delhi are given in Statement(see below).

(b) The expenditure incurred on conservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments in Delhi during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in lakhs

2011-12	927.39
2012-13	1100.98
2013-14	1300.19

(c) India, the State Party has submitted in 2014, the nomination *dossier* of 'Delhi Imperial Capital Cities' to World Heritage Centre, UNESCO for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

(d) Does not arise.

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 aquduct near Najafgarh Jhil aquduct	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'a pillar	Ferozabad(Ferozshah Kila or Vikram Nagar Colony)
15.	Bara Khamba Cemetry	Imperial City
16.	Chauburji	Ridge near Hindura Hospital
17.	Eremo Cementry	Kishanaganj Railway Stn.
18.	Delhi fort or Lal Qila, Naubat Khana, Diwan-i-am, Mumtaz Mahal 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 Flyover
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 dith 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 adjoinining 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 & 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 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 & 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	Hauz Khas
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 *alias* 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 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	Mehrauli
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 extension 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	Munirka II. 318.
113.	Munda Gumbad	Munirka 302.
114.	Unnamed Mosque	Munirka 314.
115.	Unnamed Tomb	Munirka 313.
116.	Unnamed Tomb	Munirka 315.
117.	Unnamed Tomb	Munirka 316.
118.	Unnamed Tomb	Munirka 317.
119.	(i) Unnamed Mosque (ii) Unnamed Tomb	Munirka 321& Munirka 322
120.	Wajir pur- ki-Gumbad	Munirka 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 K.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 Jat Makhdum 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 and 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.	Ancient 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.	Fortification 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

Budget allocation for South Zone Cultural Centre of Thanjavur

1465. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government along with the funds allocated and released to promote performing arts as tourism ventures in major cities of India for last two years and the current year;

(b) the details of the budget allocation made for South Zone Cultural Centre of Thanjavur;

(c) the location-wise programmes organized by the said centre so far along with the expenditure incurred thereon during the last two years and the current year; and

(d) the calendar of events along with their details, proposed to be held by the said centre during the forthcoming year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) having their headquarters at Patiala, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur, Nagpur and Thanjavur with the objectives to preserve, promote and disseminate the traditional folk and tribal arts and culture of all the States/ Union Territories (UTs). The Government provides regular plan support to these ZCCs for implementation of various schemes to promote folk and tribal arts and culture which also help in promotion of tourism. The details of the funds released to all ZCCs during the last two years and the current year are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
2159.15	4246.22	3829.55

The details of budget allocated to South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur during the last two years and the current year are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
95.04	315.66	318.10

(c) The number of programmes organized by SZCC, Thanjavur in its member States as well as in some other States and the expenditure incurred thereto during the last two years and the current year are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

State/UTs	No. of programmes	Expenditure incurred
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	09	43.97
Andhra Pradesh	12	58.12
Karnataka	25	98.60
Kerala	56	130.56
Lakshadweep	01	12.91
Puducherry	32	41.22
Tamil Nadu	213	391.39
Telangana	01	15.95
Other States	22	48.93
TOTAL	371	841.65

(d) The calendar of events for the forthcoming year has not yet been finalized by the SZCC, Thanjavur.

Restoration of Gohale Hall in Sivaganga

1466. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is identifying the ancient and cultural heritage locations in smaller municipal areas and help them to restore the structure and amenities by direct funding; and

(b) if so, whether Government would restore 'Gohale Hall' in Sivaganga town and make it a museum of historical location with first freedom fight movement from Rani Velu Nachiar period to national movement till India's independence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Government maintains and develops ancient and cultural heritage sites/ monuments which are notified as Centrally Protected

Monuments/Sites as per the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010. Monuments which are less than one hundred year old and are not protected by Archaeological Survey of India are considered under scheme for financial assistance for preservation by the Ministry through Archaeological Survey of India on request received for such assistance.

(b) The Ministry does not set up/develop museums on its own. However, it operates Museum Grant Scheme under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments, voluntary Institutions, Societies and Trusts registered as a society under the Indian Societies Act of 1860 (XXI) or a similar legislation of the state governments for setting up of new Museums and development of existing museums. Presently there is no proposal with Government to restore 'Gohale Hall' in Sivaganga town and to make it museum of historical location.

Protected monuments

1467. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise protected monuments in the country;

(b) the current status of these monuments;

(c) the number of unauthorized constructions/encroachments around these monuments;

(d) the steps being taken to ensure prevention of illegal encroachments across the country which may pose a threat to continue existence of protected monuments;

(e) the details of other steps undertaken by Government to protect historical monuments; and

(f) whether as per CAG findings, several protected monuments having historical importance, had disappeared/become untraceable in the last few years, if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The State-wise protected monuments of national importance in the country are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The monuments/sites are in a good state of preservation.

(c) There are instances of encroachments at 278 centrally protected monuments.

(d) and (e) The encroachment in the premises of the protected monuments and protected areas and unauthorized constructions in the prohibited and regulated areas are removed as per the provisions contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains 1958 (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 and Rules framed thereunder. In order to restrict the encroachments and remove them, the Superintending Archaeologist in charge of the Circles have been vested with the powers of an Estate Officer to issue eviction notices/orders to the encroachers under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. They are also authorised to issue show cause notices under the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains 1958 (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 and Rules 1959 followed by a direction to the District Collector/Magistrate by Central Government to remove such encroachment under section 19 (2) of the Act and Section 38 (2) of the Rule. Assistance in containing and removing encroachments is also sought from the respective State Government/police force and where there are no fruitful results, actions are initiated against the encroachers by filing cases in the court of law. In addition to the regular watch and ward staff, private security personnel, State police guards and CISF have also been provided for the safety and security of selected monuments.

(f) The Performance Audit Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), laid on the table of the Parliament House on 23.8.2013, has stated that 92 protected monuments are missing. However, vigorous efforts to locate/identify the reportedly untraceable monuments based on physical verification, old records, revenue maps and published reports were carried out by the respective field offices of Archaeological Survey of India and found that out of such 92 monuments/sites, Twenty four are untraceable. The State-wise list is given in Statement-II

Statement-I

Number of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites under the Jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in the Country

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of Monuments/Sites
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of Monuments/Sites
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman & Diu (U. T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	27
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	79
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	162
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of Monuments/Sites
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
	TOTAL	3685

Statement-II

List of Monuments/Sites which are Untraceable

Assam

1. Guns of Emperor Sher Shah, Sadia, Tinsukia

Arunachal Pradesh

2. The Ruins of Copper Temple,Paya, Lohit

Haryana

3. Kos Minar, Mujesar, Faridabad

4. Kos Minar, Shahabad, Kurukshetra

Uttarakhand

5. Kutumbari Temple, Dwarahat, Almora

Delhi

6. Bara Khamba Cemetery, Delhi

7. Inchla Wali Gumti, Mubarakpur Kotla

Madhya Pradesh

8. Rock Inscription, Satna

Maharashtra

9. Old European Tomb, Pune

10. One Buruj, Agarkot

Rajasthan

11. Inscription in Fort, Nagar, Tonk

12. 12th Century Temple, Baran

Uttar Pradesh

13. Ruins of three small linga temple circle 1000 AD, Ahugi Mirzapur

14. Three sites with megaliths on the western and north eastern toes of the hill, Chandauli

15. Tablet on treasury building, Varanasi

16. Telia Nala Buddhist ruins, Varanasi

17. A Banyan grove containing traces of ancient building, Amavey, Ballia

18. Closed Cemetery, Katra Naka, Banda

19. Gunner Burkill's Tomb, Mehroni, Lalitpur

20. Three Tomb, Lucknow-Faizabad Road, Lucknow

21. Cemeteries at miles 6 and 7, Jahraila Road, Lucknow

22. Cemetery at Gaughat, Lucknow

23. Large ruined site called Sandi-Khera, Pali, Shahabad, Hardoi

West Bengal

24. Ruins of fort, Bamanpukur, Nadia

Financial support in various cultural fields

1468. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides financial support in various cultural fields;

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

(c) the State-wise amount given to such artists; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to rationalize and increase the amount under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir. Ministry of Culture administers various financial grant Schemes for providing financial support to organizations/individuals in various cultural fields *viz.* Performing Arts Grant Scheme, Cultural Function Grant Scheme, Scheme for the Award of Fellowship to outstanding persons in the field of culture, Scheme for Scholarship to Young Artistes in different cultural fields, Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme, Scheme of Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research, Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund, Scheme for Building Grant and Studio Theatres.

(b) Allocation of Budget/Grant is not done art-wise and State-wise by the Government.

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

(d) All the Financial Grant Schemes run by the Ministry of Culture have been recently reviewed/rationalized in the Twelfth Plan Scheme (*i.e.* for the years from 2012-2017) by way of conducting Expenditure Finance Committee and Standing Finance Committee meetings against the relevant Schemes.

Survey to identify monuments at risk

1469. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has undertaken survey to identify monuments at risk and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of monuments that have been identified as risk monuments;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the ASI is considering to rectify the risk monuments by adopting new technique; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) No Sir. No such survey has been undertaken. However, conservation work including retrofitting of monuments, wherever necessary, of protected monuments of National importance is attended regularly within available resources as per archaeological/conservation norms and principles and they are in a good state of preservation.

Enhancing funds under NCCF

1470. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds earmarked for the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the funds earmarked under the scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan are not sufficient to meet the urgent requirement;

(c) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has approached the Niti Aayog to review National Calamity Contingency Scheme and to enhance the funds for implementation of schemes under NCCF; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Sir, National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) is not a Plan fund and therefore no fund is earmarked in this regard by the NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission) during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan period. In view of this fact question does not arise to approach the Niti Aayog to review or enhance the funds under NCCF.

However, the Government of India raised the corpus of National Disaster Response Fund (erstwhile NCCF) by a cess-backed mechanism through levying the 'National Calamity Contingency Duty' on selected items and additional budgetary support is provided by the Ministry of Finance as and when necessary.

Special women cops for safety of women in the capital

1471. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to ensure better safety of women in the capital city Delhi, it is proposed to train special women cops for providing better safety and security to women in the capital city Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the focal points where such trained women cops are proposed to be deployed in the capital city to help women in distress; and

(d) what is action plan to sensitize the public to come forward to help women in distress on the roads or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) A 10 months basic training is presently being imparted to 1205 number of women constables and 142 Women Probationary Sub-Inspector at the Police Training College, Jharoda Kalan, Delhi. The unarmed combat training has been a daily regimen of their outdoor training to make them physically fit and agile for providing better safety and security to women in the capital / city Delhi. All these trainees are also sensitized on the issues of safety of women in Delhi. This training will be followed by one month rigorous commando training for women constables for their physical fitness and endurance. After successful completion of this training, these women Probationary Sub-Inspectors and women constables are deployed primarily for main stream functions of Delhi Police like Police Stations, Railways, Metro, IGI Airport, Special Police Unit for Women and Children and PCR Unit.

(d) Delhi Police had recently launched HIMMAT Mobile SOS Application for Android phones on 01/01/2015 to help women in distress. Delhi Police has been continuing its special efforts to ensure that women's grievances are registered immediately and they are treated with respect and sympathy. In each of the 161 Police Stations of the city, separate women help desks, run by women officers, with exclusive direct telephone lines are working round the clock effectively. Special Police Unit for Women and Children has started a special drive *w.e.f.* 20.02.2014 against those persons who are found harassing women in public transport by deploying mobile teams in various bus routes. The self-defence Training is also given regularly by Delhi Police to women, students and girls of Delhi. All Delhi Police officers are informing the vulnerable sections in their areas through interactions in Schools, colleges and self defence camps. A Facebook page has been created. Information is available on the Delhi Police Website.

Discrimination against persons from NER

1472. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of crime, atrocities, abnormal behaviour and discrimination against persons hailing from the North-Eastern Region (NER) have been reported in the recent years, if so, the State and UT-wise total number of such incidents reported, accused arrested and the action taken against the guilty during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to facilitate such victims to register their complaints and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As per information, details of cases registered by the citizens

from North Eastern Region regarding various forms of crimes committed against them during the last three years and in the current year (upto 15th Feb, 2015), in Delhi, Bengaluru and Gurgaon are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Delhi	Bengaluru	Gurgaon
1.	2012	55	18	0
2.	2013	72	4	0
3.	2014	286	7	9
4.	2015 (upto 15.2.15)	29	0	0

All cases are duly investigated by the Police and in most of the cases, the miscreants involved in the incidents were arrested.

(b) Advisories have been issued to all State Governments and Union Territories requesting them to have a stringent mechanism to deal with the incidents of attacks on citizens from North Eastern States. The State Governments and Union Territories are taking all necessary security measures to strictly follow the directions given in the advisories. Apart from this, special helpline numbers are provided by Delhi Police (1093), Gurgaon Police (0124-2301559) and Bengaluru Police (09480801020) for assisting citizens of North Eastern States who are staying in these cities. Such helplines have also been provided in other metropolitan cities.

People killed in Assam violence in December, 2014

†1473. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people killed in Assam violence in December, 2014 and people responsible for it;

(b) the steps taken by Government to protect tribal people in Assam;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to avoid such incidents in future; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the supply of essential commodities was badly affected in the north-east region due to the violent incidents in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) As per report, the cadres of National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Songbijit) (NDFB/S) militant group had killed 66 persons including women and children in three districts of Assam on 23rd December, 2014. Sustained Counter Insurgency Operation by the security forces are continuing against militant outfits in Assam. In the current year (upto 28.02.2015), 179 cadres of militant outfits have been arrested and 93 numbers of arms have been recovered. The Central Government is providing all possible assistance including additional companies of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to the State Government to deal with the situation. Adequate security measures are taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents. Security situation in Assam is being reviewed regularly at the Central and State level. The supply of essential commodities in the north-east area remained unaffected.

Violence against domestic servants in West Bengal

1474. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ordered or proposed to order any special inquiry on the violence against domestic servants in the State of West Bengal and if so, the details thereof of the past three years;

(b) whether Government has any special programmes for the Registration of such cases, regularization of domestic servants in West Bengal and rehabilitation of victims of such violence;

(c) if so, the details of the number of such cases over the last three years and the current year thereof and the action taken against the accused therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed by Government to put a check on such cases in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Instances of exploitation against domestic servants have been reported in media. No such information on violence against domestic servants is maintained centrally by National Crime Records Bureau.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police and Public order' are State subjects under the Constitution and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including violence against domestic servants,

lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of all forms of crime including violence against domestic servants and also against women and children. The domestic work falls under the purview of State sphere and State Governments are empowered to enact legislation for domestic workers. The Central Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 for social security of the unorganised workers which includes domestic workers. Various labour laws, like the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and Inter-state Migrant Workmen (RECS) Act, 1979 are also applicable to these domestic workers.

SIT on pilot basis to investigate crimes against women

†1475. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has set up Special Investigation Team (SIT) on pilot basis in the crime-prone districts in order to investigate the cases of crimes against women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the districts of Madhya Pradesh have also been included therein; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In order to augment the capacity of States in the domain of investigation of heinous crimes against women, the Ministry of Home Affairs has proposed the States/UTs to set up Investigative Units for Crime against Women (IUCAW) in most crime prone districts of each State on a 50:50 cost sharing basis.

(c) and (d) Since Police is a State subject under Constitution of India, all States/UTs including the State of Madhya Pradesh, have been given the liberty to choose appropriate location for setting up of IUCAW within their State. No specific location in any State has been earmarked by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Making section 498A of IPC a compoundable offence

1476. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make Section 498A of IPC a compoundable offence by appropriate amendments in Criminal Procedure Code as per the Recommendations of Malimath Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System and the Law Commission of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has the proposal to make Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code a compoundable offence, with the permission of the Courts, as per the recommendations of the Law commission of India and the Malimath Committee. A Draft Note for the Cabinet which, *inter alia*, seeks to amend section 498A of the IPC, making it compoundable, has been sent to the Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice for drawing up the draft Bill.

Undertrials in Indian jails

1477. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number and percentage of undertrials languishing in Indian jails;

(b) the number and percentage of women undertrials in India;

(c) whether Government proposes to free the undertrials who have been detained for more than half the prescribed period of imprisonment;

(d) how many undertrials in India are eligible for release under Section 436A of CrPC;

(e) the number of children living in Indian jails and how many of them belong to women undertrials; and

(f) the number and percentage of muslims, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among undertrials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the data compiled the National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2013, State-wise details of undertrials in the jails of India are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The total number of women undertrials in the jails of India was 12,688, which constitute 4.6% of total of 2,78,503 undertrials lodged in jails of India.

(c) and (d) 'Prisons' is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and, therefore, prison administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Such data is not maintained centrally. However, the following measures have been taken by the Government of India in respect of undertrial prisoners to reduce overcrowding in prisons:

(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.

(ii) The Union Home Minister has written to the Chief Ministers/LG of States/UT on 3.9.2014 regarding use of section 436A of Cr P.C. to reduce overcrowding in jails of the country.

(iii) Director General (Prisons)/Inspector General (Prisons) of all the States/UTs have been requested on 22.9.2014 to take necessary action to comply with the order dated 5.9.2014 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Bhim Singh Vs Union of India and Others.

(iv) An advisory dated 27.9.2014 has 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 Government of India

(e) Such data is not maintained centrally.

(f) As per the data compiled the National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2013, State-wise details of undertrials belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Muslim community are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

Statewise details of undertrials in the jails of India

S. No.	State/UT	Total inmate population	Total undertrial prisoners	% age of undertrails to total population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14313	9701	67.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	92	81	88.04
3.	Assam	8263	5163	62.48
4.	Bihar	31259	26609	85.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	15840	9241	58.34
6.	Goa	523	396	75.72
7.	Gujarat	12058	7604	63.06
8.	Haryana	17644	10623	60.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1999	998	49.92
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2352	1900	80.78
11.	Jharkhand	18220	14048	77.10
12.	Karnataka	14118	9506	67.33
13.	Kerala	7395	4621	62.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	34708	17568	50.62
15.	Maharashtra	27400	19331	70.55
16.	Manipur	660	538	81.52
17.	Meghalaya	850	745	87.65

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	870	460	52.87
19.	Nagaland	487	341	70.02
20.	Odisha	14473	10965	75.76
21.	Punjab	27449	18506	67.42
22.	Rajasthan	19293	13246	68.66
23.	Sikkim	230	126	54.78
24.	Tamil Nadu	14721	8292	56.33
25.	Tripura	901	399	44.28
26.	Uttar Pradesh	83518	58100	69.57
27.	Uttarakhand	3845	1924	50.04
28.	West Bengal	22778	16471	72.31
29.	A&N Islands	1149	193	16.80
30.	Chandigarh	661	391	59.15
31.	D & N Haveli	35	35	100.00
32.	Daman & Diu	56	38	67.86
33.	Delhi	13552	10154	74.93
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	280	189	67.50
	TOTAL	411992	278503	67.60

Statement-II

State-wise details of undertrials belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Muslim community

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total number of undertrial prisoners	Scheduled caste undertrial prisoners	% age SC undertrials to total undertrials	Scheduled Tribe undertrial prisoners	% age ST undertrials to total undertrials	Muslim undertrial prisoners	% age Muslim undertrials to total undertrials
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9701	2348	24.20	1380	14.23	1409	14.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	81	0	0.00	40	49.38	10	12.35
3.	Assam	5163	912	17.66	1177	22.80	1946	37.69
4.	Bihar	26609	5293	19.89	1573	5.91	4489	16.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	9241	1972	21.34	2921	31.61	557	6.03
6.	Goa	396	40	10.10	36	9.09	66	16.67
7.	Gujarat	7604	1778	23.38	1405	18.48	1796	23.62
8.	Haryana	10623	2352	22.14	620	5.84	1138	10.71
9.	Himachal Pradesh	998	303	30.36	31	3.11	36	3.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1900	155	8.16	171	9.00	1150	60.53
11.	Jharkhand	14048	2235	15.91	4352	30.98	3141	22.36
12.	Karnataka	9506	900	9.47	604	6.35	1254	13.19
13.	Kerala	4621	933	20.19	20	0.43	1156	25.02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17568	3572	20.33	3329	18.95	2278	12.97
15.	Maharashtra	19331	3509	18.15	3545	18.34	6182	31.98
16.	Manipur	538	5	0.93	157	29.18	83	15.43
17.	Meghalaya	745	115	15.44	582	78.12	90	12.08
18.	Mizoram	460	14	3.04	446	96.96	24	5.22
19.	Nagaland	341	38	11.14	258	75.66	38	11.14
20.	Odisha	10965	2521	22.99	2500	22.80	753	6.87
21.	Punjab	18506	4570	24.69	0	0.00	222	1.20
22.	Rajasthan	13246	3218	24.29	2912	21.98	2194	16.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Sikkim	126	13	10.32	33	26.19	5	3.97
24.	Tamil Nadu	8292	2240	27.01	537	6.48	1654	19.95
25.	Tripura	399	82	20.55	101	25.31	82	20.55
26.	Uttar Pradesh	58100	14338	24.68	1026	1.77	15477	26.64
27.	Uttarakhand	1924	255	13.25	183	9.51	674	35.03
28.	West Bengal	16471	3182	19.32	1492	9.06	7730	46.93
29.	A&N Islands	193	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	15.03
30.	Chandigarh	391	86	21.99	0	0.00	43	11.00
31.	D & N Haveli	35	8	22.86	12	34.29	9	25.71
32.	Daman & Diu	38	4	10.53	9	23.68	3	7.89
33.	Delhi	10154	2275	22.40	126	1.24	2199	21.66
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	189	60	31.75	3	1.59	19	10.05
	TOTAL	278503	59326	21.30	31581	11.34	57936	20.80

Misuse of electronic communication by terrorists and criminals

1478. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of increasing instances of misusing electronic communication by terrorists and criminals;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to prevent the misuse of electronic communication;

(c) whether there is any proposal to install a mechanism to monitor cyber threats to the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. It is in the knowledge of the Government that terrorists and criminals are misusing electronic communication for their nefarious activities. In order to address security concerns emanating from cyber space, the Cabinet Committee on Security approved a framework for enhancing security in Indian Cyber Space. National Cyber Coordination Centre and National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre are the two most important components in this regard. The Department of Electronics and Information Technology has also initiated action to set up a centre for detection of computer systems infected by malware and botnets and to notify, enable cleaning and securing systems of end users to prevent further infections. In additions, the Government has initiated action to set up National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to coordinate with multiple agencies and stakeholders for preventing cyber attack, reducing vulnerability to cyber attack and minimizing damage and recovery time from such attacks when they occur.

Spreading drug net in India's border with Pakistan

†1479. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that our neighbouring country Pakistan is spreading drug net in the border areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of number of cases registered during the past three years and the actions taken thereon?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Central and State enforcement agencies have made seizures of drugs which are sourced from Pakistan.

(b) The State-wise details of number of cases registered during the past three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

The investigation process in all cases is carried out by enforcement agencies and findings are placed before court.

Statement

Details of Cases of Drug Seizure Registered in the States along Indo-Pak border during the last three Years

Border	State	Cases registered (year wise)		
		2012	2013	2014
Indo-Pak Border	Jammu and Kashmir	0	3	5
	Punjab	40	39	40
	Rajasthan	3	0	3
	Gujarat	0	0	0

Counter Left Wing Extremism Doctrine

1480. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has approved new counter-Left Wing Extremism (LWE) doctrine which envisages inclusion of additional districts under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme and seeks control of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new counter LWE plan proposes upgrading of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme to cover new districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach to deal with the problem of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the areas of security, development, enforcing rights and entitlements of local communities and public perception management. The State Governments specifically deal with various issues related to LWE activities in the States. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes in LWE affected areas on both the security and development fronts, *inter-alia*, providing funds under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for certain security related expenditure incurred by State Governments on counter-LWE operations and under the Additional Central Assistance for LWE affected districts (ACA) [earlier known as Integrated Action Plan (IAP)] for development of affected areas.

At present, 106 districts in the 10 LWE affected States are covered under the SRE Scheme. The inclusion/exclusion of districts under the SRE Scheme is based on their violence profile and is a continuous process without time frame.

Rape cases of minor girls

1481. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many rape cases have been reported in the country during last three years;

(b) the State-wise details thereof;

(c) how many rape cases of minor girls have been reported; and

(d) the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) (a) to (d) As per information available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of cases registered on account of rape of women and children is given below :

Total Cases	2011	2012	2013
Rape of Women	24,206	24,923	33,707
Rape of Children	7,112	8,541	12,363

The State/UT wise details on rape of women and children are given in Statement I & II respectively (*See* below).

Statement-I

Number of Cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) persons convicted (PCV) and conviction rate (CVR) under rape during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/Ut	2011							2012							2013						
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1442	1216	111	1758	1783	157	11.0	1341	1276	108	1664	1608	178	11.2	1635	1149	105	1960	1679	190	11.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	38	4	47	41	4	17.4	46	24	3	47	24	3	10.0	75	62	1	106	61	1	50.0
3.	Assam	1700	1012	179	1470	1080	165	23.3	1716	1110	97	1626	1156	153	19.2	1937	1366	123	1745	1313	123	13.9
4.	Bihar	934	820	210	1185	1036	246	24.8	927	902	119	1327	1398	161	19.5	1128	840	180	1156	1039	271	31.8
5.	Chhattis-garh	1053	1027	217	1257	1253	240	24.5	1034	988	223	1214	1201	259	22.8	1380	1366	364	1637	1591	485	27.7
6.	Goa	29	33	4	34	46	4	28.6	55	26	1	61	35	1	8.3	86	60	2	103	72	2	28.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
7.	Gujarat	439	409	31	621	616	46	14.7	473	438	31	647	631	56	15.3	732	662	43	1027	998	54	18.8
8.	Haryana	733	532	135	801	820	175	23.4	668	635	133	940	997	180	25.3	971	792	287	1398	1386	420	31.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	168	143	29	187	183	46	22.3	183	149	29	259	240	41	27.1	250	199	56	299	307	81	24.6
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	277	231	14	349	346	18	8.3	303	257	19	388	387	28	7.5	378	241	22	404	401	36	5.9
11.	Jharkhand	784	604	185	758	731	220	39.0	812	602	161	780	706	196	28.6	1204	884	264	1135	1058	308	40.4
12.	Karnataka	636	533	74	837	812	84	19.8	621	587	65	842	795	97	15.2	1030	856	90	1263	1156	101	21.2
13.	Kerala	1132	706	31	1226	798	390	15.4	1019	961	57	1259	1186	62	22.9	1221	977	92	1358	1151	103	25.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3406	3223	826	4593	4603	898	23.6	3425	3483	547	4822	4842	758	19.5	4335	4085	1079	5879	5800	1456	24.7
15.	Mahara-shtra	1701	1565	205	2533	2422	268	20.3	1839	1616	164	2591	2479	215	16.1	3063	2591	181	4243	3814	249	17.5
16.	Manipur	53	5	1	24	5	2	100.0	63	9	0	46	12	0	-	72	15	2	37	16	6	50.0
17.	Megha-laya	130	81	0	128	83	0	-	164	93	7	182	100	7	46.7	183	198	7	190	215	7	53.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
18.	Mizoram	77	68	46	74	70	40	80.7	103	95	61	122	96	59	82.4	89	69	39	89	83	47	66.1
19.	Nagaland	23	20	16	27	19	29	84.2	21	15	8	26	21	19	72.7	31	22	18	41	26	10	85.7
20.	Odisha	1112	1037	148	1224	1219	204	23.2	1458	1336	154	1666	1631	184	21.3	1832	1660	108	2080	2047	131	16.0
21.	Punjab	479	426	155	598	571	208	36.3	680	512	151	895	696	201	33.1	888	812	382	1048	978	464	41.3
22.	Rajasthan	1800	1119	205	1642	1634	358	26.1	2049	1225	230	1807	1778	408	30.0	3285	1947	270	2783	2771	434	31.7
23.	Sikkim	16	12	11	25	12	11	55.0	34	24	1	29	20	18	50.0	43	48	59	43	44	59	73.8
24.	Tamilnadu	677	478	72	837	611	110	20.4	737	558	60	962	862	104	20.1	923	1076	133	1193	1247	186	26.2
25.	Tripura	205	238	24	258	248	28	11.9	229	206	16	202	215	19	14.7	233	252	21	356	298	21	17.4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2042	1580	816	3571	2398	1325	56.4	1963	1513	619	3593	2508	809	50.3	3050	2302	663	5587	3664	939	53.7
27.	Uttara-khand	129	98	48	149	143	73	54.5	148	128	75	184	187	93	63.0	228	179	111	289	291	189	56.3
28.	West Bengal	2363	2004	79	1870	2104	121	11.5	2046	2165	112	1963	2165	124	10.9	1685	2577	151	2674	2642	181	12.6
	TOTAL (STATES)	23582	19258	3876	28083	25687	5470	25.9	24157	20933	3251	30144	27976	4433	23.1	31967	27287	4853	40123	36148	6554	26.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29.	A & N Islands	13	22	0	28	48	0	-	12	7	3	17	15	3	37.5	27	35	3	36	44	3	21.4
30.	Chandi-garh	27	21	9	27	31	10	42.9	27	34	9	34	41	11	33.3	45	29	18	49	31	21	41.9
31.	D & N Haveli	4	3	0	4	3	0	-	3	6	1	5	8	2	20.0	5	3	0	9	7	0	-
32.	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	5	4	1	10	9	1	50.0	8	9	0	10	10	0	-
33.	Delhi	572	477	186	707	647	243	41.5	706	568	297	892	862	368	49.3	1636	1386	227	1851	1608	314	35.7
34.	Laksha-dweep	0	0	1	0	0	1	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	4	0	0	-
35.	Pudu-cherry	7	4	0	29	20	0	-	13	13	1	15	14	3	50.0	17	6	0	33	8	0	-
	TOTAL (UTS)	624	527	196	795	749	254	41.1	766	632	312	973	949	388	48.2	1740	1468	248	1992	1708	338	35.5
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	24206	19785	4072	28878	26436	5724	26.4	24923	21565	3563	31117	28925	4821	24.2	33707	28755	5101	42115	37856	6892	27.1

Source: Crime in India data.

Statement-II

Cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) persons convicted (PCV) and conviction rate (CVR) under rape during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/Ut	2011							2012							2013						
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	646	468	37	720	561	55	11.1	613	624	46	604	705	56	9.7	770	616	42	820	616	58	11.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	19	2	20	19	2	100.0	18	11	1	18	10	1	25.0	35	23	0	33	24	0	-
3.	Assam	40	28	1	40	24	1	7.7	156	93	0	155	93	0	-	230	134	4	223	139	4	4.9
4.	Bihar	91	84	10	93	99	12	15.2	137	113	17	148	141	17	19.3	86	117	20	96	116	21	38.5
5.	Chhattis-garh	477	446	63	555	552	78	24.8	519	524	96	531	540	78	34.4	595	593	66	682	682	130	24.7
6.	Goa	20	24	4	21	29	4	44.4	38	23	1	49	29	1	33.3	59	38	1	63	45	1	25.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
7.	Gujarat	130	121	5	166	164	5	14.3	150	143	12	210	201	13	17.9	263	243	11	314	302	19	13.1
8.	Haryana	66	62	27	73	78	28	27.6	276	245	15	379	379	15	16.0	388	335	49	477	468	58	22.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	72	70	11	83	81	8	39.3	89	73	16	129	118	23	35.6	130	124	32	205	198	28	29.4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	9	7	0	8	8	0	-	13	13	1	21	21	1	20.0	25	17	2	25	25	2	14.3
11.	Jharkhand	16	14	1	16	14	2	10.0	6	2	0	4	2	0	-	23	9	1	10	12	4	14.3
12.	Karnataka	97	96	13	147	147	16	21.0	142	130	17	178	156	19	17.3	270	203	17	330	293	14	11.0
13.	Kerala	423	265	16	570	281	14	21.9	455	387	22	604	476	25	26.5	637	457	34	703	554	25	32.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1262	1248	245	1524	1520	324	25.4	1632	1638	232	1970	1983	279	22.0	2112	2033	457	2538	2518	574	30.7
15.	Mahara-shtra	818	720	48	1053	971	61	16.6	917	825	43	1257	1212	47	13.3	1546	1309	44	1932	1762	58	16.4
16.	Manipur	19	0	0	5	0	0	-	17	1	0	7	1	0	-	40	4	0	3	2	1	-
17.	Meghalaya	66	32	0	48	21	0	-	81	20	2	84	25	2	66.7	112	90	4	99	91	5	66.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
18.	Mizoram	40	36	18	41	37	18	90.0	73	64	29	74	64	27	93.5	57	42	11	56	44	11	61.1
19.	Nagaland	15	0	1	15	0	1	100.0	7	14	10	8	24	24	100.0	3	3	7	3	3	3	100.0
20.	Odisha	165	150	11	150	150	13	25.0	192	174	7	242	232	11	23.3	509	377	20	479	469	21	28.2
21.	Punjab	166	148	40	172	182	52	36.4	295	190	54	282	234	68	35.1	490	369	182	520	402	191	47.3
22.	Rajasthan	394	272	61	328	326	68	37.4	572	408	111	491	488	142	34.5	892	689	99	902	903	232	35.6
23.	Sikkim	11	12	12	12	12	12	70.6	21	30	10	19	12	30	40.0	25	25	48	43	50	45	73.8
24.	Tamilnadu	271	175	22	263	192	26	19.0	292	242	33	333	285	44	26.0	419	378	32	505	423	33	18.2
25.	Tripura	45	85	14	144	96	18	28.6	17	36	2	12	45	12	11.8	43	51	4	68	54	10	33.3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1088	934	405	1573	1328	548	60.1	1040	930	250	1581	1349	333	56.4	1381	1166	264	2143	1701	334	61.5
27.	Uttara-khand	23	21	7	25	25	5	63.6	34	31	15	33	30	13	62.5	32	28	20	39	38	29	60.6
28.	West Bengal	252	108	7	182	115	6	18.9	285	186	8	178	138	8	22.9	377	335	9	354	377	13	14.5
	TOTAL (STATES)	6742	5645	1081	8047	7032	1377	31.0	8087	7170	1050	9601	8993	1289	27.2	11549	9808	1480	13665	12311	1924	31.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29.	A & N Islands	9	19	0	15	43	0	-	10	5	1	17	8	1	33.3	21	29	2	29	41	2	22.2
30.	Chandi-garh	15	11	7	17	22	8	63.6	17	21	7	18	18	8	36.8	19	13	15	27	14	16	65.2
31.	D & N Haveli	1	1	0	1	1	0	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	33.3	4	2	0	4	2	0	-
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	4	4	1	9	9	1	50.0	4	4	0	4	4	0	-
33.	Delhi	339	322	108	402	349	127	43.0	415	368	97	516	507	145	45.8	757	657	114	804	830	120	35.1
34.	Laksha-dweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
35.	Pudu-cherry	6	4	0	17	16	0	-	7	10	1	9	13	1	20.0	9	3	0	14	7	0	-
	TOTAL (UTS)	370	357	115	452	431	135	43.4	454	409	108	570	556	158	44.3	814	708	131	882	898	138	36.6
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	7112	6002	1196	8499	7463	1512	31.9	8541	7579	1158	10171	9549	1447	28.2	12363	10516	1611	14547	13209	2062	31.5

Advanced technology to check infiltration

1482. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the riverine stretches along the Indo- Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders remain unfenced leaving scope for infiltration of terrorists and if so, the details thereof including the percentage of frontier/ stretches which remain unfenced;

(b) whether Government proposes to induct advanced technology like laser beams to check infiltration from these stretches;

(c) whether Government also proposes to install anti-tunnel ground sensors and thermal sensors in the fenced stretches of the said borders;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds likely to be incurred including the foreign assistance likely to be sought/provided for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The fencing is not feasible along the riverine stretches of the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh Border. There is about 145.876 km of unfenced riverine stretches along the Indo-Pakistan Border which is about 6.3% of the Indo-Pakistan Border. Similarly, there is about 930.076 km of unfenced riverine stretches along the Indo- Bangladesh Border which is about 22.7% of the border. The riverine segments of the borders are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of the Border Security Force (BSF) water wing.

(b) to (d) The BSF, deployed on the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh Border, has developed its own technical solutions like Farheen Laser walls which are very useful to guard riverine/nullah gaps. These Laser walls have been deployed along the Jammu International Border. The thermal sensor like Hand-Held Thermal Imager (HHTI) are already installed along the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh Border. Further, at present, there is no proposal for installation of anti-tunnel ground sensors in the fenced stretches of both the borders.

(e) In view of the reply to part (b) to (d), question does not arise.

Role of NDMA in recent cyclones in the country

1483. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the role of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in the recent cyclones that have hit the country; and

(b) the steps being taken to equip affected people better in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The primary responsibility for management of disaster rests with the State Government concerned. The institutional mechanism put in place at the Centre, State and district levels helps States to manage disasters in an effective manner. As per Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. Further, as per DM Act, 2005, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been raised for the purpose of specialized response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster, with its general superintendence, direction and control vested in NDMA. In all, 29 and 19 teams of NDRF were deployed in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh respectively in the wake of cyclone 'Phailin'. For cyclone, 'Hudhud', in all, 26 and 16 teams of NDRF were deployed in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha respectively.

The NDRF has been equipped with specialized equipments and training to deal with natural and man-made disasters. The specialized equipment includes Medical First Responder kit, Collapsed Structure Search & Rescue kit, deep diving kit, inflatable boat, life jacket, safety helmet, safety torch, Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear equipments, etc. The modernisation and upgradation of equipment is a continuous process.

Internally displaced persons in Assam

1484. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are over 3,00,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Assam, which is the highest in the world during 2014;

(b) whether the displaced persons are currently reeling under a man-made humanitarian crisis in 85 relief camps in four districts of Assam namely Sonitpur, Kokrajhar, Udalguri and Chirang districts;

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

(d) the details of steps being taken by Government to provide them house and rehabilitation facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Due to violence committed by the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Sombijit) (NDFB/S) in December, 2014, more than 2.86 lakh persons took refuge in the relief camps set by the State Government of Assam. As per report, all inmates have returned to their native place/villages and all relief camps have been wound up.

The State Government has provided ex-gratia payment of ₹ 5 lakh to adult and ₹ 3 lakh to minor to the Next of the Kin (NoK) who died in the violence. Besides, Central Government has also provided ₹ 3 lakh to the NoK of the deceased. The State Government of Assam had provided relief materials and rehabilitation grant of ₹ 50,000 per family for fully damaged and ₹ 22,000 per family for partially damaged houses.

Missing children in the country

1485. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in India around one lakh children go missing, as per Government reports, whereas this figure is very low in Pakistan and China;

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

(c) whether Government has devised some action plan or strategy to control this; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the sex-wise and year-wise data on missing children is appended below :

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male	30954	34971	25702	25376
Female	46179	55683	39336	39847
TOTAL	77133	90654	65038	65223

There are various reasons for children going missing which include, trafficking, running away from family, kidnapping, abduction etc. There is no authentic data available with the Ministry of Home Affairs on missing children in Pakistan and China.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken a number of steps to contain the menace of missing children.

- 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 has issued a detailed advisory on the missing children and steps to be taken for tracing the children on 31st January, 2012. It includes various directions to States/UTs like computerization of records, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes etc.
- Apart from the above, 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.

As per the Constitution of India, 'Police' is a State subject, hence the whole process of filing an FIR, investigation and tracing the missing children is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Ministry of Home Affairs augments the efforts of States / UTs through advisories, schemes etc.

Provision of shelter/ houses in flood affected areas

† 1486. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that lacs of huts and kutcha houses collapse and get destroyed due to flooding of rivers every year across the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any provision for construction of separate shelter sites by conducting any survey for the same and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to bring any scheme for their shelter sites/ houses in the current fiscal years and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The concerned State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural disasters, including floods. To supplement their efforts, the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is already placed at the disposal of the State Governments for use in accordance with items and norms approved by the Government of India. In the case of severe disaster, an additional assistance is extended from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by following the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team. It is for the concerned State Government to provide relief among the natural disaster affected districts through their established District Administrative channel *i.e.* District Magistrate, based on the magnitude of the ground situation. Additional expenditure, if any, incurred over and above or on other than approved items/ norms, is required to be met by the States from their own resources and not from SDRF/ NDRF.

The extent norms of SDRF/ NDRF *inter-alia* provide for assistance to the people in the form of gratuitous relief due to the notified natural disasters including floods. Details of assistance admissible to affected people as per extant items and norms are under:-

Sl. No.	Item	Norms of Assistance
1	2	3
(a)	Assistance to housing sector for:-	
	Fully damaged/ destroyed houses	
	(i) Pucca house	₹ 70,000/- per house, in plain areas.
		₹ 75,000/- per house, in hilly areas including Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts.
	(ii) Kutcha House	₹ 17,600/- per house
(b)	Severely damaged houses	
	(i) Pucca House	₹ 12,600/- per house
	(ii) Kutcha House	₹ 3,800/- per house
(c)	Partially Damaged Houses –	
	(i) Pucca (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15 %	₹ 3,800/- per house
	(ii) Kutcha (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15 %	₹ 2,300/- per house

1	2	3
(d)	Damaged/ destroyed huts:	₹ 3,000/- per hut, (Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities.) *Note:*- The damaged house should be an authorized construction duly certified by the Competent Authority of the State Government.
(e)	Cattle shed attached with house	₹ 1,500/- per shed.

The norms relating in respect of both the funds are accessible on the Ministry's website: *www.ndmindia.nic.in.* The financial assistance is towards relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered.

In addition to regular schemes of houses/ huts damage, the affected people are also entitled for benefits under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, which is being implemented by the State Governments.

Installation of CCTV cameras in cities

1487. SHRI MAJEED MEMON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bomb blasts and terror attacks are on rampant increase in various parts of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that to find out the details of the perpetrators involved in the crime, the Central Government has asked the States to install adequate number of CCTVs in prime areas of the cities;

(c) whether Central Government will provide all possible help in investigations and financial help to States for installation of CCTVs;

(d) how the quantum of the Central help in the matter is going to be decided; and

(e) the details of the yard stick to be followed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Advisories are issued by the Central Government to the State Governments/ UTs from time to time requesting them to put in place regulatory framework whereby the provision of the basic security features pertaining to access control and surveillance through CCTV cameras etc. are made mandatory in respect of the certain types of private establishments, such as, multiplexes, malls, hotels, restaurants, markets etc. where there are large footfalls and public gatherings.

(c) to (e) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, Police and Public Order are State subjects, hence, the State Governments concerned are primarily responsible for investigations. However, the Central Government assists the State Governments in investigation of terror cases by deputing team of officers of the National Investigation Agency to the site of incidents on the request of the State Governments.

As regards financial assistance to the States, the Central Government provides funds to State Governments under the scheme Modernization of Police Forces (MPFs) for strengthening police infrastructure. No separate funds are provided for installation of CCTVs.

Indian citizens in Islamic State activities

1488. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information about any Indian citizens who went abroad to participate in Islamic State activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There are intelligence inputs that a few Indian youth have left the country to join the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). Their numbers, however, are miniscule. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has registered a case based on the allegation that some Indian youth have joined the ISIS. In this case, one accused has been arrested.

Benefits to 1984 sikh riot victims

1489. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many people were killed in 1984 riots;

(b) how many reports from different commissions have been received by Government, the details thereof;

(c) what recommendations Government has accepted and how many of those have been implemented;

(d) how many people are given the benefits and in which shape the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that families of the victims could not get the death certificates; and

(f) the details of steps Government will take to help them and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) (a) As per records, in the country as a whole 3325 persons were killed in 1984 riots, out of which, 2733 persons were killed in Delhi alone (as per Ahooja Committee Report).

(b) and (c) The Union Government had set up following two inquiry commissions:

(i) Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission (in 1985); and

(ii) Justice Nanawati Commission (in 2000)

I. The Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission submitted its report to the Government of India in August, 1986. As per recommendations of the Commission, following action was taken:

(A) Delhi Administration had appointed following three Committees:

(i) Kapur-Mittal Committee — to inquire into the delinquencies and conduct of Police officers of Delhi Administration

(ii) Jain-Agrawal Committee — to look into the allegations of grave offences committed during the riots and to give such directions to the prosecuting agency as the facts of each would warrant.

(iii) RK Ahooja Committee — to find out the exact number of deaths that took place during the riots in Delhi.

Recommendations of all above three Committees were accepted and implemented.

(B) Schemes for self-employment with Government assistance were implemented by the Delhi Administration.

(C) The financial reliefs granted to the victims earlier were revised.

(D) The Commission had also made some observations, *i.e.* both quantitative and qualitative expansion of Delhi Police, etc., which were taken into account by the Government.

II. The Justice Nanawati Commission had submitted its report on 09.02.2005. After considering the recommendation of Commission, the Government had, *vide* letter dated 16.01.2006, sanctioned a 'Rehabilitation Package' with total financial outlay of ₹ 714.76 Crore. These amounts are reimbursed to the State Governments only after receiving Utilization Certificate from them. Till date a sum of ₹ 534.20 crore has already been reimbursed by this Ministry to the concerned State Governments. This package has been duly closed with effect from 30.06.2012. The Government has, on 16.12.2014, sanctioned to grant an additional amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh to the Next of Kin of the persons, who died during 1984 riots. Action against some political leaders and police personnel were also initiated, as per the recommendation of Justice Nanawati Commission.

(d) to (f) As per the Constitutional provisions, 'Police' & 'Public Order' are State Subjects and therefore, such action is required to be taken by the concerned State Governments. No such data is centrally maintained

Expert group to tackle cyber crimes

1490. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set up an expert group to tackle cyber crimes in the country;

(b) if so, the composition of members of the expert group;

(c) whether Government has directed expert group to give its recommendations within a stipulated period of time;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when a policy will be formulated on how to deal with cyber terrorism indoctrination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted a Committee of Experts in the field of cyber and Security issues of Information Technology comprising (i) Dr. Rajat Moona, DG, CDAC, Pune, (ii) Dr. Gulshan Rai, DG, CERT-In, New Delhi, (iii) Professor N. Balakrishnan, Indian Institute of Science, Bangaluru, (iv) Dr. Manindra Aggarwal, Professor, Computer Science, IIT, Kanpur, (v) Professor D. Dass, IIIT, Bangaluru and (vi) Shri Kumar Alok, Joint Secretary (CS), Ministry of Home Affairs, to prepare a Road Map for effectively tackling all the Cyber Crimes and give suitable recommendations on all facets of Cyber Crimes and any other special measures/ steps that the committee may recommend to tackle Cyber Crime. The Committee has not been given any specific time frame for submitting its recommendations.

Funds earmarked for implementing future surveillance projects

1491. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to implement a centralized state of art technology, 24/7 City Surveillance system and biometric entry/ exit of visitors in the Government offices to check and monitor their activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the year-wise funds allocated and spent on such centralized surveillance projects in the last three years;

(d) the steps taken by Government to strengthen and re-organise surveillance systems in all important Government offices and in sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; and

(e) the total funds earmarked for implementing the future surveillance projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No Sir, there is no proposal, at present, to implement a centralized CCTV Surveillance System and biometric entry/ exit system for visitors in Government offices.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The Secretariat Security Organization (SSO) is the nodal agency for the security of Government Buildings under the security cover of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). At present, there are 52 buildings under MHA security cover, housing offices of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. Access control to Government building under MHA security cover is also regulated. Entry of visitors to these buildings is regulated through the various Reception Offices from where visitor passes are issued and a record thereof is kept. Only bonafide persons holding valid Identity Cards or the visitors holding valid temporary/daily visitors pass are allowed entry after checking/frisking. Presently, security Personnel of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) as well as secretariat Security Force (SSF) are used for security of Government buildings. The strengthening of security of the Government buildings is a continuous process. From time to time, the Ministry of Home Affairs issues instruction to various Ministries/Departments to streamline and strengthen the Government buildings security.

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

Assistance to LWE affected districts of West Bengal

1492. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the assistance being provided to districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the State of West Bengal;

(b) the details of assistance provided to the Government of West Bengal to upgrade their Special Force under the Scheme for Special Infrastructure (SIS) in LWE affected States; and

(c) the number of Central Armed Police Forces deployed in LWE affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) In order to deal with the problem of Left Wing Extremism (LWE), the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes on both the security and development fronts.

On the security front, apart from providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) battalions to assist the State Police Forces in counter-LWE operations, the Government

of India provides assistance for capacity building of the States through Schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) and the Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme.

In addition to various flagship schemes being implemented by different central ministries, the scheme titled 'Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected districts' is also under implementation for development of affected areas.

At present, a total of 36 companies of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) are deployed in LWE affected areas of West Bengal. The details of funds provided to the State Government of West Bengal under the SRE Scheme, SIS Scheme, Scheme for Construction of Fortified Police Stations and the ACA during the last three years and current year are given in Statement.

Statement

Detail of funds released to the State Government of West Bengal

Name of the Scheme	Coverage of the Scheme	Funds Released (in ` crore)			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (As on 04.3.2015)
SRE Scheme	4 Districts	13.91	13.31	20.65	12.78
SIS	4 Districts	4.67*	Nil	Nil	Nil
Construction of Fortified Police Stations Scheme	18 Police Stations	9.90	9.45	5.85	Nil
ACA	3 Districts	295.00 (since 2010-11)			

Note: *A total amount of ` 20.06 crore has been released to the State Government of West Bengal during the 11th Five year Plan (FYP) period. However, the State of West Bengal is not covered under the SIS extended to the 12th FYP period with added objective of funding for infrastructure of Special Forces of the LWE affected States.

ISIS activists detained in the country

1493. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether activists of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) have been detained recently in the country;

(b) if so, state-wise total number of ISIS activists arrested since last one year, along with the items seized from them;

(c) whether these activists have joined hands with other terror organizations and are receiving financial assistance from foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check such nexus and to curb the activities of ISIS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A total of four Pro-ISIS activists including two from Maharashtra and one each from Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have been arrested in the country since the last one year.

(c) The investigation conducted by the National Investigation Agency (NIA) and State police forces into the above cases till now has not revealed any information on foreign funding of these activists.

(d) The Government is closely monitoring the situation and has directed the intelligence and security agencies to identify such elements and keep them under surveillance. The Cyber-space is also being closely scanned in this regard. In addition, the Government has declared the Islamic State (IS)/Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL)/ Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)/Daish as Terrorist Organization under the Schedule of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Pending clearance for exploration of oil and gas blocks

1494. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some oil and gas blocks for exploration in the country are awaiting clearance during the last two years;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the successful oil and gas exploration projects have stopped their production due to Government's delayed and pending decision on royalty and cess issues; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Exploration activities could not commence in 6 blocks awarded due to delay in grant of Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) by the respective State Governments in the last two years. Details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) No sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Exploration Blocks

Sl. No.	Block Name	Operator/ Consortium	Offshore / State	Current Status of Block
Shallow Water and Deepwater Blocks				
1.	VN-ONN-2010/1	Deep Energy Llc (10%) (Op.), KGN Industries Limited (90%)		PEL Awaited
2.	VN-ONN-2010/2	Deep Energy Llc (10%) (Op.), Deep Natural Resources Limited (15%), Safal WSB Energy Private Limited (75%)	Madhya Pradesh	PEL Awaited
3.	RJ-ONN-2010/2	Focus Energy Limited 10% & Birkbeck Investments Limited 90%	Rajasthan	PEL Awaited
4.	CB-ONN-2010/3	Deep Energy Llc (10%) (Op.), KGN Oil & Gas Private Limited (90%)		PEL Awaited
5.	CB-ONN-2010/4	Pratibha Oil and Natural Gas Pvt. Ltd. (100%) (Op.)	Gujarat	PEL Awaited
6.	CB-ONN-2010/10	Sankalp Oil & Gas Resources Ltd. (100%) (Op.)		PEL Awaited

Rising trend of false allegation of rape and dowry

1495. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1010 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14th August, 2013 and state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several courts in the country have in last few years taken cognizance of the rising trend of cases of false allegation of rape and dowry harassment and have expressed their concern;

(b) if so, whether in view of this, Government would consult State Governments, Women Commission and other stakeholders including public organizations to make suitable amendments in related laws to not only protect the genuine interests of affected women but also of the victims of false allegations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by when Government would do so, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is aware of the judgments of several courts expressing concerns on false allegations of rape and dowry harassment.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two advisories to the States/UTs to curb misuse of section 498A of Indian Penal Code (IPC) on 20.10.2009 and 16.01.2012 respectively. These advisories *inter-alia* advise the States/UTs on judicious and cautious application of dowry laws so as to ensure that no innocent person is victimized. Moreover, the victim of false case can also evoke Section 182 of Indian Penal Code (False information with intent to cause public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person) which provides for imprisonment for a term which may extend six months or with fine or both.

Atrocities against SC/ST women

1496. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of cases of atrocities committed against women and particularly belonging to SCs/STs during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken by Government to curb such atrocities;

(c) the total number of persons punished for such atrocities; and

(d) the total number of cases registered and total number of cases disposed off during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The State/UT wise details of cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted for crimes against women during 2011-13 is given in http://*mha1.nic.in/par2013/par2015pdfs/Crimes%20against%20 Women%202011%20-%202013_200215.pdf*

In case of SCs/STs gender-wise segregation of crime, the data is not available with the Ministry of Home Affairs; however, cases of rape registered along with other details in case of SCs/STs are given in Statement-I and II (*See* below) respectively.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken several steps to promote safety and security of women.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been sanctioned a sum 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, the Ministry of Home Affairs has established a total number of 225 Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in various districts of the country.

In order to augment the capacity of States in the domain of investigation of heinous crimes against women *viz.* rape, acid attack, dowry death and human

trafficking, the Ministry of Home Affairs has decided to assist the States/UTs to set up 150 Investigative Units for Crime against Women (IUCAW) in most crime prone districts of each State/UT on a 50 : 50 cost sharing basis.

With regard to safety and security of the SCs/STs, the Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 1st April, 2010 on crimes against SC/ ST to all the States/UTs. The advisory on SC/ST has enumerated various steps including no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs, adequate rehabilitation measures of the victims of atrocities etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had convened a meeting to discuss effective implementation of SC/ST PoA Act 1989 on 17th April, 2012 and 4th January, 2013 at New Delhi wherein various aspects of effective implementation of legislations concerning SC/ST were discussed.

As per provisions of the SC/ST PoA Act 1989, most of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have designated District Courts of Session as Special Courts for speedy trial of cases. Some of the States have also set up exclusive 189 Special Courts. Further SC/ST Protection Cells have also been set up in several States/ UTs. Special Police stations for registration of complaints of offences against SCs and STs have been set up in States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. To further strengthen legislations for protection of SC/ST, the President had promulgated the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Ordinance 2014 on 04.03.2014.

The relief and rehabilitation provided under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rule 1995 has been revised recently in June 2014. The revised amount is ` 75,000/- to ` 7,50,000/- depending upon nature of offence.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of women and children; and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States/UTs.

Statement-I

Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge sheeted (PCS) And Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Rape During 2011 To 2013

Scheduled Caste

Sl.	State/Ut	2011						2012						2013					
No.		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131	105	6	159	155	9	104	97	4	132	136	7	114	78	14	117	117	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	29	20	8	41	25	10	39	39	5	47	47	5	68	55	3	72	71	4
5.	Chhattis-garh	40	40	14	54	54	21	63	56	10	90	88	16	55	67	19	87	85	22
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	45	32	2	50	52	2	45	44	1	90	85	1	75	70	1	144	141	2
8.	Haryana	56	45	6	72	74	10	67	55	4	109	102	5	131	114	15	205	208	32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	0	6	4	0	13	11	0	19	18	0	18	16	4	25	25	5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	15	8	3	12	10	5	8	4	2	9	9	2	6	6	0	4	4	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12.	Karnataka	32	26	2	52	49	2	43	35	2	42	38	2	67	57	3	92	86	3
13.	Kerala	106	86	9	111	104	9	99	80	2	132	121	3	115	86	10	148	128	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	327	311	80	470	482	103	367	367	76	530	531	115	397	364	88	546	544	128
15.	Mahara-Shtra	95	92	7	133	130	8	97	87	6	163	146	8	179	154	6	285	257	8
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	35	31	6	45	46	4	79	55	3	69	68	1	99	71	2	98	87	2
21.	Punjab	9	7	1	15	18	1	12	9	2	8	11	3	22	18	5	26	25	9
22.	Rajasthan	216	132	30	209	207	78	202	123	28	191	186	49	294	167	79	242	241	62
23.	Sikkim	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	4	0	0	4	0	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	11	5	0	25	16	0	34	24	1	41	41	1	28	18	2	29	27	5
25.	Tripura	2	1	0	3	1	0	4	3	0	1	2	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	397	337	198	700	509	306	285	221	107	528	363	168	391	304	114	755	511	157
27.	Uttara-khand	3	2	6	5	5	14	5	3	4	5	4	2	7	5	7	8	9	13
28.	West Bengal	1	1	0	1	1	0	7	3	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	12	3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	TOTAL (STATES)	1557	1289	380	2165	1946	584	1576	1321	259	2212	2003	392	2072	1655	376	2898	2572	483
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandi-garh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Laksha-dweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pudu-cherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	TOTAL (UTS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1557	1289	380	2165	1946	584	1576	1321	259	2212	2003	392	2073	1655	376	2899	2572	483

Statement-II

Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Rape During 2011 To 2013

Scheduled Tribe

SL.	State/Ut	2011						2012						2013					
NO.		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	46	37	3	66	60	3	42	32	2	45	37	2	37	42	2	49	50	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	2	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
3	Assam	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	1	2	1	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattis-garh	90	90	20	123	122	30	118	114	38	154	150	38	112	118	12	167	164	20
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	20	15	2	31	29	2	21	20	0	38	33	0	34	35	1	54	56	1
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	27	19	6	28	22	3	5	11	3	4	6	2	15	14	2	10	10	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12	Karnataka	2	3	0	2	3	0	4	4	0	11	11	0	19	17	0	17	14	0
13	Kerala	109	42	3	50	43	1	39	46	4	65	46	4	44	33	3	40	45	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	306	297	62	460	450	82	288	294	74	401	417	108	329	309	76	492	488	135
15	Mahara-shtra	57	55	2	82	84	2	56	54	3	85	85	4	91	76	3	131	103	5
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	2	1	1	1	1	4
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	11	5	0
20	Odisha	45	38	4	39	41	9	70	49	7	59	63	8	58	55	2	67	63	4
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	50	34	7	51	51	8	59	43	6	48	48	5	83	54	5	78	78	9
23	Sikkim	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	2
24	Tamil Nadu	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
25	Tripura	7	8	1	9	8	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
27	Uttara-khand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	4	2	0	3	2	0	20	20	0	24	25	0	9	5	0	8	7	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	TOTAL (STATES)	770	645	114	952	922	148	729	699	139	946	938	174	847	768	108	1132	1091	187
29	A & N Islands	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandi-garh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Laksha-dweep	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pudu-cherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTS)	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	772	647	115	954	924	149	729	699	139	946	938	174	847	768	108	1132	1091	187

Funds allocated under Nirbhaya fund

1497. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Ministry under the Nirbhaya fund and the amount sanctioned so far, project-wise;

(b) whether there has been delay in the implementation of the project as funds have not been properly allocated under the 340 appropriate heads so as to initiate expenditure;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken or being taken by Government for speedy implementation of the projects; and

(d) if not, the present status of projects being implemented by the Ministry under the Nirbhaya fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Under the aegis of Nirbhaya fund, the Ministry of Home Affairs is establishing an emergency response system to attend women in distress. The project involves a total expenditure of ₹ 321.69 crore which includes an implementation cost (one time) of ₹ 102.12 crore and expenses for the central monitoring and evaluation project management unit of approx ₹ 15.32 crore.

(b) to (d) There has been a minor delay in the implementation of the project because the preparatory activities could not be initiated in time. The implementation of the project has been expedited. A Project Management consultant (PMC) has been appointed and discussions with States/UTs have been initiated.

Special cell to address grievances of people from NER

1498. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that North East Region (NER) residents especially who study or work in mainland especially Delhi are being harassed, intimidated and some had lost their lives;

(b) if so, the details of those who have lost their lives in NCR Delhi along with reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has geared up its security machinery to extend an extra security help/precaution to such sensitive issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has set up some special cell in NCR Delhi to address the grievances of the above category of citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) As per information, in the year 2014 five cases of murder of citizens from North Eastern Region were registered in Delhi and one case in Gurgaon city. Investigation reports reveal that scuffle took place with the deceased persons over petty issues in three cases in Delhi and one case in Gurgaon, and the miscreants involved in the incidents have been arrested.

(c) and (d) Advisories have been issued to all States and UTs on 14th May, 2012, 3rd June, 2013, 10th May, 2013 and 5th Feb, 2014 requesting them to have a stringent mechanism to deal with the incidents of attacks on citizens from North-Eastern States. The State Governments and Unions Territories are taking all necessary security measures to strictly follow the directions given in the advisories.

(e) In order to specifically address the problems faced by the students and other residents from the North Eastern States in Delhi, Special Cell for North-Eastern residents has started functioning at Nanakpura, Delhi. Besides, a special helpline No.1093 has been put in place by the Delhi Police for assisting the people from North Eastern Region.

Introduction of ETA and IVFRT systems for Visa

1499. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce Visa enabled by Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA) and Immigration, Visa, Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT) system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government heard the views of all stakeholders in this regard;

(d) whether any apprehensions from security point of view were raised by any stakeholders; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Government has already launched Tourist Visa on Arrival enabled by Electronic Travel Authorisation to 44 countries. Also Immigration, Visa, Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT) system has been implemented in 155 Indian Missions abroad. IVFRT system has been implemented in 13 Foreigners Regional Registration offices and 440 Foreigners Registration offices across the country.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Home Affairs has taken the decisions in consultation with all stakeholders and security agencies after addressing their apprehensions.

Taxes collected by corporations of MCD

†1500. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of receipts of House Tax and other taxes by the three Municipal Corporations of Delhi;

(b) the details of projections of income through taxes made by all the three corporations;

(c) the details of steps being taken to further simplify tax system by corporations; and

(d) the details of figures of House Tax receipts from Delhi villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of receipts of House Tax and other taxes of South, North and East Delhi Municipal Corporations are as under:

Year	Corporation	Actual receipt/Amount of House Tax (₹ in lacs)	Actual receipt/Amount of other taxes (₹ in lacs)
2014-15 (as on 28.02.2015)	South DMC	47000	52335.83
2014-15	North DMC	30887.39	73678.12
2014-15	East DMC	11025	23009.06

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The details of projection of income through taxes made by the three corporations are as under:

Year	Corporation	Projections (₹ in lacs)
2014-15	South DMC	104295.71
2014-15	North DMC	138916.82
2014-15	East DMC	33765.16

(c) Prior to the year 2004, the property tax was payable on Ratable Value System. However, the system was simplified and Unit Area Method was introduced *w.e.f.* 01.04.2004 in unified MCD under which the property tax is payable on self-assessment basis. The tax payers have the option to file property tax return and deposit the same either off-line or on-line. Through on-line, any tax-payer can fill up the one-page self-assessment property tax return, which itself calculates the amount of tax payable, depending upon the information filled. On submission of on-line self-assessment property tax return, a challan is generated and the tax-payer can either deposit the property tax on the basis of such challan in the authorized banks or pay the same on-line through debit/credit card. An extra rebate of 2% is admissible on depositing on-line property tax.

(d) The details of figures of House Tax receipts from Delhi villages during the current financial year by the three corporations are as under:

Corporation	Amount receipts from Delhi villages as House Tax
South DMC	₹ 5,36,61,141/- (upto 28.2.2015)
North DMC	₹ 3,66,02,528/- (upto 8.2.2015)
East DMC	₹ 76,46,618/- (upto 26.2.2015)

Attack on police personnel in Delhi

1501. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that fatal attack on police personnel has increased alarmingly for last one year in Delhi;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of fatal incidents/attacks occurred during last three years in Delhi; and

(c) the reasons of such increase and whether there is any conspiracy to demoralize the morale/courage of our police force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) There is no trend noticed regarding increase in the incidents of fatal attack on police personnel in Delhi.

(b) Details of fatal incidents/attacks on Delhi police personnel during the years of 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 (up to 15.02.2015) is as under:-

Crime under section	2012	2013	2014	2015 (upto 15.02.2015)
302 IPC	7	-	4	1
304 IPC	1	-	1	1
304-A IPC	5	8	6	1
TOTAL	13	8	11	3

(c) Does not arise.

New multi-pronged strategy to deal with Maoists

1502. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drafted new multi-pronged policy to deal with Maoists;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its salient features;

(c) whether Government has consulted the State Governments which are most affected by the Maoists activities and other stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of views expressed by them; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to improve the financial condition of people living in the Maoists affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The National Policy and Action Plan to address LWE problem has been approved by the Union Home Minister and has been sent to States and other stakeholders for its implementation. The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach to address the LWE problem in the areas of security, development, enforcing rights and entitlements of local communities, public perception management and good governance.

All stakeholders including the State Governments were consulted before finalizing the National Policy and Action Plan. The views/comments of the State Governments and other stakeholders were incorporated in the National Policy and Action Plan.

The Government of India is implementing the developmental schemes like the Road Requirement Plan for improvement of roads, projects for installation of mobile towers, improvement of rail connectivity, education and health infrastructure in the LWE affected areas.

The Central Government is implementing Schedule Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. Besides, two skill development related schemes, namely, 'Roshni' and 'Skill Development in 34 districts affected by LWE' are also being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Labour and Employment respectively. Further, preference is given to people from LWE affected areas in recruitments in CAPFs. The Government is also emphasizing in implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in these areas.

Merging Daman with Gujarat

1503. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to merge Daman with Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is resistance among the common people against the merger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Not applicable in view of the reply given at (a) above.

Security personnel and civilians killed by Naxalites

1504. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the State-wise total number of security personnel and civilians killed by the naxalites during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): The State-wise details of total number of security forces personnel killed and civilians killed during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

Statement

State-wise details of total number of security forces personnel killed and civilians killed during the last three years

State	2012		2013		2013		2015 (upto February 28)	
	SFs Personnel killed	Civilians killed	SFs Personnel killed	Civilians killed	SFs Personnel killed	Civilians killed	SFs Personnel killed	Civilians killed
Andhra Pradesh	1	12	0	7	0	4	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	10	34	27	42	6	26	2	0
Chhattis-garh	46	63	44	67	59	52	10	10
Jharkhand	29	134	30	122	9	94	2	12
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maha-rashtra	14	27	6	13	12	16	0	2
Odisha	14	31	7	28	0	26	0	4
Telangana	0	0	1	3	1	4	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	114	301	115	282	87	222	14	28

Influx of heroin and FCN into Punjab from across the border

1505. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of influx of heroin and Fake Currency Notes (FCN) into Punjab from across the border;

(b) the quantity of fake currency notes and heroin that have been seized during past three years by Border Security Force;

(c) whether goods trains from Pakistan are being checked for heroin and FCN;

(d) if so, the findings, if any and response of Pakistani Government regarding these irregularities;

(e) whether Government is making any efforts to control and curb this; and

(f) if so, the details of the any action taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Various Central and State agencies like Central Bureau of Narcotics, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Customs and Central Excise, Border Security Force, Central Reserved Police Force, Indo Tibetan Border Police, Reserve Bank of India, Central Bureau of Investigation, State Police, State Excise etc. are taking appropriate action to curb the menace.

(b) The quantities of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) and heroin that have been seized during the past 3 years by Border Security Force are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir. The Commissionerate of Customs, Amritsar conducts rummaging of the goods trains coming from Pakistan in association with Railway Authorities.

(d) The details of Heroin and FICN seized by Customs Department in goods trains from Pakistan during the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Intelligence input, lists of traffickers and drug syndicates are being shared with Pakistan. In specific cases when drugs are seized on the border, the information is shared with Pakistan Authorities along with available information about persons involved from across the border. Pakistan authorities conduct enquiries and intimate the results. However, Pakistan authorities have till now not succeeded in pinpointing the source of the drugs.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The details of the action taken to control and curb this menace are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Statement-I

quantities of Fake Indian Currency Notes and Heroin Seized during past 3 years by BSF

Year	Items Seized	
	Drugs (in Kg)	FICN (Value in ₹)
2012	289.645	46,21,000/-
2013	327.491	52,04,500/-
2014	352.681	11,93,000/-
2015 (till 31st January)	25.000	38,000/-

Statement-II

Quantities of Fake Indian Currency Notes and Heroin Seized during past 3 years by Customs

Year	Heroin (in Kgs)	FICN (value in ₹)
2012	147.635	15,83,500/-
2013	65.021	Nil
2014	35.580	Nil
2015	Nil	Nil

Statement-III

The details of measures taken to control and curb the menace of influx of heroin and Fake Indian Currency Notes at borders and within the country

(i) Vulnerability mapping of Border Outposts (BoP) along Indo-Pak Border are being reviewed from time to time.

(ii) Effective surveillance of the border by carrying out round the clock patrolling, laying Nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the International Border.

(iii) Floodlighting of the border to enhance observation during night hours.

(iv) Introduction of Force multipliers and Hi-Tech Surveillance equipment to enhance the surveillance of border with equipments.

(v) Up-gradation of intelligence network and coordination with sister agencies.

(vi) Coordination meetings with sister agencies for sharing of information.

(vii) Frequent visits to border by senior officers to supervise effective domination of the border.

(viii) Raising the issues of smuggling from across the border during various meetings with Counterpart.

(ix) Upgradation of security features in High Value Currency notes by Ministry of Finance.

(x) RBI has undertaken awareness campaign by running educational programmes for the public and by organizing training programmes for employees of banks and other organizations handling large amount of cash.

(xi) Amendments in Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 wherein the damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian Paper Currency, coin has been declared as 'terrorist act'.

(xii) Formation of FICN Coordination Center under MHA to share the intelligence amongst the different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of counterfeit currency notes.

(xiii) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts are taken along known drug routes.

(xiv) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.

(xv) Improved co-ordination between various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion in interdiction.

(xvi) Border Security Force has been empowered under the NDPS Act for making interdiction of narcotic drugs.

(xvii) Increased international co-operation for exchange of information and

investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals.

(xviii) India has signed MoUs on drug related matters with Pakistan and DG level talks between India and Pakistan are held.

(xix) Training programmes are being conducted for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug menace.

(xx) Financial assistance is being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.

(xxi) Monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs to informers and officers are being provided.

Financial assistance to Rajasthan for prison reforms

†1506. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount of financial assistance provided by Central Government to Government of Rajasthan during the last financial year to improve the condition of prisons; and

(b) whether any special assistance has been provided for education etc. of the wards of female prisoners and if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No funds have been granted to the States/UTs under Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons after expiry of scheme on 31.03.2009.

(b) No, Sir.

Dual citizenship in India

1507. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to confer dual citizenship in India;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the issue was examined during the time when Ordinance was issued in the matter of PIO and OCI; and

(c) whether the subject is still under examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

Massacre by Bodo extremists in Assam

1508. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bodo extremists recently carried massacre in Assam;

(b) if so, the details of the people killed, severely wounded, houses burnt and displaced in the State; and

(c) what action Government has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) As per report, the cadres of National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Songbijit)(NDFB/S) militant group had killed 66 persons including women and children in three districts of Assam on 23rd December, 2014. Details of persons injured and houses burnt in the militant violence are maintained at the State level. 2.86 lakh persons had taken refuge in the relief camps due to violence committed by the NDFB(S) in BTAD area and adjoining district in Assam in December, 2014.

The State Government has provided ex-gratia payment of ₹ 5 lakh to adult and ₹ 3 lakh to minor to the Next of the Kin (NoK) who died in the violence. Besides, Central Government has also provided ₹ 3 lakh to the NoK of the deceased. The State Government of Assam had provided relief materials and rehabilitation grant of ₹ 50,000 per family for fully damaged and ₹ 22,000 per family for partially damaged houses. As per report, all inmates have returned to their native place/villages and all relief camps have been wound up.

Sustained Counter Insurgency Operation by the security forces are continuing against militant outfits in Assam. In the current year (upto 28.02.2015), 179 cadres of militant outfits have been arrested and 93 numbers of arms have been recovered.

The Central Government is providing all possible assistance including additional companies of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to the State Government to deal with the situation. Security situation in Assam is being reviewed regularly at the Central and State level.

Incidences of rape, torture and death in prisons

1509. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are increasing instances of human rights violation in prisons including torture, rapes, molestation and death;

(b) whether it is a fact that some perpetrators are from the police forces and prison authorities;

(c) if so, the number of such cases where the perpetrators have been amongst the aforementioned and amongst inmates; and

(d) the State-wise details of the number of victims over the past three years, including the current year, for each crime along with the number of such cases reported and the action taken, if any against the accused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARATHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As informed by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), there is a decreasing trend in the number of cases registered by them regarding alleged human rights violation in prisons during the last three years and the current year upto 31.01.2015. Cases registered by NHRC under the Custodial death(Judicial) have shown an increasing trend in this period. One case of custodial rape(judicial) was registered by NHRC in the current year. Details indicating the total number of cases registered by NHRC regarding alleged violation of human rights including intimations received about rape and death in custody in prison during the last three years and current year upto 31.01.2015, State-wise, are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) "Police" and "Prisons" are State subjects as per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Data regarding perpetrators from police forces, prison authorities and inmates as well as the State-wise and crime-wise number of victims, the number of such cases reported and action taken against the accused are not maintained centrally.

Statement

Details showing statewise Total No. of Cases Registered by NHRC about alleged Violation of Human Rights in Jail during the last three years and the current year upto 31-1-2015.

Incident Head Jail (Inc. Code 300-318), Custodial Death (Judicial) (Inc. Code 301) and Custodial Rape (Judicial) (Inc. Code 302).

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	01.04.2011 to 31.03.2012			01.04.2012 to 31.03.2013			01.04.2013 to 1.03.2014			01.04.2014 to 1.01.2015		
		Cases Registered			Cases Registered			Cases Registered			Cases Registered		
		Inc. Code 300-318	Inc. Code 301	Inc. Code 302	Inc. Code 300-318	Inc. Code 301	Inc. Code 302	Inc. Code 300-318	Inc. Code 301	Inc. Code 302	Inc. Code 300-318	Inc. Code 301	Inc. Code 302
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	46	0	66	56	0	76	71	0	39	38	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	6	4	1
3.	Assam	24	20	0	24	21	0	22	14	0	23	17	0
4.	Bihar	162	95	0	200	112	0	154	93	0	142	103	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5.	Goa	3	1	0	7	2	0	4	2	0	3	2	0
6.	Gujarat	68	53	0	74	51	0	69	47	0	55	37	0
7.	Haryana	141	49	0	169	62	0	149	48	0	104	35	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13	7	0	13	6	0	7	3	0	3	1	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	3	0	9	5	0	13	6	0	6	1	0
10.	Karnataka	613	13	0	16	5	0	13	2	0	22	8	0
11.	Kerala	47	37	0	56	45	0	60	50	0	16	16	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	120	86	0	154	104	0	141	117	0	124	105	0
13.	Maharashtra	115	95	0	115	96	0	145	99	0	115	92	0
14.	Manipur	3	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
15.	Meghalaya	4	1	0	1	1	0	6	2	0	11	2	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Nagaland	2	0	0	4	3	0	3	3	0	7	7	0
18.	Odisha	65	33	0	77	47	0	76	48	0	91	44	0
19.	Punjab	155	115	0	166	117	0	218	171	0	217	189	0
20.	Rajasthan	108	70	0	125	82	0	128	65	0	69	45	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil nadu	74	58	0	90	67	0	91	70	0	46	38	0
23.	Tripura	4	2	0	4	3	0	5	5	0	4	4	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	714	260	0	801	377	0	707	347	0	579	268	0
25.	West Bengal	110	89	0	116	93	0	105	97	0	98	86	0
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	11	4	0	3	1	0	2	1	0	3	2	0
27.	Chandigarh	7	4	0	2	2	0	10	2	0	5	1	0
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Daman & diu	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	113	27	0	130	20	0	140	36	0	121	36	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	0	0	0	3	2	0	4	0	0	3	1	0
33.	ChhattisGarh	83	41	0	127	76	0	75	56	0	53	43	0
34.	Jharkhand	92	46	0	87	52	0	62	51	0	58	40	0
35.	Uttarakhand	36	12	0	37	15	0	33	15	0	31	13	0
36.	Telangana	42	31	0	38	30	0	60	51	0	48	44	0
	GRAND TOTAL	2991	1302	0	2720	1557	0	2585	1577	0	2108	1327	1

Note:- Incident Code 300-318 include all complaints/intimations about violation of Human Rights in Jail.

Incident Code 301 pertains to intimations about deaths in Jail. Incident Code 302 pertains to intimations about rape in custody.

States having border problem

1510. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many States in India have border problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): As per available information, there are border disputes mostly arising out of claims and counter claims over territories between various States in the country. Court cases also exist in certain disputes. Boundary disputes relating to the States of Assam-Meghalaya; Assam-Nagaland; Assam-Arunachal Pradesh; Assam-Mizoram; Maharashtra-Karnataka; Andhra Pradesh-Karnataka; Tamil Nadu-Karnataka exist in the country.

Border dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra

1511. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the actions taken to resolve the border dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): With a view to settle the boundary dispute between Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala, the Central Government had constituted one-man Mahajan commission, which submitted its report in August, 1967. The dispute still persists since the Government of Karnataka insists on the implementation of the recommendations of the Mahajan commission in toto, while the Government of Maharashtra does not accept the commission's recommendations. The matter is presently sub-judice as the Government of Maharashtra has field a Original Suit No. 04/2004 in the Supreme Court of India seeking for a declaration that the Marathi speaking areas in the border with Karnataka especially the districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Karwar and Gulbarga in Karnataka have been wrongly transferred to Karnataka by the Union of India on the basis of recommendations of the State Reorganisation Commission (SRC).

Under-utilization of cess collected for welfare of construction workers

1512. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 10 per cent of ₹ 4179 crore construction cess collected by Government for the welfare of construction workers has been spent;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for minimal use of the fund; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government in consultation with the State Governments for proper utilization of the fund for the welfare of construction workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. As per information received from the State Governments, ` 2859.86 Crore, that is 17.63 percent, has been spent for the welfare of the construction workers out of the total cess amounting to ` 16214.51 Crore collected till 31.12.2014.

(b) The main reason for low level of utilization of fund is the failure of the State building and other construction Workers Welfare Boards to properly formulate and operate welfare schemes for the workers as mandated under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996.

(c) The Central Government has been issuing directions to the State Governments and their Boards for proper utilization of fund and providing social security coverage to the building and other construction workers. Such directions under Section 60 of the Act have been issued on 27.09.2010, 12.07.2013, 27.02.2014 and 16.10.2014, requiring the States *inter-alia*, to mandatorily provide welfare schemes for the workers covering death benefits, accident benefits, funeral assistance, education assistance, pension for persons not able to work due to old age/disability, medical insurance, assistance for purchase of tools, skill upgradation, maternity benefits and grant for repair and construction of houses.

Reform of labour laws

1513. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the five labour laws are creating hurdles in employment generation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reforms the Ministry proposes to bring in the labour laws mentioned at (a) above; and

(c) the details of the process through which those reforms will create more employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Ministry of Labour and Employment is not aware of such specific 5 labour laws that are creating hurdles in the employment generation.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

ESI Medical College at Gulbarga

1514. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gulbarga Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Medical College, Hospital and allied activities will come under the Ministry;

(b) how much expenses accrued on this and what is the progress report;

(c) the number of people who are getting benefit; and

(d) the steps taken by the Ministry for better use of this infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Medical College, Hospital, Gulbarga and allied medical education institutions are under the administrative control of the ESI Corporation, an autonomous organization under Ministry of Labour & Employment.

(b) And (c) (ESIC) Medical College, Gulbarga has been started through tie-up arrangements with District Civil Hospital, Gulbarga. As on 30.09.2014 an expenditure of ` 1270.26 crore has been incurred on this project. The MBBS Course has commenced from academic session 2013-14. 100 MBBS students were admitted each in 2013-14 and 2014-15.

(d) The ESIC has sought consent of State Government of Karnataka for taking over the ESIC Medical College and Hospital, Gulbarga. The State Government of Karnataka has in-principle agreed to take over the said Medical College. Further discussion for deciding modalities with the State Government is under way.

Migrant workers

1515. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were an estimated 326 million internal migrants who migrate from one State to another;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the migrant workers are covered under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the stipulations of the above said Act are not implemented in true spirit by the State Governments and there is no mechanism to track their movement; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Inter-State workers are deprived of their basic dues, including their minimum wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per Census, 2001, the total number of internal migrants is 309.385 million.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Government monitors the implementation of the provisions of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 for the establishments which fall under the Central sphere. The responsibility for enforcement of the provisions of the Act for the establishments located under the States sphere lies with the respective State Governments. The Central Government and some of the State Governments have signed Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate strengthening of inter-State coordination mechanism for smooth implementation of the activities in source and destination areas of migrant workers.

(d) No, Sir. All the benefits and facilities meant for migrant workers are provided to migrant workers including minimum wages. In case of any violations of the provision of Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 in the Central Sphere come to the notice, the concerned authorities take appropriate action against the defaulters. Details about number of inspections conducted, irregularities detected, prosecution launched and number of convictions obtained are given in Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Details regarding number of inspection, irregularities detected, prosecution launched in the Central Sphere

Sl. No.	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Upto Dee. 2014)
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	174	155	286	61
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	141	51	109	35
3.	No. of Irregularities	6177	5660	5073	2890
4.	No. of Convictions	60	77	50	18

Rural wage growth rate

1516. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dip in rural wage growth rate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per available information, the annual growth rate calculated for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 indicates a positive but fluctuating rate for average daily wages of rural unskilled workers during these years. State-wise wage and growth rates for the year 2010 to 2013 (upto Oct. 13) are given in Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Statement showing State-wise and All India Annual Wage Rates and their Growth Rates in Rural Areas for Unskilled Labourers.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Wages (in ₹)				Growth Rate		
		2010	2011	2012	2013#	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	115	140	165	178	21.74	17.86	7.88
2.	Assam	107	126	140	169	17.76	11.11	20.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Bihar	99	109	134	162	10.10	22.94	20.90
4.	Gujarat	75	88	106	122	17.33	20.45	15.09
5.	Haryana	189	203	229	263	7.41	12.81	14.85
6.	Himachal Pradesh	155	188	206	236	21.29	9.57	14.56
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	180	221	267	312	22.78	20.81	16.85
8.	Karnataka	87	108	130	144	24.14	20.37	10.77
9.	Kerala	276	326	397	477	18.12	21.78	20.15
10.	Madhya Pradesh	65	80	93	108	23.08	16.25	16.13
11.	Maharashtra	90	112	131	149	24.44	16.96	13.74
12.	Manipur	81	96	129	174	18.52	34.38	34.88
13.	Meghalaya	94	109	130	152	15.96	19.27	16.92
14.	Odisha	95	122	140	153	28.42	14.75	9.29
15.	Punjab	161	195	223	261	21.12	14.36	17.04
16.	Rajasthan	137	166	206	237	21.17	24.10	15.05
17.	Tamil Nadu	154	188	216	242	22.08	14.89	12.04
18.	Tripura	111	115	143	162	3.60	24.35	13.29
19.	Uttar Pradesh	110	129	153	176	17.36	18.99	14.70
20.	West Bengal	90	112	140	166	24.44	25.00	18.57
21.	All India	112	134	159	183	19.64	18.66	15.09

Average based on 10 months wage data.

Employment generation

†1517. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons given/proposed to be given employment by Government during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15; and

(b) the number of persons who got employed during the said years till 31 January, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Twelfth Five Year Plan has targeted creation of additional employment for 3.4 crore persons during the Plan period. Year-wise break up is not available. The projection is based on usual status basis for persons 15 years and above.

(b) As per results of three most recent rounds of labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, estimated employment on usual status basis increased from 45.9 crore in 2004-05 to 47.4 crore in 2011-12.

Man-days lost due to strike

1518. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-days lost due to strike during 1 April, 2009 to 31 March, 2013, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the number of persons who lost their jobs due to strike during 1 April, 2009 to 31 March, 2013, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) A Statement showing the State-wise and year-wise details of Mandays lost during 1.4.2009 to 31.3.2013 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) This information is not centrally maintained.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State and year wise No. of Strikes, workers involved and Mandays lost during 1.4.2009 to 31.3.2013

State	2009 (1st April to 31st March)			2010			2011			2012 (P)			2013 (1st Jan. to 31st March) (P)		
	No. of Strikes	No. of workers involved	Mandays Lost	No. of Strikes	No. of workers involved	Mandays Lost	No. of Strikes	No. of workers involved	Mandays Lost	No. of Strikes	No. of workers involved	Mandays Lost	No. of Strikes	No. of workers involved	Mandays Lost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	13	60971	650830	9	24723	90638	14	62734	229739	17	120401	251840	1	600	54000
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam	3	14242	27279	1	250	5250	8	10441	124753	19	60762	81457	3	13773	25800
Bihar	*	18500	34256	2	11195	119195	-	18229	18229	-	-	-	1	20627	39992
Chhattis-garh	5	12126	21691	3	36229	36666	1	1468	1595	9	48674	55827	8	38463	38485
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	365	4895	2	579	9554
Gujarat	13	11922	39466	19	15313	49394	23	4503	28680	33	83177	174676	10	49816	103566
Haryana	9	4869	194546	11	2865	141461	6	6558	120018	2	1000	42000	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	9	2001	23703	6	2023	44902	4	544	15006	-	-	-	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	..	..	..	1	2000	110000	-	-	-	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	3	45525	65227	7	68780	129484	12	59998	99541	26	153218	264628	14	63159	121779

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kerala	19	68873	228085	13	42972	194133	21	41174	227868	40	79607	256184	27	55796	190693
Madhya Pradesh	2	16338	20487	1	66857	68096	1	124428	124428	10	106307	126211	7	127898	255796
Maha-rashtra	3	951991	964700	5	97240	99294	1	50007	50007	11	52669	60581	5	30405	60810
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Megha-laya	-	-	-	1	440	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	253	7590	1	21012	21012	-	-	-
Punjab	1	915	8005	3	1122	10222	1	2015	34255	-	-	-	3	55404	112008
Rajasthan	8	32920	251356	12	32019	172463	11	31639	137858	13	69362	143192	6	54648	132336
Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil-nadu	28	27382	334806	73	98396	1050318	55	149956	3322074	39	40715	749099	7	4156	75310
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	1	15134	25609	6	16108	65628	10	16028	44230	13	30728	166948	3	23553	47106
Uttara-khand	*	10490	14635	1	13869	18771	-	-	-	4	24037	28280	-	-	-
West Bengal	10	371370	4218489	23	456803	10743875	6	63701	86918	23	296425	381603	8	73414	146828

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandi-garh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	34055	34055	-	-	-
Laksha-dweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pudu-cherry	-	-	-	2	329	622	4	950	24018	2	223	7265	-	-	-
TOTAL	127	1665569	7123170	199	989533	13150828	179	644626	4696807	265	1222737	2849753	105	612291	1414063

P = Provisional and based on the returns/clarification received in the Bureau till 13-02-2015.

- = Nil

.. = Not available

* = The number of disputes has been shown as Nil as the same relates to All India Strike(s).

Streamlining registration with EPFO and ESIC

1519. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken by Government to reduce time taken for registration with the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC);

(b) whether bottlenecks in the compliance processes have been identified; and

(c) the measures being taken to eliminate the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Government has taken cognizance of the bottlenecks for compliance of Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and has taken the following steps to reduce the time taken for registration with Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC):

(i) A facility for Online Registration of Establishment (OLRE) has been provided by EPFO to employers who can now get their establishments registered online and generate provident fund code numbers online instantly.

(ii) Similarly, employers can register themselves under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 by submitting information online. The registration certificate is sent to the employer by e-mail at the registered e-mail ID.

Fixing of minimum wages in accordance with inflation

†1520. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether wages in the unorganized sector are fixed under the rules framed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

(b) when and what are the changes made in this Act;

(c) whether Government would consider fixing the minimum wages in accordance with the inflation on the lines of the amount being paid by Government to Government sector employees every year to counter inflation; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government would consider making amendments in this law or enacting a new law to enable the workers in the unorganized sector to get appropriate wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Minimum Wages Act was enacted in the year 1948 primarily to safeguard the interests of the workers engaged in unorganized sector who are vulnerable to exploitation due to illiteracy and lack of bargaining power.

(b) A list of changes made in the Act is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The minimum wages, at present are revised from time to time by the Central Government for the Scheduled employments under its jurisdiction on the basis of Consumer Price Index in the form of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA), effective in April and October, so as to safeguard the unorganized sector workers to counter inflation.

(d) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is also applicable to unorganized sector and the enforcement of the Act is with the appropriate Government as defined in the Act.

Statement

Changes made in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Name of the Act	Sl. No.	Year in which the Amendments made	Sections to which Amendments made
1	2	3	4
The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948)	1.	The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1950, (56 of 1950)	3(1)(a)
	2.	The Part B States (Laws) Act, 1951 (3 of 1951)	1(2)
	3.	The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1951 (16 of 1951)	3(1) (a)
	4.	The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1954 (26 of 1954)	2(a), 2(e) (i), 3(1), 14(2), 26(2A), 31

1	2	3	4
	5.	The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1957 (30 of 1957)	2(b) (i), 2(h), 3(1) a, 3(1)(b), 3(3)(b), 5, 6 (omission), 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 13(2), 13(3), 19(2) (d), 19(4), 20(1), 20(2), 20(3), 21(1), 22, 22A, 22B, 22C, 22D, 22E, 22F, 26(2), 26(2A), 30(2), 31(2), item 7 under Part I of the schedule
	6.	The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1961 (31 of 1961)	3(1)(a), 3(1A), 3(2A), 30A, 31
	7.	The Central Labour Laws (Extension to Jammu & Kashmir) Act, 1970, (51 of 1970)	1(2)
	8.	The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 (61 of 1986)	2(a), 2(aa), 2(bb)
	9.	The Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Act, 2004 (4 of 2005)	30A(2)

Road map for generation of jobs

1521. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evaluated total number of employment given to youth since May, 2014;

(b) if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has any roadmap to generate jobs to accommodate

each category *viz.* skilled labour, bureaucratic, office administration of youth initially either in Government or private offices specially where job security and other standard norms are followed;

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

(e) whether Government is monitoring condition of employees accepting offers of any individual or firms due to lack of opportunity; and

(f) if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the results of the recent surveys conducted during 2009-10 and 2011-12 total employment increased from 46.55 crore to 47.41crore persons and the sector-wise estimates of growth of employment are given below:

Workforce by Major Sector	2004-05		2009-10		2011•12	
	Percentage	In crore persons	Percentage	In crore persons	Percentage	In crore persons
Primary	58.44	26.83	53.15	24.74	48.90	23.18
Secondary	18.18	8.35	21.48	10.00	24.25	11.50
Tertiary	23.38	10.73	25.37	11.81	26.85	12.73
Total	100.00	45.91	100.00	46.55	100.00	47.41

In addition, Labour Bureau also conducts Quick Quarterly Surveys since 2009 to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India in 8 selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors which showed a net addition of 34.71 lakh jobs starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 22nd Survey (April, 2014 to June, 2014).

(c) to (f) Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. The 12th Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers. The National Manufacturing Policy of the Government targets to create 10 crore jobs by the year 2022.

A new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 76.37 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2013-14 under these schemes.

Ministry of Labour & Employment is also contributing in this direction by enhancing the number of ITI s to 11,964 (Govt. 2284 and Pvt. 9680) which impart Vocational Courses certified by National Council for Vocational Training. It has also revamped apprenticeship training scheme.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment ill the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial Investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), 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 & Urban Poverty Alleviation. Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India has adopted the cluster development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity, competitiveness, as well as for boosting employment and capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in various sectors including manufacturing sector.

There are various legislations to protect the interest of laborers. The salaries/ wages of employees covered under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 in the companies are protected by the provisions of these Acts. Equal Remuneration Act, 1973 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. The Factories Act, 1948 and The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2006 also has provisions for safety of workers in the factories. In order to ensure social security to the workers in the unorganized sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

Security of women working in private companies

†1522. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether following labour laws reforms, women have got exemption from working in night shifts;

(b) whether companies and establishments are backing out from providing security to women;

(c) if so, the manner in which women's security will be ensured in night shifts in such a situation; and

(d) if not, the nature of Government's involvement with regard to security of women working in a private company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) As regards the woman worker employed in the various factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948; the provisions contained under Section 66 of the Factories Act, 1948 are applicable. As per the provisions contained under Section 66, woman worker is not allowed to perform any manufacturing process except during 6.00 A.M. and 7 P.M. Further, the State Government may by notification in the official gazette, in respect of any factory or group or class or description of factories, authorize the employment of any woman worker between the hours of 5.00 A.M. and 10.00 P.M. The enforcement of the Factories Act, 1948 and Rules framed there under is carried out by the respective State Governments. Further, the State Government have been empowered to make rules for providing the exemption from the restrictions of working between the hours of 6.00 A.M. and 7.00 P.M., to the woman worker employed only in fish-curing and fish-canning factories.

Return of unclaimed funds by EPFO to beneficiaries

1523. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether last year Government had announced to return the unclaimed ₹ 27,000/- crores of Employees' Provident Fund to its beneficiary;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of the number of account holders/beneficiaries identified so far and the amount returned to them so far; and

(d) by when all unclaimed EPFO fund account holders are targeted to be located and fund would be returned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) There is no unclaimed amount lying with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). However, as per para 72 (6) of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, certain accounts are classified as 'Inoperative Accounts' in which contribution has not been received for 36 months continuously. All such Inoperative Accounts have, however, definite claimants. On the occasion of Shramyev Jayate Programme held on 16th October, 2014, it was announced that the provident fund accumulation which have become inoperative, shall be returned to the rightful persons.

(c) The number of inoperative accounts with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is not maintained separately. However, state-wise details of amount disbursed out of inoperative accounts in 2013-14 are in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) No time-frame has been set for this purpose. However, the following steps have been taken to identify the inoperative account holders and to return the provident fund accumulations to the rightful claimants.

(i) EPFO recently launched a portal namely 'Inoperative Accounts Online Help Desk' to assist the members to identify their inoperative accounts.

(ii) Instructions have been issued by EPFO to its field offices to reconcile the inoperative accounts on priority and further identify the beneficiaries through employers.

(iii) EPFO has allotted unique, permanent numbers to its members called Universal Account Number (UAN) which will enable to identify the members without intermediation of the all previous accounts.

(iv) Awareness campaigns have been undertaken through the electronic as well as print media from time to time to educate the members.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of amount disbursed from Inoperative Accounts in the year 2013-14

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh (includes Telengana)	2,94,84,22,466.00
2.	Bihar	5,69,63,88,264.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	34,47,54,451.00
4.	Delhi	3,13,96,86,002.00
5.	Goa	22,69,39,587.00
6.	Gujarat (includes Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli)	2,01,92,48,501.00
7.	Haryana	1,87,75,30,180.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30,54,24,866.00
9.	Jharkhand	1,08,41,33,070.00
10.	Karnataka	3,41,98,87,836.00
11.	Kerala (includes Lakshadweep)	69,45,78,837.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,03,47,58,771.00
13.	Maharashtra	4,72,20,61,711.00
14.	States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur & Mizoram	0.00
15.	Odisha	1,28,44,97,152.00
16.	Punjab (includes UT of Chandigarh)	1,47,92,29,317.00
17.	Rajasthan	1,20,31,34,347.00
18.	Tamil Nadu (includes Puducherry)	3,21,31,10,144.00
19.	Uttarakhand	15,27,57,692.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2,26,52,76,870.00
21.	West Bengal (includes Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	6,05,62,59,868.00
	All India Total	43,16,70,79,932.00

Social security for migrant workers

1524. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to start a Central scheme to track the movement of migrant workers in the country and to help target their social security benefits better and revise the allocation to States based upon updated data;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said move would benefit migrant workers who will be monitored through a national coordination system to be built by the Central Government and the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no proposal to start Central Scheme to track the movement of migrant workers in the country. The Central Government and some of the State Governments have signed Memorandum of understanding to facilitate strengthening of inter-State coordination mechanism for smooth implementation of the activities in source and destination areas of migrant workers.

Pending labour disputes

1525. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of labour disputes pending in various labour courts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such disputes;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the orders passed by the Labour Courts are not being implemented by the employers, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) the details of cases pending in Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts and National Tribunals for 2014-15 as on 31.12.2014 is at given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Orders passed by the Central Government In Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts are notified in the official gazette and are binding on the employers. In case an award is not implemented, the workers can approach the Labour Department of the appropriate Government for implementation of the award. The implementing authority, after following due process of law, prosecutes the employers under Section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for not implementing the Award/Order of the CGIT-cum-Labour Courts.

Further, Section 11 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947has been amended whereby every award made, order issued or settlement arrived at by or before Labour Court or Tribunal of National Tribunal shall be executed in accordance with the procedure laid down for execution of orders and decree of a Civil Court or Tribunal under order 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Also, the Labour Court or Tribunal of National Tribunal shall transmit any award, order or settlement to a Civil Court having jurisdiction and such Civil court shall execute the award, order or settlement as if it were a decree passed by it.

Statement

Financial Year-wise Statement regarding cases and applications during the Financial-Year 2014-15 (As on 31.12.2014)

Central Government Industrial Tribunals cum Labour Courts and National Tribunals

		Cases				Application			
Sl. No.	CGIT	B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending	B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mumbai I	243	2	2	243	140	0	1	139
2.	Mumbai II	497	6	5	498	383	6	1	388
3.	Dhanbad I	1333	3	15	1,321	113	0	13	100
4.	Dhanbad II	731	3	11	723	22	0	0	22
5.	Asansol	452	2	10	444	45	1	1	45
6.	Kolkata	298	15	6	307	54	0	0	54
7.	Chandigarh I	496	0	27	469	33	0	0	33
8.	New Delhi I	411	186	0	597	66	2	0	68
9.	Kanpur	816	6	7	815	162	8	6	164
10.	Jabalpur	1429	7	21	1,415	145	0	1	144
11.	Chennai	274	21	22	273	17	2	1	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Bangalore	497	0	55	442	144	6	3	147
13.	Hyderabad	978	22	6	994	75	0	1	74
14.	Nagpur	234	5	12	227	16	2	1	17
15.	Bhubneshwar	430	11	11	430	401	0	2	399
16.	Lucknow	520	12	11	521	63	2	2	63
17.	Jaipur	432	4	3	433	110	0	1	109
18.	New Delhi II	554	24	1	577	121	2	33	90
19.	Guwahati	85	0	1	84	32	4	4	32
20.	Ernakulam	134	3	4	133	20	0	0	20
21.	Ahmedabad	2336	28	31	2,333	1,566	8	18	1,556
22.	Chandigarh II	417	0	21	396	74	0	1	73
	TOTAL	13597	360	282	13,675	3,802	43	90	3,755
	Mumbai-I National	9	0	0	9	152	0	2	150
	Kolkata National	9	0	0	9	79	0	0	79
	GRAND TOTAL	13615	360	282	13693	4033	43	92	3984

Pathetic condition of hospital for beedi workers at Mukkudal, Tirunelveli

1526. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major source of living in Tirunelveli district is earning from beedi industry;

(b) whether the Ministry has looked into the pathetic condition of 30 bedded Central Hospital, Mukkudal, Tirunelveli district opened to cater to the needs of the Beedi workers in Tirunelveli district;

(c) whether Government would take efforts to run the hospital round the clock; and

(d) whether a committee would be constituted to study the performance of the hospital and to initiate disciplinary action against the medical officers who hardly attends the hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) the issue is under

investigation and as per the investigation, necessary action will be taken.

Closure of Medical Colleges under ESI

1527. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) run medical colleges would be closed, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government understands the gravity of the situation in terms of the fate of the students and in the larger picture, the deprivation of the nation of 400 Under- Graduate and 80 Post Graduate seats every year when we already have a huge deficit of doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has, *inter-alia*, taken following decisions regarding medical education:

- The focus of the ESI activities should be on providing education care services to Insured Persons (IPs) .
- ESI corporation should exit the field of medical education entirely as it is not the core function of the ESIC.
- ESIC may neither undertake further admissions in the medical colleges and other Medical Education Institutions (PG, Nursing, Para Medical & Dental, including dental college, Rohini) not start new medical colleges.
- All ongoing Medial Education programs may continue till the admitted students pass out or are adjusted as per provision of the Essentiality Certificate issued by the State Government, whichever is earlier.
- Hand over the ongoing medical colleges and other Medical Education Institutions having separate infrastructure to the State Government willing for such transfer.

The ESIC has sought consent of concerned State Governments for taking over the ESIC Medical Colleges. In order to utilize the investments made, ESIC is also exploring the possibilities of running the existing medical colleges through alternate mode like independent co-operative societies or through Public Private Partnership

(PPP) mode. Alternatively, wherever possible it is being explored to utilize the infrastructure created for starting super speciality services for the Insured Persons (IPs).

Smart cards for unorganised workers

1528. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering issuing smart cards for unorganised sector workers in the country with a unique identification number for accessing social schemes and benefits;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) Whether it is also a fact that proposal is that all workers must get three things such as health insurance, pension and disability assistance;

(d) whether it is also a fact that this will allow workers to self certify that they are unorganised sector workers, and get these benefits through portable card; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to take up registration of unorganised workers and issue of card to them through the State Governments. The final decision regarding nature of card is under consideration.

(c) The Unorganised Workers' social Security Act, 2008 provides a list of schemes for unorganised workers. To provide social security to unorganised workers, the Government is already implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) for health and maternity benefits, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) for life and disability cover and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) for old age protection. There is proposal to link these schemes to the card to be issued to unorganised workers.

(d) and (e) As per the Unorganised Workers' social Security Act, 2008, every unorganised workers shall be eligible for registration subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions, namely:

(i) he or she shall have completed fourteen years of age; and

(ii) a self-declaration by him or her confirming that he or she is an unorganised workers as per the Act.

Implementation of guidelines on pay/wages in private companies

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

(a) whether Government has taken several strict steps to do away with rising unemployment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of financial irregularities being committed by corporate sector against their employees;

(d) whether most of employees of several private sector companies are also obtaining less pay/wages;

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(f) the existing mechanism to ensure that guidelines for fixed pay/wages are being followed by private companies keeping in view the interest of employees of such private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. According to the last 3 such surveys, the workforce grew from 45.91 crore in 2004-05 to 47.41 crore persons in 2011-12. Further as per the surveys, the number of unemployed persons during 2004-05, 2009-10, 2011-12 were 1.08 crore, 0.95 crore and 1.06 crore respectively.

Government of India has been making constant efforts through normal growth process and implementing various employment generation programmes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run. by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), 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 & Urban Poverty Alleviation. Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India has adopted the cluster development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity, competitiveness, as well as for boosting employment and capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in various sectors including manufacturing sector.

(c) to (f) Various labour laws like the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, etc. have been enacted to safeguard the interests of the workers and employees in the private sector. Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, both the Central Government and the State Governments are the appropriate Government to fix, revise, review and enforce the payment of minimum wages to workers in respect of scheduled employments under their jurisdictions. The enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is ensured at two levels. While in the Central Sphere, the enforcement is done through the inspecting officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery.

National Policy for domestic workers

1530. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of the domestic workers working in the country;

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

(c) whether Government is planning a National Policy for domestic workers to protect these workers and ensure their well being; and

(d) if so, the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details showing the State-wise number of domestic workers working in the country as per Census, 2001 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) National Policy for domestic Workers is under active consideration of the Government.

Statement

Number of domestic workers State-wise as per census 2011

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of Domestic Workers
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	57895
2.	HimachaI Pradesh	24085
3.	Punjab	229981
4.	Chandigarh	23668
5.	UttaranchaI	23852
6.	Haryana	115167
7.	Delhi	240332
8.	Rajasthan	94586
9.	Uttar Pradesh	228250
10.	Bihar	104744
11.	Sikkim	8381
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	7896
13.	Nagaland	9696
14.	Manipur	3036
15.	Mizoram	5237
16.	Tripura	12863
17.	Meghalaya	16161
18.	Assam	130297
19.	West Bengal	640456
20.	Jharkhand	64012
21.	Odisha	122722
22.	Chhattisgarh	88676

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of Domestic Workers
23.	Madhya Pradesh	139798
24.	Gujarat	320175
25.	Daman&Diu	3175
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3625
27.	Maharashtra	742088
28.	Andhra Pradesh	527204
29.	Karnataka	275632
30.	Goa	22297
31.	Lakshadweep	98
32.	Kerala	187127
33.	Tamil Nadu	384674
34.	Punducherry	14772
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1996
	TOTAL	4874654

Women workforce in the country

1531. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women's participation in workforce in the country has decreased substantially during the last decade in rural as well as urban areas;

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

(c) whether Government has initiated any action to check the decline or improve the women's participation in workforce; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys on

employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. Details of estimated employment and their workforce participation rate for male and female in rural and urban areas on usual status during 2004-05 to 2011-12 are given below:

WPR	Male			Female			Total Male + Female		
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Rural	54.6	54.7	54.3	32.7	26.1	24.8	43.9	40.8	39.9
Urban	54.9	54.3	54.6	16.6	13.8	14.7	36.5	35.0	35.5
Rural + Urban	54.7	54.6	54.4	28.7	22.8	21.9	42.0	39.2	38.6

Decline in female employment during 2004-05 to 2011-12 may be attributed to reduction in labour force participation rate particularly among women, reduction in subsidiary employment, increase in level of income in rural areas due to increase in real wages, higher level of participation in education, etc.

(c) and(d) Under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally payable both to male and female workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender.

Equal Remuneration Act, 1973 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. The Act is effectively enforced by the Central and State Government by conducting regular inspections to detect the violation of prevlslens of the Act by establishments. The office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in the Central Sphere and State Govt. in State Sphere are the appropriate authorities to conduct inspection to ensure implementation of the provisions of the Act. Officers of the appropriate Government notified as Inspectors make inspections and prosecute those found violating provision of the Act. The act extends to whole of India.

The other measures taken by the Government through schemes such as Ajeevika, Seeko Aur Kamao, National Rural Livelihood Mission, National Urban Livelihood Mission etc. will enhance the skill Potential of rural and urban females and make them employable. Statutory provisions have been made in certain Labour laws for organizing child care centres for the benefit of women workers, The Factories Act, 1948, the Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and the

Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and conditions of Service) Act, 1996. The Mines Crèche Rules, 1966 provide for establishment of crèches for the benefit of women workers. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 provides that the women workers be provided time-off for feeding children and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 also provides for child care facilities at worksite.

Age limit for pension under EPS 95

1532. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the valuer appointed by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), the net liability or deficit was ₹ 10,855 crore as on March 31, 2012, ₹ 6712.96 crores as on March 31, 2013 and ₹ 7832.74 crores as on March 31, 2014;

(b) whether it is also a fact that raising the age limit for pension under EPS 95 would reduce the deficit in pension fund and increase the pension benefits for members;

(c) whether it is also a fact that increasing the age limit would reduce the shortfall in the pension fund to the extent of ₹ 27,067 crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The reduction in deficit of the pension fund to the extent of ₹ 27,067 crore on account of increase in age limit for pension under Employees' Pension Fund, 1995 was estimated by the Actuary for the Expert Committee on Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 which appointed by the Government in 2009. The estimation of the reduction in deficit by the Actuary, which was done in 2010, was based on data and conditions existing as on that date.

If the member continues to contribute during the period of enhanced age limit, the pension amount would increase proportionately.

Number of health cards under RSBY

1533. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of health cards issued by Government for providing health insurance cover under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) during the last three years with special reference to Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(b) the State-wise details where the aforesaid scheme has been implemented; and

(c) the State-wise details of the places where the said scheme has not been implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The State UT-wise number of cards issued by the Government for providing health insurance cover under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) during the last three years, including that of Jharkhand and Gujarat is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Out of the 29 States and 4 UTs, was operational for some time and then stopped in 5 States and one UT. In 22 States and one UT, the scheme is under continuous implementation starting from 2008-09. Altogether, 557 districts have been covered under RSBY so far and the State/ UT-wise list of districts in this regard is given in the statement-II (*See* below).

Statement

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Number of cards issued under RSBY)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 31.03.2014)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh		2184	2184*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39615	14158	
3.	Assam	198443	176906	1416919
4.	Bihar	7457951	7634503	6102774
5.	Chandigarh	4913		5854
6.	Chhattisgarh	1682022	2285345	2265370
7.	Delhi	146995	95597	
8.	Gujarat	2089625	1883179	1900903
9.	Haryana	656910	560241	465797
10.	Himachal Pradesh	173555	286492	341818

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	30533	35521	4988
12.	Jharkhand	1633223	1462235	1923138
13.	Karnataka	1525155	1650271	29417
14.	Kerala	1976453	2743665	3662511
15.	Madhya Pradesh		116510	608748
16.	Maharashtra	2116995	1747157	234252
17.	Manipur	39221	66753	68140
18.	Meghalaya	96093	78395	108321
19.	Mizoram	42438	103545	145842
20.	Nagaland	78204	143585	151806
21.	Odisha	1489590	3388096	4238040
22.	Punducherry		9486	9486
23.	Punjab	225895	226878	236764
24.	Rajasthan		732889	2511663
25.	Tripura	212702	505327	505327
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4305048	5396503	5541225
27.	Uttarakhand	365212	334694	285435
28.	West Bengal	4602306	5766731	5748689
	TOTAL	31189097	37446846	38515411

* Only Ranga Reddy district in Telangana.

State-wise list of districts covered under RSBY so far

Sl. No.	State	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddi
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare

Sl. No.	State	District
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw
17.	Assam	Kokrajhar
18.	Assam	Dhubri
19.	Assam	Goalpara
20.	Assam	Bongaigaon
21.	Assam	Barpeta
22.	Assam	Kamrup
23.	Assam	Nalbari
24.	Assam	Darrang
25.	Assam	Marigaon
26.	Assam	Nagaon
27.	Assam	Sonitpur
28.	Assam	Lakhimpur
29.	Assam	Dhemaji
30.	Assam	Tinsukia

Sl. No.	State	District
31.	Assam	Dibrugarh
32.	Assam	Sibsagar
33.	Assam	Jorhat
34.	Assam	Golaghat
35.	Assam	Karbi Anglong
36.	Assam	North Cachar Hills
37.	Assam	Cachar
38.	Assam	Karimganj
39.	Assam	Hailakandi
40.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran
41.	Bihar	Purba Champaran
42.	Bihar	Sheohar
43.	Bihar	Sitamarhi
44.	Bihar	Madhubani
45.	Bihar	Supaul
46.	Bihar	Araria
47.	Bihar	Kishanganj
48.	Bihar	Purnia
49.	Bihar	Katihar
50.	Bihar	Madhepura
51.	Bihar	Saharsa
52.	Bihar	Darbhanga
53.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
54.	Bihar	Gopalganj

Sl. No.	State	District
55.	Bihar	Siwan
56.	Bihar	Saran
57.	Bihar	Vaishali
58.	Bihar	Samastipur
59.	Bihar	Begusarai
60.	Bihar	Khagaria
61.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
62.	Bihar	Banka
63.	Bihar	Munger
64.	Bihar	Lakhisarai
65.	Bihar	Sheikhpura
66.	Bihar	Nalanda
67.	Bihar	Patna
68.	Bihar	Bhojpur
69.	Bihar	Buxar
70.	Bihar	Kaimur
71.	Bihar	Rohtas
72.	Bihar	Jehanabad
73.	Bihar	Aurangabad
74.	Bihar	Gaya
75.	Bihar	Nawada
76.	Bihar	Jamui
77.	Bihar	Arwal
78.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
79.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya

Sl. No.	State	District
80.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja
81.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur
82.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh
83.	Chhattisgarh	Korba
84.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir - Champa
85.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
86.	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha
87.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
88.	Chhattisgarh	Durg
89.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
90.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund
91.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari
92.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker
93.	Chhattisgarh	Baster
94.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
95.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur
96.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur
97.	Chhattisgarh	Bemetara
98.	Chhattisgarh	Balod
99.	Chhattisgarh	Mungeli
100.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur
101.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur
102.	Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar
103.	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband
104.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon

Sl. No.	State	District
105.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma
106.	Delhi	North West
107.	Delhi	North
108.	Delhi	North East
109.	Delhi	East
110.	Delhi	New Delhi
111.	Delhi	Central
112.	Delhi	West
113.	Delhi	South West
114.	Delhi	South
115.	Delhi	All Districts
116.	Goa	North Goa
117.	Goa	South Goa
118.	Gujarat	Kutch
119.	Gujarat	Banas Kantha
120.	Gujarat	Patan
121.	Gujarat	Mahesana
122.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha
123.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
124.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad
125.	Gujarat	Surendranagar
126.	Gujarat	Rajkot
127.	Gujarat	Jamnagar
128.	Gujarat	Porbandar
129.	Gujarat	Junagadh

Sl. No.	State	District
130.	Gujarat	Amreli
131.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
132.	Gujarat	Anand
133.	Gujarat	Kheda
134.	Gujarat	Panch Mahals
135.	Gujarat	Dohad
136.	Gujarat	Vadodara
137.	Gujarat	Narmada
138.	Gujarat	Bharuch
139.	Gujarat	Surat
140.	Gujarat	The Dangs
141.	Gujarat	Navsari
142.	Gujarat	Valsad
143.	Gujarat	Tapi
144.	Haryana	Panchkula
145.	Haryana	Ambala
146.	Haryana	Yamunanagar
147.	Haryana	Kurukshetra
148.	Haryana	Kaithal
149.	Haryana	Karnal
150.	Haryana	Panipat
151.	Haryana	Sonipat
152.	Haryana	Jind
153.	Haryana	Fatehabad
154.	Haryana	Sirsa

Sl. No.	State	District
155.	Haryana	Hisar
156.	Haryana	Bhiwani
157.	Haryana	Rohtak
158.	Haryana	Jhajjar
159.	Haryana	Mahendragarh
160.	Haryana	Rewari
161.	Haryana	Gurgaon
162.	Haryana	Faridabad
163.	Haryana	Mewat
164.	Haryana	Palwal
165.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
166.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra
167.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul & Spiti
168.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu
169.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi
170.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
171.	Himachal Pradesh	Una
172.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur
173.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan
174.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur
175.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
176.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur
177.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar
178.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu
179.	Jharkhand	Garhwa

Sl. No.	State	District
180.	Jharkhand	Palamu
181.	Jharkhand	Chatra
182.	Jharkhand	Hazaribag
183.	Jharkhand	Kodarma
184.	Jharkhand	Giridih
185.	Jharkhand	Deoghar
186.	Jharkhand	Godda
187.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
188.	Jharkhand	Pakaur
189.	Jharkhand	Dumka
190.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
191.	Jharkhand	Bokaro
192.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
193.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga
194.	Jharkhand	Gumla
195.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum
196.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum
197.	Jharkhand	Simdega
198.	Jharkhand	Jamtara
199.	Jharkhand	Latehar
200.	Jharkhand	Khunti
201.	Jharkhand	Saraikela
202.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh
203.	Karnataka	Belgaum
204.	Karnataka	Bagalkot

Sl. No.	State	District
205.	Karnataka	Bijapur
206.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
207.	Karnataka	Bidar
208.	Karnataka	Raichur
209.	Karnataka	Koppal
210.	Karnataka	Gadag
211.	Karnataka	Dharwad
212.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada
213.	Karnataka	Haveri
214.	Karnataka	Bellary
215.	Karnataka	Chitradurga
216.	Karnataka	Davangere
217.	Karnataka	Shilmoga
218.	Karnataka	Udupi
219.	Karnataka	Chikmagalur
220.	Karnataka	Tumkur
221.	Karnataka	Kolar
222.	Karnataka	Bangalore
223.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural
224.	Karnataka	Mandya
225.	Karnataka	Hassan
226.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada
227.	Karnataka	Kodagu
228.	Karnataka	Mysore
229.	Karnataka	Chamrajnagar

Sl. No.	State	District
230.	Karnataka	Chikballapur
231.	Karnataka	Ramanagara
232.	Karnataka	Yadgir
233.	Kerala	Kasaragod
234.	Kerala	Kannur
235.	Kerala	Wayanad
236.	Kerala	Kozhikode
237.	Kerala	Malappuram
238.	Kerala	Palakkad
239.	Kerala	Thrissur
240.	Kerala	Ernakulam
241.	Kerala	Idukki
242.	Kerala	Kottayam
243.	Kerala	Alappuzha
244.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
245.	Kerala	Kollam
246.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
247.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
248.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia
249.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri
250.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
251.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
252.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
253.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
254.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore

Sl. No.	State	District
255.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen
256.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashok Nagar
257.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar
258.	Maharashtra	Dhule
259.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon
260.	Maharashtra	Buldana
261.	Maharashtra	Akola
262.	Maharashtra	Washim
263.	Maharashtra	Amravati
264.	Maharashtra	Wardha
265.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
266.	Maharashtra	Bhandara
267.	Maharashtra	Gondiya
268.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
269.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur
270.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal
271.	Maharashtra	Nanded
272.	Maharashtra	Hingoli
273.	Maharashtra	Parbhani
274.	Maharashtra	Jalna
275.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
276.	Maharashtra	Nashik
277.	Maharashtra	Thane
278.	Maharashtra	Mumbai (Suburban)
279.	Maharashtra	Mumbai

Sl. No.	State	District
280.	Maharashtra	Raigarh
281.	Maharashtra	Pune
282.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar
283.	Maharashtra	Bid
284.	Maharashtra	Latur
285.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad
286.	Maharashtra	Solapur
287.	Maharashtra	Satara
288.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri
289.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg
290.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur
291.	Maharashtra	Sangli
292.	Manipur	Tamenglong
293.	Manipur	Churachandpur
294.	Manipur	Bishnupur
295.	Manipur	Thoubal
296.	Manipur	Imphal East
297.	Manipur	Ukhrul
298.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
299.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills
300.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills
301.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills
302.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi
303.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills
304.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills

Sl. No.	State	District
305.	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills
306.	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills
307.	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills
308.	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills
309.	Mizoram	Mamit
310.	Mizoram	Kolasib
311.	Mizoram	Aizawl
312.	Mizoram	Champhai
313.	Mizoram	Serchhip
314.	Mizoram	Lunglei
315.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
316.	Mizoram	Saiha
317.	Nagaland	Mon
318.	Nagaland	Tuensang
319.	Nagaland	Mokokchung
320.	Nagaland	Zunheboto
321.	Nagaland	Wokha
322.	Nagaland	Dimapur
323.	Nagaland	Kohima
324.	Nagaland	Phek
325.	Nagaland	Longleng
326.	Nagaland	Kiphire
327.	Nagaland	Peren
328.	Odisha	Bargarh
329.	Odisha	Jharsuguda

Sl. No.	State	District
330.	Odisha	Sambalpur
331.	Odisha	Debagarh
332.	Odisha	Sundargarh
333.	Odisha	Kendujhar
334.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj
335.	Odisha	Baleshwar
336.	Odisha	Bhadrak
337.	Odisha	Kendrapara
338.	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur
339.	Odisha	Cuttack
340.	Odisha	Jajapur
341.	Odisha	Dhenkanal
342.	Odisha	Anugul
343.	Odisha	Nayagarh
344.	Odisha	Khordha
345.	Odisha	Puri
346.	Odisha	Ganjam
347.	Odisha	Gajapati
348.	Odisha	Kandhamal
349.	Odisha	Baudh
350.	Odisha	Sonapur
351.	Odisha	Balangir
352.	Odisha	Nuapada
353.	Odisha	Kalahandi
354.	Odisha	Rayagada

Sl. No.	State	District
355.	Odisha	Nabarangapur
356.	Odisha	Koraput
357.	Odisha	Malkangiri
358.	Puducherry	Pondicherry
359.	Punjab	Gurdaspur
360.	Punjab	Amritsar
361.	Punjab	Kapurthala
362.	Punjab	Jalandhar
363.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur
364.	Punjab	Nawashahar
365.	Punjab	Rupnagar
366.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib
367.	Punjab	Ludhiana
368.	Punjab	Moga
369.	Punjab	Firozpur
370.	Punjab	Muktsar
371.	Punjab	Faridkot
372.	Punjab	Bathinda
373.	Punjab	Mansa
374.	Punjab	Sangrur
375.	Punjab	Patiala
376.	Punjab	Barnala
377.	Punjab	Mohali
378.	Punjab	Tarn Taran
379.	Punjab	Fazilka

Sl. No.	State	District
380.	Punjab	Pathankot
381.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar
382.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh
383.	Rajasthan	Bikaner
384.	Rajasthan	Churu
385.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun
386.	Rajasthan	Alwar
387.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur
388.	Rajasthan	Dhaulpur
389.	Rajasthan	Karauli
390.	Rajasthan	SawaiMadhopur
391.	Rajasthan	Dausa
392.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
393.	Rajasthan	Sikar
394.	Rajasthan	Nagaur
395.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
396.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
397.	Rajasthan	Barmer
398.	Rajasthan	Jalor
399.	Rajasthan	Sirohi
400.	Rajasthan	Pali
401.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
402.	Rajasthan	Tonk
403.	Rajasthan	Bundi
404.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara

Sl. No.	State	District
405.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand
406.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
407.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur
408.	Rajasthan	Banswara
409.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh
410.	Rajasthan	Kota
411.	Rajasthan	Baran
412.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar
413.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh
414.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur
415.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
416.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram
417.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
418.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri
419.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai
420.	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram
421.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
422.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal
423.	Tamil Nadu	Erode
424.	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris
425.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
426.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul
427.	Tamil Nadu	Karur
428.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli
429.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur

Sl. No.	State	District
430.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur
431.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore
432.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam
433.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur
434.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
435.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai
436.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga
437.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
438.	Tamil Nadu	Theni
439.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar
440.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram
441.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukkudi
442.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
443.	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari
444.	Tripura	West Tripura
445.	Tripura	South Tripura
446.	Tripura	Dhalai
447.	Tripura	North Tripura
448.	Tripura	Sepahijala
449.	Tripura	Khowai
450.	Tripura	Gomathi
451.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
452.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar
453.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor
454.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad

Sl. No.	State	District
455.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur
456.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotibaphule Nagar
457.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
458.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat
459.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
460.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar
461.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr
462.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
463.	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras
464.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura
465.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
466.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad
467.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah
468.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri
469.	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun
470.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
471.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
472.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur
473.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri
474.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur
475.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi
476.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao
477.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
478.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli
479.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad

Sl. No.	State	District
480.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj
481.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah
482.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya
483.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat
484.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar
485.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun
486.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
487.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur
488.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur
489.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba
490.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda
491.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot
492.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
493.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh
494.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi
495.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
496.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki
497.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad
498.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar
499.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur
500.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
501.	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
502.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
503.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda
504.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar

Sl. No.	State	District
505.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti
506.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar
507.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj
508.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur
509.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar
510.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria
511.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh
512.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau
513.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia
514.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur
515.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur
516.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
517.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
518.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar
519.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur
520.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra
521.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanshiram Nagar
522.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhim Nagar
523.	Uttar Pradesh	Chatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar
524.	Uttar Pradesh	Panchsheel Nagar
525.	Uttar Pradesh	Prabudh Nagar
526.	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi
527.	Uttarakhand	Chamoli
528.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayad
529.	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal
530.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun

Sl. No.	State	District
531.	Uttarakhand	Garhwal
532.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh
533.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar
534.	Uttarakhand	Almora
535.	Uttarakhand	Champawat
536.	Uttarakhand	Nainital
537.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar
538.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar
539.	West Bengal	Darjiling
540.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri
541.	West Bengal	Coochbehar
542.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur
543.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
544.	West Bengal	Maldah
545.	West Bengal	Murshidabad
546.	West Bengal	Birbhum
547.	West Bengal	Barddhaman
548.	West Bengal	Nadia
549.	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas
550.	West Bengal	Hugli
551.	West Bengal	Bankura
552.	West Bengal	Puruliya
553.	West Bengal	Purba Midnapore
554.	West Bengal	Howrah
555.	West Bengal	Kolkata
556.	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas
557.	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur

Excess of liabilities over assets under EPS, 1995

1534. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) continues to not only suffer from a substantial excess of liabilities over assets but also the gap has continued to rise;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of assets and liabilities for the last three years along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to bridge the widening gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the actuarial valuation reports for the valuation date 31.03.2012, 31.03.2013 and 31.03.2014, the deficit in the Employees' Pension Scheme Fund was ₹ 10,855.33 crore, ₹ 6,712.96 crore and ₹ 7,832.74 crore.

Further, it has been reported by the Actuary that the deficit in terms of present value Is less than 4%, 2.000k and 2.50% of the total liability as on 31.03.2012, 31.03.2013 and 31.03.2014 respectively and it is not a matter of concern.

(b) The year-wise details of assets and liabilities for the last three years, as actuarially determined, are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to bridge the widening gap between assets and liabilities in Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995:

(i) The membership of the Fund has been restricted to employees whose wages at the time of joining is at or below the wage ceiling of ₹ 15,000/- per month.

(ii) The provision available for contributing to the EPS on wages higher than the wage ceiling at the joint option of the member and employer has been withdrawn thereby restricting liability on the EPS Fund.

(iii) The contribution of 1.16% from the Government is also restricted only to such workers who join the scheme below the wage ceiling and only up to ₹ 15,000/-.

(iv) Calculation of pension benefits taking into account the enhanced wage

ceiling (from ₹ 6,500/- per month to ₹ 15,000/- per month) *w.e.f.* 01.09.2014 are done only prospectively and on *pro-rata* basis taking into consideration the spells of service prior to enhancement of wage ceiling and thereafter thus safeguarding against any unintended leakage of benefits.

(v) Calculation of pensionable salary, which is a factor for benefit determination are based on an average of last five years instead of the previously applicable average of 12 months wages.

Statement

Summary Results of Valuation

Particulars	31.03.2012	31.03.2013	31.03.2014
Present Value of Liabilities (in crores) - [A]	3,22,602.79	3,43,044.07	3,86,222.54
Present Value of Future Contributions (in crores) - [8]	1,49,967.38	1,52,925.75	1,70,704.21
Value of Corpus IAssets (in crores) - [Cl	1,61,780.08	1,83,405.36	2,07,685.60
Net Liability (in crores) - [0] = A-(B + C)	-10,855.33	- 6,712.96	-7,832.74

Satellite survey and aerial photography for identification of mines

1535. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether satellite survey and aerial photography are being used for identification and exploration of certain minerals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise and location-wise details of minerals explored so far especially in the State of Maharashtra and other backward and tribal areas; and

(d) whether Government proposes to use this technology to search mineral mines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Yes, Geological Survey of India (GSI), an

attached office of Ministry of Mines, is using remote sensing satellite (IRS-Indian Remote Sensing Satellite) data and aerial photographs for delineation of target areas for mineralized zones in different parts of the country. The State-wise and location-wise details of programmes for identification of target areas for mineralisation including Maharashtra, since 2009-10 till date, are given below:

Sl. No.	Progamme	District	State
1.	Delineation of Target Areas in Search of Kimberlite Pipes, host rocks for diamond	Ananthapur, Mahabubnagar & Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Application of remote sensing techniques in delineating hydrothermal alteration zones of mineralization	Khetri and Alwar	Rajasthan
3.	Pilot study on the application of Hyperspectral remote sensing in Hutti-Maski schist belt	Raichur	Karnataka
4.	Use of Hyperspectral Remote Sensing Data for the Search of Mineralised Provinces/Areas in Precambrian Terrain	Panch Mahal	Gujarat
5.	Application of Hyper Spectral Remote Sensing in parts of Sakoli mineralized belt	Bhandara	Maharashtra
6.	Application of Hyperspectral remote sensing technique in basemetal deposits in Sargipalli shear zone	Sundargarh	Odisha
7.	Application of Hyperspectral remote sensing technique in copper deposits in the Kharkari River - Rajdah Sector of Singhbhum shear zone	Singhbhum	Jharkhand
8.	Development of spectral database of alteration / mineralized zones of eastern part Singhbhum copper belt and Bhimtanagar block of Sukinda chromite belt, using field spectrometer and analysis of spectra	Singhbhum Jajpur	Jharkhand, Odisha
9.	Development of spectral database of alteration / mineralized zones of western part Singhbhum copper belt and Sukinda Khas block of Sukinda chromite belt using field spectrometer and analysis of spectra	Singhbhum Jajpur	Jharkhand, Odisha
10.	Synthesis of Hyperion and ASTER Data and Development of Spectral Database of Rock Types from Alteration / Mineralized Zones of Baula Complex, using Field Spectrometer And Analysis of Spectra	Kendujhar	Odisha
11.	Application of Hyper Spectral Remote Sensing for generation of spectral library in parts of Sakoli belt	Bhandara	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Progamme	District	State
12.	Application of Hyperspectral remote sensing for development of Spectral Library over Nuggihalli-Aladahalli Schist Belt and its environs of Western Dharwar Craton	Hassan	Karnataka
13.	Development of spectral database of alteration / mineralized zones of Gorubathan and Padong Lead- Zinc deposit, using field spectrometer and analysis of spectra	Darjeeling	West Bengal
14.	Application of multispectral and Hyperspectral remote sensing towards mapping of alteration / mineralized zone in Kesharpur copper belt	Mayurbhanj	Odisha
15.	Hyperspectral mapping over Gadag schist belt.	Gadag	Karnataka
16.	Hyperspectral remote sensing and alteration zone mapping in Nuggihalli-Aladahalli schist belt.	Hassan	Karnataka
17.	Hyperspectral remote sensing and alteration zone mapping in GR Halli and Ajjanhalli Gold prospects, Chitradurga schist belt.	Bellary & Chitradurga	Karnataka
18.	Hyperspectral mapping and development of spectral database of mineralized zones of Pollucite deposit of Belamu and Khatanga areas	Purulia	West Bengal
19.	Hyperspectral mapping in parts of Sakoli & Sausar Belt, capacity building for spectral library.	Bhandara, Nagpur Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra

(d) Yes, satellite images and aerial photography are being used as a preliminary tool for identification of target areas for mineralization.

Mining of minerals without renewal of mining lease/licence

1536. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note that large scale mining of minerals is being carried out for years without renewal of mining lease/licence in the country;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof indicating the number of private and public sector companies found engaged in mining despite expiry of their mining lease/ licence;

(c) the action taken by Government against such companies; and

(d) the mechanism put in place to check such practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) As per sections 5 and 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, the State Governments are empowered to grant mineral concessions. The MMDR Amendment Ordinance, 2015 was promulgated on 12.1.2015 to amend the MMDR Act, 1957 through which the provisions for renewal of mining lease has been done away with for minerals except coal and lignite. Prior to promulgation of the Ordinance, the MMDR Act, 1957 empowered the State Governments to grant renewals for mining leases except coal, lignite and atomic minerals. The data on renewal of mining leases is not maintained centrally.

Auction for fresh lease of iron ore deposits

1537. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced that all iron ore deposits would be auctioned for fresh lease;

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

(c) whether as per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Ordinance, 2014 special grace period of five years to lease mines which are more than 50 years old has been extended and 15 years in case of some captive mines; and

(d) if so, the State-wise and mine-wise details thereof and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Amendment Ordinance, 2015 was promulgated on 12.1.2015 to amend the MMDR Act, 1957. The Ordinance provides that mineral concessions, including for iron ore, will be granted through auction. State Governments grant mineral concessions under the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957.

(c) The transition provisions in the Ordinance provides that period of mining leases granted before promulgation of the Ordinance will be deemed to be extended till the following period, whichever is later:

(i) 31st March, 2030 in case mineral is used for captive purpose, or 31st March, 2020 in case mineral is used for other than captive purpose;

(ii) completion of renewal period;

(iii) fifty years from date of grant of mining lease.

(d) The transition provisions for extension of period of mining leases have been provided to ensure regular supply of raw material to the industry. The data on such mining leases is not maintained centrally.

Illegal mining

1538. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken initiative to tackle the illegal minor/major mining in several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government has estimated total revenue loss during last one year; and

(d) the details of illegal mining recognized till date and the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. State Governments deal with cases of illegal mining; therefore specific details on the estimated amount of revenue loss incurred by the State Governments on account of illegal mining are not centrally maintained.

The following steps have been taken by the Central Government to curb and check illegal mining in the Country:

(i) Regular monitoring of framing of rules by the State Governments to control illegal mining as per Section 23C of MMDR Act (so far 20 States have framed rules under section 23C of MMDR Act, 1957 to curb illegal mining);

(ii) Regular monitoring of setting up of Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005 (so far 22 States have reported to have constituted the Task Forces);

(iii) Regular monitoring of setting up of State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal

mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up a Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee);

(iv) Regular follow up with State Governments to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gathering market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.;

(v) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Mines) on 4.3.2009 and reconstituted on 20.10.2011 holds quarterly meetings to consider all mining related issues, including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining;

(vi) Ministry of Railways have instituted a mechanism on 16.4.2010 to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings;

(vii) Department of Revenue (Customs) has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on iron ore exports with the State Governments;

(viii) Ministry of Shipping has directed all major ports in the country to streamline the verification procedures for movement of iron ore, and to check whether royalty has been paid for the consignment;

(ix) Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockists, exporters and end-users to register with Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) (a subordinate office of the Ministry) and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals; and

(x) Indian Bureau of Mines has constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries.

Based on the quarterly returns on illegal mining submitted by various State Governments to IBM, details of instances of illegal mining reported in various parts of the Country and the action taken by State Governments, for the last four years and the current year (till the quarter ending September, 2014), State-wise, are given in Statement.

Statement

Year-wise and State-wise cases of illegal mining for major and minor minerals

Sl. No.	State	Illegal mining cases				Action taken from 2011-12 to 2014-15 (Up to Qtr ending Sept. 2014)			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014 – 15 (Qtr ending Sept 14)	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Vehicle Seized (No.)	Fine realized by State Govt. (Rs. Lakh)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	3	0	n.r.	n. r.	0	0	0	0.05
2	Andhra Pradesh	19913	16592	7692	5355	2	1	2	8081.589
3	Assam	0	0	0	n. r.	0	0	0	0
4	Chhattis-garh	2946	3238	3996	2188	89	10952	0	1715.593
5	Goa	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	3485	6023	5447	3060	231	23	8551	41436.20
7	Haryana	2022	3517	3589	2846	512	0	0	2332.67
8	Himachal Pradesh	1289	0	n.r.	n. r.	186	186	0	38.52
9	Jharkhand*	364	663	901	344	1242	21	777	238.12
10	Karnataka	6691	6677	8509	4734	505	509	11377	6723.30
11	Kerala	3175	4550	4448	1972	0	0	0	1839.36
12	Madhya Pradesh	7147	7169	6725	3693	61	24454	528	12156.46
13	Maha-rashtra	40642	42918	36476	0	122	0	110169	13865.13
14	Mizoram	2	16	21	n. r.	0	0	0	1.291
15	Odisha	309	314	76	28	8	8	519	781.02
16	Punjab	314	19	n.r.	n. r.	74	0	61	45.80
17	Rajasthan	1201	2861	2953	1584	2096	72	2052	3679.078
18	Tamil Nadu	123	295	1078	112	4094	1	34996	10067.578
19	Telangana	-	-	-	1398	0	0	0	281.83
20	Uttar Pradesh	4708	3266	6777	5944	0	0	0	6044.94
21	West Bengal	269	479	n.r.	n. r.	929	93	815	0
	Grand Total	94604	98597	88689	33258	10151	36320	169847	109328.529

n. r. – quarterly return not received.

* quarterly return for Quarter ending September – 2014 has not received till date.

Dolomite Mines in Chhattisgarh

†1539. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dolomite mines operating in Chhattisgarh and since when the same are operating;

(b) the number of illegal mines in the State which are causing revenue loss to Government; and

(c) whether Government is in a position to take action against the illegal mines by giving the same on lease and if so, the time by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) State Governments grant mining leases for Dolomite. Information regarding the number of dolomite leases granted by state governments is not maintained centrally. However, on the basis of information made available by the Government of Chhattisgarh, 79 mining leases of Dolomite are sanctioned in the State of Chhattisgarh, out of which presently 50 mining leases are operational, since their date of execution.

(b) The Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that no case of illegal mining of dolomite has been reported.

(c) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 State Governments have complete powers to make rules for prevention of illegal mining and for purposes connected therewith. So far 20 States (including Chhattisgarh) have framed rules under section 23C of MMDR Act, 1957 to curb illegal mining.

Introduction of Mineral Resources Rent Tax

1540. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken towards introduction of Mineral Resources Rent Tax on supernormal profits earned by mining entities;

(b) whether number of State Governments have been demanding introduction of Mineral Resources Rent Tax;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government would take immediate steps for introduction of such a tax; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. Some State Governments like Odisha have demanded introduction of Mineral Resource Rent Tax (MRRT).

(c) and (d) Taxes on income (including supernormal profits) are levied and collected under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The said Act also provides for levy of a surcharge on incomes above a certain level. State Governments can levy taxes on mineral rights subject to any limitations imposed by Parliament by law relating to mineral development (Entry 50 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution). No limitation on the powers of States to levy any such tax has been imposed by Parliament.

Labourers in Mining Section

1541. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government ensures that safety norms are followed by mining companies or contractors towards labourers working in mines across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of violations reported and whether such violations have resulted in deaths of labourers during last three years;

(c) whether Government is taking steps to ensure insurance for such mining labourers; and

(d) if so, the details of the number of labourers employed in the mining sector and details of those insured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Adequate provisions for safety and health of persons employed in mines are made in the Mines Act, 1952; Mines Rules, 1955; Coal Mines Regulations, 1957; Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 and Oil Mines Regulations, 1984. The Mine management is required to comply within such provisions in their mines. To see that the mine management carries out the mining operations in

accordance with the legal provisions to ensure safety of mining workers, officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) make periodic inspections of mines. The compliances of such provisions are checked during the course of inspections and enquiries by officers of DGMS and suitable measures such as notices, prohibitory orders are issued to ensure compliance.

As far as the mining sector is concerned, the Government has the mechanism to assess the number of fatal accidents and number of persons killed due to those accidents. All these accidents occurred due to some violations of safety norms in the mine by the mine management or by the workers of mine. The number of fatal accidents and number of persons killed in mines of India during the last three years and current year is as follows:

Mines	2012	2013	2014	2015 (upto 31.01.2015)
Number of Fatal accidents				
Coal	79	82	70	3
Metal	34	56	37	1
Oil	2	3	5	0
TOTAL	115	141	112	4
Number of Persons killed				
Coal	83	87	73	3
Metal	36	71	39	1
Oil	2	4	5	0
TOTAL	121	162	117	4

Source: Directorate General of Mines Safety

(c) and (d) As per available information, the State-wise details of average daily employment in mines, as reported by mines management, during the year 2011-2013 are given in Statement (*See* below).

'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' (RSBY) was launched on 1st October, 2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of ₹ 30,000/- per annum to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008.

It is the endeavour of the Government to extend RSBY to all unorganised workers in a phased manner. During the course of implementation, apart from BPL families, RSBY coverage has been extended to various categories of unorganised workers including Mine Workers.

The RSBY has benefitted 38515411 families upto 31st March, 2014. As many as 10311 hospitals in the country are rendering services to the insured persons including 6093 private hospitals and 4218 Government hospitals.

Statement

State-wise details of average daily employment in mines during 2011-2013

State/UT	2011			2012 (P)			2013 (P)		
	Coal	Non-Coal	Oil & Gas	Coal	Non-Coal	Oil & Gas	Coal	Non-Coal	Oil & Gas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	58	-	-	58	-	-	58	-
Andhra Pradesh	65409	12507	1324	61091	14613	2018	57058	17074	3076
Arunachal Pradesh	408	-	191	408	-	142	408	-	106
Assam	2075	212	9430	1948	156	5664	1829	115	3402
Bihar	-	389	-	-	380	47	-	371	47
Chhattis-garh	32616	9912	-	34041	10215	-	35528	10527	-
Goa	-	8018	-	-	8159	-	-	8302	-
Gujarat	2837	3578	12458	2531	3544	9698	2258	3510	7549
Haryana	-	4465	-	-	4465	-	-	4465	
Himachal Pradesh	-	1129	-	-	1193	-	-	1261	-
Jammu & Kashmir	641	122	-	616	159	-	592	207	-
Jharkhand	94873	18138	108	89876	18475	206	85142	18818	393
Karnataka	-	16333	-	-	15632	-	-	14961	-
Kerala	-	2180	-	-	1903	-	-	1661	-
Madhya Pradesh	45373	10687	206	48203	10915	254	51210	11148	313

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maha-rashtra	27505	6503	-	27172	7353	-	26843	8314	-
Meghalaya	-	561	-	-	507	-	-	458	-
Odisha	19248	39824	-	20149	43114	-	21092	46676	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	711	-	-	711
Rajasthan	1229	23700	910	1640	24413	1944	2188	25147	4153
Tamil Nadu	9041	10390	858	9041	10649	595	9041	10914	413
Tripura	-	-	1063	-	-	139	-	-	18
Uttar Pradesh	8547	756	-	8624	777	-	8702	799	-
Uttaranchal	-	1983	-	-	1935	-	-	1888	-
West Bengal	56235	1330	799	53174	1496	1371	50280	1683	2352
TOTAL	366037	172775	27347	358514	180111	22789	352171	188357	22533

P: Provisional

Source: Directorate General of Mines Safety

Declaration of Geo-Heritage sites

1542. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from various State Governments to declare various areas in their respective States as Geo-Heritage sites; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes. The Geological Survey of India (GSI), an attached office of the Ministry of Mines, received proposals from the State Governments of Sikkim, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir. The details are given below:

Sikkim: A request was received from Dept. of Mines, Minerals & Geology; Government of Sikkim for development of Geo-Tourism in Pre-Cambrian (Fossil) Park at Mamley, Namchi, South district, Sikkim. GSI has issued a resolution declaring the Stromatolite bearing Dolomite / Limestone of Buxa Formation at Mamley as Geoheritage site on 24.06.2014 requesting the State Government to issue necessary notification and instructions for their protection and conservation.

Kerala: A proposal was received from the State Planning Board, Government

of Kerala for declaring the Varkala Cliff as National Geological monument. A Resolution declaring the Varkalla Cliff as Geoheritage site has been issued by GSI on 28.05.2014 requesting the State Government to issue necessary notification and instructions for their protection and conservation.

Jammu and Kashmir: A request had been received from the Industries and Commerce Department, Government of Jammu and Kashmir for preservation of Geological Fossilliferous Zone at Guryal near Khanmoh District, Srinagar. GSI is evaluating the geological setting within the constraints of prevailing law and order situation in the area.

Amendment to mining law

1543.DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to make reforms in the Mines Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what are the new by-laws being included in the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Mines Amendment Bill, 2011 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 23.03.2011 and was referred to the Standing Committee for examination. The report of the Standing Committee for Labour is under examination in the Ministry of Labour and Employment in consultation with the Minister for Communications and Information Technology, the Minister of Coal, and the Minister of Mines.

Next round of bidding for oil and gas blocks

1544. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) when does Government proposes to have the next round of bidding for oil and gas blocks;

(b) how many blocks does Government proposes to offer;

(c) what is the regime being proposed and details thereof; and

(d) what are the measures Government proposes to take to make this offer more attractive than New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) for investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) has identified 52 exploration blocks for which in-principle necessary clearances have been obtained from all concerned Ministries/Departments, for offer under next round of bidding. A final decision on the regime under which new blocks would be awarded has not been taken by the Government.

Losses suffered by OMCs

1545.SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the company-wise details of losses suffered by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on selling petrol and petroleum products at subsidized rates during the last three years and the current year along with the cash subsidy provided by Government during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): The details of under recoveries incurred by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last three years and the current year and the cash assistance provided by the Government are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of under-recovery incurred by the OMCs on sale of regulated petroleum products and cash assistance provided by the Government during the last three years and current year

(₹ in crore)

Company	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (April – December, 2014)
IOCL	75469	85793	72938	36537
HPCL	30434	36246	32468	15365
BPCL	32638	38990	34463	15188
TOTAL	138541	161029	139869	67091

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (April – December, 2014)
Government-Cash Assistance + Discount by Upstream oil companies				
IOCL	75447	85245	71856	35348
HPCL	30425	36014	31986	14865
BPCL	32628	38741	33951	14694
TOTAL	138500	160000	137793	64907
Discount received				
Borne by OMCs				
IOCL	22	548	1082	1189
HPCL	9	232	482	500
BPCL	10	249	512	494
TOTAL	41	1029	2076	2184

Share of domestic production in total petroleum products required

1546. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the share of domestic production in the total requirement of petroleum products and natural gas in the country;

(b) what steps were taken to increase this share during the last three years; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Against the consumption of petroleum products of 158.4 Million Metric Tonne(MMT) during 2013-14, there was production of 220.20 MMT. Therefore, the country is surplus in production of petroleum products. On the other hand share of net production of Natural Gas to consumption in the country is 66.70%.

(b) and (c) During last three years refining capacity for production of petroleum products have been enhanced by 27.7 Million Metric Tonne Per Annum (MMTPA). It is projected that refining capacity of the country will reach upto 307.366 MMTPA by 2016-17.

In order to increase the domestic share of crude oil and natural gas, the Government has adopted following multi-pronged approach:

A. Enhance production from the existing field by adopting Improved Oil Recovery (IOR)/Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) measures using latest technology.

B. Bring into production new discoveries at the earliest. For this a policy framework for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries under PSC regime has been approved by the Government. This policy has addressed rigidities in the timelines of the PSC and has allowed the contractors to start production at the earliest.

C. Facilitate enhanced exploration activities through following measures:

   (i) Appraisal of about 1.5 million sq km un-appraised area of the Indian Sedimentary Basins.

   (ii) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.

   (iii) Setting up of National Data Repository.

   (iv) Policy approved for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas/Shale Oil resources by National Oil Companies under the nomination regime.

   (v) Policy approved for exploration in the Mining Lease (ML) areas after the expiry of the exploration period.

   (vi) Policy approved for Non-exclusive Multi-client Speculative Survey for assessment of unexplored sedimentary basins.

D. Revision of prices of domestic natural gas which is expected to incentivize production of natural gas in the country.

Pahal scheme for LPG

†1547. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the THE MINISTER of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Pahal-Direct Benefits Transfer for LPG (DBTL) consumers Scheme is getting ample response;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is hundred per cent expectation to achieve the fixed target for the Pahal scheme within a certain time- frame; 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) Government of India has re-launched Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG consumer (DBTL) scheme called, ₹Pahal', in 54 districts of the country on 15.11.2014 and in remaining districts of the country on 1st January, 2015. As on 05.03.2015, the response to the scheme has been adequate with 81.8% (11.89 Crore out of 14.54 Crore active LPG consumers) having joined the scheme.

LPG consumers who join the Pahal scheme, will get the LPG cylinders at market price and receive LPG subsidy (as per their entitlement) directly into their bank accounts. All domestic LPG consumers have been given two alternatives in the scheme. If LPG consumer has Aadhaar number, he/she will have to link it to his/her LPG consumer number and bank account. Alternatively, he/she can link his bank account directly to his LPG consumer ID.

All LPG consumers who have not joined the scheme, get a grace period of three months from the date of launch to join the scheme. During grace period such consumers get LPG as per their entitlement at subsidized price. Additionally, a period of three months beyond grace period known as parking period is given to LPG consumers for joining the scheme. During parking period such consumers will get cylinders as per their entitlement at market price and subsidy will be kept parked with OMCs. This parked subsidy would be released as soon as consumer joins the scheme. However, if a consumer joins the scheme after parking period, the parked subsidy would lapse and consumer will get subsidy from prospective date only.

Guidelines to oil PSUs on advertisements

†1548. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise amount spent on the advertisements by each of the oil companies of public sector during last three years till date;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has issued/proposes to issue any guidelines to all the oil companies of public sector with regard to their advertisements; and

(c) the criteria fixed by oil companies of the public sector to opt for print media and electronic media for publicity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The year-wise amount spent on advertisements by oil PSUs during the last three years and the current year is given below:

(₹ in crore)

PSU	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
IOCL	215.81	181.22	174.97	160.69 (from 1.4.2014 to 4.3.2015)
BPCL	39.17	45.89	41.37	37.85 (from April-Dec, 2014)
HPCL*	37.47	30.10	31.49	19.86 (from April-Dec, 2014)
ONGC	39.68	41.77	40.57	41.32 (till mid January, 2015)
EIL	0.09	0.18	0.32	0.33 (upto 2.3.2015)
CPCL	1.86	0.62	0.35	0.19 (provisional) (till January, 2015)
NRL	0.57	0.15	0.72	1.43 (upto 28.2.2015)
MRPL	1.32	1.18	0.58	9.72 (till 7.3.2015)
BLL	0.48	0.27	3.96	3.96 (from April-Dec, 2014)
OIL	4.13	5.23	6.69	9.01 (from 1.4.2014 to 5.3.2015)
GAIL	24.21	33.76	36.20	25.40 (from 1.4.2014 to 5.3.2015)

* Excludes loyalty card expenses

(b) Government has not issued any guidelines in this regard.

(c) Oil PSUs choose the medium for advertising on the basis of their communication objective, their target audience, availability of budget etc.

Memorandum for stopping extraction of CBM by ONGC

1549.SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a memorandum from Cauvery Delta Farmers' Association urging stoppage of extraction of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A memorandum addressed to the Hon'ble Prime Minister regarding the proposed Coal Bed Methane Extraction Project in the Cauvery Delta submitted by the All Farmers Organization Committee,Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur has been received in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas through Secretary to Governor, Government of Tamil Nadu.

M/s Great Eastern Energy Corporation Limited (GEECL) was awarded one CBM block, namely, MG-CBM-2008/IV, measuring an area of 667 sq. km., in the State of Tamil Nadu, for exploration and exploitation of CBM gas in Mannargudi area.

The contractor has not submitted the requisite documents *viz.* Bank Guarantee (BG), Financial Performance Guarantee (FPG) etc. as required under the contract till date despite notice issued by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG). The exploration phase-I expired on 03.11.2013 and the contractor has not initiated any exploration activity in the block. Action for cancellation of the contract has been initiated as per the provisions of CBM contract.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, no block has been awarded to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) for exploration and exploitation of Coal Bed Methane.

Decline in price of non-subsidized LPG cylinders

1550. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and public sector oil company-wise number of non- subsidized LPG cylinders used by domestic and commercial users during current financial year separately;

(b) whether price of non-subsidized LPG cylinders have decreased during the last nine months;

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

(d) the reasons for not reducing the price of subsidized LPG cylinders which is used by domestic consumers and not extending the benefit of decrease in Price of petroleum products in international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) State/Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs)-wise number of non-subsidized LPG cylinders (14.2 Kg) given to domestic LPG consumers and details thereby during the period from April, 2014 to January, 2015 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The price of Non-Subsidized Domestic LPG is notified by the OMCs. The details of revision in price of Non-Subsidized Domestic LPG since 01.06.2014 at Delhi, as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) since 1.06.2014 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) In order to protect consumers from the impact of fluctuating prices in the international market, the Government continues to modulate the price of Subsidized Domestic LPG and its basic price has not been revised in line with the prices in the international market since 25.06.2011. The OMCs are incurring under recovery of ₹ 143.68/14.2 kg. cylinder on subsidized domestic LPG as on 1.3.2015. Besides, the Government is also providing fiscal subsidy of ₹ 22.58/14.2 kg. cylinder of subsidized domestic LPG under 'PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002,

Statement-I

OMC : State Wise No. of Non-subsidised Sales for the period April - Jan'2015

State	IOC	BPC	HPCL	OMC
	Nos. of 14.2 kg cyl	Nos. of 14.2 kg cyl	Nos. of 14.2 kg cyl	Nos. of 14.2 kg cyl
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11505			11505
Andhra Pradesh	1825167	1389684	1322887	4537738
Arunachal Pradesh	10119	960		11079
Assam	215855	62707	3099	281661
Bihar	280261	631500	92324	1004085
Chandigarh	110018	27396	50775	188189

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	56241	66148	185563	307952
Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT			71408	71408
Daman & Diu		7321	50000	57321
Delhi	1033018	496561	434718	1964297
Goa	16497	178876	430211	625584
Gujarat	526409	644649	751620	1922678
Haryana	355793	707046	306479	1369318
Himachal Pradesh	651064	110855	134225	896144
Jammu and Kashmir	109699	23221	199296	332216
Jharkhand	143451	64476	62887	270814
Karnataka	1316647	1135102	2394296	4846045
Kerala	2392802	2002623	1024085	5419510
Lakshadweep	1106			1106
Madhya Pradesh	553567	564625	375000	1493192
Maharashtra	381816	3626223	5275211	9283250
Manipur	23094			23094
Meghalaya	25621	844		26465
Mizoram	1411			1411
Nagaland	5433	336	0	5769
Odisha	120200	191017	257324	568541
Puducherry	110818	51764	61831	224413
Punjab	1601329	975703	414789	2991821

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	607520	889137	477676	1974333
Sikkim	7255			7255
Tamil Nadu	755839	1232492	1199155	3187486
Telangana	1197010	953149	1009789	3159948
Tripura	39333			39333
Uttar Pradesh	1479413	2012876	383239	3875528
Uttarakhand	232043	145218	68662	445923
West Bengal	426775	545915	504366	1477056
Grand Total	16624129	18738424	17540915	52903468

Statement-II

Revision in RSP of Non-Subsidized Domestic LPG since 1st June 2014, at Delhi, as per IOCL

Date	₹/Cylinder	Reasons
01.06.2014	905.00	Price effective 1st June 2014
01.07.2014	922.50	Increase in Prices
01.08.2014	920.00	Reduction in Price
01.09.2014	901.00	Reduction in price
01.10.2014	880.00	Reduction in price
23.10.2014	883.50	Increase in Distributor Commission
01.11.2014	865.00	Reduction in price
01.12.2014	752.00	Reduction in price
01.01.2015	708.50	Reduction in price
01.02.2015	605.00	Reduction in price
01.03.2015	610.00	Increase in prices
Current Price	610.00	

Increasing use of LPG in rural areas

1551.SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 85 per cent of rural India is still using firewood, crops residue or cow dung as its primary source of fuel for cooking;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 20 per cent of urban Indians too use firewood for cooking;

(c) whether it is further a fact that less than 10 per cent households use LPG for cooking; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken to increase the use of LPG particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) As per Census 2011, 85.7% of rural population reported using Firewood, Crop Residue or Cow Dung and 20.1% of urban population reported using Fire Wood as primary source of fuel for cooking purpose.

Further, as per Census 2011, 28.5% (Rural – 11.4% & Urban – 65%) of total population reported using LPG / PNG as primary source of fuel for Cooking purpose.

As per the Vision 2015 for the Oil Industry on "Consumer Satisfaction and Beyond" and further discussions on Perspective Plan, National LPG coverage has to be increased to 75%, with the district & State LPG coverage of minimum 50% & 60% respectively and atleast one distributor in each block. To achieve this target, OMCs are appointing LPG distributors in rural areas under the scheme Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak (RGGLV) as well as Industry Marketing Plans.

As on 01.02.15, 15450 distributorships have been appointed in the country, which include 4178 RGGLVs.

Permission sought by Cairn India Ltd. for drilling of Exploratory Wells in 'Kg'.

1552. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cairn India Limited has sought Government's permission for undertaking drilling of 64 exploratory and appraisal wells in Krishna Godavari OSN-2009/3 gas blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Defence have raised certain objections forcing Cairn India to declare force *majeure* of some of the blocks; and

(d) if so, the reasons for going ahead to grant permission to Cairn India in KG Blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The block KG-OSN-2009/3 was awarded to Cairn India Ltd. and Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the block was signed on 30.06.2010 after taking due clearances from various Ministries / Departments. However, later on Ministry of Defence (MoD) withdrew clearance due to security concerns raised by Indian Air Force. Subsequently, MoD reviewed the matter and gave conditional clearance allowing exploration and production activities over part of the block which was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI).

Rate of petrol and diesel in neighbouring countries *vis-a-vis* India

†1553. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which petrol and diesel is being provided to the consumers at present in the neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh;

(b) whether Government is making available petrol and diesel to the consumers in the country at a rate higher than that in the neighbouring countries;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government will seek advice from the neighbouring countries to reduce the prices of petrol and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then prices of Petrol and Diesel are being decided by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies as per market conditions. The current prices of Petrol and Diesel at Delhi (as per IOCL) and in the neighbouring countries are given below:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Indian ₹/litre

Country	Petrol	Diesel
India (at Delhi, as per IOCL)	60.49	49.71
Pakistan	41.54	49.66
Bangladesh	76.41	54.01
Sri Lanka	54.57	44.08
Nepal	68.13	54.01

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (Prices for neighbouring countries as on 4.2.2015).

As can be seen from the above table, the price of Petrol in India is lower than that of Bangladesh and Nepal. Similarly, the price of Diesel in India is lower/ comparable to all other countries, except Sri Lanka.

Malpractices in releasing new LPG connections by HPCL and BG

1554. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the distributors of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Gas are committing irregularities and malpractices in releasing new LPG connections to the consumers;

(b) whether Government is aware that the distributors manipulate the new connections in such a way that either letters do not reach the prospective consumers or they are harassed and warded off on one pretext or the other;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) have reported 21 and 2 established cases of irregularities/ malpractices by their LPG distributors in releasing new LPG connections (NC) between April 2014 to January, 2015.

In all the established cases, action is taken against the erring LPG distributors according to provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

Complaint against Distributors in U.P.

1555. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last 7 to 8 months, a large number of complaints were made against the distributors by various stakeholders in U.P. and that most of the complaints were hushed up by the Officers of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

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

(c) the details of the action plan to reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that during the period from April 2014 to January, 2015, they have established 330 cases of irregularities against 139 LPG distributors in Uttar Pradesh.

In all established cases, action has been taken against the erring LPG distributors under the provision of Marketing Discipline Guidelines/distributorship agreement. Names of erring LPG distributors are available with Director (Marketing) of concerned company.

OMCs have reported that they have not noticed any established case of their officers letting off the erring LPG distributors in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the above mentioned period.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that regular/ surprise inspection are carried out by their Field Officers, Anti Adulteration Cell and Vigilance Department at LPG godowns and showrooms of LPG distributorships.

Moreover, OMCs are vigilant to prevent and take action against black marketing of cylinders. OMCs also carry regular surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, *en-route* checking of delivery vehicles etc. If LPG distributors are found guilty of any malpractice, punitive action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

Various initiatives have been taken by the Government *viz.* capping on supply of subsidized cylinders, de-duplication, a 24x7 LPG service portal *www.MyLPG.in*, re-

launched Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG consumer (DBTL) scheme called, 'Pahal', KYC exercise etc. which have reduced the misuse and diversion of subsidized LPG cylinders.

Revenue sharing mechanism under contract regimes

1556. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working out a middle path between the existing, controversial contract regimes in which oilfield operators recover their costs before sharing profit with Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government gets a share from the first day of production, irrespective of the expenditure on the field under the revenue sharing mechanism; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government of India reviews its policies pertaining to oil and gas exploration from time to time. A final decision on the contract regime under which new blocks will be awarded has not been taken by the Government.

LPG connections in telangana

1557.SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) district-wise number of domestic LPG connections in Telangana;

(b) the number of domestic LPG customers who have become eligible as on 1st March, 2015, for obtaining LPG subsidy directly in their bank account under Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) Consumer Scheme;

(c) whether the subsidy money would be deposited as soon as LPG refilling is booked or is it going to be remitted after paying the full amount;

(d) whether there is no time-frame within which subsidy amount would be remitted in the account; and

(e) if not, will the Ministry think of fixing a time-frame within which it is to be transferred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) District-wise number of active domestic LPG connections in the State of Telangana as on 01.03.2015 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As on 01.03.2015, 11.73 Crore customers have become eligible to receive the subsidy (as per their entitlement) directly into their bank account.

Under the Pahal scheme, all domestic LPG consumers joining this scheme, get a one time permanent advance on joining the scheme.

On delivery of the LPG refill, customer has to pay the market rate of the cylinder & the subsidy amount for that refill is sent to the customer's bank account.

(d) and (e) The funds are normally transferred electronically within 48 hours. But due to involvement of several stake holders (like distributors, NPCI & Banks) in subsidy transfer process and dependence on their internal processes delays can happen.

Statement

Districtwise Active Domestic Lpg Connections
In The State Of Telangana As On 01.03.2015

District	OMC
Adilabad	366855
Hyderabad	1268426
Karimnagar	690268
Khammam	466211
Medak	491165
Mehbubnagar	464463
Nalgonda	535080
Nizamabad	425759
Ranga Reddy	1540294
Warangal	524075
TOTAL	6772596

Funds allocated by Oil PSUs through CSR

1558. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and PSU-wise funds allocated and disbursed by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), ONGC etc. through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in India in last three years;

(b) whether Government has any plans to allow the oil companies to spend 2 per cent of its profit for the health related CSR work, particularly for the NGOs and Non-Profit Organisations doing cancer awareness and advocate early detection and treatment of cancer patients;

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

(d) the year-wise and NGO-wise list of such NGOs provided with financial support by the oil companies in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details are given below:

(All figures given in ₹ crore)

PSU	2011 -2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Allocation	Disbursement	Allocation	Disbursement	Allocation	Disbursement
IOCL	95.60	82.73	100.89	78.97	64.88	81.91
BPCL	68.00	15.41	17.88	17.88	34.00	34.38
HPCL	30.78	26.54	22.47	21.76	22.63	23.74
ONGC	378.48	121.08	502.46	262.13	418.52	341.25
GAIL	82.77	54.53	92.19	64.65	91.16	62.57
OIL	50.00	50.19	58.00	49.63	69.73	72.89
MRPL	7.09	3.27	8.36	4.4	3.96	3.47
NRL	5.58	5.86	5.58	5.51	5.51	5.29
CPCL	4.08	3.72	3.12	1.99	1.12	1.01
EIL	10.45	9.42	12.73	5.97	12.57	6.48
BLC	2.52	2.56	3.00	3.02	4.08	4.08

(b) to (d) Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are required to allocate at least 2% of their profit as CSR budget calculated as per the guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises for the Financial years 2010-13. Since 1.04.2014, CSR budget is being allocated as per the Companies Act, 2013. All activities are carried out as per the Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 which includes health care. The details of health related CSR work in creating cancer awareness and for advocating early detection and treatment of cancer patients, comprising list of the NGOs provided with financial support, can be seen on the website of the Ministry *viz* at *wwwpetroleum.nic.in*.

Utilization of petroleum reserves

†1559. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps for maximum utilization of petroleum reserves in the country and lessen its import;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a)and (b) With a view to maximize utilization of petroleum reserves in the country and to reduce import dependence, Government has adopted following multi-pronged approach

A. Enhance production from the existing field by adopting Improved Oil Recovery (IOR)/Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) measures using latest technology.

B. Bring into production new discoveries at the earliest. For this a policy framework for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries under PSC regime has been approved by the Government. This policy has addressed rigidities in the timelines of the PSC and has allowed the contractors to start production at the earliest.

C. Facilitate enhanced exploration activities through following measures:-

(i) Appraisal of about 1.5 million sq km un-apprised area of the Indian Sedimentary Basins

(ii) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(iii) Setting up of National Data Repository

(iv) Policy approved for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas/ Shale Oil resources by National Oil Companies under the nomination regime

(v) Policy approved for exploration in the Mining Lease (ML) areas after the expiry of the exploration period.

(vi) Policy approved for Non-exclusive Multi-client Speculative Survey for assessment of unexplored sedimentary basins.

D. Revision of prices of domestic natural gas which is expected to incentivize production of natural gas in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Gap between demand and supply of doemstic LPG connections

1560. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a considerable gap between demand and supply of domestic LPG connections;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of pendency of LPG connections in the country, as on 1st March, 2015; and

(c) what efforts the Ministry is making to reduce the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) New domestic LPG connection is released to the prospective customer once he / she approaches the concerned distributorship and fulfil the formalities.

As on 01.03.2015, State-wise details of waiting list for release of new LPG connection are given in Statement (*See* below). Liquidation of the waiting list for new LPG connections is a continuous process dependent on the fulfilment of formalities by the consumer.

Statement

Waiting list for new connections - As on 01.03.2015

State/UT	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IND
Chandigarh	9	124	45	178
Delhi	0	5361	6400	11761
Haryana	329	8859	8453	17641
Himachal Pradesh	184	181	624	989

State/UT	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IND
Jammu & Kashmir	372	858	11517	12747
Punjab	1429	3890	6732	12051
Rajasthan	18580	8471	25180	52231
Uttar Pradesh	194990	25370	63937	284297
Uttranchal	0	1405	1179	2584
Sub Total North	215893	54519	124067	394479
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	51	22	0	73
Assam	1545	1284	748	3577
Bihar	1984	4969	5557	12510
Jharkhand	342	377	720	1439
Manipur	116	0	0	116
Meghalaya	22	27	0	49
Mizoram	55	0	0	55
Nagaland	51	9	3	63
Odisha	1184	1940	20475	23599
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tripura	298	0	0	298
West Bengal	0	6910	47242	54152
Sub Total East	5648	15538	74745	95931
Chhattisgarh	76	776	791	1643
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	15	15
Daman and Diu	0	81	8	89
Goa	0	156	94	250

State/UT	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	IND
Gujarat	0	2353	1056	3409
Madhya Pradesh	603	4867	3703	9173
Maharashtra	0	16441	8359	24800
Sub Total West	679	24674	14026	39379
Andhra Pradesh	400	4481	6264	11145
Karnataka	22013	5543	14899	42455
Kerala	526	2498	3109	6133
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Punducherry	0	62	54	116
Tamil Nadu	0	6600	4060	10660
Telangana	1724	1836	8270	11830
Sub Total South	24663	21020	36656	82339
All India	246883	115751	249494	612128

Deregulation of petroleum prices

1561.SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to deregulate the petroleum prices and free them from Government control;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals thereon; and

(c) what will be the estimated price of LPG and petrol products in case of freeing crude oil from control of Government clutches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) At present, the prices of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG are being regulated by the Government. Prices of all other petroleum products, including Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined and are decided by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) as per market conditions.

(c) The current retail selling price (RSP) of Petrol and Non-Subsidized Domestic LPG at Delhi (as per IOCL) is ₹ 60.49/litre and ₹ 610.00/14.2 kg Cylinder respectively.

ONGC to acquire stake in Siberian Oilfields

1562. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: 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) is considering to acquire stake in two Siberian oilfields;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that ONGC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding in this regard; 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) Yes sir, ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), a subsidiary of ONGC, is in discussion with a Russian Oil Company, for acquiring Participating Interest(PI) in 2 Siberian oil fields. Discussions are at a preliminary stage

(c) and (d) No Sir.

Modification of procurement norms in upstream oil sector

1563.DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to modify procurement norms for public sector entities by aggregating their requirements and has set a target of 50 per cent indigenization for investments in the upstream oil sector over the next three year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering setting up dedicated manufacturing zones and clusters focused on oilfield services such as building ships, offshore platforms and rigs;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government has set up a steering committee to identify equipment that can be manufactured locally; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has constituted a Steering Committee comprising of the members drawn from the Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Commerce, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, various Oil PSUs and representatives from FICCI, CII and AOGO. The actionable areas identified by the Steering Committee in short term (one year) and medium term (three years) include:

(i) Suitable amendments in the public procurement norms to mandate aggregation of requirement and local content as procurement criteria as a short term initiative.

(ii) A target of indigenisation of 50% in the upstream sector in the medium term.

(iii) Setting up of dedicated manufacturing zones/clusters catering to Oil field services such as ship building, offshore platforms and rigs in the medium term.

The committee is also working on the identification of equipments and products in the sector which can be built domestically.

Net loss of IOCL

1564. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has reported a net loss in October-December, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has reported a net loss of ₹ 2,636.80 crores for the period October-December, 2014 mainly on account of inventory losses due to fall in International prices of Crude Oil.

Domestic production *vis-a-vis* import of natural gas

1565. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of the domestic production of natural gas and import of natural gas from other countries during the last three year;

(b) the price-wise and country-wise import of natural gas during the said period; and

(c) what strategy Government proposes to adopt to substantially increase the domestic production of natural gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The year-wise details of the domestic production and import of natural gas during the last three year along with the year-wise value of imported LNG are as under:

Year	Natural gas production (BCM)	LNG import (MMT)	Value of imported LNG (Million US$)
2011-12	47.558	13.47	6832
2012-13	40.68	13.14	7556
2013-14	35.406	13.02	8554

Majority of LNG import is from Qatar and are on term basis.

(c) In order to increase the domestic production of natural gas in the country, the policy initiatives undertaken by Government are given hereinunder:

- The New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 has been announced on 25.10.2014.
- Plan for appraisal of about 1.5 million sq. km un-appraised area of the Indian Sedimentary Basins.
- Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
- Setting up of National Data Repository.
- Policy approved for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas/Shale Oil resources by NOCs under the Nomination Regime.
- Policy approved for exploration in the Mining Lease (ML) areas after the expiry of exploration period.
- Policy approved on Non-exclusive Multi-client Speculative Survey for assessment of unexplored sedimentary basins

- Policy frame work approved for relaxations, extensions and clarifications at the development and production stage under the PSC regime for early monetisation of hydrocarbon discoveries.

Impact of fall in crude oil prices on subsidy

†1566. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent the burden of subsidy on Government has come down due to fall in the prices of crude oil in international market;

(b) whether it is a fact that subsidy bill in 2013-14 was around ₹ 1.3 lacs crores; and

(c) if so, whether Government is formulating any policy regarding subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The total subsidy incurred on the sale of regulated petroleum products *i.e.*, Diesel (up to 18.10.2014), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG during Financial Year 2013-14 and Financial Year 2014-15 (estimated) is ₹ 1,46,339 crore and ₹ 72,415 crore respectively.

(c) In order to reduce the subsidy burden on the petroleum products, the Government has made the price of Diesel market determined effective 19th October, 2014.

Less LPG consumers in rural areas *vis-à-vis* urban areas

†1567. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of consumers of LPG in rural areas is very less compared to the number of consumers in urban areas because petroleum companies do not have any distribution network in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the LPG network in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) It is true that the number of consumer in the rural area is less than the consumer in the urban areas. The

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

number of urban, rural, urban-rural regular LPG distributors & Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaraks are 7259, 1860, 2153 & 4178 respectively.

To expand the LPG coverage, pursuant to Vision 2015, OMCs have to release 5.5 crore LPG between 2009 and 2015 to raise population covered from 50% to 75%. OMCs have already released 7.1 crore LPG connections till January 2015.

To increase the LPG coverage, OMCs are appointing LPG distributors in the rural areas, under the scheme Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran (RGGLVY) Scheme as well as under Industry Marketing Plans.

RGGLV is a small format LPG distributorship and the scheme is especially designed to enable access of LPG to rural households. Under RGGLV scheme commenced from Oct. 2009 and till 01.02.2015, 7908 locations have been advertised by OMCs, out of which 4178 are functional.

Setting up of speciality petrochemical plants by oil PSUs

1568. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil PSUs are setting up specialty petrochemical plants also;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of refineries wherein such facility is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil Public Sector Undertakings(PSUs) have set up/proposed to set up petrochemical projects in the existing/new refineries as per details given under:-

Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)

(i) Set up Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) unit at Gujarat Refinery.

(ii) Set up Paraxylene (PX) unit and Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) at Panipat Refinery.

(iii) Set up Naphtha Cracker complex along with downstream polymer units in Panipat Refinery.

(iv) Setting up a new Polypropylene (PP) unit at Paradip Refinery.

Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)

Setting up of Petrochemical Complex as part of Integrated Refinery Expansion Project in its Kochi Refinery.

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)

(i) Evaluating the feasibility to set up a Refinery-cum-Petrochemical Project in Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) Refinery-cum-Petrochemical Project in collaboration with Government of Rajasthan at Barmer in the State of Rajasthan approved.

Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemical Limited (MRPL)

Setting up of Polypropylene Plant at the existing refinery at Mangalore.

In addition, ONGC and GAIL are also setting up the following independent petrochemical plants:-

(i) A Petrochemical Plant by ONGC Petro Additions Limited (OPAL) for production of Polyethylene and Polypropylene at Dahej, Gujarat.

(ii) A Petrochemical Plant by ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited (OMPL) to produce Paraxylene and Benzene at Mangalore.

(iii) A Petrochemical Plant at Pata near Kanpur by GAIL (India) Limited to produce Polyethylene.

(iv) A Petrochemical project by GAIL (India) Limited through Joint Venture route *viz.* Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited (BCPL) in Assam to produce Polyethylene and Polypropylene.

New discovery of oil basins

1569. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new discoveries of oil basins have been made during last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the oil basins previously discovered were fully developed and started production;

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

(e) the steps taken to make available Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in every household of the country and CNG in every State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime in last three years (2011-12 to 2013-14) and the current year 2014-15, a total of 51 hydrocarbon discoveries comprising of 23 oil and 28 gas discoveries in 11 sedimentary basins have been made. Details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The details of discoveries put on production and those under development are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has envisaged a phased roll out plan for development of city gas distribution network in several Geographical Areas in various States, depending on the natural gas pipelines connectivity/natural gas availability.

Statement-I

Details of discoveries comprising oil, gas and basins made during the last four Financial Years

	Basin	Gas	Oil	Grand Total
2011-12	Andaman-Nicobar	1		1
	Assam-Arakan	1		1
	Cambay	2	1	3
	Cauvery	1		1
	Krishna Godavari	3	1	4
	Mahanadi	1		1
	Saurashtra	1		1

	Basin	Gas	Oil	Grand Total
2012-13	Rajasthan		1	1
	Cambay	1	1	2
	Cauvery		2	2
	Krishna Godavari	2	1	3
	Mumbai	1		1
2013-14	Rajasthan		3	3
	Assam-Arakan	2		2
	Cambay	1		1
	Cauvery	1		1
	Krishna Godavari	3	1	4
	Mumbai	1		1
2014-15	Rajasthan		9	9
	Cambay	1	2	3
	Cauvery	1		1
	Gujarat-Kutch	2		2
	Krishna Godavari	1	1	2
	Kutch	1		1
GRAND TOTAL		28	23	51

Statement-II

Basin-wise, state-wise details of discoveries put on production and on development stage under PSC Regime

Status	Basin	State	Oil	Gas	Grand Total
Discoveries where production of Oil /Gas Commenced	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	7	2	9
	Cambay	Gujarat	12	6	18
	Krishna Godavari	Offshore	1	3	4
TOTAL			20	11	31
Discoveries which are under Development or on way to production	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	1		1
	Cambay	Gujarat	13		13
	Krishna Godavari	Offshore		8	8
TOTAL			14	8	22

Ban on import of Chinese steel

†1570. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to put ban on the import of Chinese steel to give respite to steel producers of India;

(b) whether Government is also contemplating to enhance the production capacity of steel producers so that they can coordinate the demand and supply;

(c) if so, the strategy prepared in this regard; and

(d) if not, the details of steps likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. However, the Government ensures that only quality steel is imported into India in terms of steel and steel product (Quality Control) orders on 12.03.2012, as last amended on 04.12.2014.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) Steel is a deregulated sector. Therefore, the role of the Government is limited to be a facilitator in growth of steel industry. The Government lays down policy guidelines and the decisions regarding enhancement of production capacity is taken by entrepreneurs based on the assessment of prevailing and expected market/ economic conditions.

Capacity addition by Indian steel majors

1571. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of capacity addition done by the Indian steel majors in the last three years and expansion plans for the next three years;

(b) whether such expansion plans are possible for implementation with the limited reserves of minerals needed; and

(c) whether Government would review FDI in steel sector in view of adequate availability of steel in the country and in view of FDI companies like POSCO demanding allocation of mines for their requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The quantum of capacity addition done by the steel producers during the last three years and expansion plans for the next three years as per the projections made by the Report of the Working Group on Steel for the 12th Five Year Plan are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Indian reserves of iron ore, a prime mineral input for steel making, are considered adequate for the Indian steel industry. The Indian iron ore resource position as on 1.4.2010 is shown below:

Mineral	Resource (million tonnes)
Iron Ore: Haematite	17,882
Iron Ore: Magnetite	10,644
Iron Ore: Total	28,526

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur

(c) Steel is a deregulated sector. Investments and production in the Steel projects are, therefore, results of conscious decisions of the concerned investors based on commercial prudence and market dynamics. Government plays the role of a facilitator and coordinator between steel investors and the Central/State Governments.

Statement

Crude Steel Capacity (Million Tonnes)

Company/Segment	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
SAIL	13.02	13.02	13.02
RINL	2.91	2.91	2.91
Tata Steel	6.80	9.60	9.60
Essar Steel	8.54	8.54	8.54
JSW Steel	14.60	14.60	14.60
JSPL	2.40	2.40	2.40
Mini & Other Producers	42.60	45.96	49.95
TOTAL CAPACITY	90.87	97.03	101.02

Source: Joint Plant Committee

Expansion Plans for the next three years (Million Tonnes)

Producer/Company	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
SAIL (All plants)	20.75	20.75	20.75
RINL/Vizag Steel Plant (Andhra Pradesh)	7.00	7.00	7.00
Tata Steel-Jharkhand (Jamshedpur)	10.00	10.00	10.00
JSW Steel- Karnataka (Vijaynagar)	14.30	17.60	18.40
Essar Steel, Gujarat (Hazira)	9.00	10.00	10.00
JSPL-Chhattisgarh (Raigarh)	4.00	4.00	4.00
NMDC, Chhattisgarh (Nagarnar)	2.00	3.00	3.00
Tata Steel-Odisha (Kalinga Nagar)	3.10	5.50	6.00
Jindal Stainless, Odisha	0.80	0.80	0.80
JSPL-Odisha (Angul)	2.00	3.00	4.00
JSPL-Jharkhand (Patratu)	2.00	3.00	3.50

Expansion Plans for the next three years (Million Tonnes)			
Producer/Company	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Bhushan Steel Limited, Odisha	5.20	5.20	5.20
Electro Steel Castings, West Bengal	2.20	2.20	2.20
Visa Steel, Odisha (Kalinga Nagar)	1.50	1.50	1.50
Others (multi-location)	40.00	42.00	44.00
TOTAL	123.85	135.55	140.35

Source: Joint Plant Committee

Irregularities in awarding of contracts under CSR scheme

1572. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector steel undertakings and private steel companies have been allocating funds for taking up projects under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) scheme;

(b) if so, the company and State-wise details of the total funds allocated and projects undertaken by these companies under this head during each of the last three years and the current year along with the present status thereof;

(c) whether the complaints of gross irregularities in the awarding of contracts and execution of these projects have been received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) scheme, the public sector steel manufacturing undertakings, namely, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) are allocating funds for the CSR activities, as per the Companies Act, 2013 and guidelines prescribed by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). The details of funds allocated by these companies under CSR scheme during the last three years and the current year are as under:-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Year	SAIL	RINL
2011-12	6400	1200
2012-13	4200	750
2013-14	4000	750
2014-15	7800	1423

Steel is a deregulated sector and, therefore, information about the CSR funds of private sector steel companies is not maintained in the Ministry of Steel.

The projects implemented under the CSR, *inter-alia*, relate to water supply arrangement, irrigation facilities, health & family welfare, sanitation and public health, construction of toilets and buildings in schools, supply of educational materials in schools, imparting vocational training, electricity facility, solar lighting system, relief to victims of natural calamities, etc. These projects are located in the States of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand etc. Funds under the CSR scheme are not allocated State-wise.

(c) and (d) Sporadic complaints about CSR activities are received from time to time. These complaints as and when received are referred to the concerned authorities for taking appropriate action in the matter.

Capacity increase by SAIL

1573.DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has increased capacity to meet the increasing demand in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the profit reported during the last quarter, October-December, as compared to the corresponding period; and

(d) what road map has been prepared for increasing the efficiency and productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has undertaken

modernization and expansion of its five integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur & Burnpur to enhance its crude steel production capacity from 12.8 MTPA to 21.4 MTPA in the current phase.The indicative investment for current Phase of Modernization & Expansion is about ₹ 61,870 crore. Besides, provision of ₹ 10,264 crore has been made towards investment in development of mines.

(c) The Profit Before Tax (PBT) and Profit After Tax (PAT) of SAIL during the quarter October-December 2014 is ₹ 720 crore and ₹ 579 crore respectively as compared to ₹ 705 crore and ₹ 533 crore respectively during comparative period last year.

(d) The measures to improve the efficiency and productivity include increasing Coal Dust Injection (CDI) in Blast Furnaces (BFs) to reduce the requirement of BF coke, reduction in coke rate, reduction in usage of other raw materials like iron ore, limestone, dolomite, ferro alloys, etc., reduction in specific energy consumption, maximizing production of crude steel through cost effective continuous casting route and reduction in specific water consumption in various plants of SAIL.

Steel plant at Bayyaram, Telangana

1574. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to invest ₹ 1.5 lakh crores in setting up of steel plants in 4 States;

(b) if so, whether Ministry is setting up a steel plant at Bayyaram in Telangana; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has prepared a draft plan "Vision 2025" for increasing its hot metal production from a level of around 23 MTPA (after the ongoing expansion plan) to around 50 MTPA in a phased manner by 2025-26. The estimated investment in expansion of the integrated steel plants is likely to be around ₹ 1.5 lakh crore. National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) is constructing a 3 MTPA integrated steel plant at Nagarnar, Chhattisgarh with an investment of ₹ 15,525 crore.

(b) and (c) As per the 13th schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, SAIL is to examine the feasibility of establishing an Integrated Steel Plant in Khammam district of Telangana. The feasibility report has been prepared and submitted by SAIL.

Investment in R & D of steel sector

1575. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to step up its investment in Research and Development of Steel Sector, which has hitherto remained a neglected area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) In order to provide accelerated thrust on Research and Development (R&D), the Ministry of Steel is encouraging R&D activities both in public and private sectors by providing financial assistance from Steel Development Fund (SDF) and Plan Fund of the Central Government.

Under the SDF scheme, 83 R&D projects have been approved with total project cost of ₹ 696.27 crore wherein SDF assistance is ₹ 389.63 crore. Some projects have already been implemented by the Steel Plants and are yielding benefits in improvement in productivity, reduction in energy consumption and pollution etc. Under the Plan Fund Scheme, 10 projects were approved with a total cost of ₹ 138.10 crore wherein Government assistance is ₹ 95.66 crore. These projects relate to development of technologies for beneficiation and utilisation of inferior grades of iron ore and coal and also for improvement in quality of steel through the induction furnace.

Declaring Chitrakoot, Kalinjar and Charkhari in U.P. as national tourist spots

†1576. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of total number of tourist places in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to make policy/plan to declare Charkhari, Mahoba and Kalpi in Uttar Pradesh as national tourist spots; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Development and promotion of tourism, including identification of tourist places, is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations. State/UT-wise list destinations, as available in the Ministry, are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Ministry of Tourism does not declare any destination as national tourist spots.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State/UT-wise list of destinations

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Cellular Jail Complex , Port Blair
		Cellular Jail , Port Blair
		Limestone Caves, Baratang
		Mahatama Gandhi Marine National Park, Wandoor
		Mount Harriat National Park
		Mini Zoo, Port Blair
		Biological Park, Chidiyatapu
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati, Chittoor
		Srikalahasti, Chittoor
		Kanakadurga Temple, Vijayawada
		Kanipakam, Chittoor
		Simhachalam, Visakhapatnam
		Golconda Fort, Hyd.
		Charminar, Hyd.
		Kailasagiri, Visakhapatnam
		1000 Pillars Temple, Warangal
		Ramappa Temple, Warangal
		Borra Caves, Visakhapatnam
		Submarine Museum, Visakhapatnam
		Horsley Hills, Chittoor
		Araku Valley, Visakhapatnam
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila
		Tezu
		Pasighat
		Tawang

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Ziro
		Aalo
		Mohanbari
		Dirang
		Seppa
		Roing
		Bhalukpong
		Miao
		Yinkiong
		Koloriang
4.	Assam	Kamakhya
		Kaziranga
		Guwahati
		Tezpur
		Jorhat
		Nagaon
		Sibsagar
		Silchar
		Barpeta Road
		Bhalukpung
5.	Bihar	Patna
		Gaya
		Madhepura
		Rajgir
		Bhagalpur
		Bodhgaya

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Nalanda
		Sonepur Fair
		Muzaffar Pur
		Vaishali
		Munger
		Shrawani Mela Sultanganj (Bhagalpur)
		Raxaul
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
8.	Daman & Diu	Daman
9.	Daman & Diu	Diu
10.	Delhi	Delhi
11.	Goa	Salcete
		Tisswadi
		Bardez
		Marumgoa
		Pernem
		Canacona
		Sanguem
		Ponda
		Bichalim
12.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
		Ambaji
		Dwarka
		Surat
		Vadodara
		Rajkot
		Palitana

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Girnar
		Somnath
		Gandhinagar
		Becharaji
		Junagadh
		Chotila
		Bhavnagar
		Veraval
		Porbandar
		Vapi
		Dakor
		Bhuj
		Gandhidham
		Valsad
		Saputara
		Bharuch
		Jamnagar
		Sasan
		Pavagadh
		Mehsana
		Anand
		Virpur
		Morbi
		Ankleshwar
		Patan
		Mandvi-Kutch
		Tithal
		Mundra

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Ubharat
		Sardar Sarovar
		Dumas
13.	Haryana	Surajkund
		Pipli
		Uchana
		Pinjore
		Kurukshetra
		Badkhal Lake
		Rai Sonipat
		Faridabad
		Karna Lake
		Panipat
		Damdama Lake
		Bahadurgarh
		Hodal
		Suarj Kund Hermitage
		Panchukla
		Rohtak Tilyar
		Hisar (F)
		Rewari
		Hisar (B)
		Gurgaon
		Ambala
		Sultanpur
		Rohtak Myna
		Sohna
		Dharuhera

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Kaithal
		Tikkartal
		Mansa Devi
		Bhiwani
		Jind
		Samalkha
		Morni hills
		Yamuna Nagar
		Jyotisar
		Raja Nahar Singh
		Hansi
		Pehewa
		Sirsa
		Asakhera
		Fatehabad
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
		Kullu
		Kangra
		Mandi
		Bilaspur
		Una
		Sirmour
		Chamba
		Solan
		Hamirpur
		Lahaul & Spiti
		Kinnaur
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu Valley

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Kashmir Valley
		Amarnath
		Leh
		Ladakh
16.	Jharkhand	Deoghar
		Dhanbad
		Jamshedpur
		Jharkhandi Dham, Giridih
		Ranchi
		Railway Station Ranchi
		Airport Ranchi
		Hazaribagh
17.	Karnataka	Dharmastala
		Shringeri
		Mysore Palace & Art Gallery
		Lalbagh
		Krishnarajasagara
		Chamundi Hills
		Sri Chamrajendra Zoological Gardens
		MM Hills
		Yallama Temple Savadatti
		Horanadu
		Kukke Subramanya
		Kateelu
		Sri Kanteshwara Temple Nanjanagud
		Shravanabelagola
		Hampi

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Goravanahalli Laxmi
		Yediyuru Siddalingeshwara Temple
		Kollur
		Siddagange
		Hulligemma Temple
		Golgumbaz & Ibrahimroza
		Jogfalls
		Nimishamba Temple
		Bannerghatta National Park
		Wonderla
		Kalasa
		Dari Daulath
		Belur
		Visveshwaraiah Museum
		Talkaveri & Baghamandala
		T.B. Dam
		Halebid
		Anegondi
		Nandi Hills
		Suthoor Matha
		Sangama Mededatu
		BR Hills
		Gurudwara
		Iscon Temple
		Datta Temple Gangapur
		Pilikula Nisarga Dhama
		Malpe Beach
		Sri Krishna Temple

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Badami
		Melkote
		Adichumchanagiri
		Gavi Matha
		Gokarna
		Talkadu Temples
		Bilakuppe Golden temple
		Banasankari
		Murudeshwara
		Shivanasamudra Gagange Chukki
		Almatti Dam
		Bharachukki
		Cauvery Nisargashama
		Devarayanadurga
		Raja Seat
		Innovative film city
		Somnathpura
		Chitradurga Fort
		Pattadakal
		Papanashini
		Ghati Subramanya
		Banavasi
		Chandragutti Temple
		Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary
		Aihole
		Vidhurashwatha
		Karkala Jain Basadi
		Thipperudraswamy Temple Nayakanahatti

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Thyavarekoppa Lion Safari
		Keladi/Ikkeri Temple
		Siddarabetta
		Basavakalyan
		Kudalasangama
		Om Beach
		Rabindranath Tagore & Deva Bagha Beach
		Bidar Fort
		Sir M.Visvesvaraya Birth Place & Museum
		Shivagange Temple
		Mahakuta
		Bababudan Giri
		Bellary Fort
		Lakkundi Monuments
		Kanakagiri
		Khaja Bandhe Nawaz Darga
		Savanadurga
		Revanasiddeshwara Betta
		Maravante Beach
		Tippu Palace
		Kokkarebellur
		Kemmannugundi
		Hanumanthnagara Eco Park
		Shanthisagara
		Nrupathunga Hill
		Bhdra Dam
		Yana
		Shivappa Nayaka Palace

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Siddaroodha Matha
		Harihareshwara Templa
		Someshwara Beach
		Basavanabagevadi
		Bagali
		Manchanabele Dam
		Sakrebyly Elephant Camp & Gajnuru Dam
		Hogenekal Falls
		Anjaneya Swamy Temple Mulbagilu
		Ittigi
		Zoo
		Kanakagiri
		Tippu Birth Place & Fort Devanahalli
		Kittur Fort
		Sathodi, Magod Falls
		Nagarahole National Park
		Kondajji Kera
		Ramadevara Betta Ramnagar
		Sadhankeri Lake
		Kuppali Kuvempu museum
		Thirumala Ranganatha Temple Magadi
		Ambika Nagara Power Station
		Kurudumale Ganesha Temple
		Janapada Loka
		Unchalli Falls
		Rangastala
		Thousand Piller Jain Basadi Moodbidre
		Avani Ramalingheshwar

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Yadgir Fort
		Chikka Thirupathi
		Gudvi Bird Sanctuary
		Gokak Falls
		Kotillinga Kammasandra
		SantahebennurePushkerni
		Museum
		Ativari Bird Sanctuary
		Sanjivini Park
		Daroji Bear Park
		Halurameshwara
		Archaeological Museum
		Dandali Wild Life Sanctuary
		Bangalore Palace
		Antaragange
		Kasarkod Beach
		Bandipur
		Narayanapur Dam
		Sangankallu
		Kaginale
		Hatti Gold Mine
		Ashoka Inscriptions (Maski)
18.	Kerala	Ernakulam
		Thrissur
		Trivandrum
		Kozhikode
		Idukki
		Kannur

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Wayanad
		Malappuram
		Palakkad
		Kottayam
		Alappuzha
		Kollam
		Kasargod
		Pathanamtitta
19.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Maiher
		Chitrakoot
		Omkareshwar
		Salkanpur
		Ujjain
		Orchha
		Amar Kantak
		Hoshangabad
		Pachmarhi
		Gwalior
		Indore
		Mando
		Jabalpur
		Bhopal
		Maheshwar
		BhedaGhat
		Khajuraho
		Sanchi
		Kanha

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Datia
		Bandhagarh
		Panna
		Pench
		Burhanpur
		Bhimbetika
		Shivpuri
21.	Maharashtra	Mumbai
		Pune
		Mumbai Suburban
		Aurangabad
		Ahmednagar
		Sindhudurg
		Nanded
		Kolhapur
		Ratnagiri
		Nagpur
		Raigad
		Nasik
		Thane
		Satara
		Wardha
		Chandapur
		Osmanabad
		Solapur
		Buldhana
		Washim
		Hingoli

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Jalgaon
		Beed
22.	Manipur	Imphal West
		Imphal East
		Ukhrul
		Chandel
		Churachandpur
		Tamenglong
		Senapati
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong
		Cherapunjee
		Tura
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl
		Champhai
		Blue Mountain
25.	Nagaland	Dimapur
		Kohima
		Mokokchung
		Mon
		Tuensang
		Zunheboto
		Phek
		Peren
		Longleng
		Wokha
		Kipheri
26.	Odisha	Puri (Hotel Occupancy)
		Nandagiri

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Konark (ASI Ticket Entery)
		Chandaneswar
		Dhauli
		Aradi
		Sambalur
		Rourkela
		Dhabaleswar
		Khandagiri and Udayagiri
		Chandipur
		Remuna
		Nrusinghnath
		Kapilas
		Gupteswar
		Taratarni
		Paradeep
		Pipli
		Ghatagaon
		Hirakud
		Gopalpur
		Sanaghagara
		Kendrapra
		Huma
		Khiching
		Banki
		Jajpur
		Sitabinji
		Deokund
		Raghuprrapur

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Taptapani
		Ratnagiri and Udayagiri
		Lalitigiri
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry
28.	Punjab	Amritsar
		Ludhiana
		Jalandhar
		Bathinda
		Patiala
		Mohali
		Hoshiarpur
29.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
		Mount Abu
		Pushkar
		Jaipur
		Udaipur
		Ranakpur
		Nathdwara
		Chitorgarh
		Jodhpur
		Jaisalmer
		Bikaner
		Jhunjhunun
		Alwar
		S. Madhopur
		Banswara
		Jhalawar
		Bhartpur

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Bundi
		Kota
		Sikar
		Sariska
		Baharor
		Rishabhdeo
		Siliserh
30.	Sikkim	East District (Tsomgo,Baba Mandir & Nathula)
		North District (Yumthang/Gurugongmar)
		West District (Pelling/Yuksom/Khechopairi)
		South District (Namchi)
		Sandruptse
		Solophok
		Shirdi Sai Mandir
31.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
		Rameswaram
		Madurai
		Thiruvannamalai
		Kodaikanal
		Thiruchendur
		Kanniyakumari
		Udhagamandalam
		Salem
		Thiruchirapalli
		Coimbatore
		Palani
		Thanjavur
		Hogenakkal

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Kumbakonam
		Kancheepuram
		Chidambaram
		Yercand
		Courtallam
		Mamallapuram
		Velankanni
		Nagore
		Tiruttani
		Coonoor
		Elagiri
		Poompuhar
		Mudumalai
		Pitchavaram
		Panchalankurichi
32.	Tripura	Agartala
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
		Ayodhya
		Govardhan
		Agra
		Mathura
		Chitrakut
		Varanasi
		Lucknow
		Radhakund
		Vrindavan
		Vindhyachal
		Shakumbari Devi

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Soraun (Etah)
		Barsana
		Brajghat (Garhmukteshwar)
		Astabhuja
		Kusum Sarovar
		Gorakhpur
		Mau
		Jhansi
		Nandgaon
		Mahadeva (Barabank)
		Baliya
		Meerut
		Garhmukteshwar (Panchsil Nagar)
		Sarnath
		Bhairav Deo Sthal Azamgarh
		Bareilly
		Gokul
		Hasitnapur
		Kalpi (Jalaun)
		Vidurkuty
		Charkhari
		Azangarh
		Naraura
		Lalitpur
		Shukratal
		Ghaziabad
		Kushinagr(Padrauna)
		Bulandshahr

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Pura Mahadeva (Bagpat)
		Mirzapur
		Sitamarhi
		Mahoba
		Sant Kabirnagar
		Banda
		Bateshwar
		Devgarh
		Jaunpur
		Fatehpur Sikri
		Siddharthnagar
		Mujaffar Nagar
		Sardhana
		Gahamar (Kamakhya Devi Gazipur)
		Sonbhadra
		Kalinjar
		Baduon
		Noida
		Mahavan
		Baharaich
		Karadham
		Devasharif
		Ambedkarnagar
		Basti
		Kalindi Kunj
		Shrangberpur
		Kanpur (Nagar)
		Hindan

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Rajapur
		Dargah Sharif (Bahraich)
		Gautam Buddhnagar
		Magahar
		Sultanput
		Amrcha (Jyotibaphule Nagar)
		Barnavan (Bagpat)
		Shravasti
		Balrampur
		Dankaur (Gautam Buddhnagar)
		Golagokaran Nath
		Shahjajanpur
		Sukar Chhetra
		Kapilvastu (Piprahava)
		Muradabad
		Durvasa Rishi Ashram
		Pilibhit
		Kaushambi
		Bithoor
		Majeetha (Barabanki)
		Kotawa Dham
		Ausaneshwar Mahadev Mandir (Barabanki)
		Satarikh (Barabanki)
		Majhgavan Sharif
		Kunteshwar Mahadeo Mandir (Barabanki)
		Belhadevi
		Gonda
		Faizabad

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Rampur
		Sankisa
		Kannoj
		Sitaword Santuri
		Sonoli
		Shaharanpur
		Devranava Baba
		Bijnaur
		Devaria
		Ramabai Nagar (Kanpur Dehat)
		Barabanki
		Khurja (Bulanda Shahar)
		Katraniyaghat (Baharaich)
		Baghel Talab (Baharaich)
		Pilkhuja (Panchsil Nagar)
		Kampil
		Bhadhohi
		Lakhimpuri Khiri
		Hardoi
		Dudhawa
		Rae-Bareilly
		Sitapur
		Unnav
		Nimsar
34.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar
		Rishikesh
		Joshimath
		Uttarkashi
		Dehradun
		Mussoorie
		Narendranagar
		Nainital
		Rudraprayag

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Gopeshwar
		Kotdwar
		Kathgodam
		Srinagar
		Almora
		Ranikhet
		Pithoragarh
		Pauri
		Kausani
		Champawat
35.	West Bengal	Kolkata
		Digha/Mandermoni
		Siliguri
		Shantiniketan
		Tarakeswar
		Tarapith
		Gangasagar
		Murshidabad
		Nabadwip/Mayapur
		Darjeeling
		Sankarpur
		Howrah
		Bakreswar
		Malda
		Burdwan
		Durgapur
		Cooch Behar
		Gour, Pandu & Adina
		Haidia
		Jaydev-Kenduli
		Jairambati
		Bishnupur
		Dimond Harbour
		Kamarpukur

Sl. No.	State	Destination/District/Centre
		Asansol
		Chandannagar
		Mukutmonipur
		Matihan
		Madarihat (Jaldapara)
		Bankura
		Krishnagar
		Bakkhali
		Raignj (Kulik)
		Malbazar
		Sajnekhali/Sunderbans
		Gadiara
		Chinsurah
		Kalna
		Basirhat-Taki
		Rasik Beel
		Chalsa
		Frazarganj
		Barrackpore
		Palassey
		Antpur
		Kalimpong
		Phalut
		Sandakphu
		Mirik
		Kurseong
		Jhargram
		Lolegaon
		Lava
		Rishop
		Panchakot
		Ayadhaya Hill
		Duarseni

Hampi World Heritage Centre

1577. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether apart from Hampi 'World Heritage Centre' in Karnataka, Kishkinda, Pampa Sarovar and Anegondi are the most important heritage and historical centres for our country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make these centres as Class-1 tourism centres and inspiring heritage, historical values by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The development and promotion of various tourism destinations & products and implementation of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects prioritised in consultation with them for each financial year, subject to receipt of Detailed Project Report (DPR), availability of funds, *inter-sepriority*, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to scheme guidelines.

Ministry of Tourism does not declare any place as heritage or historic centre. This Ministry promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets.

Financial assistance to West Bengal for development of tourism

1578. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has listed special tourism sites in the State of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of such sites and if not, whether there is some proposal to do so;

(c) how many tourism related proposals of West Bengal are pending with the Central Government; and

(d) how much amount of funds have been sanctioned/assistance given to the State of West Bengal for development of tourism during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority, adherence to the scheme guidelines and liquidation of pending utilization certificates for funds released earlier.

No fund has been sanctioned to West Bengal since 2013-14 on account of State Government not submitting UC (Utilisation Certificate) for the amount available with them.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Central Finance Assistance (CFA) to the Government of West Bengal for the development of tourism infrastructure in the State. The details of the CFA sanctioned to the State during the last three years are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned to West Bengal during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
	2011-12	
1.	Illumination of Heritage Buildings	798.39
2.	Tourism Destination Development of College Street, Kolkata	477.29
3.	Destination Tourism Project at Diamond Harbour, 24 Parganas (South) West Bengal	500.00
4.	Destination Tourism Project at Ganga Sagar, 24 Parganas (South) West Bengal	500.00
5.	Destination Tourism Project at Sundarban, 24 Parganas (South) West Bengal	488.53

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
6.	Celebration of Shardotsav (Durga Puja)	20.00
7.	Celebration of Bishnupur Mela	6.00
8.	Celebration of Digha Beach festival	20.00
9.	Golf Tournament in Duars	4.00
	2012-13	
1.	North Bengal Dooars Mega Tourist Circuit in West Bengal	4668.46
2.	Sharadotsav (Durga Puja)	20.00
3.	Bishnupur Mela	6.00
	2013-14	
	Nil	

Comprehensive tourism development policy

1579. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any comprehensive tourism development policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government is considering any such policy;

(c) whether Government provides any specific assistance for the promotion of tourism in States; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details of such assistance provided during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The current National Tourism Policy of the Government was formulated in 2002 after detailed interactions with the industry associations, concerned Ministries and Departments of Central Government, State

Governments and other stakeholders. The Tourism Policy provides broad framework for the following:

(i) Positioning and maintaining tourism development as a national priority activity;

(ii) Enhancing and maintaining the competitiveness of India as a tourism destination;

(iii) Improving India's existing tourism products and expanding these to meet new market requirements;

(iv) Creation of world class infrastructure; and

(v) Developing sustained and effective marketing plans and programmes.

(c) Ministry of Tourism operates various schemes through which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to States/Union Territories (UTs) and other central agencies for overall development of tourism in the country. The Government is contemplating a new tourism policy which will be formulated in the year 2015.

(d) The details of number of projects sanctioned to different States/UTs during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given Statement.

Statement

Number of Projects and Amount Sanctioned* during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	50.77	10	104.97	25	181.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	30.68	17	66.33	11	74.74
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Assam	5	11.08	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	14	111.1
6.	Chandigarh	2	0.25	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	0.35	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	4	2.72	1	24.37	2	57.69
11.	Goa	1	4.98	2	0.5	0	0
12.	Gujarat	3	51.75	1	4.87	0	0
13.	Haryana	6	0.8	0	0	8	14.87
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0.47	5	29.8	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
17.	Kerala	7	23.76	6	78.26	10	46.68
18.	Karnataka	6	21.95	0	0	8	32.29
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	8	82.76	6	79.64	6	67.95
21.	Manipur	5	30.73	1	0.5	11	214.38
22.	Meghalaya	3	0.5	2	0.68	1	0.47
23.	Mizoram	7	13.91	4	1.12	10	47.11
24.	Madhya Pradesh	8	40.43	16	206.5	9	100.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Nagaland	19	65.45	17	47.6	9	52.22
26.	Odisha	6	11.95	2	0.61	12	65.43
27.	Puducherry	4	0.3	0	0	1	48.48
28.	Punjab	2	4.39	0	0	2	10.39
29.	Rajasthan	3	14.5	0	0	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
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	6	15.44	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11	51	7	21.29	24	130.13
35.	Uttarakhand	14	102.66	2	12.97	30	265.33
36.	West Bengal	11	28.8	2	46.94	0	0
	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) and Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism.

Foreign exchange earnings from foreign tourists

†1580. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited tourist places of the country during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (till 31st January, 2015);

(b) the foreign exchange earnings from such foreign tourists who visited India during the above said period; and

(c) the scheme of Government regarding development of tourist places of the country in order to attract more foreign tourists in the country?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (till Jan., 2015) are given below:

Year	FTAs (in million)
2012-2013	6.66
2013-2014 (P)	7.13
2014-2015 (till Jan., 2015) (P)	6.28

P: Provisional

(b) The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (till Jan., 2015) are given below:

Year	FEEs (in ₹ crore)
2012-2013	1,00,104
2013-2014	1,09,559
2014-2015 (till Jan., 2015)	99,139

(c) Development and promotion of tourism, including development of tourist places, is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism, through its various schemes, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to States/UTs and other central agencies for overall development of tourism in the country.

In the Budget for 2014-15, following two new schemes were announced:

(i) Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Infrastructure Development as Theme-Based Tourist Circuits.

(ii) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD).

Scheme Guidelines for both the Schemes have been formulated and Mission Directorate has been set up.

Religious Tourism Policy

1581. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government's policy so far as religious tourism is concerned;

(b) how the present policy is different from the earlier policy;

(c) the religious places identified by Government for development in Maharashtra;

(d) whether any proposal has been received by Government from the State Government of Maharashtra regarding development of religious places in the State; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, including the places of religious importance, for various tourism projects prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the scheme guidelines. The list of projects sanctioned for the State Government of Maharashtra for the last three year is given in Statement (*See* below).

Further, in pursuance of announcement made in the Budget Speech 2014-15, the Ministry of Tourism has initiated a "National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD)" Scheme to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.

Initially, twelve cities namely Amritsar, Ajmer, Amaravati, Dwaraka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Vellankani, Kedarnath and Kamakhya have been identified for development under PRASAD by Ministry of Tourism.

Statement

The list of projects sanctioned for the State Government of Maharashtra for the last three year

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
	2011-12		
1.	Development of Public Amenities at Elephanta in Maharashtra.	500.00	400.00
2.	Development of Mega Tourist Circuit at Mahur –Nanded-Vishnupuri Back water-Kandhar (Fort Circuit) (Nanded-Kaleshwar-Mahur-Kandhar-Hottal) in Maharashtra	4510.99	3608.79
3.	Beach and Resort Development at Harihareshwar district Raigad in Maharashtra	221.75	177.40
4.	Convention Centre at Nashik	500.00	400.00
5.	Development of Nashik (Gangapur Dam, Kalagram at Govardhan. Gondeshwar) in Nashik District as a Mega Project	2489.51	959.27
	TOTAL	8222.25	5545.46
	2012-13		
1.	Development of Satara Circuit (Mahabaleshwar-Kass Plateu-Aga Shiv Caves-Bamnoli) in Satara District, Maharashtra	800.00	160.00
2.	Destination Development at Panshet, Tal, Velha, District Pune in Maharashtra	359.59	71.92
3.	Development of Aurangabad as a Mega Circuit in Maharashtra.	2343.20	468.64
4.	Development of Solapur Mega Circuit (Akkalkot-Pandharpur-Solapur- Tuljapur)in Maharashtra	4387.00	877.40
	TOTAL	7889.79	1577.96

1	2	3	4
	2013-14		
1.	Development of Dhapewada/Paradsinga as Eco-Tourism and pilgrimage centre at Dhapewada, District Nagpur	780.17	624.13
2.	Development of Grape/Wine Tourism	500.00	100.00
3.	Architectural Theme Lighting at Chhatrapati Shivaji Railway Terminus in Mumbai, in the State of Maharashtra	500.00	100.00
4.	Infrastructure development of Amravati in Maharashtra as a tourist destination in Maharashtra.	457.35	91.47
5.	Development of Bhandara-Gondia-Nagpur Eco Tourism as Mega Circuit in Maharashtra	4532.66	906.53
	TOTAL	6770.18	1822.13

High prevalence of H1N1 affecting tourism

1582. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of high prevalence of H1N1, Government of Australia has issued a warning to its citizens visiting India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that other countries are also in process of issuing such warning;

(c) how the Ministry looks at it and what is its impact on tourism;

(d) whether any consultations have been held with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) In view of an increase in cases of H1N1 in India, the Government of Australia has advised its citizens travelling to India to discuss influenza vaccination requirements with their GP or a travel health professional before departing from the country. Some countries like UK, Germany, France, Italy, Russia

etc. have also advised their citizens to take precautions and preventive measures while travelling to India.

The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) to India have continued to increase. In January 2015, the total FTAs to India were 7.90 lakh as compared to 7.60 lakh during January 2014, showing a growth of 4.0%.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) has been consulted and has informed that Health being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to take prompt measures for preventing the spread of H1N1 virus and for diagnosis, case management and treatment of the patients. However, the Central Government has been pro-active in assisting the State Governments to manage the current increase in cases and the situation is being monitored regularly by MOHFW.

Providing status of industry to tourism sector

1583. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's rich cultural, historical, religious and natural heritage provides a huge potential for development of tourism and job creation as an industry;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to provide tourism and industry status; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Development and promotion of tourism, including granting industry status to the tourism sector, is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments/UT Administrations in encouraging the tourism sector by providing various incentives to tourism and hospitality establishments like tax holidays for new hotels and convention centres, facilitating foreign direct investment (FDI) and credit availability for hotels and tourism related industries, etc.

Eco-tourism sites in the country

1584. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the eco-tourism sites identified by Central/State Tourism Departments in the country;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to tap eco-tourism potential in the country; and

(c) the State/Union Territory-wise details of projects/proposals on eco-tourism received, sanctioned and the criteria adopted for sanction of such projects along with funds sanctioned and released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Identification, development and promotion of tourist destinations and products including eco-tourism sites and implementation of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/ Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects including the ones with a focus on eco–tourism, prioritized in consultation with them every year subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, adherence to the scheme guidelines and liquidation of pending utilization certificates in respect of funds released earlier.

(b) The steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism to tap eco-tourism potential in the country include:

(i) Development of Comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI) for three major segments of the tourism industry, namely accommodation, tour operators, and Beaches, Backwaters, Lakes and Rivers sectors on 26.08.2014, which is applicable for the entire country.

(ii) Issuance of guidelines for approval of hotel projects at the implementation stage and also for classification/re-classification of operational hotels under various categories. These guidelines mandate incorporation of various eco-friendly measures like installation of Sewage Treatment Plant, Rain water Harvesting, Waste Management System, Pollution Control and Introduction of non-Chlorofluorocarbon equipment for refrigeration and air conditioners, energy and water conservation measures.

(iii) Promoting eco-tourism, *inter-alia* through domestic and international campaigns and also by supporting seminars, conference and events focusing on development of eco-tourism in the country, from time to time.

(iv) Provision of Central Financial Assistance for construction of Budget Accommodation relating to eco-tourism projects under Product Infrastructure Development for Destinations & Circuits (PIDDC) scheme.

(c) The details of tourism projects with a focus on eco-tourism for which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) has been sanctioned/released to various State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations during the last three years and the current financial year up to 31.12.2014 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of tourism projects having focus on eco–tourism for which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) has been sanctioned/released to various State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations during the last three years and the current financial year up to 31.12.2014

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
	Andhra Pradesh		
	2011-12		
1.	Development of Eco-tourism Centre at Orvakallu, Kurnool District	486.35	486.35
	2013-14		
1.	Development of Eco-Park at Kakinada	437.00	87.40
2.	Development of Eco-tourism Facilities at Coringa, East Godavari District	474.42	94.88
3.	Development of Eco-Park at Kadiyam, East Godavari District	295.56	59.11
	Arunachal Pradesh		
	2011-12		
1.	Eco-tourism at Hukanjuri under Deomali sub division	487.93	487.93

1	2	3	4
	2012-13		
1.	Eco-tourism at Kone Gipong area under Dambuk Lower Dibang Valley	468.43	468.43
	2013-14		
1.	Development of eco-tourism circuit at Loki-Partung-Taluaak in East Siang District Arunachal Pradesh (Tribal Area)	791.31	158.26
	2014-15		
1.	Construction of eco-tourism at Huru Pahar Roing	500.00	100.00
	Jammu & Kashmir		
	2011-12		
1.	Creation of Tourism Infrastructure for Day Camping, eco-tourism and Pilgrim Tourism at Park Gatha, Khanitop, Seoj, Padri and at Pilgrim Destinations at Bhaderwah by Bhaderwah Development Authority	466.57	373.25
	2012-13		
1.	Eco-friendly Development of Satkudi (Base camp) to Vishansar by Sonamarg Development Authority	406.37	325.09
	Karnataka		
	2013-14		
1.	Development of eco-tourism in the Northern Circuit (Bhadra Phase-II)	500.00	100.00
2.	Development of eco-tourism resort at Apsarakonda in Honnavar Taluk, Uttara Kannada District	500.00	100.00
	Kerala		
	2013-14		
1.	Development of eco-camping circuits and caravan parks	593.06	5.00

1	2	3	4
	Maharashtra		
	2013-14		
1.	Development of Dhapewada/Paradsinga as eco-tourism and pilgrimage centre at Dhapewada, District Nagpur	780.17	156.03
2.	Development of Bhandara-Gondia-Nagpur eco-tourism as Mega Circuit	4532.66	25.00
	Manipur		
	2012-13		
1.	Ningthem Pukhri Imphal-eco-tourism complex, Imphal East distt.(Tribal Area)	413.52	82.70
	2013-14		
1.	Eco-tourism-cum-water sports complex at Maata-Mualtam (Hyde out park, Churachand-pur distt. Tribal Area (Reprioritized))	489.17	97.83
	Mizoram		
	2013-14		
1.	Development of Theme Park & eco-tourism at Lungleng, Mizoram	800.00	160.00
	2014-15		
1.	Integrated Development of eco-tourism Mega Circuit at Thenzawal, District Serchhip, Mizoram	4829.69	241.48
	Nagaland		
	2013-14		
1.	Eco-adventure and cultural destination at Kuhuboto	500.00	100.00
2.	Development of Trekking and eco-adventure of Dzukou	487.01	97.40

1	2	3	4
	Telangana		
	2013-14		
1.	Development of eco-tourism project at Alisagar, Nizamabad District	383.27	76.65
	2014-15		
1.	Development of Durgam Cheruvu Area along with other downstream lakes as eco-tourism destination in Hyderabad, Telangana	454.36	90.87
	Uttarakhand		
	2011-12		
1.	Development of Nirmal Gangotri eco-tourism Mega Circuit at Uttarakashi	5000.00	2500.00
2.	Development of eco-tourism at Sat Tal	494.79	395.83
3.	Development of eco-tourism at Almora	490.80	392.64
4.	Development of eco-tourism at Abbott Mount, Distt. Champawat	495.70	395.56
5.	Development of eco-tourism at Lansdowne	495.95	495.95
	2012-13		
1.	Development of integrated eco-tourism Circuit (Bageshwar-Baijnath-Loharkhet) in District Bageshwar	800.00	640.00
	2013-14		
1.	Development of Water Sports and eco-tourism at Maneri, Uttarkashi	498.22	99.64
2.	Development of eco-tourism around Holy Dargah of Hazrat Alauddin Ali Ahmed Al Sabir (Sabir Kaliyar) near Haridwar	798.92	159.78
3.	Development of Kurur-Nand Kesari Vaan/ Wan-Bedni Jheel Heritage & eco-tourism Circuit- Integrated Circuit Development for Eco and Adventure Tourism, Distt. Chamoli	800.00	160.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Development of Nauti- Kansawa- Chandpur-Garhi-Sem Heritage & eco-tourism circuit	800.00	160.00
5.	Development of River Rafting Center, eco-tourism and adventure Center at Jaul Jibi, Distt. Pithoragarh	499.54	99.90
6.	Development of Day Safari Adventure & eco-tourism circuit, Sitabani, Ramnagar	799.32	159.86
7.	Development of Ramnagar-Kosi eco-tourism circuit between Ramnagar and Nainital	799.05	159.81
8.	Development of Dugadda-Sendhikhal-Vatanvasa eco-tourism circuit, Distt. Pauri	799.78	159.96
9.	Infrastructure Development at Kausani Someshwar-Tea Estate as an eco-tourism and Tea Tourism Circuit, Distt. Almora	799.84	159.97
10.	Development of River Rafting Center and eco-tourism Destination, Tons River Valley, Mori, Dist. Uttarkashi	499.02	99.80
11.	Development of eco-tourism at Back Waters of Tehri Lake	498.79	99.76
	Uttar Pradesh		
	2011-12		
1.	Development of beautification of Shiv Dham and eco-tourism at Shahpur, Sultanpur	226.65	181.32
	2013-14		
1.	Development of eco-tourism in Amangarh Forest Range, District Bijnor	168.36	5.00
	West Bengal		
	2011-12		
1.	Destination Tourism Project at Sunderbans, 24 Parganas (South)	488.53	390.82

Rise in number of foreign tourists despite H1N1 virus and swine flu

1585. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rise in the number of foreign tourists flow to our country despite the fact that there are large number of victims due to the H1N1 virus and swine flu disease during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rise in number of FTAs during August, 2014 to January, 2015 over the corresponding months of previous year is as under:

Month	FTAs	Month	FTAs	Rise
Aug., 13	4,86,338	Aug., 14	5,78,335	91,997
Sep., 13	4,53,561	Sep., 14	5,12,079	58,518
Oct., 13	5,98,095	Oct., 14	6,69,259	71,164
Nov., 13	7,33,923	Nov., 14	7,66,690	32,767
Dec., 13	8,21,581	Dec., 14	8,86,084	64,503
Jan., 14	7,59,515	Jan., 15	7,90,100	30,585

Note: This information is not available for February, 2015.

(c) Does not arise.

Degree by ICH on the lines of IIT council

1586. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give degree under the brand name Indian Council for Hospitality (ICH) on the lines of IIT council;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to have uniform fee structure, salaries, transparent faculty recruitment procedure and other key regulations for the Institutes of Hotel Management affiliated with the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism is considering to set up Indian Institute of Hospitality (IIH) as an Institute of National importance with the power to promote and develop education and research in hospitality and catering management and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto including awarding of various degrees in that field in India.

(c) As of date the Central Institutes of Hotel Management affiliated to the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) have uniform fee structure, salaries, transparent faculty recruitment procedure and other key regulations.

Eligibility criteria for obtaining Gorkha certificate

1587. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the eligibility criteria required to be met for obtaining a Gorkha certificate;

(b) whether it is a fact that Gorkha certificates are issued only to Hindu and Buddhist Gorkhas, and not to Christian Gorkhas; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps being taken to redress this anomaly in eligibility criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is a nodal Ministry of notification of a community as Scheduled Tribe. However, the responsibility for issuance of Scheduled Tribe certificate and verification of social status rests with the State Government/ UT Administration concerned. The Gorkha community is not notified as Scheduled Tribe in State of West Bengal.

As informed by Ministry of Culture, the norms for Gorkha certificates are laid down by the Government of West Bengal *vide* their Circular No. 3519(18)-P dated 12.7.2006 and No. 5310(18)-P dated 10.10.2006 after due verification of candidates belonging to Gorkha and Sikkimese communities for enabling certain relaxation on physical measurements.

Survey to gauge socio-economic conditions of STs

1588.SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to gauge the current economic,educational and social conditions of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken/being taken by Government to improve the economic, educational and social conditions of STs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA) : (a) and (b) Facts and figures related to Scheduled Tribe Population as reflected in the Census 2011 indicates the following position:

Indicators	All Social Groups	STs
Rural BPL (2009-10) (Tendulkar Method)	33.8	47.4
Anemia in women	55.3	68.5
Availing health Schemes	31.9	2.6
Child Mortality Rates	18.4	35.8
Infant Mortality Rates	57	62.1
Literacy Rate	72.99	58.9
Average dropout rates (Class I – X)	49.15	70.95
Good Houses	53.1	40.6
Households availing Latrine facilities within premises	46.9	22.6
Households cooking with non-smoke fuel	35.58	12
Households availing banking services	58.7	44.98
Households having television	47.2	21.9
Households having two wheeler	21.0	9.0

Indicators	All Social Groups	STs
Households with drinking water facilities at premises	46.6	19.7
Households using electricity as source of light	67.2	51.7
%households covered by a health scheme	31.9	2.6
Prevalence of Anemia among women	55.3	68.5
Per Thousand Agricultural Labourer	256	334

(c) Government through various interventions has strategized the overall development of tribal people across the country, which takes care of necessary support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood etc. to ameliorate their economic, educational and social conditions. The major part of development activities is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps.

The erstwhile Planning Commission has issued revised Guidelines during 2014 for implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) by the States /UTs and Central Government Ministries/Departments keeping in mind the holistic development of tribal people. The Guidelines, *inter alia*, reiterate the resolve of the Government for allocation of funds under TSP out of total Plan Outlays not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 census. The Guidelines further stipulates for non-diversion of funds meant for tribal areas and comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators, covering provisioning, service delivery standards as well as outcomes. The Guidelines recognizes respective Tribal Welfare Department in the States as the Nodal department authorized to lead the process of TSP development.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also issued "Operational Guidelines for Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) grants" in the month of March, 2014 for effective implementation of Schemes administered by the Ministry wherein issues related to allocation of funds, priority areas, need for nodal Department in States, judicious utilization of TSP fund, institutionalizing the instruments for ensuring transparency, accountability and social audit have been addressed.The Operational Guidelines have laid special emphasis on strengthening of institutions *viz.* Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) / Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Tribal Research Institutions (TRIs) through which tribal welfare programmes are implemented in the State. Further

provision has been made for appraisal and approval of the proposals received from the States by a Project Appraisal Committee(PAC) consisting of Secretary (Tribal Affairs) as chairman with representatives of Planning Commission, Financial Advisor and representatives of the State as members/invitees.

Tribal population

1589. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of tribal population existing in the country;

(b) the steps Government has taken to promote their livelihood and proper rehabilitation; and

(c) whether it is possible to bring those tribal force in proper employment for which they are capable to perform?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) As per Census 2011, the State-wise population of Scheduled Tribes is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs under its Special Area Programme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and other Central sector / Centrally Sponsored schemes provides funds as an additive to the State Plan for economic development of tribals in the States covering skill development and employment-cum-income generation activities. During the current financial year, the Ministry has impressed upon the State Governments for promotion of need based integrated livelihood initiatives and skill upgradation of tribals to get them respectable jobs such as:

- Diversified crops, horticulture, dairy development with State cooperative, backyard poultry, fisheries, apiculture, sericulture etc. with proper market linkages.
- Financing under line department schemes like milk cooperatives.
- Marketable traditional skill like painting, handlooms, handicrafts, artisans, skilled employment and other arts & crafts.
- Entrepreneurship.
- Modern skills: solar cell assembly and electrician, mobile phone repair etc. with appropriate placements.

- Eco tourism in tribal areas.
- Skills for women: Computer training, hospitality, paramedics, ayurvedic and tribal medicines & medical practices, etc.

In addition, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 have been enacted.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the following schemes/programmes to facilitate tribals to get employment:

(i) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supports a scheme "Coaching for Scheduled Tribes" for coaching the disadvantaged ST candidates in quality coaching institutions to enable them to appear in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job in civil services/public sector.

(ii) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.

(iii) Scheme of "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP".

(iv) Scheme of "Institutional Support for Development & Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce".

(v) Schemes implemented by National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) for self-employment of Scheduled Tribes by providing concessional financial assistance to individual or group of STs for undertaking income generation activities.

(vi) Activities undertaken by Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) for imparting skill development and capacity building training to tribals, Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers and tribal artisans.

(vii) Scholarship schemes for professional education for STs facilitating them to get employed.

Besides these, Government has also taken other steps to provide employment to tribal population. Some of the major initiatives are enlisted below:-

(i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 guaranteeing 150 days wage employment to ST households living in forest area who have got 'pattas' under the Forest Right Act, 2006.

(ii) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) which aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services.

(iii) Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF) to facilitate and upscale civil society action in partnership with Government for transforming livelihoods and lives of rural households, with an emphasis on women, particularly in the Central Indian Tribal Region.

Statement

State/UT-wise Scheduled Tribe population

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	ST population
	India	10,45,45,716
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59,18,073
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9,51,821
3.	Assam	38,84,371
4.	Bihar	13,36,573
5.	Chhattisgarh	78,22,902
6.	Goa	1,49,275
7.	Gujarat	89,17,174
8.	Haryana	NST
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3,92,126
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	14,93,299
11.	Jharkhand	86,45,042
12.	Karnataka	42,48,987
13.	Kerala	4,84,839
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,53,16,784

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	ST population
15.	Maharashtra	1,05,10,213
16.	Manipur	11,67,422
17.	Meghalaya	25,55,861
18.	Mizoram	10,36,115
19.	Nagaland	17,10,973
20.	Odisha	95,90,756
21.	Punjab	NST
22.	Rajasthan	92,38,534
23.	Sikkim	2,06,360
24.	Tamil Nadu	7,94,697
25.	Tripura	11,66,813
26.	Uttarakhand	2,91,903
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11,34,273
28.	West Bengal	52,96,953
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28,530
30.	Chandigarh	NST
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,78,564
32.	Daman and Diu.	15,363
33.	NCT of Delhi	NST
34.	Lakshadweep	61,120
35.	Puducherry	NST

Source : Census of India 2011

NST : No Scheduled Tribe notified.

Implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan

1590. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified deficiencies in the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to devise a new system to overcome the difficulties experienced in the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan?

(THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS) SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: (a) and (b) Recently erstwhile Planning Commission got a holistic evaluation study conducted through a third party agency on the effectiveness of the TSP strategy in terms of delivery and goods services to the tribal population. The report of the Study was made public during May 2013. The Study, *inter alia*, reported underperformance of TSP funds in fetching tangible results and for that matter triggering development of tribals. Besides, the Ministry held several consultations with the stakeholders in the Central Government as well as State Governments and outside experts / agencies to gauge the deficiencies confronting tribal development with the desired pace.

In nutshell, besides other things, the prominent reasons for underperformance of TSP funds have been identified as (i) Lack of unified planning, implementation and monitoring mechanism (ii) Lack of effective mechanism to gel central plan TSP funds and State Plan TSP Funds (iii) Scattered financial resources used in a scattered manner (iv) Lack of location specific perspective plan (v) Lack of gap analysis (vi) Weakening of institutions specifically meant for delivery of goods and services to tribal population *i.e.* Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) / Integrated Tribal Development Projects / Tribal Research Institutes (TRI) and other Micro Projects. (vii) Utilisation of TSP funds was more ritualistic than outcome based initiative based on gap analysis in HDI. (viii) Inadequate and insufficient administrative and financial powers with the Tribal Welfare Departments in the States and Ministry of Tribal Affairs at Centre.

(c) The erstwhile Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry has issued revised Guidelines during 2014 for implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) by the States /UTs and Central Government Ministries/Departments keeping in mind the holistic development of tribal people. The Guidelines, *inter alia*, reiterate the resolve of the Government for allocation of funds under TSP out of total Plan Outlays not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 census. The Guidelines

further stipulates for non-diversion of funds meant for tribal areas and comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators, covering provisioning, service delivery standards as well as outcomes. The Guidelines recognizes respective Tribal Welfare Department in the States as the Nodal department authorized to lead the process of TSP development.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also issued "Operational Guidelines for Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) grants" in the month of March, 2014 for effective implementation of Schemes administered by the Ministry wherein issues related to allocation of funds, priority areas, need for nodal Department in States, judicious utilization of TSP fund, institutionalizing the instruments for ensuring transparency, accountability and social audit have been addressed.The Operational Guidelines have laid special emphasis on strengthening of institutions *viz.* Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) / Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Tribal Research Institutions (TRIs) through which tribal welfare programmes are implemented in the State. Further provision has been made for appraisal and approval of the proposals received from the States by a Project Appraisal Committee(PAC) consisting of Secretary (Tribal Affairs) as chairman with representatives of Planning Commission, Financial Advisor and representatives of the State as members/invitees.

Road map to tackle under-nutrition among tribal children

1591. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has drawn up a roadmap to tackle under-nutrition or stunting which contributes to one-third of under five child deaths among tribal children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has organized conclaves to improve access to food, nutrition, health and sanitation services for children in tribal pockets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government accords priority to the issue of nutrition, particularly in respect of children, adolescent and women of poorer sections of the society including tribal population and has

been implementing several schemes/programmes of various Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UTs. These schemes, *inter alia*, include Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) of Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Mid Day Meals Scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Drinking Water & Total Sanitation Campaign of Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation and Targeted Public Distribution System of Department of Food & Public Distribution etc. In addition Ministry of Tribal Affairs is supporting growing and consumption of traditional minor millets, kitchen garden, consumption of greens and other traditional foods, backyard poultry, fisheries, etc.

(c) and (d)Ministry through regional consultations and its meetings has advocated and supported growing and consumption of traditional minor millets, green leafy and traditional vegetable in Kitchen Garden, rearing backyard poultry and fishery.

In addition, it has supported construction of toilets; hygiene habits amongst school children; use of recyclable material to reduce pollution; Iron Folic Acid supplement and De-worming of children.

Ministry has also initiated documentation of Tribal Crops and Food; Tribal Medicine and practices to improve Health and Nutrition issues.

Tribals living below poverty line

†1592. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at national level 45 per cent tribals are living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, the details of these areas, if not, the data available with Government regarding the percentage of tribals living below the poverty line; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that naxal problem has grown much more in these areas compared to other areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the estimates of the erstwhile Planning Commission, at national level, the Scheduled Tribes below poverty line in rural areas during 2011-12 were 45.3%.

(b) The all India and State-wise percentage of Scheduled Tribes below poverty line, worked out by the erstwhile Planning Commission as per the Tendulkar Methodology, in rural and urban areas during the year 2011-12 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As per information provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs, at present 106 districts of the country are considered as Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts. A list of these districts, State-wise is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State -wise Percentage of Scheduled Tribes (STs) below poverty line during 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl. No.	States	Rural	Urban
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.1	12.1
2.	Assam	33.4	15.6
3.	Bihar	59.3	10.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	52.6	35.2
5.	Gujarat	36.5	30.1
6.	Haryana	3.3	14.2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9.5	4.0
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.3	3.0
9.	Jharkhand	51.6	28.7
10.	Karnataka	30.8	33.7
11.	Kerala	41.0	13.6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	55.3	32.3
13.	Maharashtra	61.6	23.3
14.	Odisha	63.5	39.7
15.	Punjab	0.0	7.2
16.	Rajasthan	41.4	21.7
17.	Tamil Nadu	36.8	2.8

Sl. No.	States	Rural	Urban
18.	Uttar Pradesh	27.0	16.3
19.	Uttarakhand	11.9	25.7
20.	West Bengal	50.1	44.5
	ALL INDIA	45.3	24.1

NB: 1. The poverty ratio of STs is estimated from the percentage distribution of persons of the STs as obtained from the large sample survey consumer expenditure data of the National Sample Survey (NSS) and the poverty line for all population.

2. The poverty ratios are based on MRP (Mixed Recall Period) consumption distribution.

3. All India poverty ratio for the STs is worked out from the respective NSS distribution of persons and (implicit) all-India poverty line for all population.

4. The poverty ratio among Scheduled Tribes population at State level may be treated with caution due to small sample size of household based on which the class distribution of persons have been obtained. These States are: in rural areas, number of sample household is 9 in Haryana and 3 in Punjab. Similarly, in urban areas, number of sample households is 18 in Bihar, 14 in Haryana, 18 in Himachal Pradesh, 9 in Kerala and 17 in Punjab.

Statement-II

State-wise list of 106 LWE Districts

State	District
Andhra Pradesh	1. Anantapur
	2. East Godavari
	3. Guntur
	4. Kurnool
	5. Prakasam
	6. Srikakulam
	7. Visakhapatnam
	8. Vizianagaram

State	District
Telangana	9. Adilabad
	10. Karimnagar
	11. Khammam
	12. Medak
	13. Mehboobnagar
	14. Nalgonda
	15. Warangal
	16. Nizamabad
Bihar	17. Arwal
	18. Aurangabad
	19. Bhojpur
	20. East Champaran
	21. Gaya
	22. Jamui
	23. Jehanabad
	24. Kaimur
	25. Munger
	26. Nalanda
	27. Nawada
	28. Patna
	29. Rohtas
	30. Sitamarhi
	31. West Champaran
	32. Muzaffarpur

State	District
	33. Sheohar
	34. Vaishali
	35. Banka
	36. Lakhisarai
	37. Begusarai
	38. Khagaria
Chhattisgarh	39. Bastar
	40. Bijapur
	41. Dantewada
	42. Jashpur
	43. Kanker
	44. Korea (Baikunthpur)
	45. Narayanpur
	46. Rajnandgaon
	47. Sarguja
	48. Dhamtari
	49. Mahasamund
	50. Gariyaband
	51. Balod
	52. Sukma
	53. Kondagaon
	54. Balrampur

State	District
Jharkhand	55. Bokaro
	56. Chatra
	57. Dhanbad
	58. East Singhbhum
	59. Garhwa
	60. Giridih
	61. Gumla
	62. Hazaribagh
	63. Koderma
	64. Lateher
	65. Lohardagga
	66. Palamu
	67. Ranchi
	68. Simdega
	69. Saraikela-Kharaswan
	70. West Singhbhum
	71. Khunti
	72. Ramgarh
	73. Dumka
	74. Deoghar
	75. Pakur

State	District
Madhya Pradesh	76. Balaghat
Maharashtra	77. Chandrapur
	78. Gadchiroli
	79. Gondia
	80. Aheri
Odisha	81. Gajapati
	82. Ganjam
	83. Keonjhar
	84. Koraput
	85. Malkangiri
	86. Mayurbhanj
	87. Navrangpur
	88. Rayagada
	89. Sambhalpur
	90. Sundargarh
	91. Nayagarh
	92. Kandhamal
	93. Deogarh
	94. Jajpur
	95. Dhenkanal
	96. Kalahandi
	97. Nuapada
	98. Bargarh
	99. Bolangir

State	District
Uttar Pradesh	100. Chandauli
	101. Mirzapur
	102. Sonebhadra
West Bengal	103. Bankura
	104. West Midnapore
	105. Purulia
	106. Birbhumi

Acquisition of tribal land

1593. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal land has been acquired for mining, industrialization and non-agricultural purposes;

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

(c) whether Government has assessed the impact on tribal communities due to such acquisition of tribal lands for the said purposes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and corrective measures taken by Government to prevent/ check indiscriminate acquisition/ diversion of tribal land for industrialization and other development projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Land has been acquired for mining, industrialization and non-agricultural purposes as per the requirement of project concerned, including land in Tribal Areas.

(b) State-wise details are not maintained at Central level.

(c) Studies show that tribal people who account for 8.6% of population (Census 2011) experience much higher displacement burden.

(d) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 requires prior consent of Gram Sabha for acquiring land in Scheduled Areas where such acquisition is the last resort. Sections

43 to 50 of this Act contain provisions for Resettlement & Rehabilitation as part of the statute and specific safeguards to STs in respect of Scheduled areas under Section 41 and 42. Section 4(5) of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 provides that no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dweller shall be evicted or removed from land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure for settlement of forest rights is complete.

Efforts made to imbibe spirit of sports in youth

1594. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sports has failed to receive the importance and exposure which it deserves;

(b) whether there is any proposal to make athletics, swimming and gymnastics compulsory games for students in schools; and

(c) if not, the details of urgent and drastic efforts taken/proposed to be taken to imbibe the spirit of sports in the young minds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Central Government has been paying due attention to development and promotion of sports in the country. However, Sports is a 'State' subject. Also, development of specific sports disciplines is the responsibility of individual NSFs, which are autonomous in their functioning. The Central Government complements and supplements the efforts of State Governments and National Sports Federations (NSFs) through its various schemes.

(b) No such proposal has been initiated by Department of Sports.

(c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has been enacted, making elementary education a Fundamental Right, which, *inter alia*, provides for

(i) A play ground for each school;

(ii) A part time instructor for physical education in upper primary school;

(iii) Supply of play material, games and sports equipment, as required, to schools.

In terms of the provisions of the RTE Act, no school shall be established or recognized unless it fulfils the norms specified in the Schedule attached to the Act.

Further, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made it mandatory for all schools affiliated to it to provide one compulsory period for sports upto 10th class and two periods in a week for classes 11 and 12.

Selection of deserving sportspersons

1595. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any system has been put up in place to ensure that the deserving players get chance to be selected in the national teams of different sports without bias and favour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what mechanism is in place so that different sports bodies do not make selection process farce and right sportspersons are selected; and

(d) whether Government will ensure representation of tribal areas in the sports bodies and also of the sports persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Sir, promotion and development of specific sports disciplines, including selection of players, is the responsibility of the National Sports Federations (NSFs) concerned. NSFs are autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Government does not interfere in their day-to-day affairs which include holding of sports events, selection of players, etc. However, Government has laid down that, for selecting sports-persons for participating in different sports competitions, the Selection Committee should consist of the President of the concerned NSF, the National Coach and a representative of the Indian Olympic Association.

With a view to ensuring fair and transparent selection, the Government has issued instructions to all the NSFs & IOA to place on their website the following information with regard to international events held in India and abroad :

(i) List of core probables and basis of their selection.

(ii) Details of coaching camps organized including venue, dates and list of participants.

(iii) Notification of selection criteria for such events well in advance along with the details of time and venue for selection;

(iv) List of the athletes selected.

(v) Details of athletes, support personnel and other officials sent to the event along with the amount paid to them towards air fare, boarding and lodging, local transportation, daily allowance, etc. This is required to be placed on the website within 15 days of the conclusion of the event.

(vi) Performance criteria which formed the basis of selection, actual performance in terms of timing, distance, etc. and the position obtained by each athlete/ team.

(d) In order to ensure adequate representation of sports persons in the sports bodies, the Government has issued Guidelines for inclusion of sportspersons (say 25%) with voting rights in the management of NSFs, which include persons from tribal areas also.

Discontinuation of providing NIS trained-trainees by SAI

†1596.SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India (SAI) used to provide National Institute of Sports (NIS) trained trainer's services earlier for Central as well as State schemes that has been discontinued at present;

(b) whether these services will be restarted again; and

(c) if so, by when these services will be provided again and the details of its format?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The services of National Institute of Sports (NIS) trained Sports Authority of India (SAI) coaches were being provided to central and state schemes. Presently, due to shortage of coaches, SAI coaches are no more being posted outside SAI schemes, including State Schemes.. Moreover, some of the SAI coaches posted in State Schemes are being withdrawn as per SAI requirement from time to time.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal at present.

Facilities for sportspersons from Chhattisgarh

†1597. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the facilities being provided by Government to the young men and women from Chhattisgarh who won medals at National sports meets;

(b) whether in view of the fact that there is considerable potential for talent from Chhattisgarh in National and International sports but they are getting negligible support from Government and if so, whether this talent will be promoted by allocating higher budget for them in future; and

(c) the activities promoted by Government to create an interest in the minds of young men and women from the tribal areas of Chhattisgarh in sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports provides Special Awards to Medal winners for the medals won in International Sports Events. Medal winners in National Games are not covered in the Ministry's scheme of Special Awards.

(b) and (c) As Sports is a State subject, the primary responsibility for promption and development of sports including identification and nurturing of potential talent is that of States. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and the Sports Authority of India, an autonomous body under administrative control of the Ministry, supplement the efforts of the States under the following schemes, which are equally applicable to State of Chhattisgarh and the sportspersons hailing from Chhattisgarh:

I. Schemes being implemented by the Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports

(i) "Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan" (RGKA), a centrally sponsored scheme introduced in 2014-15 in place of erstwhile Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan, aims at construction of Integrated Sports Complexes in all block panchayats of the country in a phased manner and providing access to organized sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels.

(ii) Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme, introduced in 2010-11, envisages development of playfields by the State Governments through Playfield Associations, coach development programme through Central and State Governments, creation of infrastructure including laying of artificial turfs for hockey, football and athletics, and construction of multi-purpose hall. Under the Scheme, State Governments, local civic bodies, schools, colleges, universities and sports control boards are eligible for assistance.

(iii) Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) for conduct of National Championships at Senior, Junior, Sub-Junior level for men and women, conduct of international tournaments in India, participation of sportspersons in international sports competitions, organizing coaching camps, engagement of foreign coaches, and procurement of sports equipments.

(iv) National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) for various activities including giving assistance to elite athletes, who are medal prospects for their customized and tailor-made training and competition exposure.

(v) Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports focusses on developing human resources in sports sciences and sports medicine for the overall development of sports and games in the country. The scheme also provides assistance to coaches and referees / judges to upgrade knowledge / accreditation level and assistance for participation in and conduct of seminars in India, etc.

(vi) Scheme of Special Cash Awards for Winners of medals in international sports events and their coaches.

(vii) Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons after they retire from active sports career with the objective of providing them financial security and incentivizing sporting achievements.

(viii) Scheme of National Sports Awards, *viz*, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, Arjuna Awards, Dronacharya Awards, Dhyanchand Awards for honouring them for their achievements and contributions as sportspersons and coaches.

(ix) National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons for providing lump sum financial assistance to sportspersons now living in indigent conditions for their medical treatment etc.

(x) Scheme of Sports and Games for Persons with Disabilities for broad-basing of sports among differently-abled sportspersons by way of conduct of training for community coaches, conduct of sports competitions and providing assistance to schools/institutes having differently-abled sportspersons on their rolls for procurement of sports equipments and engagement of coaches on contract basis.

II. Schemes being implemented by Sports Authority of India:-

(i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) The main objective of the scheme is to identify gifted and talented sportspersons among school children in the age group of 8-14 years.

(ii) Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) is implemented in collaboration with the Army. Children in the age group of 8-16 years are imparted scientific training to achieve excellence at national and international levels. The scheme also provides job opportunities in the Indian Army. Similar arrangements are proposed to be made in Central Para-military forces.

(iii) Special Area Games (SAG): This Scheme follows an area-specific approach to scout and nurture talent for modern competitive games and sports from tribal, rural, coastal and hilly areas of the country. The main objective of the scheme is to train talented and meritorious sportspersons in the age group of 12-18 years.

(iv) SAI Training Centres (STC): Under this scheme, talented youth in the age group of 12-18 years are given the option to join the scheme on residential or non-residential basis.

(v) Centres of Excellence (COE): The main objective of this scheme is to identify and train outstanding sportspersons who are medal prospects for the country in international competitions.

Cash incentive to sportspersons

1598. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the cash incentive being provided by Government to the sportspersons engaged in different sports disciplines like Football, Hockey, Badminton, Lawn Tennis and Cricket etc.;

(b) the sports, discipline-wise details of daily allowances remuneration/ other incentives paid by Government/National Sports Federations to sportspersons representing the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government has fixed the said allowances/remuneration paid to the said sportspersons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Incentive in the form of cash awards under the scheme of 'Special Awards to Medal Winners in Sports Events and their Coaches' is given to medal winners and their coaches in international events as per details given below for the sports disciplines included in Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and chess.

Individual Events at Senior Level:

Sl. No.	Name of the event	Gold Medal	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal
	Category : Open category Sports			
1	Olympics Games	₹ 75 lakhs	₹ 50 lakhs	₹ 30 lakhs
2	Asian Games	₹ 30 lakhs	₹ 20 lakhs	₹ 10 lakhs
3	Commonwealth Games	₹ 30 lakhs	₹ 20 lakhs	₹ 10 lakhs
4	World Championships or World Cup (conducted in Four Year Cycle) / All England Championship of Badminton	₹ 40 lakhs	₹ 25 lakhs	₹ 15 lakhs
5	World Championships / World Cup (Held once in two years)	₹ 20 lakhs	₹ 14 lakhs	₹ 8 lakhs
6	World Championships / World Cup (Held annually)	₹ 10 lakhs	₹ 7 lakhs	₹ 4 lakhs
7	Asian Championships (Held once in 4 years)	₹ 15 lakhs	₹ 10 lakhs	₹ 5 lakhs
8	Asian Championships (Held once in 2 years)	₹ 7.5 lakhs	₹ 5 lakhs	₹ 2.5 lakhs
9	Asian Championships (Held annually)	₹ 3.75 lakhs	₹ 2.5 lakhs	₹ 1.25 lakhs
10	Commonwealth Championships (Held once in 4 years)	₹ 15 lakhs	₹ 10 lakhs	₹ 5 lakhs

S. No.	Name of the event	Gold Medal	Silver medal	Bronze Medal
11	Commonwealth Championships (Held once in 2 years)	₹ 7.5 lakhs	₹ 5 lakhs	₹ 2.5 lakhs
12	Commonwealth Championships (Held annualy)	₹ 3.75 lakhs	₹ 2.5 lakhs	₹ 1.25 lakhs
13	World University Games	₹ 3.75 lakhs	₹ 2.5 lakhs	₹ 1.25 lakhs
	Category: Para-Sports			
1	Paralympics Games (Summer & Winter)	₹ 75 lakhs	₹ 50 lakhs	₹ 30 lakhs
2	Para Asian Games	₹ 30 lakhs	₹ 20 lakhs	₹ 10 lakhs
3	Commonwealth Games (Para Athletes)	₹ 30 lakhs	₹ 20 lakhs	₹ 10 lakhs
4	IPC World Cup / Championships (Held biennially)	₹ 20 lakhs	₹ 14 lakhs	₹ 8 lakhs
5	IPC World Cup / Championships (Held annually)	₹ 10 lakhs	₹ 7 lakhs	₹ 4 lakhs
	Category : Blind Sports			
1	IBSA World Championship	₹ 10 lakhs	₹ 7 lakhs	₹ 4 lakhs
	Category: Deaf Sports			
1	Deaflympics	₹ 15 lakhs	₹ 10 lakhs	₹ 5 lakhs
	Category : Special Olympics- Sports			
1	Special Olympics (Summer/ Winter	₹ 5 lakhs	₹ 3 lakhs	₹ 1 lakhs

In case of Individual events of Junior level, the amount will be one-third of the amount stated above in 'Open category Sports' and rounded off to the nearest tens of thousands of Rupees.

And, in case of Individual events of Sub-Junior level, the amount will be one-sixth of the amount stated above stated above in 'Open category Sports' and rounded off to the nearest tens of thousands of Rupees.

Medal winners in team events are given cash awards taking into consideration the strength of the team but it is ensured that a team member does not get less than half of the award money payable to a medal winner in an individual event.

(b) to (d) The Government does not pay any remuneration to the sportspersons representing the country in the international sports events. However, for the participation of Indian sportspersons and teams in international sports events approved by the Ministry at cost to the Government, the Ministry meets the expenditure towards airfare, visa fee, overseas medical insurance, daily allowance, boarding & lodging, competition entry fee etc. Daily Allowance is paid at follwoing rates for all members of the contingent approved at full cost to Government for approved number of days of training / competition plus two days before and one day after (excluding journey time):

(a)	When Boarding & Lodging is being provided by the Organizers free of cost:	25 % of Daily Allowance as per Government of India rates
(b)	When National Sports Federation is making its own arrangements:	Ceiling of USD 75 per person per day for Lodging and Daily Allowance as per Government of India guidelines
(c)	When the organizers are making arrangements for Boarding and Lodging on payment:	Rates indicated for twin share accommodation in the brochure issued by organizers to be allowed for lodging and 25% of Daily Allowance as per Government of India rates

However, the Ministry paid Daily Allowance / Out of Pocket Allowance @ USD 50 per day per person to sportspersons who represented the country in mega sports events such as Olympics 2012, Asian Games 2014 and Commonwealth Games 2014.

Implementation of sports schemes in Rajasthan

†1599. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise details of schemes implemented in Rajasthan for the promotion of sports, the amount allocated therefor and the expenditure incurred; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration for construction of stadium of international standards in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Sports being a state subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned for promotion and development of various sports disciplines in the country. The Ministry only supplements the efforts of State Governments, including the State of Rajasthan, 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.

Both the above schemes are demand driven and funds are released to States/UTs in accordance with the approved guidelines on the basis of proposals received from them. No allocation of funds is made under these schemes State/UT-wise. Details of funds released to the State of Rajasthan under the above Schemes are given in Statement (*See* below).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has the following Sports Promotional Schemes for development of sports in various parts of 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) No Sir.

Statement

Details of funds released under Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)/ Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)towards infrastructure creation/maintenance and conduct of annual sports competitions

(₹ in crore)

Year	Infrastructure	Competitions
2008-2009	3.71	0
2009-2010	4.72	1.93
2010-2011	0	0
2011-2012	2.75	1.72
2012-2013	0	3.88
2013-2014	0	0
2014-2015 (RGKA)	0	0.67

Details of funds released under Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) during 2008-09 for creation/maintenance of playfields and conduct of annual sports competitions

Year	Project	Approved Amount	Released Amount
1	2	3	4
2010-11		NIL	
2011-12	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	6.00	4.50

1	2	3	4
2012-13	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli	6.00	1.80
	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Alwar	6.00	1.00
2013-14	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mohan Lal Sukhadiya University, Udaipur	6.00	1.80
2014-15	NIL		

Steps to maintain solemnity in sports

†1600. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether self regulated framework in sports administration is not adequate to protect honest players and to maintain highest level of solemnity in the field of sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring any legislation to stop corrupt practices like betting, age forgery, doping, match fixing and deliberately performing badly in the field of sports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, 'Sports' is a State subject. Promotion and development of sports including setting up of a grievance redressal mechanism, is the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federation (NSF) and the State Governments. However, Government has laid down guidelines for redressing the grievances relating to selection of players, prevention of age fraud, prevention of sexual harassment of women athletes, etc. The Guidelines of 2001 laid down the principles, which now stand subsumed in the National Sports Development Code of India (NSDCI) 2011. The guidelines aim at protection of sportspersons' interests and their welfare and quick and impartial redressal of their grievances. With a

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

view to ensuring fair and transparent selection, the Government has issued instructions to the NSFs & IOA to place on their websites the following information with regard to international events held in India and abroad :

(i) List of core probables and basis of their selection.

(ii) Details of coaching camps organized including venue, dates and list of participants.

(iii) Notification of selection criteria for such events well in advance along with the details of time and venue for selection;

(iv) List of the athletes selected.

(v) Details of athletes, support personnel and other officials sent to the event along with the amount paid to them towards air fare, boarding and lodging, local transportation, daily allowance, etc. This is required to be placed on the website within 15 days of the conclusion of the event.

(vi) Performance criteria which formed the basis of selection, actual performance in terms of timing, distance, etc. and the position obtained by each athlete/ team.

Further, in order to ensure adequate representation of sports persons in the sports bodies, the Government has issued Guidelines for inclusion of sportspersons (say 25%) with voting rights in the management of NSFs.

(c) and (d) Sir, Government has framed 'Prevention of Sports Frauds Bill' to deal with unethical practices like match fixing. The Draft Bill, in its present form, *inter-alia*, defines Sports Frauds and sports events, contains provisions of penalty to the offenders including national level sports-persons as well as coaches and deals with the issue of Jurisdiction of Courts to adjudicate the matter, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, Question Hour is over.

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REGARDING ALLOTMENT OF TIME BY BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the first item is the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015 which has been pending since yesterday. I think we can take it up after some time. Before that, there is a ruling that was reserved. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I had raised an issue earlier. The Business in the List for today mentions the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill and the Insurance Bill. The Business Advisory Committee did not allot time for that. I had raised that issue. It is the right of the Business Advisory Committee, as per the rules, to allot time for discussion on these Bills. There was no discussion and the Business Advisory Committee did not allot time for these Bills. I want the protection of the Chair on this. I request the Chair to reinstate the power of the Business Advisory Committee to allot time for discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it a factual position that time has not been allotted?

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 wish to humbly submit to the House that notices were issued and they are listed in the Business. The House can take up discussion on the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, and once the BAC meets, they can allot time for other Bills. We should not stick to technicalities in each and everything. Whenever the House is in Session, it is free to take a view. I appeal to the House to take up that discussion. So far as allotment of time, etc. is concerned, the Business Advisory Committee can meet and decide. We have no problem.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we are not against that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We have taken note of your concern. The Business Advisory Committee, in normal circumstances, should be informed beforehand; they should discuss it and they must allocate time. The Government has to give priority to the items. That will be followed. But today, let us proceed, please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Your point is well-taken. There is an assurance given by the Minister, and that will be done. But this is in the List of Business. Now, we can do one thing. We can decide how much time should be allotted for this. The House can decide. Is one hour enough for the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2015?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2015 is a very simple legislation. It was unanimously passed in the other House. I suggest it can be passed even in half-an-hour or 45 minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, one hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, he is bargaining. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not bargaining, Sir. I am only suggesting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is only a suggestion.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, before we take up the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2015, let me point out that one thing is pending. One Bill is pending in this House and one Motion to withdraw that Bill is also the property of this House. This is a new Bill, the same Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha. Then, one ruling is pending. We want that ruling before we take up this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give the ruling. Shri P. Rajeeve has asked for the ruling. I have already said that I will give the ruling. I am going to give it now. After the ruling is given, we will take up the Statutory Resolution and, as suggested, one hour is allotted to it. Within one hour, it has to be disposed of. Mr. Naqvi, after disposing of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill within one hour, I will take up the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015 and, by that time, your resolution should be ready. There is also a Motion to be moved. ...(*Interruptions*)... I know, Mr. Rajeeve, your Motion has to be withdrawn and another Motion has to come from the Government. That should be ready within one hour. That is what I am saying.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, from what you say, it should be over by 3 o' clock. So, from 3 o' clock to 6 o' clock, would we be taking up the discussion on the Railway Budget?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What did we decide today morning?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I can share it with the House. As suggested yesterday by your hon. self, after hearing our views, and after the discussion, today, of the Leader of the House with the leaders of all the parties, — we discussed the issue with regard to the Mines and Minerals as well as the Coal Mines Bills – we have come to some conclusion, that is, to refer them to the Select Committee with a time-limit of seven days. Sir, the modalities of giving notice, etc. have already started. It will take a little more time. Once the Motion comes here, that will just take a few minutes. After that, as suggested by Shri Derek O'Brien, we can take up the Railway Budget discussion so that we can save time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, after the Motions regarding both the Bills, along with Resolutions, are taken up, we will have the discussion on the Railway Budget. Thank you very much for this kind of an understanding and compromise. It is a good sign. Let us pursue this.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That was possible because of the initiative taken by Sharadji yesterday and supported by other parties. I am also thankful to the Leader of the Opposition and his colleagues for the co-operation. At the end of it all, I would like to humbly submit that there will be differences of opinion in a political system and there are also different views. But, at the end of the day, the House should function, discuss, debate and decide. We, all of us, came to the conclusion that we should follow this particular manner, that is, to have the Select Committee, complete the work within seven days, — I am really thankful to the Members – and then get the Bill back to the House, and the House should pass it. That is how we have decided, Sir. I am thankful to all the sides of the House. This is another information, Sir. On the Railway Budget, we will have the discussion. But the discussion is going on simultaneously in the other House also. So, one Minister will be there and one Minister will be here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): I have one clarification. Is it seven working days?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Motion come. So, this kind of a give-and-take spirit should continue. This is a good example.

Now, as for the ruling, I have already reserved the ruling and the subject is known to you. So, I am going to give the ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) **:** सर, कल के लिए सबसे ज्यादा तो पूरा सदन आपको धन्यवाद देता है, जितना आपने प्रिज़ाइड किया, जिस तरह से आपने इसको डील किया, यह जो रास्ता बना है, तो इसमें आपका सबसे बड़ा हाथ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, but it is because the House and all of you co-operated. That is why it has become possible. The Chair alone cannot do anything.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Chair presides and the House decides. This is how it happened at the end of the day. The House and the Chair together have come to a common conclusion to have it deferred today and then get it back on 18th. That is the understanding, and when the Motion is moved, it will be known.

RULING BY THE CHAIR

On a Procedural Point raised on 3rd March, 2015, Re. Introduction of Bills in Lok Sabha which were pending in Rajya Sabha

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on 3rd March, 2015, Shri Naresh Agrawal, Shri Sitaram Yechury, Shri Anand Sharma and some other Members raised a procedural point during Zero Hour regarding introduction of Bills in the Lok Sabha and desired to know that when a Bill is pending in the Rajya Sabha, can a similar Bill be introduced in the Lok Sabha before the Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha is withdrawn or rejected or passed by the Rajya Sabha. These Members wanted a ruling from me in this matter. After hearing arguments from Members, both in favour of and against it, I had, at that time, observed that this was not a simple issue and needed a little more consideration. But I had made it amply clear that neither this House nor the Chair has any jurisdiction over the other House and that there is no rule in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha which prevents introduction of such a Bill in the other House. I had further observed that it was not in my knowledge whether the Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha is the same Bill or it is different from the Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha and that I would have to look into the constitutional provisions before giving a ruling in the matter. Accordingly, I had reserved my ruling on that day. After going through the provisions of the Constitution and Rules of Procedure relating to conditions and procedure to be followed from the stage of introduction to passing of a Bill in Rajya Sabha, I could not find any provision either in the Constitution or in the Rules, which prohibits the introduction, passing of a Bill in the Lok Sabha substantially identical to a Bill already pending in the Rajya Sabha. The introduction and passing of a Bill in the Lok Sabha is governed by the Rules of Procedure of that House only. I, therefore, reiterate what I had said in the House on 3rd March, 2015, that neither this House nor the Chair has any jurisdiction over the functioning of other House and vice versa.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I have a point of order. What is the fate of the Bill pending in this House? ...(*Interruptions*)... Is it still continuing as the property of this House after the same Bill? I want a ruling on that issue.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT;THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Before you give your ruling, Sir, I may submit that last time itself it was clearly mentioned that the moment a new legislation or an Ordinance is issued, the one that was pending will become infructuous. That is the suggestion we have made and accordingly, the

Government has gone through with the Ordinance and then brought the Ordinance in the other House. Ordinance is now converted as a Bill and is now coming here. So that being the case, there is no question of pending of any Bill and going along with the ruling given by the Deputy Chairman just now, that question does not arise at all.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Why did the Government come out with a withdrawal motion to withdraw the Bills?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is to show some respect, but you did not agree for that. What to do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am not questioning the ruling. I just have a clarification to seek. I am not questioning the ruling at all. Has this situation, which has now arisen or arose today on the ruling, in your knowledge, Sir, ever happened before? If yes, tell us when. If no, then, no need of an answer. I just want to know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I can't answer all these questions. Listen, I cannot answer off-hand what Shri Rajeeve asked or what you asked. These are questions. I will get it examined. If you want to have a ruling on that, I can give you. I heard you. I heard the Government also. If you want a ruling, I can give later.

Now, we will take up the Statutory Resolution on the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy has to move the Resolution.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION AND GOVERNMENT BILLS

Disapproving the Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (No. 2 of 2015) and The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2015

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I move: "That this House disapproves the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 (No. 2 of 2015) promulgated by the President of India on 7th January, 2015."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to speak now or not?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Now, Sir, I must say that even though the Bill is good, we are actually objecting to the way in which the Ordinance is brought on the eve of Delhi Assembly elections. Maybe, they must have thought of Delhi

elections. Under Article 123, Ordinance can be issued under three circumstances - (i) extraordinary situation; (ii) urgent necessity; (iii) where immediate action is required. But in this case, we do not find any urgency or immediate action or extraordinary situation for the Motor Vehicles Act. Therefore, immediate action is not required. As far as Motor Vehicles Act is concerned, all these three ingredients are absent. No such extraordinary situation was prevailing in our country. There was no urgent necessity in this case. Therefore, I would like to know what made them to go into the Ordinance route. Ordinance route of legislation is adversely commented in the Press and the media. It is not in the interest of healthy democracy. Even though in the Parliamentary democracy there is a provision and the President of India is giving Ordinance we must use it as a Pashupata-Astra or Brahma-Astra very rarely, not for everything. What is the necessity of giving licence for e-rickshaws and e-carts through this Ordinance method? I am unable to understand that. I want the Government and the hon. Minister to explain why they are pressing for the Bill. As far as e-carts and e-rickshaws are concerned, as per the existing Motor Vehicles Act 1988, they are not entitled to get driving licence, because, in order to get driving licence for commercial or transport vehicle, a learning licence initially is required. But, e-rickshaws and e-cars, naturally, will be struggling to get a temporary licence and again wait for one year. So, they are finding it difficult. So, the Government wants to amend the 1988 Act which has been pending for a long time. I am very happy that Section 2A is inserted in the MV Act so as to give relaxation to e-rickshaws and e-cart drivers and relaxing the conditions for issuing driving licence to e-rickshaws and e-carts by virtue of Section 7(1) and Section 7(9).

Sir, in this connection, I would also like to say that it is the duty of everybody in the entire House to see that poor people of e-rickshaw drivers and e-cart drivers are made more comfortable and more convenient to get their licence. The Bill proposes that they will have special inspection and interview for each driver and only then they will issue licence.

And, here, Sir, safety and security of the other people, pedestrian, road user is also important. Therefore, the hon. Minister must tell us what safety measures he is taking and how is he taking care in issuing licence to drivers immediately without waiting for learning licence.

I, now, come to the proposed amendment to Section 10, namely, clause 4 of the Bill. It says, "Notwithstanding anything contained in this Section, the driving licence to driver e-cart or e-rickshaw shall be issued in such manner and subject to such

conditions, as may be prescribed." So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the actual conditions and how are you going ensure safety and security of the people.

Sir, there is also an apprehension that the entire authority is being conferred upon the Executive and all powers are vested with the Executive. Parliament scrutiny should be there to see whether they are within the parameters and letter and spirit of the main legislation. That is the main problem which I would like to underline. There is an apprehension in this regard, because the entire authority is being conferred upon the Executive and every power is with the Executive. The Parliament is not aware of the conditionalities. It is a very serious matter and it has to be taken into consideration. The conditions for issuing a licence are well detailed in the Act itself. But, here, the entire authority and power is being vested upon the Executive. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to take more care and caution in framing the manner in which driving licence is to be issued. It looks very simple. You may say: What is the need to have a comprehensive debate in giving licence and all that? But, if proper care is not taken, there is a likelihood of accidents. So, it should be in accordance with the MV Act of 1988. Parliament scrutiny should be there to see whether powers given to Executive are in conformity with the main intent of legislation.

Sir, Delhi roads are faced with added problems. Fatal accidents involving passengers of e-rickshaws were on the rise and that is why High Court had banned plying of e-rickshaws last year. With the passing of this Bill, mechanized rickshaws will be permitted to ply on roads. The previous experience of riding manual rickshaws will get the priority in getting licence to drive these electric-powered three-wheeler vehicles. A scientific study must be conducted about the roadworthiness of these e-rickshaws.

Lastly, I must say that Delhi roads are faced with added problems. As I said earlier, eatal accidents involving passengers of e-rickshaws were on the increase and that was the reason why the High Court had banned plying of e-rickshaws last year.

We now to seek to legislate the operation of these vehicles. Till date, they were banned as unauthorized. With the passing of this Bill, the mechanized rickshaws will be permitted to ply on roads. I welcome this move from the humanitarian point of view. But, transport vehicle licence is now given to those who possess a Light Motor Vehicle licence.

Sir, when we have enough skilled labour to make them in India, we find that these vehicles are imported from China! Steps should be taken to manufacture these vehicles in large numbers in the country itself.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I am on a point of order.

I wanted to know, while moving a Statutory Resolution which the hon. Member has moved against the Ordinance, whether his speech on e-rickshaws is relevant? That is my question. This is a Statutory Resolution against the Ordinance. So, the hon. Member should say why is he against the Ordinance; that should be spelt out. He is speaking in favour of the Bill! So, I want clarification from you on that. ...(*Interruptions*)...This kind of precedence is, actually...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He must have changed his thought after that. ..(*Interruptions*)..

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The Chair wanted me to speak. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I had a doubt and that is why I asked it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Leave it aside; no time now. ..(*Interruptions*)..

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: There were two issues. One is moving the Resolution and then speaking afterwards. To cut my speech short, the Chair asked me to speak.

Sir, in conclusion, I must say that even though the very fact of bringing Ordinances is not at all required, the entire Congress Party and our colleagues would not be happy about Ordinances, the Bill is very good but care needs to be taken. Lastly, I must say that we have enough skilled labour to make them in India. We find that these vehicles are imported from China. Steps should be taken to manufacture vehicles in more and more numbers in our own country without importing from China. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one Amendment by Shri Jesudasu Seelam, Shri Shantaram Naik, and Shri P. Rajeeve for reference of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha. Now, Mr. Rajeeve, you can move it if you want.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, actually we submitted this Amendment to ensure the scrutiny system of the Parliamentary Committee. In the meeting, it appeared that

there is a general consensus since it is an urgent Bill to give licence to e-rickshaws in the country. Because of the decision of the all-party meeting, I am not moving the Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shantaram Naik, absent; Shri Jesudasu Seelam, absent. So, the Amendment is not moved. Now, we shall take up discussion.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT;THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION;AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, what I suggest is, my friend, Shri Subbarami Reddy, wanted to register a point. He has registered it. If we are going to discuss the disapproval as well as the Bill, it will not send the right signal because the Member himself said that he welcomed the Bill. I suggest to him that he can withdraw the disapproving Statutory Resolution, if the Member wishes, and we can go ahead with the passage of the Bill. All the Members can participate in the discussion. He said that he welcomed the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a technical problem because the Resolution is already moved. The Resolution and the Bill are coupled together. So, the discussion has to be together. There is no precedent to separate these two. Then, I will allow the Member to withdraw it. Anyway, the time given is only one hour. Everybody should stick to the time. Now, Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you. Since my friend has not pressed for the Resolution, which he moved earlier, according to the party's position now, I, therefore, support the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2015. Sir, it is giving a lot of opportunities to the poor people to come forward and lead a dignified life and earn a livelihood. When we look at the history of the rickshaw, it has got a very long history from 1860-onwards. For the first time, the Japanese made use of the human-powered rickshaw as a transport system. They left it, after 70 years, in 1930. China had it in 1920 and continued with it because of the need of the times. Around the same period, Singapore doubled the use of this human-powered transport system and used it till 1930. Sir, Tamil Nadu created history when during Kamaraj's time it was mooted and in 1969, *Kalaignar* Karunanidhi, as Chief Minister, made use of it, more or less, as a correlation to the earlier system, 109 years later. The human-powered transport system of rickshaw was totally abolished and replaced by cycle rickshaw. But, India was having that system in many places because the palanquin, *i.e.* the Sedan Chair, was one of the historical ways of transport from Vedic period onwards. The Queens and Kings used to travel by human-powered transport system. In 17th century, the Britishers also followed it. While, the British

system has abolished from India, even then we have taken so much time to abolish it. In West Bengal, it was abolished in 2006. Therefore, more or less, we are coming to a level of human rights issue and giving opportunity to the poor people, which was the Asian way of living, by migrating from the rural areas to the cities and first, getting the opportunity for their livelihood. Now, it is not their necessity. Plenty of opportunities have been given by the Government. More and more employment opportunities are being given, according to their efficiency, education and experience. I appreciate that move which was initiated by certain environmentalists. They moved to the Delhi High Court and finally a judgement was passed with detailed discussions on various issues. They cited many of the earlier citations of the Supreme Court of India and, finally, in the *Shah Nawaz Khan vs. Municipal Corporation of Delhi and others* case, they recommended that only the Executive can bring forward any changes in the Motor Vehicles Act. Unless and otherwise it is accepted for licensing system and for other regulations, the court cannot go into it and give a direction that you have to allow that. It is a very landmark judgement because nowadays, in many of the cases the judiciary is sitting as executive and passing orders.

But, we have to appreciate that the Delhi High Court has given the ball to the correct court, *i.e.* the executive. The executive came forward with this enactment. This enactment was accepted by all the people and it has given a new avenue to the human being to come out with their own way of living. Therefore, I appreciate this enactment.

I had to trace certain history of Tamil Nadu also. The rickshaws were a part of the history of many of the novels. You know very well *The Phantom Rickshaw* of 1885 by Rudyard Kipling, which is a very well-known story where a traveller from Britain came to India. He was having an affair while travelling in the ship. When he came to India and when he was living in Shimla, he remembered the lady whom he was having in his mind, as if going in the rickshaw. That was the story which was very much accepted and subsequently it was also translated into cinema. Similarly, many stories have come up in many countries, in the name of rickshaw itself, in Japan, China. In Tamil Nadu, there was a story of rickshaw cart. And Puratchi Thalaivar MGR acted in that. Being a graduate, he takes the rickshaw cart and helps a lot of poor people, that was the story which hit upon the cinema field. I am just taking the story of how the rickshaw has come and how the richskaw has now been converted into a mechanical system. I appreciate this position.

But regarding this particular Bill, I want to make one or two suggestions. There is a licensing system, which is now introduced through the amendment. In that amendment, I request that that should be the barest minimum. Even one rupee is

sufficient for registration because people have to be converted from the other rickshaw system, *i.e.* the humanly-pushed rickshaws to modern system. Now, its average price is ₹ 35,000. That has to be aided by the banks. These people should be helped by the banks. We have to convert the human-driven system to the mechanical system. I feel that when the rule-making power is given to the Executive, they should see to it that there is no fee at all; zero fee should be there. But registration and proper insurance system of the e-cart should be there to take care of the driver and also the people who are going through that system. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I rise to support the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2015, which is introduced by the hon. Minister. इस बिल के फेवर में जब सुदर्शन ही चल रहा है, सुदर्शन सपोर्ट में आया तो मुझे लगता है कि अब कुछ बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। सबको सुदर्शन का डर लगेगा और nobody would contravene it. Sir, as far as this Bill is concerned, the Motor Vehicles Act came into force in 1988. At that time, there were no e-rickshaws. As soon as this Government came to power, I remember, the hon. Minister, Shri Gadkari, announced in a public speech that the Government would do everything for the poor to run e-rickshaws on the road, and help the poor people to run e-rickshaws.

Sir, there was a High Court order, and that is why he could not do what he intended to do. But, as soon as the matter came up, he took it very seriously, and now he has come before the House with this Bill. Sir, this Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 18th December, 2014, and it was pending in the Rajya Sabha. Based on that Bill, an Ordinance was promulgated by the President on 7th January, 2015.

Sir, as told by the learned Minister that this Bill was passed unanimously by the Lok Sabha, it is the need of the day that this Bill should be passed unanimously to help the poor people.

Sir, I have just three points which are mentioned in this Bill. The Bill amends Section 2A(1) of the main Motor Vehicles Act, and introduces the definition of the e-rickshaws. It also gives some relaxation for granting learner license for e-carts and e-rickshaws. For one year, he must have a learner license, and then only he can get the license for driving the e-cart and e-rickshaw. So, the Act is being rightly amended for that purpose.

Sir, the third thing is, the e-rickshaws are for the poor people. I welcome the suggestion made by Shri Sudarsana Natchiappan that the banks should give loans to poor people at a token rate. He has said that there should be a fee of rupee one for the

license. I suggest that the banks should give loans to e-rickshaw drivers at the rate of one per cent. I hope that when, in a short time, we will be surplus in electricity, all over India, we will be seeing e-rickshaws running, and all the poor people's blessings will be for Shri Gadkariji and, through him, to Shri Narendra Modiji. This is the Government for the poor, and this enactment proves it. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) **:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय गडकरी जी वैसे भी इतने मृदुभाषी हैं कि विरोध करना भी चाहते तो भी नहीं करते, लेकिन वे जिसके लिए बिल लाए हैं, हम सभी लोग उसको सपोर्ट करते हैं। माननीय कोर्ट के आदेश के बाद आपके लिए essential था, इसीलिए हम लोगों ने आज कहा भी कि इसको जल्दी पास करा लीजिए क्योंकि यह गरीबों के इंटरस्ट में है। मुझे भी ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर रहने का मौका मिला, मैं करीब चार साल उत्तर प्रदेश में ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर रहा। मुझे याद है कि जब राजेश पायलट जी देश में ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर थे, तो उन्होंने मोटर व्हीकल एक्ट में बहुत परिवर्तन किए थे। राजेश पायलट जी के जमाने में बहुत पुराने एक्ट में परिवर्तन हुआ। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप भी कुछ परिवर्तन करें। अभी हमारे यहां जो सिस्टम है, चाहे स्टेट का हो क्योंकि ट्रांसपोर्ट मुख्य रूप से स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट है, लेकिन यह सिस्टम इतना खराब है कि इस सिस्टम में बदलाव करने की जरूरत है। आज विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा डैथ चीन में होती हैं, तो रोड एक्सीडेंट्स के मामले में दूसरे नम्बर पर हमारा देश है। हमने रोड सेफ्टी सिस्टम के लिए कोई प्लानिंग नहीं की है। मैं जब उत्तर प्रदेश में मंत्री था तब मैं इस बात के लिए बराबर प्रयास करता था कि जब विदेश में रोड सेफ्टी सिस्टम है, तो हिन्दुस्तान में क्यों नहीं हो सकता! दिल्ली के पास जो यमुना एक्सप्रेस-वे है, उसकी बहुत अच्छी सड़क बनी है और जो आदमी उस पर जाता है, वह सोचता है कि 100, 120, 140 की स्पीड से नीचे क्यों चले और सबसे ज्यादा एक्सीडेंट्स यमुना एक्सप्रेस-वे पर हो रहे हैं। एक्सीडेंट के बाद लोगों की डैथ इस वजह से होती है कि हमारे पास कोई सेफ्टी सिस्टम नहीं है। कोई एक्सीडेंट के बाद मदद करना नहीं चाहता है क्योंकि वह सोचता है कि अगर इसको पुलिस थाने ले गए, तो रोज़ गवाही देने कौन आएगा? हमें रोड सेफ्टी सिस्टम पर विचार करना चाहिए और कहीं न कहीं रोड सेफ्टी सिस्टम में बदलाव करना चाहिए। इसके लिए आपको राज्यों को पैसा देना पड़ेगा क्योंकि राज्यों के पास पैसा नहीं है। कम से कम 100 किलोमीटर पर रोड सेफ्टी सिस्टम होना चाहिए।

एक ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस बनाने की प्रथा है। आप बताइए आपके नाम का लाइसेंस, आप दस्तखत मत करिए जिस राज्य से कहिए, हम आपके नाम का लाइसेंस बनवा कर मंगवा देंगे। आरटीओ ऑफिस से आपके नाम का लाइसेंस बनवा कर मंगवा देंगे।

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री तथा पोत परिवहन मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी): 30 परसेंट बोगस लाइसेंस हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जब आप एडमिट कर रहे हैं, मैंने भी एडमिट किया था। मेरे ही नाम का लाइसेंस बनवा दिया और मेरे पास लेकर आया। आप वर्ल्ड में कहीं भी इंडिया का लाइसेंस लेकर जाएंगे, तो वे इसको वेलिड कैसे मान लेंगे? अमेरिका वगैरह में तो लाइसेंस पाना एक तरह से जीवन की आवश्यकता है, अगर उन्हें लाइसेंस मिल गया, तो समझ लीजिए कि उनको एक तरीके से नौकरी मिल गई। इंडिया का लाइसेंस सिस्टम बहुत खराब है। आखिर इस सिस्टम को कौंन ठीक

करेगा? इसमें एक कमी और है। हम लोगों के यहां लाइसेंस देने की प्रणाली सही नहीं है। हमारे यहां ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स बहुत कम हैं। जब हमने उत्तर प्रदेश में पूछा कि ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस देने से पहले ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए कितने ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स हैं, तो मालूम हुआ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर में एक ट्रेनिंग सेंटर है और बाकी उत्तर प्रदेश में कहीं ट्रेनिंग सेंटर ही नहीं है। एक हजार किलोमीटर लम्बे उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ कानपुर में ट्रेनिंग सेंटर होगा, तो कैसे पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को वहां ट्रेनिंग मिल सकेगी या लाइसेंस देने से पहले उनका ट्रायल हो जाएगा? इस बारे में मैं चाहूंगा कि आप चाहे राज्यों के ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर्स को बुलाइए और उनके साथ मीटिंग करके एक ऐसी प्रणाली डेवलप कीजिए कि यहां का लाइसेंस जिसे प्राप्त हो, उसके अंदर भय रहे कि अगर हमने एक्सीडेंट कर दिया या गाड़ी को गलत तरीके से चलाई या सेफ्टी के मानकों को तोड़ दिया, दो बार चालान हो गया तो लाइसेंस जब्त हो जाएगा और दोबारा लाइसेंस नहीं मिलेगा, तो शायद हमारे यहां एक्सीडेंट से डैथ कम हो।

हमारे यहां लोगों को सिग्नल प्रणाली के बारे में पता ही नहीं है। एक्सीडेंट से बचाने के लिए बहुत से सिग्नल बने हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि सिग्नल सिस्टम को पढ़ाना क्लास में अनिवार्य कर दिया जाए। कुछ समय के लिए हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में इसे पढ़ाना अनिवार्य किया गया था। बच्चों को सिग्नल सिस्टम पता होना चाहिए कि कौन-सा सिग्नल बना हुआ है। वहां स्कूल है या क्या है? हम लोगों को पता ही नहीं है कि सिग्नल क्या है? हमने सिग्नल बनाया कि इधर से बाएं मुड़ना है, दाएं मुड़ना है, जब हमें सिग्नल ही पता नहीं है, तो हम कैसे मोड़ेंगे? इस वजह से भी हमारे यहां एक्सीडेंट से डैथ ज्यादा होती है।

आप एक्ट में स्पीड सिस्टम के लिए जरूर प्रॉविजन कर दीजिए। हमारे यहां पर स्पीड ब्रेकर नहीं बनते हैं बल्कि कमर ब्रेकर बन जाते हैं। वर्ल्ड में कहीं भी ऐसे स्पीड ब्रेकर नहीं बनते हैं जैसे हमारे यहां बनते हैं। यहां पर तो कोई भी आदमी अपने घर के सामने स्पीड ब्रेकर बनवा देता है। अगर एल-4, एल-5 की प्रॉब्लम सबसे ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तान में है, तो इसका कारण स्पीड ब्रेकर ही है। मैंने देखा है कि अमेरिका वगैरह में सिग्नल, साइन बनाते हैं, वे कहीं स्पीड ब्रेकर नहीं बनाते हैं। श्रीमन्, नेशनल हाई-वे पर स्पीड ब्रेकर baned हैं, स्टेट हाई-वे पर baned हैं, लेकिन आज आप नेशनल हाई-वे पर चले जाइए, वहां पर स्पीड ब्रेकर की क्या हालत है? ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सर, मेरे सुझाव बहुत छोटे-छोटे हैं, जो बहुत जरूरी हैं इसलिए मैं ये सुझाव दे रहा हूं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप जो प्रभावी एक्ट बनाएं, उसमें आप स्पीड ब्रेकर सिस्टम के ऊपर भी विचार कर लें और साथ ही गाड़ी की रजिस्ट्रेशन की नम्बर प्लेट को हाई सिक्योरिटी नम्बर प्लेट बनाने के बारे में भी एक बार विचार कर लें, क्योंकि हाई सिक्योरिटी नम्बर प्लेट बनाने में एक बड़ा भारी रेकेट है। हमारे ऊपर भी हाई सिक्योरिटी नम्बर प्लेट बनवाने का बड़ा दबाव था। बहुत ज्यादा दबाव इसलिए था, क्योंकि उस सिस्टम में बहुत लम्बा खेल था। ...(**समय की घंटी**)..

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, प्लीज़।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हम आपको कभी अकेले में बता देंगे, हाउस में नहीं बताना चाहते हैं। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

श्री उपसभापति : Okay नरेश जी। अब आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हम तो आपके छोटे भाई हैं, आप कुछ थोड़ा सा तो दिल बड़ा रखिए। साउथ वालों का भी दिल बड़ा होता है, जैसे हम लोगों का दिल बड़ा है। मैं कह रहा हूं कि आप उसको एक बार रिव्यू करिएगा। क्योंकि माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय से एक आदेश हुआ है और उस आदेश के तहत जबरदस्ती दबाव डालकर राज्यों से यह करवाया जा रहा है, लेकिन वह बहुत बड़ा घोटाला है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप उसको एक बार देखें और उस घोटाले को रोकें। अगर वह अच्छा सिस्टम है, तो उसको दूसरे तरीके से adopt कीजिए, लेकिन कोई न कोई सिस्टम adopt करके, यदि आप कुछ परिवर्तन ला देंगे, अगर देश में एक तरीके से कुछ परिवर्तन हो जाएंगे, तो लोगों की जिंदगियां भी बच जाएंगी और लाइसेंस भी ठीक मिलने लगेंगे। जो सिस्टम होना चाहिए, वह जरूर चलेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bandyopadhyay.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bandyopadhyayji;. take only three minutes.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Right, Sir.

Sir, this Bill brings e-carts and e-rickshaws under the ambit of the Motor Vehicles Act for carrying goods and passengers. It is very good. It also relaxes conditions for obtaining licence for a public service vehicle. To get a learner's licence for a public service vehicle, one need not have one year's experience of driving a light motor vehicle. Now it requires one year's experience for driving public service vehicle. This Bill relaxes that condition. The possibility is that this Bill will result in larger employment of people. Drivers would now have a smooth transition from manual rickshaw to electric power seal-wheel vehicles.

In West Bengal, our Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, introduced a unique scheme to bring 6000 manually-pulled rickshaws in Kolkata under green rickshaw, that is to say, solar power e-cart or e-rickshaw to provide employment as well as to provide pollution free environment to our generation.

The Central Government may consider starting a scheme for providing easier loan to the drivers so that they can procure e-carts. Otherwise, they will be debarred and a new class of people will start owning the e-carts. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for sticking to the time. Thank you very much. Now Shri Muthukaruppan; you have three minutes.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank the Chair for permitting

me to participate in this discussion on the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill. First of all, let me thank our leader, Puratchi Thalaivi, Amma enabling me to make our observations related to this Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes.

In the National Capital, there appeared e-rickshaws and there was a sudden increase in the number of such imported vehicles. Without being tested of their roadworthiness, they were seen on the roads of the Capital, and they were carrying people without any licence. Neither the drivers nor the vehicles had licence.

Further, the higher courts in Delhi stepped in and put a ban on these e-carts and e-rickshaws. Through this Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill of 2015, we now seek to legalise the operation of these vehicles. Till date, they were banned as unauthorised. At this juncture, I would like to point out that our State's interests would be hampered on two counts. This proposed amendment to the existing Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, seeks to bring e-rickshaws under the ambit of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules. While the testing, certification and registration of such e-rickshaws have been notified, the requirement of the drivers of such vehicles to have a licence to drive light motor vehicles is being compromised in this Amendment Bill. Such drivers need not wait for the prescribed one year period to become eligible for the licence for transport vehicles.

Further, Sir, I have to point out that the views of the State Governments were not sought for. Our State, the State of Tamil Nadu, has also not written to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to notify laws in this regard. Various stakeholders might be affected adversely and hence, there is a need to seriously look into those aspects also. It is also a matter of concern that this may lead to higher traffic congestion, as witnessed on the streets of the National Capital. Further, the safety of passengers and other related road safety issues must be looked into, and the serious issue of exempting the drivers to have Learner Motor Vehicle Licence for, at least, one year needs to be revised.

Sir, our great leader *Anna*, in whose name our Party, The All India Anna DMK, was formed, and our founder leader, *Puratchi Thalaivar*, Dr. MGR, had expressed their sympathy for the labour class, pulling rickshaws manually. They wanted to see a change. They wanted to avoid barefoot men pulling on the roads rickshaws carrying men. Our Party founder, *Puratchi Thalaivar*, MGR, had acted in a film called *Rikshakaran*.

Sir, even cycle rickshaws need great effort and manual labour. With the passing of this Bill, the mechanised rickshaws will be permitted to ply on the roads. I welcome this move from a humanitarian point of view. It must be ensured that all these

e-vehicles are owner-driven to avoid exploiting cartels. The Bill states that people upgraded from the manually-pulled rickshaws will get employment opportunities. So, care must be taken to see that only deserving people are allowed to operate these e-rickshaws. The drivers operating these rickshaws are mostly migrant labour. So, the Government must involve Resident Welfare Associations to identify suitable people to operate these e-rickshaws as owner-driven vehicles. Area-specific permission must be given. This will help avoiding unlawful and illegal activities in the neighbourhood areas.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is all.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Just one more minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You have already taken three minutes.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, we must uphold the concern of the Supreme Court about the safe and security of the general public. A scientific study must be conducted about the road worthiness of these e-rickshaws. When we have enough skilled labour to make them in India, we find that these vehicles are imported from China. This trend needs to be arrested.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Now, you may conclude. Shri Veer Singh.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: I conclude, Sir. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Veer Singh. You have three minutes.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) **:** महोदय, मैं मोटर यान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2015 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मोटर यान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2015 लोक सभा द्वारा 18 दिसंबर, 2014 को पारित किया गया था और यह विधेयक अभी राज्य सभा में लंबित है। उक्त विधेयक के आधार पर राष्ट्रपति द्वारा एक अध्यादेश (2015 का संख्यांक 2) 7 जनवरी, 2015 को प्रख्यापित किया गया था।

महोदय, हमारी पार्टी, बहुजन समाज पार्टी, इस बिल का समर्थन करती है, क्योंकि यह देश की उस आवाम के हितों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए लाया गया है, जो दलित, पिछड़े व सर्वसमाज के गरीब वर्ग से आते हैं। आज भी ये लोग दिल्ली समेत देश के तमाम राज्यों, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र, हरियाणा, बिहार आदि में स्वयं रिक्शा चला कर लोगों और सामान को ढोने का काम करते हैं। चाहे जो भी परिस्थितियाँ हों, बारिश हो, आँधी हो, तूफान हो, गर्मी हो, इनको यह कार्य जीवकोपार्जन के लिए करना ही पड़ता है।

महोदय, हमारे देश में इससे ज्यादा अमानवीय कोई और व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती, जिसमें एक इंसान को स्वयं रिक्शा चला कर सामान और लोगों को ढोना पड़ता है। यह विधेयक ऐसे रिक्शा चालकों को स्वावलंबी बनाने व सम्मान के साथ जीवन जीने के अधिकार की दिशा में बड़ा कदम है।

महोदय, अकेले दिल्ली में ही लगभग एक लाख ई-रिक्शाएँ चल रही थीं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि जिन व्यक्तियों के पास पहले से ई-रिक्शा थी, उन्हें प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लाइसेंस निर्गत किए जाने चाहिए। लाइसेंस नियमों का सरलीकरण भी अत्यंत जरूरी है, क्योंकि ये व्यक्ति दलित और पिछड़े समाज से आते हैं और ज्यादा पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं, छठी या आठवीं पास हैं अथवा अनपढ़ हैं। अतः ई-रिक्शा या ई-कार्ट्स के लाइसेंस की प्रक्रिया को सरल किया जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है, जिससे इनका नियमितीकरण हो सके।

महोदय, ई-रिक्शा के लाइसेंस देने के लिए विशेष कैम्प लगाए जाने चाहिए, क्योंकि वर्तमान में ट्रांस्पोर्ट कार्यालय या आरटीओ पहले ही काम के बोझ से दबे हुए हैं तथा लाइसेंसिंग प्रक्रिया में काफी भ्रष्टाचार भी है। दलालों की रोकथाम की व्यवस्था भी की जाए, जिससे इनको सुविधाजनक रूप से लाइसेंस मिल जाए।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे हाथ-रिक्शा या साइकिल रिक्शा चलाने वाले गरीब लोगों को प्रदूषण मुक्त, बैटरी संचालित ई-रिक्शा प्रदान करने की दिशा में बैंक से कम ब्याज पर या प्रधान मंत्री जन-धन योजना के अंतर्गत ओवरड्राफ्ट या ऋण की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराएं, जिससे जो गाड़ी चलाने वाला ड्राइवर है, वह स्वयं उसका मालिक बन सके।

सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों से, जिनके पास स्किल डेवलपमेंट फंड होता है, उनके द्वारा इंटरप्रेन्योरशिप के तहत अधिक से अधिक ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस दिए जाएं, जिससे चालक मालिक बन सके और स्वावलम्बी होकर अपना और अपने परिवार का जीवन-यापन कर सके।

महोदय, सरकार को सुरक्षा कारणों से ई-रिक्शा रजिस्ट्रेशन, नम्बर प्लेट, लाइसेंस, ट्रांस्फर ऑफ ओनरशिप और फिटनेस सर्टिफिकेट को अनिवार्य किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। लाइसेंस प्रणाली व रजिस्ट्रेशन को ऑनलाइन बनाया जाना चाहिए, जिससे आरटीओ दफ्तर का बोझ कम हो सके व लोगों को समय पर न्याय मिल सके। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... महोदय, इन सभी सुझावों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Veer Singhji for keeping up the time limit. Now, Shri K.N. Balagopal; you also have only three minutes - two plus one.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. I am supporting this even though this is a piecemeal legislation. A comprehensive Bill is pending for finalisation before the Standing Committee for recommendations for the last two years. That comprehensive Bill is related to the entire motor vehicles, licensing and road transport system. So, a comprehensive system is needed. But this is a step by the Government to regularise the e-rickshaws, that is, bringing unorganised people to the organised sector. So, giving licence to them is a very welcome move. Sir, I am supporting the Government's move to reduce the existing condition to give licence to drive transport vehicles only to those who are

having one-year experience. Now, it is being reduced to zero level. That means, a person who is getting a licence can drive these vehicles. But, Sir, one thing has to be ensured. There should be proper rules and regulations for driving these vehicles. I am saying this because the e-rickshaws were banned in Delhi after a tragic incident. A small girl, who was walking with her mother on a footpath in Delhi, was hit by an e-rickshaw which drove through that footpath. The girl was hit and she fell into a big frying pan full of oil. It happened two years back. It was a very tragic incident. So, e-rickshaws used to travel anywhere. No rule of keeping left or no other rule was there for them. So, after giving this licence, we have to ensure that they are properly educated about the traffic laws. That is what Nareshji has said here. I am supporting his point that proper education should be there for these drivers.

Sir, another thing is that there should be some subsidy given to the rickshaw pullers for transferring to the e-rickshaws. Now, the price of an e-rickshaw is around ₹ 40,000 to ₹ 50,000. So, if the Government has some provision to give some subsidy for e-rickshaw industry, it will be helpful for the poor people.

Sir, the next point is that a lot of auto-rickshaws are also there. In that area also, this green initiative should be promoted. It is not coming as part of this Bill, but even then some green initiative has to be there to support and help the environment. That is also needed.

Lastly, Sir, with the existing roads, we cannot solve the issue of traffic, whatever kind of licence we may give. The Minister is also in charge of the highways and roads. So, some serious care should be taken to develop the roads also. I am supporting this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Ashok Ganguly. You have three minutes.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, since the hon. Minister takes prompt action and I see him taking notes etc., through you, I want to give three or four suggestions only.

To put all the burden of discipline on e-rickshaws is unfair because the driving in this country has become totally unruly. Nobody follows traffic rules. Jumping red lights etc. etc. is very common. Sir, I have to compliment you because moving from petrol, diesel or gas rickshaws to e-rickshaws is a move in the right direction.

3.00 P.M.

However, with regard to the licensing procedure that has been suggested, the hon. Minister must be aware of the fact that there are touts in cities like Mumbai and Delhi,

who have a relationship with the Regional Transport Offices and the issue of licences. If any licence is obtained from a tout, it has to be destroyed or withdrawn, and, the driver must be banned from ever applying for a licence.

Secondly, Sir, when you drive around Delhi, you can see the drivers of e-rickshaws, and, even the drivers of cars, speaking on mobile phone while driving with one hand. There is a law against it but no steps are taken and they are not stopped. I think, you have to be stricter because most accidents are caused by unmindfulness while you are on the mobile phone while driving. So, when licences are given, there should be an authentication as also a data bank for the identification of the individuals and making it very clear -- as a matter of fact, posting it within vehicles -- as to what are the offences, which should lead immediately to loss of licence. Finally, I would like to make a point, which is very widespread around the country including Delhi, about the refusal to take passengers. My suggestion is that any refusal, which cannot be established as the legitimate and rightful reason that a driver can give, must also be one amongst the offences. These are the suggestions, which I wanted to give to the hon. Minister, Mr. Gadkari. In the end, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Ganguly. Now, Shri Anil Desai. You have two minutes. You can take two plus one, three minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2015, which has been piloted by hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Shri Nitin Gadkari ji.

It is reported that there are lakhs of rickshaw drivers in the country. In Delhi alone, one lakh rickshaw drivers are plying. This amendment in the Motor Vehicles Act would bring the e-rickshaws and e-carts under the ambit of law, and, the very purpose is aimed at addressing the unemployment issue on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the purpose is to create a public transport facility at an affordable price and to cut down carbon emissions by introducing battery-operated systems in the public transport.

These e-rickshaws have been given specifications of design and will be registered as transport vehicles under DL1ER. It is also stipulated that it must have a first-aid box and a fire-extinguisher. Further, the name, address and the telephone of the permit holder is to be painted on the left side of the vehicle. Considering the safety of the passengers, especially, the female passengers, these measures are welcome. The vehicle should have a sitting capacity of four passengers excluding driver, and, it should have a maximum luggage of forty kilograms. It is mandatory that the driver of the vehicle has to be its owner, and, he should have driver's licence and a Public Service Vehicle (PSV) badge.

While issuing permits, a condition has been laid down that any incidence of indecent behaviour or molestation against women in the e-rickshaw should be reported to the nearest police station or the PCR. The law enforcing agency should monitor any incidence of indecent behaviour and whatever incidents are reported should be dealt with very firm hand.

It is observed that rickshaw drivers charge much above the meter readings and thus fleece the passengers. A serious cognizance of such misbehaviour on the part of the drivers should be taken by the RTI authorities. From residential colonies to the nearest metro stations or traffic junctions, public transport system in the form of e-rickshaws should be encouraged as they are eco-friendly. While welcoming the operation of e-rickshaws, we have to guard against traffic congestion too. Proper lanes or parking slots should be earmarked for e-rickshaws to avoid traffic snarls. Any violation on the part of the drivers of e-rickshaws should be dealt with sternly. With these few words, I support this Bill which introduces an innovative mode of transport. Thank you.

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, "रिमझिम-रिमझिम हैदराबाद, रिक्शा वाला जिन्दाबाद", this was the childhood song not only in Telugu but across several regional languages. That was the fame and that has given life to several personalities. One such live example is amidst us, megastar Chiranjeevi, my elder brother, who is in our opposition benches, who is much familiar in his role as *rickshawala*.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are in the age of electric automobiles. We could not only see the sophisticated electric carts in airports, but the spread of electric carts and electric rickshaws is gradually spreading not only across metropolis but also across several towns and cities throughout the country. Keeping this fact in view, Tripura is the first State to regularize the usage of e-rickshaw. Electric vehicle is the necessity of the day which was first made in Scotland in 1837. By 1890, European roads were having the electric vehicles whereas our country has seen the electric vehicle very recently. In 1990s, Phaltan-based Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute developed a model of e-rickshaw. Then, the usage of e-rickshaw has spread across the country and in Delhi lakhs and lakhs of people are dependent on it and earn their livelihood through e-rickshaw. Now, because this is the eco-friendly, low-emitting, electric battery-based, there is onslaught from other countries since very lesser number of manufacturing units is available in the country. I would like to put on record that this

is the only one Ordinance which has been appreciated by the common people, whereas all other Ordinances look towards corporate and other needs. So, at this juncture, we need to keep such an important find to improve the e-rickshaw usage, improve the model of e-rickshaw with proper shock absorbers and other facilities.

Besides that, I would like to mention about the safety of roads not only within the metropolis roads but also across several national and state highways. There is every necessity, as suggested by Naresh Agrawalji, about the safety of the speed breakers. In Maharashtra, when Husain Dalwai was PWD Minister, he ensured to evolve these safe speed breakers. The e-rickshaws and other manual rickshaws are in need of having proper safe speed-breakers. Besides that, there is also every necessity to look towards the growing ramifications of the need of electric vehicles. Future is going to give us a lot of tension towards the petro-products. So, we need to depend on the electric vehicles. (*Time-bell rings*) And, as Balagopalji mentioned, there is a draft prepared through the Standing Committee to look towards the Motor Vehicles Act amendments in a comprehensive manner. Though this appears to be a very small piece of legislation, this will have a very great impact on the livelihood of the very poor and it is going to attract the attention of the needy in the nation. I appreciate and welcome the Bill and I will encourage to have the comprehensive Motor Vehicles Act. Thank you very much.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, सभी सदस्यों ने जो बातें कहीं, उन्हें मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और इसके साथ ही मैं दो-चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मुम्बई, जहाँ जॉर्ज फर्नांडिस ने बॉम्बे टैक्सीमेंस यूनियन बनायी और उन्होंने एक बैंक भी बनाया। मुम्बई में टैक्सीमेन की जो हालत है, वह कितनी सुधरी है, यह आपसे ज्यादा और कोई नहीं जानता। यह एक ऐसा धंधा है, जिसमें गरीब लोग, जो स्किल्ड वर्कर्स कहलाते हैं, वे लगे हैं। यह अकेला ऐसा स्किल्ड काम है, जिसमें बहुत बड़ी आबादी लगी हुई है।

इसके साथ, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डा. लोहिया जीवन भर रिक्शे पर नहीं बैठे। उनको रंज और अफसोस था कि आदमी आधा घोड़ा और आधा इंसान बन जाता है। गडकरी साहब, आपके आने के बाद मुझे विश्वास है कि देश के जो रिक्शा चालक हैं -- आज टेक्नोलॉजी इतनी एडवांस हो गई है कि इसमें लाखों नहीं, करोड़ों लोग लगे हुए हैं। लोहार और बढ़ई, जो गाँव में बेकार और बेरोजगार हुए हैं, जो दस्तकार थे, वे अधिकांश इसमें लगे हैं।

एक बार आइंसटाइन साहब अमेरिका से जापान जा रहे थे। जब उनका जहाज श्रीलंका में तेल लेने के लिए ठहरा, तब वे लॉन में थे और काँच के पार देख रहे थे। तब उन्होंने इस रिक्शे को देखा। इसे देखने के बाद उन्होंने कई सहयात्रियों से पूछा कि यह क्या है? तब जो उनके सहयात्री थे, जो उनके साथ के लोग थे, उन्होंने एक्सप्लेन किया कि यह आदमी है जो रिक्शा खींचता है और इस पर आदमी बैठता है। उस घटना के बाद आइंसटाइन साहब ने अपनी लाइफ स्टोरी में लिखा कि जापान में मुझे रात भर नींद नहीं आई। यानी, आइंसटाइन साहब एक बड़े आदमी थे और इस हालात को

देखकर वे रात भर सो नहीं पाए। आपके जैसे आदमी को इसमें जिम्मेदारी मिली है। यह आरटीओ लूट का इतना बड़ा तंत्र है कि वहाँ पोस्ट बिकती है। राज्य सरकारों में तो यह पोस्ट नीलाम होती है। अभी नरेश अग्रवाल जी बता रहे थे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ट्रक पर 15 टन सामान ले जाने पर बैन लगा दिया है और वह देश भर में आरटीओ से लेकर सिपाही तक लूट का एक जरिया बन गया है।

अभी बहुत से लोगों ने यह कहा कि उनके प्रति यह सख्ती करनी चाहिए, वह करना चाहिए, आदि। क्या आप गरीब आदमी पर ही सारे क़ानून लादना चाहते हैं? यानी, वह सवारी ले रहा है या नहीं ले रहा है, वह ज्यादा सवारी ले रहा है या कम ले रहा है, इसमें क्या है? इस देश की संस्कृति है कि ऊपर कोई मजबूत आदमी है, तो उसको चाटो और जो कमजोर मिल जाए तो उसको काटो। मैंने यहाँ भी बहस में देखा कि लोग काटने-काटने की बात कर रहे थे। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु में एम.जी. रामचन्द्रन ने इस तकलीफ को बहुत अच्छे से डील किया। जब यह तमिलनाडु में हो सकता है, तो यह देश भर में क्यों नहीं हो सकता? जो रिक्शा वाला है, जब वह कोलकाता में आदमी ढोता है तो आप देखना वह घोड़ा ही लगता है और पूरे देश भर में...? आप नागपुर से आते हैं और मैं जबलपुर से आता हूँ, तो वहाँ हम देखते हैं कि कितने रिक्शे वाले हैं और उनकी क्या हालत है? (**समय की घंटी**) उनकी उम्र 70 साल की होती है और वे 30 साल में ही मर जाते हैं, क्योंकि ये रिक्शा वाले हैं।

आपका यह क़ानून तो ठीक है, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप रिक्शा वालों के बारे में चिन्ता करें तो करोड़ों लोगों के मामले में चिन्ता हो जाएगी। इस देश में अगर कोई स्किल्ड वर्कर है, तो वह ड्राइवर ही है, इसलिए उसे अच्छे से और सहानुभूति से देखना चाहिए, यही मेरी आपके माध्यम से विनती है।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. It has two limited objectives. One is to bring e-cart or e-rickshaw under the ambit of the Motor Vehicles Act. Second is to provide employment to a large number of people who have upgraded themselves by switching from manually pulling rickshaws to electric-powered three-wheeled vehicles.

I support this Bill. But while doing so, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to four issues. One, due to acute unemployment in the country, a large number of young people, particularly educated young people, are taking up e-rickshaw driving or rickshaw pulling as an occupation. The Government should ensure easy access to credit facilities to these young people.

Two, there are reports which show that these e-rickshaws are owned by some individuals in the name of benami ownership. The actual drivers do not get their wages or earnings and they suffer. What is the Government going to do?

Three, these rickshaw pullers or e-rickshaw drivers are harassed by police unnecessarily on flimsy grounds. If there is a genuine issue, one can understand. This

issue will have to be addressed by the Government.

Four, these e-rickshaw drivers or rickshaw pullers need decent housing. The Government should think of having some special schemes to provide housing to these people.

I ask the Government to consider these suggestions for the welfare of e-rickshaw drivers and rickshaw pullers. With this, I support the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Rajeev Shukla. Take only three minutes.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय। गडकरी जी, हमेशा इनोवेटिव मिनिस्टर माने जाते हैं, जब महाराष्ट्र में थे तब भी हाईवेज के लिए इन्होंने काफी कुछ नए आइडियाज लगाए, यहां आकर भी इन्होंने ये चीजें शुरू कीं। बिल का तो हम समर्थन कर रहे हैं लेकिन कुछ सुझाव हैं जिन पर कुछ मेंबर्स ने भी ध्यान दिलाया है। तो उसी चीज को लेकर हम भी आगे कर रहे हैं। ये ई-रिक्शा तो आ रहे हैं लेकिन जिस तरह से यह सफल होगा, मुझे लगता है कि तमाम व्यापारी इसके अंदर घुस जाएंगे और सैकड़ों रिक्शा एक-एक आदमी ओन करेगा और उस पर ड्राइवर्स को नौकरी पर रखेगा। इस प्रकार यह बहुत बड़ा व्यापार का साधन कुछ लोगों के लिए हो जाएगा। तो लाइसेंस इश्यू करते समय दो-तीन बातों का ख्याल रखना चाहिए। एक तो लाइसेंस इंडिविज्युअल को इश्यू हो, कम्पीज को इश्यू नहीं होना चाहिए। एक इंडिविज्युअल कितने लाइसेंस ले सकता है इस पर भी कोई रेस्ट्रिक्शन होनी चाहिए। तीसरे, जो साइकिल रिक्शा वाले हैं, इससे उनका कहीं धंधा बंद न हो जाए, क्योंकि साइकिल रिक्शा वाले जैसा शरद जी ने भी कहा कि करोड़ों लोग हैं और उनके पास कमाने-खाने के लिए कुछ नहीं होता। वे कहां-कहां से आते हैं, बिहार से, कोलकाता से, बंगाल से, उड़ीसा से और यहां आकर बड़े-बड़े शहरों में रिक्शा चलाते हैं। तो उनके लिए क्या सुविधा है? एक सुझाव है कि उनको जीरो इंटरेस्ट पर लोन देकर कंवर्ट किया जाए अगर ये ई-रिक्शा में जाएं। तो ब्याज मुक्त ऋण उनको दिया जाए, जो तमाम लोगों को मिलता है। तो उनको ब्याज मुक्त ऋण दिलाने की सरकार की तरफ से पेशकश हो तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। तीसरी चीज यह है कि जो बिल जिसके बारे में बात हो रही है, बहुत छोटा बिल है। मेरा इसमें सुझाव है कि एक पूरे सैक्टर पर कम्प्रहेंसिव बिल होना चाहिए, मैं स्टेंडिंग कमेटी में हूं। इनमें बहुत सीरियश इश्युज हैं, इनमें एक इश्यू सामने आया था कि जो हाईवेज हम बना रहे हैं। आज हाईवेज बना रहे हैं, पांच साल के अंदर हाईवेज धंस जा रहा है। वजह यह है कि ओवरलोडिंग इतनी हो रही है कि हम सोच भी नहीं सकते। जिस ट्रक की केपेसिटी 20 टन है, वह 200 टन लेकर चल रहा है, 150 टन लेकर चल रहा है। उसकी वजह से सड़कें धंसी जा रही हैं और हाईवेज खराब हो रहे हैं। इसके मामले में सरफेस ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर हैं, वे क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं, इस पर एक पूरा प्रेजेंटेशन है, जो प्रेजेंटेशन उन्हें देखना चाहिए। इनको कई एन0जी0ओज0 ने तैयार किया है। दूसरे जो ट्रक ड्राइवर्स हैं उनकी वेजेज के बारे में है। वे काम इतना करते हैं लेकिन ट्रक ओनर्स द्वारा उनकी सेलेरी मनमाने ढंग से फिक्स की जाती है। तो उनकी स्थिति इतनी खराब है कि आप सोच नहीं सकते। वे रात-रातभर जागते हैं, 24-24 घंटे चलते हैं और उन्हें रास्ते में पुलिस तंग करती है। इस तरह उनकी स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी को

सुझाव है कि आप कृपया ट्रक ड्राइवर्स के बारे में रेगुलेशंस बनाएं। महोदय, ओवरलोडिंग की वजह से रोड्स खराब होते जा रहे हैं - भले ही वह golden quadrilateral या कोई भी रोड्स हों, उनकी हालत खराब होती जा रही है। इस बारे में कदम उठाएं। दूसरे, कंपनीज को ई रिक्शा के लाइसेंस न देकर वे individuals को मिलें और individuals में भी एक व्यक्ति कितने लाइसेंस ले सकता है, यह भी तय हो। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I welcome this Bill. This Bill brings in three amendments. Out of which, two are very important. One is relaxing the conditions for issuance of licence for driving transport vehicles having three wheels with net power not exceeding 4,000 watts. Second is bringing these e-cars and e-rickshaws under the Motor Vehicles Act, which will help in employment of innumerable persons, who have upgraded themselves from manually-pulled rickshaws to electric-powered three-wheel rickshaws.

Sir, I am proud and we have got the credibility to say that. The Government is now attempting to create more employment by way of upgrading manual rickshaw pullers to e-rickshaw drivers. It was forty-five years ago, four-and-a-half decades ago, when our leader, Dr. Kalaignar, was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, abolished the manually-pulled rickshaws in Tamil Nadu. That was the first ever example in the whole of India. We set an example and I think that has not been followed in many other States, as Sharadji also mentioned here. So, as a progressive step towards social justice, we first did that by abolishing manually-pulled rickshaws.

Now, Sir, I would like to make a few suggestions to the Minister. When your intention is to be appreciated that employment is generated and innumerable number of persons are benefited, kindly keep it in mind that every minute, there is an accident in our country. In every four minutes, one person dies in a road accident. The NCRB statistics state that in the year 2013, there were 4.43 lakh accidents which claimed 1.37 lakh lives in road accidents. So, when these e-car or e-rickshaw drivers are given licences without having previous experience, the intention may be right, but kindly keep it in mind that when they are given licences, at least, one day, they must undergo a training of learning the rules of the road, and whenever the rules are bypassed, I think, some action must be taken. So, we expect more people to get employment by way of that and we help them....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Let us not talk. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen to the speech.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I would like to remind again that in the year 2014, the Government assured that within one month after they succeed to power, the Motor Vehicles Act will be amended to meet the international standards of road safety. But,

no steps have been taken. So, kindly, take that into consideration. The Motor Vehicles Act has to be amended to meet the international standards of road safety. When these e-car or e-rickshaw drivers are given licences without these conditions, kindly keep it in mind that they should be educated about the rules of the road because road accidents are high in number. In Tamil Nadu and everywhere, road accidents have increased especially because of these vehicles. So, when we support this Bill, the Minister must take these things into consideration. Thank you very much.

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। मैं मोटर यान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2015 के समर्थन के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं। महोदय, यह मोटर यान (संशोधन) विधेयक लोक सभा में लाया गया और वहां 18 दिसम्बर, 2014 को पास हुआ। मैं परिवहन मंत्री श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी जी को गरीबों के हित में यह बिल लाने के लिए बधाई देती हूं। महोदय, मानव-चालित रिक्शे राज्य के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं और जहां तक ई-रिक्शा वैध किए जाने का सम्बंध है, उसके चालकों को ट्रांसपोर्ट विभाग से पहले ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस बनवाना पड़ेगा और उसकी एसोसिएशन को रिक्शे का टाइप अप्रूव करवाना होगा। इस के बाद ट्रांसपोर्ट विभाग उन रिक्शों को रजिस्टर करेगा और रजिस्ट्रेशन व लाइसेंसिंग प्रोसेस पूरी होने के बाद ही उन्हें इन रिक्शों को चलाने की इजाज़त मिल पाएगी। महोदय, ई-रिक्शा मोटर यान एक्ट के दायरे से बाहर नहीं रहेंगे। ई-रिक्शा ड्राइवर के लिए जो आठवीं पास होने की शर्त थी, उसे हटा दिया गया है। हजारों गरीब ई-रिक्शा चालक और उनके परिवार अपनी जीविकोपार्जन के लिए इन वाहनों पर निर्भर हैं। यह भी महत्वपूर्ण समझा गया है कि लाखों दैनिक यात्री सार्वजनिक परिवहन का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, क्योंकि ये वाहन गन्तव्य के अंतिम छोर तक सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करते हैं। देश में आज भी करीब एक करोड़ लोग साइकल-रिक्शा चलाते हैं। आदमी द्वारा आदमी को ढोने की इस अमानवीय प्रथा से ई-रिक्शा द्वारा मुक्ति दिलाई जा सकती है। कड़ी मशक्कत के कारण साइकल-रिक्शा चालक को टीबी समेत अनेक बीमारियों का शिकार होना पड़ता है। ऐसे सभी साइकल-रिक्शों को ई-रिक्शे में बदलने का सपना हमारे परिवहन मंत्री श्री नितिन गडकरी जी का है और वे इसके लिए ब्याज-मुक्त ऋण दिलाने के लिए भी प्रयासरत हैं। दस दिन की ट्रेनिंग लेने के बाद ई-रिक्शा चालक अपना लाइसेंस पा सकेंगे।

उपसभापति जी, इस सब के बावजूद ई-रिक्शा चलाने के लिए कुछ नियम बनाए गए हैं, जिन पर पूरी तरह अमल होना चाहिए। ई-रिक्शा और ई-कार्ट की मैक्सिमम पावर 2000 वाट और स्पीड 25 किलोमीटर होनी चाहिए। ई-रिक्शा बैटरी से चलने के कारण प्रदूषण नहीं फैलाते हैं, परन्तु इसका मॉडल गवर्नमेंट से एप्रूव होना चाहिए। जहां-जहां ई-रिक्शा और ई-कार्ट को जाने की परमीशन मिली हो, वहीं उसे जाना चाहिए। ड्राइवर के पास कॉमर्शियल लाइसेंस होना चाहिए। एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगी कि ई-रिक्शा चीन से भारत में आ रही हैं और ये सस्ते होने के कारण चल भी रही हैं, इन पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, one name that is left is Shrimati Gundu Sudharani. You have only one minute. Do you want to speak? I thought that this is an insult to you.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Please give me two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, two minutes. I know that you gave your name on time. Take two minutes, not more than that. ..(*Interruptions*).. No, no, you gave your name late. Some Members have raised their hands. Some Members have given their names late. If I start accommodating them, then, I can't stick to the time.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill which will give succor to the poor people who are depending on e-rickshaws and e-carts. Many e-rickshaw and e-cart pullers are eagerly waiting for the passage of this Bill as the Motor Vehicle rules mandates licence to drive a transport vehicle. This Bill paves the way for them to obtain licence without waiting for the mandated period of one year. I welcome this.

Sir, I suggest for the consideration of the hon. Minister that all the regular cycle rickshaw pullers be given special loan at the rate of three per cent so that they can graduate to e-rickshaws and also help them in reducing the pain and agony that they undergo when they pull cycle Rickshaw; and the House is very well aware that pulling a man sitting in the cart by another man is inhuman.

I would like to submit that there is no regulation on how many people that e-rickshaw can ferry. Now, they are ferrying about 8-9 people in one go by e-rickshaw which weighs only 125 kgs. So, there has to be some regulation that only these many passengers could be ferried by e-rickshaw.

After the tragic incident in Delhi involving e-rickshaw, the High Court found it necessary to include e-rickshaw in the M.V. Act, as it is a great saviour of the victims of traffic accidents, and the e-rickshaw pullers do not come under this Act.

In compliance to that, the Government of India came out with guidelines which say that e-rickshaw pullers should have a driving licence and should be brought under the ambit of the M.V. Act. The guidelines also say that it could carry only four persons and 50 kg. of load at a time. It also provides that there will be triennial registration of these rickshaws, and it will be done only for those pullers who have valid licence. Now, all these issues have been addressed in this Bill. (*Time-bell rings*) Please give me one minute.

One of the problems the e-rickshaw driver face is recharging their rickshaws. I suggest for the consideration of the hon. Minister to discuss with the concerned State Governments where e-rickshaws are plying, to set up free solar charging facilities so that the poor rickshaw pullers could get benefit out of it.

With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र) **:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे भी एक मिनट बोलने के लिए समय दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Athawale. It is not possible. Time and again, we have informed the hon. Members that they should give their names in time, at least, within half-an-hour of the start of the discussion. This Bill was circulated… ...(*Interruptions*)... No. You are doing it every day. I am not going to do that. Every day, you do it. You want to have it within the time. ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot tolerate it. Everyday, you are doing it. I advised you last time also. ...(*Interruptions*)... What prevents you? आप बोलने के लिए पहले नाम क्यों नहीं देते हैं? आपको मालूम है कि यह बिल पहले सर्कुलेट किया जा चुका है। आपको मालूम है कि आप इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं, तो फिर पहले नाम क्यों नहीं देते? You are giving me so much tension unnecessarily. ...(*Interruptions*)... No. Not only you, but there are three others who had requested. I refused all of them. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now you are pressurizing. I cannot. Every Member is equal to me. You take this lesson. Hereafter, give your name in time. I will always oblige you. Mr. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... I refused three requests. एक दिन थोड़ा पनिश्मेंट के रूप में मान लीजिए। अब मैं आज आपको इस पर बोलने के लिए समय नहीं दूंगा। Okay. Please, Mr. Minister. ...(**व्यवधान**)... श्री रामदास अठावले जी, मैं आपको रेलवे बजट के समय बोलने के लिए ज्यादा कंसेशन दूंगा।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश)**:** उपसभापति महोदय, जब आप गुस्से में हिन्दी बोलते हैं, तो बहुत अच्छी हिन्दी बोलते हैं।

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री (श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी): सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ई-रिक्शा के इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने जो समर्थन किया है, मैं उन सबको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं और जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उनके ऊपर भी सरकार निश्चित रूप से विचार करेगी। यह बात सच है कि आदमी, आदमी को ढोता है, यह अमानवीय प्रथा है। डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया जी और पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जी इस बारे में कह चुके हैं। हमारे देश में अनुमान है कि लगभग एक करोड़ से ज्यादा ऐसे लोग हैं जो साइकिल रिक्शा चलाते हैं या माल लेकर ई-कार्ट के रूप में रिक्शा पर माल ढोने का काम करते हैं। स्वाभाविक रूप से यह प्रथा बन्द होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह अमानवीय प्रथा है। यह भी सच है कि साइकिल रिक्शा या ई-कार्ट के रूप में कम उम्र में रिक्शा चलाने के बाद रिक्शा चलाने वाले को कभी टी.बी. होती है और कभी कैंसर होता है और इससे आदमी की लाइफ कम होती है। हमारा अनुभव भी यही है।

महोदय, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि इनर्जी ड्रिवन रिक्शा आने के कारण देश के करोड़ों गरीबों को राहत देने वाला एक ऐतिहासिक और रिवोल्यूशनरी निर्णय इस सदन द्वारा किया जाएगा और यह निश्चित रूप से इन गरीबों के भविष्य के लिए बहुत फायदेमंद होगा। जितने भी सुझाव हैं, वे सब लगभग इसकी गाइडलाइन्स में आ गए हैं, लेकिन फिर भी मैं आप सबकी बातों का खुलासा करने का प्रयास कर रहा हूं।

महोदय, इस बिल को इसलिए लाने की आवश्यकता हुई कि जब हमारी सरकार आई और जब मैं मिनिस्टर बना, तो मैंने सोचा कि ई-रिक्शा और साइकिल रिक्शा की तुलना होनी चाहिए और इसलिए मैंने मोटर व्हीकल एक्ट से ई-रिक्शा को निकाल दिया, क्योंकि मुझे लगा कि यदि इन्हें मोटर व्हीकल एक्ट में रखा गया, तो इनके पीछे सभी तरह के कानूनी झगड़े लग जाएंगे और यह उनके लिए मुश्किल होगा। मैंने यह निर्णय अच्छी भावना से किया था, लेकिन बाद में हाईकोर्ट में किसी ने पी.आई.एल. डाल दी और हाईकोर्ट ने उसके ऊपर स्टे दे दिया। हाईकोर्ट द्वारा स्टे देने के कारण दिल्ली में अनेक जगहों पर पुलिस स्टेशनों में ये ई-रिक्शा जब्त हुए और इसके कारण अनेक गरीबों को कठिनाइयों से गुज़रना पड़ा और एक प्रकार से उनके पेट पालने पर एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न-चिह्न लग गया। जब हाईकोर्ट में यह केस चला, तो हाईकोर्ट में ये सवाल उपस्थित किए गए कि यदि एक्सीडेंट होता है, तो इंश्योरेंस का क्या होगा और मोटर व्हीकल एक्ट को लेकर अनेक प्रकार के जो कानूनी प्रावधान थे, जब वे कोर्ट में प्रस्तुत किए गए, उसके कारण हमें कुछ कानूनी परिवर्तन करने पड़े।

सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जो दो परिवर्तन हैं, उनके लिए आप सभी ने स्वागत किया है कि अगर कमर्शियल ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस चाहिए, तो एक साल का उसके लिए लर्निंग लाइसेंस होता है और उसके बाद परमानेंट लाइसेंस मिलता है। हाईकोर्ट के निर्णय के बाद यदि ई-रिक्शा कमर्शियल लाइसेंस में आ गया, तो ई-रिक्शा वालों को एक साल का लर्निंग लाइसेंस लेना पड़ेगा और उसके बाद कमर्शियल लाइसेंस मिलता। इसलिए हमने कानून में यह अमेंडमेंट लाया कि एक महीने का ई-रिक्शा का लर्निंग लाइसेंस होगा और उसके तुरन्त बाद उसे कमर्शियल लाइसेंस दिया जा सकता है। इस एक महीने में एसोसिएशन के द्वारा उसके प्रशिक्षण की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। दूसरी बात ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस के बारे में जो आप सबने कही है, वह भी महत्वपूर्ण है। मेरे लिए यह विवाद का विषय हो सकता है कि जो आठवीं पास है, उसी को कामर्शियल ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस मिलता है। अब जो आठवीं पास नहीं है और अगर वह ई-रिक्शा चलाता है, तो क्या उस गरीब व्यक्ति को गाड़ी नहीं चलानी चाहिए? इसलिए हम नए एक्ट में इस बारे में सुधार करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि आठवीं पास की शर्त रखने से एक और प्रॉब्लम आएगी कि यदि रिक्शा चलाने वाला आठवीं पास नहीं है, तो उसे कामर्शियल लाइसेंस नहीं मिल पाएगा। इसलिए हमने आठवीं पास वाली कंडीशन को निकाल दिया है। इस प्रकार हमने इसमें दो बातें की हैं। मुझे लगता है कि जो बातें आपने कही हैं - ई-कार्ट और ई-रिक्शा, दो प्रकार हैं। दिल्ली में कम से कम एक लाख रिक्शे ऐसे हैं, जो केवल साइकिल रिक्शा के रूप में चलते हैं और आप सबने जो चिंता जताई, वह सही है कि कोई बड़ा व्यक्ति 25 साइकिल रिक्शे खरीदता है और गरीबों को किराए पर देता है, इसलिए इसके बारे में हमने कहा है कि जिसके पास ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस होगा, वही रिक्शा चला पाएगा और चालक मालिक बनेगा। बिना ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस के इस प्रकार की अनुमति किसी को नहीं मिलेगी कि वह किसी का शोषण कर सके। इसका ड्रेस कोड निश्चित किया गया है, इसका आइडेंटिटी कार्ड निश्चित किया है, इसका लाइसेंस नंबर निश्चित किया गया है, इसकी खरीद-बिक्री के बारे में नियम बनाए गए हैं और आज ही हमारे समाज कल्याण विभाग के मंत्री श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत और माइनॉरिटी विभाग की मंत्री, नजमा जी और ओबीसी... इन सब को प्रेज़ेंट स्कीम में तीन और चार परसेंट ब्याज पर ई-रिक्शा के लिए कर्ज़ा मिल सकता है। साथ ही हमने तीन निर्णय किए हैं - पहला निर्णय यह किया है कि महिलाओं को भी ई-रिक्शा का लाइसेंस मिलेगा, क्योंकि यह मेकेनाइज्ड है। दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय

है - आप भी अपनी कंस्टीट्यूएंसी में इनिशिएटिव लीजिए कि जो अपंग हैं, जिनके पैर नहीं हैं या हाथ नहीं हैं, एक हाथ हो तब भी वे इसे चला सकते हैं और आजकल तो हाथ-पैर भी नए लग सकते हैं। मैंने अपनी कंस्टीट्यूएंसी में 20 लोगों के पैर लगवा दिए, अब वे बुलेट चलाने लगे हैं। जिनके दोनों पैर नहीं थे, वे दौड़ने लगे और फुटबॉल खेलने लगे। तो जो अपंग लोग हैं, जो विकलांग हैं, उनको भी हमने ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस देने के बारे में निर्णय किया है और इन तीनों categories में तीन और चार परसेंट पर लोन उपलब्ध है। तो आप इसमें इनिशिएटिव ज़रूर लीजिए। यह बात आपकी बिल्कुल सही है कि ज़ीरो परसेंट पर इनको लोन मिलना चाहिए और उसमें आपका सहयोग चाहिए। मैंने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी है, जिसको मैं लगातार follow-up कर रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : स्पेशली हैंडिकैप्ड को तो ज़रूर दिलाइए।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : नहीं, नहीं, सबको देना चाहिए। हैंडिकैप्ड को भी देना चाहिए, महिलाओं को भी देना चाहिए। यह 70-80 हज़ार रुपए का रिक्शा है और इसे मजबूरी में गरीब आदमी ही चलाता है, जो झोंपड़ी में रहता है। इससे कोई बहुत ज्यादा बर्डन आने वाला नहीं है, इसलिए ज़ीरो परसेंट इंटरेस्ट पर इसका लोन मिलना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): आपको प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखनी पड़ती है? आप तो उनको यूं ही कह सकते हो।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : मैंने इस बारे में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और प्रधान मंत्री जी से आग्रह किया है और मेरा विश्वास है कि वे निश्चित रूप से इस पर पॉज़िटिव विचार करेंगे और इस देश में ई-कार्ट और ई-रिक्शा के जो एक करोड़ लोग हैं, उनको कम से कम चालक मालिक बनकर ज़ीरो परसेंट इंटरेस्ट पर कर्ज़ा उपलब्ध होगा।

सर, इसमें चार लोग बैठ सकते हैं और पचास किलो का सामान रख सकते हैं। मैंने बिल में आपसे जो परमिशन ली है, वह 4000 वॉट के लिए ली है और यह जो रिक्शा है, यह 2000 वॉट से ऊपर का नहीं है, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से यह प्रश्न उठता है कि आपने 4000 वॉट के लिए परमिशन क्यों ली है? तो मैं आपको विश्वास के साथ यह बताना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि इसकी रिसर्च और इसके मॉडल्स मैं देख चुका हूं और मेरी इच्छा है कि ऑटोरिक्शा, जो पेट्रोल और डीज़ल पर चलता है, उसके हाफ प्राइस में यह ई-ऑटोरिक्शा भी आने वाले छः महीनों में हमारे देश में आए और हमारा देश प्रदूषण से मुक्त हो, इसलिए इसकी 4000 वॉट तक की पावर की अनुमति हमने लेकर रखी है। ई-रिक्शा के लिए 2000 वॉट की और 25 किलोमीटर की उसके लिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री बैष्णव परिडा (ओडिशा) : इम्पोर्ट करेंगे या खुद बनाएंगे?

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी : सर, हम कोई इम्पोर्ट नहीं करेंगे। पुणे की एक कंपनी ने इसको बनाया है, मेक इन इंडिया किया है और आपको आज यह भी बता देता हूं कि एक समय यह चीन से आता था, लेकिन अभी असम में, महाराष्ट्र में, दिल्ली में और पंजाब में अनेक मैन्युफैक्चरर्स तैयार

हुए हैं और अब इसमें कोई अड़चन नहीं है। यह मेक इन इंडिया हो रहा है और यह जो ई-ऑटोरिक्शा बनेगा, यह भी मेक इन इंडिया होगा, कहीं से इम्पोर्ट नहीं होगा।

अब आपको एक बात बताता हूं कि इसके standards के बारे में प्रश्न आया। यह बात सच है कि अगर 70,000 रुपए में बनाना है तो वह Hero Honda का axle लाता है, लुधियाना के मार्केट से इसकी bearings लाता है और असेम्बल करता है। तो हमारे डिपार्टमेंट ने कहा कि इसके एक-एक पार्ट का standardisation निश्चित करो, यानी उसकी कीमत ढाई लाख रुपए तक पहुंचाओ। मैंने कहा कि यह गरीबों के हित में नहीं होगा, यह नहीं करना है। इसलिए हमने एक निर्णय किया कि इसके 16 standards निश्चित किए और उसके लिए जो technical institutes हैं, उनको प्रमुख बनाया और एसोसिएशन को सर्टिफाई करने का अधिकार दिया। जो पुराने रिक्शे थे, जिनकी क्वालिटी ठीक नहीं थी, जो standards पूरे नहीं करते थे, उनको कहा कि आप इसमें सुधार करो और सुधार करके पुराने रिक्शों को भी हमने इसमें बैठाया है और नए रिक्शे भी 16 standards के साथ इसमें आएंगे और बाज़ार में जो उपलब्ध पार्ट्स हैं, उन्हीं को जोड़कर आएंगे, उस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं उठाई जाएगी, क्योंकि जिन पार्ट्स को ऑलरेडी किसी मोटर साइकिल कंपनी ने, किसी ऑटोमोबाइल कंपनी ने standardisation करके पक्का किया है, वे पार्ट्स यूज़ करने की हमने अनुमति दी है।उसमें से कुछ मैनुफैक्चरर्स ने कहा कि हमारे पार्ट्स को लोग कैसे यूज़ करेंगे? तब मैंने कहा कि यह गरीब का मसला है इसलिए आप इसके ऊपर ऑब्जेक्शन मत उठाइए क्योंकि इसकी कॉस्ट 70-80 हजार से ऊपर नहीं जानी चाहिए। इसलिए मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इसकी मज़बूती पर भी हमने ध्यान दिया है और इसका स्टैंडर्डाइज़ेशन भी पक्का किया है। मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि दिल्ली में, दो दिन पहले मुझे इन्फॉर्मेशन मिली कि 22,000 ई-रिक्शा को ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस मिल गया है। हमने उसके लिए कैंप भी लगाए। मैं आपके मार्फत राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे भी ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस के लिए कैंप अरेंज करें और इस प्रकार के लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करें।

नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने सही बात कही कि एक्सीडेंट्स बहुत होते हैं। आपने कुछ सवाल उठाए हैं। देश में पांच लाख ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं जिनमें डेढ़ लाख लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाती है और तीन लाख लोगों के हाथ-पैर टूट जाते हैं। विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा ऐक्सीडेंट्स होने वाले देशों में प्रथम क्रमांक पर दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश का नाम पहुंचा है। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसलिए आपने जो बात कही है, सिक्योरिटी के हिसाब से, उसका एक इंस्टीट्यूशन हम बना रहे हैं। आमिर खान जी के साथ मेरी बात हुई है, वे लगातार प्रोग्राम्स भी करते हैं और बीच में वे मुझसे मिले भी हैं। हम लोग प्रचार करें कि रूल्स ऑफ दि रोड के बारे में बच्चों को लाइसेंस के द्वारा कैसे पढ़ाएं, उनमें जागरूकता कैसे लाएं। यह बात सही है जो आप सब लोगों ने कही कि ऐक्ट का क्या हुआ? मैं तो पहली बार पार्लियामेंट में आया हूं। 6 महीने से हमने इस संबंध में काम शुरू किया। वर्ल्ड बैंक में अमरीका, कनाडा, यूके, जापान, जर्मनी और सिंगापुर – इन 6 के एक्सपर्ट्स वर्ल्ड बैंक से लिए। यहां की एक सॉलिसिटर फर्म को लिया, 15-20 रिटायर्ड अधिकारियों को लिया और उसके बाद हमने काम करके तीन महीने पहले ऐक्ट को पूरा किया। वह ऐक्ट अभी कैबिनेट के सामने आने वाला है, सब डिपार्टमेंट्स में जाता है और कैबिनेट के बाद उसका बिल आएगा। उस ऐक्ट में इंटेलीजेंट ट्रैफिक सिस्टम है। इसके बाद 5000 की लोक संख्या से ऊपर, 106 शहर देश में हैं, वहां पर ये कैमरे लगेंगे। चाहे मंत्री हो, नेता हो या अभिनेता हो, कोई भी हो, जो भी वॉयलेशन करेगा, तुरंत उसकी फिल्म निकलेगी और उसको 24 घंटे के अंदर

फाइन होगा। अगर वह कोर्ट में अपील करेगा और सच निकला तो फाइन तीन गुणा बढ़ेगा। अब कोई मैनेज नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि चौक पर वह सिस्टम लगेगा। ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस के लिए ऑलरेडी हमने देश में पूना में, कोलकाता में, राजस्थान में सेंटर्स शुरू किए हैं। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि ऐसे दस हजार सेंटर्स हम देश में खोलना चाहते हैं। नरेश जी, आपने यह बात सही कही कि देश में तीस परसेंट लाइसेंस बोगस हैं, डुप्लीकेट हैं और ऐक्सीडेंट्स होने का कारण ये भी हैं। मैं कभी-कभी पब्लिकली लोगों से सवाल पूछता हूं कि आप में से कितने लोग हैं, जरा बताइए जिन्होंने आरटीओ ऑफिस में जाकर एग्ज़ाम देकर ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस प्राप्त किया? मैं आप लोगों से यह सवाल नहीं पूछूंगा, लेकिन मैंने अगर आपसे भी यह सवाल पूछा तो मुझे मालूम है कि आपके लिए भी वह अड़चन वाला हो सकता है क्योंकि यह पद्धति बहुत गलत है। इसलिए अब जो सिस्टम तैयार किया है, जिसे पूना में और बाकी जगह आप देख सकते हैं कि कम्प्यूटर परीक्षा लेगा। चाहे आप स्कूटर चलाएं, ट्रक चलाएं, कम्प्यूटर आपकी परीक्षा लेगा और कम्प्यूटर आपकी परीक्षा लेकर आपको पास या फेल डिक्लेयर करेगा। इस प्रकार से हम लोग आठ से दस हजार प्राइवेट सेंटर्स आउटसोर्स कर रहे हैं क्योंकि जो आरटीओ है, वहां पर लक्ष्मी दर्शन इतने बड़े पैमाने पर होता है और सामान्य व्यक्ति को उससे कितनी तकलीफ होती है, उसे मैं ग्रासरूट लैवल पर अनुभव कर चुका हूं। यह व्यवस्था बहुत से लोगों को तकलीफ देने वाली है। इसको हमने ई-गवर्नेंस के साथ जोड़ा है। जो ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस इंस्टीट्यूट है, उसको फिटनेस सर्टिफिकेट और ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस देने का अधिकार है और वह आटोमोबाइल से रिलेटेड स्किल डेवलपमेंट के कोर्सेज़ चलाएगा। पांच एकड़ की जगह होगी। हमारे देश में 22 परसेंट ड्राइवर्स की शॉर्टेज है। आज दुर्भाग्य से अच्छे ड्राइवर्स नहीं मिल रहे हैं। हमारे गांव के जो गरीब हैं, जो किसान के बेटे हैं, मजदूर के बेटे हैं, अगर उन्हें ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस मिलता है तो उन्हें रोजगार मिल सकता है – ड्राइवर्स की 22 परसेंट शॉर्टेज है। यह इंस्टीट्यूट वह काम करेंगे। इस प्रकार ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस की परीक्षा पास करने के बाद, कम्प्यूटर द्वारा सर्टिफिकेट दिए जाने के बाद वह ई-मेल से ऑफिस में जाएगा। अगर तीन दिन के अंदर सरकारी दफ्तर में उस अधिकारी ने लाइसेंस इश्यू नहीं किया तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होगी। इस प्रकार अगर वह अधिकारी तीन दिन में लाइसेंस नहीं देगा तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही का प्रावधान हमने किया है। अभी हमने जो नैशनल परमिट है, गुड्स एंड ट्रांसपोर्ट का, उसको ऑनलाइन कर दिया है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि जब मैं यह सब स्ट्रिक्ट नियम लेकर आया, उस समय महाराष्ट्र के एक शहर में पांच सौ लोग, मैं उस शहर का नाम तो नहीं बताऊंगा, एजेंट के रूप में काम करते हैं, उन्होंने एसोसिएशन बनायी, वे मेरे पास आए और कहने लगे कि हम दलाल हैं, हम आरटीओ में काम करते हैं, हमें रेगुलराइज़ करो मैंने कहा कि यह काम मैं नहीं करूंगा, मैं आपको रोजगार देता हूं। आप यह ड्राइविंग इंस्टीट्यूट ले लो, आप अलग काम करो। मैं यह काम नहीं करूंगा। अब मेरा आपसे एक अनुरोध है कि इस प्रकार की बात हर एक शहर में है। देश भर के सभी आरटीओ में इस प्रकार के काम करने वालों की संख्या लाखों में जाएगी। आजकल वे कोई भी काम एजेंसी के थ्रू ही करते हैं, बाकी तो आपको पता ही है। हम इसको समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, इस सिस्टम को उखाड़ कर फैंकना चाहते हैं। हम स्ट्रांग पॉलिटिकल विल के साथ काम करना चाहते हैं। मेरी अड़चन यह हुई है कि हमने ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग बुलाई और उनके सामने नया एक्ट प्रेजेंट किया। अब ये जो अधिकारी हैं, जो चैक पोस्ट पर पैसा वसूली करते हैं, उन्होंने मेरे खिलाफ क्या किया, वे स्टेट्स के मिनिस्टर्स को बता रहे हैं कि नया एक्ट राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारों का हनन कर रहा है। इस तरह के नये-नये फंडे वे ला रहे हैं और मेरे खिलाफ उन्हें

कर रहे हैं। मेरे पुतले भी फूंके गए क्योंकि मैं नया एक्ट ला रहा हूं। हालाकि इससे मुझे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। मैं आपको सावधान करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो भ्रष्ट तंत्र है, वह सरकार पर दबाव बनाने के लिए नये-नये नाटक करके, नई-नई बातें लेकर आपके इधर-उधर घूम रहे हैं। ये मेरे पास भी बहुत बार आए हैं। आप इनको इनकरेज मत करिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश)**:** माननीय मंत्री जी यह भ्रष्ट तंत्र इतना ताकतवर है कि ये मिनिस्टरों को हटवा सकती है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि आपको बहुत सावधान रहने की जरूरत है।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मुझे खरीदने वाला कोई माई का लाल पैदा नहीं हुआ है। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि इसी सेशन में ..

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मैं आपकी बात नहीं कर रहा हूं।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: आपकी बात सही है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि ये लोग प्रेशर डालकर लोगों को हटवाने की ताकत रखते हैं।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: आपकी बात बिल्कुल सही है। मैं स्टेट का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं। आरटीओ आफिसर्स एसोसिएशन के लोग मेरे पास आए और मेरे ऑफिस में मेरे गले में सोने का हार डाला। मैंने पूछा कि यह पीतल का है या सोने का है? उन्होंने कहा कि यह सोने का है। मैंने उसे उतारकर उनके हाथ में रख दिया। आपकी बात बिल्कुल सही है। इसी सेशन में, आपके सहयोग से, इस आरटीओ ऑफिस को भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त करने वाला इंटरनेशनल स्टैंडर्ड का कानून, यू0के0, अमेरिका और कनाडा से मिलता-जुलता अच्छा कानून हम लाएंगे। यह 1988 का जो कानून है, यह कचरे में फैंकने लायक है। I am sorry to use this word. मैं जब नया-नया मंत्री बना, तो पहली बार सेक्रेटरी इसकी फाइल लेकर मेरे पास आया, तो मैंने फाइल देखी और कहा कि एक काम करना जाते समय इसको ऑफिस में भी मत ले जाना, इसको कचरे में फैंक देना और इस फाइल को मेरे पास मत लाना। कानून में इतने ज्यादा लूपहोल्स हैं। लोगों की जानें जा रही हैं, डुप्लीकेट लाइसेंस बन रहे हैं। मैं नागपुर से हूं और दर्डा जी, जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां से बाजू के स्टेट में जाना है, उसके लिए कार्ड सिस्टम तैयार किया है। कार्ड सिस्टम में ट्रांसपोर्ट वाले एक दूसरे को देते हैं और उससे पैसा वसूल होता है। मैं इसके लिए आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप लोग इसमें सहयोग करिए। इसके बारे में हम निश्चित रूप से बिल लाएंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश)**:** माननीय मंत्री जी, एक सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने जो 10 टन का आदेश पारित किया है, वह भ्रष्टाचार का बहुत बड़ा कारण है। उसके बारे में भी आप कुछ विचार करिएगा।

श्री नितिन जयराम गडकरी: सर, बिल्कुल करेंगे। मैं आपको बताता हूं कि already एक मार्च से हमने ई-टोल शुरू कर दिया है। यह ई-टोल ऐसा है कि जैसे कोई ट्रक या गाड़ी मुम्बई से दिल्ली

जाती है। इसके बीच में 18 टोल हैं और एक टोल पर 10 मिनट रुकना है, तो 18 टोल पर 180 मिनट का समय लगता है। इस बारे में आईआईएम कोलकाता और ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया ने रिपोर्ट दी है। उन्होंने कहा है कि टोल पर रुकने के कारण सात हजार करोड़ का पेट्रोल, डीजल का नुकसान होता है, टोल पर रुकने के कारण 88 हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होता है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि मैंने 75 टोल कैंसिल कर दिए हैं। आपको शायद पता नहीं होगा कि जो छोटे टोल थे, वे खत्म कर दिए हैं। मैं 60 और टोल के बारे में सोच रहा हूं कि इनको कैसे कैंसिल करना है। जो साढ़े तीन सौ टोल हैं, उनमें से 200 टोल ई-टोल में कन्वर्ट हो गए हैं। हमने आईसीआईसीआई बैंक और एक्सिस बैंक के साथ ज्वाइंट वेंचर करके एक कम्पनी खोली और हमारा डिपार्टमेंट कह रहा था कि इसमें 900 करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे, तो हमने आईसीआईसीआई बैंक और एक्सिस बैंक के साथ मिलकर कम्पनी बनाई, उन्होंने पूरा पैसा लगाया, हमने एक रुपया भी सरकार का नहीं लगाया और उल्टा डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपया साल का फायदा शुरू हो गया। यह पूरा स्टिकर के ऊपर चलता है। वैसे हमने वेइंग ब्रिज लगाया है। अभी एक मार्च से साढ़े तीन सौ टोल पर वेइंग ब्रिज लग रहे हैं। जब वेइंग ब्रिज में ट्रक का वजन होगा, तो सेटेलाइट पर तुरन्त एक सेकेंड के अंदर उसकी एंट्री आएगी कि ट्रक में कितना माल है। अब कोई किसी को नहीं बचा सकता है। उसमें वजन ज्यादा होगा, तो उस पर कार्यवाही होगी।

एक बात जरूर है कि हम आपसे सुझाव लेकर काम करेंगे। मान लीजिए 10 टन की क्षमता है, मेरा मत है कि वे बाजार से कोई ऐसा सामान तो नहीं भरते, तो मैंने डिपार्टमेंट को कहा है कि 10 टन के ऊपर अगर साढ़े ग्यारह, बारह टन तक आता है, तो उसे माफ कर दो। वे बोलते हैं कि यह कानून में कैसे होगा, मैंने बोला कि कोई ट्रक में माल रखेगा, तो कोई गिनकर थोड़े ही रखेगा। उसको 10 to 15 per cent, 20 per cent सहूलियत देनी चाहिए। हम इस प्रकार से सोच रहे हैं और आप से सुझाव लेकर इसमें उचित निर्णय करेंगे। इसके बाद जो यह लोड की बात है, इसके बारे में भी समाधान निकाला जाएगा। आपने यह हाई सिक्योरिटी नम्बर प्लेट की बात कही, तो इसमें बहुत बड़ा fraud है, मैं जानता हूं। किसी एक स्टेट में 70 रुपए में नम्बर प्लेट खरीदी है, तो दूसरी स्टेट में वही नम्बर प्लेट 450 रुपए में खरीदी गई और कहीं पर तो 1800 रुपए में भी खरीदी गई है। आप जो मामला बता रहे हैं, मैं इसको सुलझाना चाहता था और रेट काट्रेक्ट करना चाहता था।

आपने सुना होगा कि हमने सीमेंट कन्क्रीट का रेट काट्रेक्ट किया और 95 लाख टन सीमेंट खरीदा। 103 सीमेंट की इंडस्ट्रीज़ ने और 38 कम्पनियों ने हमें केवल 120 रुपए प्रति बैग के हिसाब से दिया है। आपको 120 रुपए प्रति बैग खरीद की बात पर शायद विश्वास नहीं होगा। जबकि आज प्रति बैग मार्केट रेट 350 रुपए है और हमारा रेट 120 रुपए और 160 रुपए प्रति बैग है। यह रेट without tax और without transport है। यह कुल मिलाकर 180 रुपए में होगा। आज हमारे अपने पोर्टल का inauguration है। चाहे कोई भी स्टेट हो, कहीं की भी Municipal Corporation हो, वह हमारे पोर्टल पर जाए और वहां जाकर वे आर्डर कर सकते हैं। हमने पूरे के पूरे सिस्टम को कम्प्यूटराज किया है। आपको 140,150 रुपए का सीमेंट बैग मिलेगा। Bitumen road 12-15 per cent सस्ते हो जाएंगे। इसको कोई भी यूज करते सकते हैं। हम निश्चित रूप से इसमें इसी प्रकार का सिस्टम लाएंगे। मैं आप से एक और बात कहना चाहूंगा कि राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार दोनों को मिलकर काम करना है, क्योंकि यह सब्जेक्ट Concurrent List में है। यह काम राज्य सरकार के सहयोग के बिना

नहीं हो पाएगा। मैं आप से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो राज्य सरकारें हैं, वे चालक मालक होंगी अर्थात् जो चलाएगा, उसी को लाइसेंस मिलेगा। जिसको लाइसेंस मिलेगा और जो चलाएगा, उसी को zero per cent loan मिलेगा। 3 और 4 per cent तो केन्द्र की स्कीम का है, 3 और 4 per cent तो राज्य सरकार भी bear कर सकती है। इसके साथ ही साथ जो 'ई-कार्ट' है, वे उसमें 300 क्विंटल का माल ले जा सकते हैं। हमने इसमें एक ड्रेस कोड निश्चित किया है और identity card दिया है तथा ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस नम्बर भी दिया है। ई-रिक्शा के ऊपर नम्बर भी लगेगा और इसका कम्प्यूटराइज्ड डॉटा होगा। हमें सभी प्रकार की चिंता है और इसीलिए इसको ई-गवर्नर के साथ जोड़ा है। आपने मुझे जो भी सुझाव दिए हैं, लगभग उन सभी सुझावों पर विचार हुआ है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपकी स्पीड ब्रेकर की बात सही है। मुझे भी ये समझ में नहीं आते हैं, मैंने भी बहुत रोड बनाए हैं। लोगों की ऐसी कैसी साइक्लॉजी है कि काफी डॉक्टरों की प्रेक्टिस इस स्पीड ब्रेकर के कारण चलती है। आप सही कह रहे हैं। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम नेशनल हाईवे पर इस प्रकार से सभी स्पीड ब्रेकर्स को तोड़ देंगे, abolish कर देंगे और इस सिस्टम को नहीं रखेंगे। जो जर्मन, जापान और अमरीकन टेक्नोलॉजी है, दूर से ऐसा लगता है कि वे खड़े हैं। उसका रिफ्लेक्शन आता है और सिस्टम अच्छा है। हम नए सिस्टम में उसी पर काम करेंगे, मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं। आपने यह भी कहा है कि इसके साथ प्रदूषण की बात है, तो हम लोग अब बॉयो डीज़ल, बॉयो गैस, इथनॉल और इलेक्ट्रिक से बसें और गाडिया ंलाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं। जब ई-ऑटो-रिक्शा भी आ जाएगी, तो जो यह काबर्न मोनो ऑक्साइड और काबर्न डाई ऑक्साइड का पॉल्यूशन है, यह भी निश्चित रूप से खत्म होगा। मैं सदन के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं कि गरीबों के हित में काम करने वाले इस बहुत अच्छे कानून से एक करोड़ लोगों को फायदा होगा और वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े होंगे तथा उनको रोजगार मिलेगा। आप सभी ने मिलकर इस कानून को समर्थन दिया है, मैं इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं और आपका आभार मानता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Statutory Resolution is to be put to vote first and then I will put the Motion moved by the Minister to vote. ..(*Interruptions*).. Let us go by the procedure. Now, Shri Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to congratulate the Minister. He has made the entire House support him. He has progressively come forward. He has explained all the points. All have become very happy. Except for the Ordinance route, we support. We agree that there was urgency and emergency and immediate action was required. Our Party was not happy on the Ordinance route. Otherwise, we support the Bill. That is why, I am withdrawing my Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, does he have the unanimous leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

So, the Resolution is withdrawn with the consent of the House.

The other motion is not even introduced, regarding the Select Committee. That is not even introduced. That is why I am not considering that.

Now the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The mines and minerals (development and regulation) amendment bill, 2015 (contd.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I will take up further consideration of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015. The House is aware that yesterday the Minister has completed his reply and then only the House adjourned. Now, we were having a motion moved by Shri Jesudasu Seelam and Shri P. Rajeeve. Now that motion is there, I did not put that motion to vote. I would like to know whether they would like to withdraw the motion.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): With full satisfaction, I would like to withdraw my motion because the House fully agreed that a Parliamentary Committee's scrutiny is mandatory for all Bills except minor Bills. So, I withdraw my motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw that motion? No objection. So, the amendment is withdrawn.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF

HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): I only wanted to clarify, in the morning meeting it was decided that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee with a mandate to come back by 18th. But, not with any condition that by amendment it will be accepted, etc. ...(*Interruptions*)...It is not mandatory. It is the will of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay. It is all the same. There is nothing wrong. Now, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar.

खान मंत्री तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :- "कि खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में 18 मार्च, 2015 तक या उसके पूर्व प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश के साथ राज्य सभा की प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जाए, जिसमें निम्नलिखित सदस्य होंगे :-

1. श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव
2. श्री तरुण विजय
3. श्री राम नारायण डूडी
4. श्री शान्ताराम नायक
5. श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर
6. श्री के.टी.एस. तुलसी
7. श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा
8. श्री देरेक ओब्राईन
9. श्री ए. विलियम रबि बर्नार्ड
10. श्री पवन कुमार वर्मा
11. श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा
12. श्री टी.के. रंगराजन
13. श्री कल्पतरू दास
14. श्री सी.एम. रमेश
15. श्री माजीद मेमन
16. डा. के.पी. रामालिंगम

17. श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर

18. श्री डी. राजा

19. श्री परिमल नथवानी।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is: That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, consisting of the following Members:

1. Shri Bhupender Yadav

2. Shri Tarun Vijay

3. Shri Ram Narain Dudi

4. Shri Shantaram Naik

5. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar

6. Shri K.T.S. Tulsi

7. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma

8. Shri Derek O'Brien

9. Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard

10. Shri Pavan Kumar Varma

11. Shri Satish Chandra Misra

12. Shri T.K. Rangarajan

13. Shri Kalpataru Das

14. Shri C.M. Ramesh

15. Shri Majeed Memon

16. Dr. K.P. Ramalingam

17. Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder

18. Shri D. Raja

19. Shri Parimal Nathwani

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is not moved. It is not part of the motion moved by the Minister. He should move it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will correct it. Mr. Tomar, the motion you moved is not complete. आप इसका बाकी का पार्ट भी पढ़ दीजिए।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : इन्होंने पहले ही पढ़ लिया है।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, पहले पढ़ लिया है, कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन अभी आप इसका लास्ट पैरा फिर से पढ़ दीजिए। "With instructions...", the last para.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :- "कि खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में 18 मार्च, 2015 तक या उसके पूर्व प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश के साथ राज्य सभा की प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जाए।"

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : यह इन्होंने पहले ही पढ़ लिया था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you have read it. No problem; I am repeating it. I have already mentioned the names.

Now, the question is: That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, consisting of the following Members:

1. Shri Bhupender Yadav

2. Shri Tarun Vijay

3. Shri Ram Narain Dudi

4. Shri Shantaram Naik

5. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar

6. Shri K.T.S. Tulsi

7. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma

8. Shri Derek O'Brien

9. Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard

10. Shri Pavan Kumar Varma

11. Shri Satish Chandra Misra

12. Shri T.K. Rangarajan

13. Shri Kalpataru Das

14. Shri C.M. Ramesh

15. Shri Majeed Memon

16. Dr. K.P. Ramalingam

17. Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder

18. Shri D. Raja

19. Shri Parimal Nathwani

With instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha not later than 18th March, 2015 to enable the Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing during the first part of the Budget Session.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the motion. I have read the motion in full with the stipulation of the date. So, the Bill stands...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमें इसमें एक आपत्ति है। हमारी आपत्ति यह है कि जब हिन्दी में माननीय मंत्री जी ने वही चीज़ पूरी पढ़ ली थी, फिर आपने उसी को अंग्रेजी में पढ़ा, लेकिन जो अंग्रेजी में पढ़ा गया उसे सही माना गया और जो हिन्दी में पढ़ा गया, उसे सही नहीं माना गया।

श्रीमन्, अगर इसी तरह से लैंग्वेज के आधार पर हिन्दी भाषियों को दोयम दर्जे का माना जाएगा और अंग्रेजी बोलने वालों को प्रथम दर्जे का माना जाएगा, यह नहीं चलने वाला है। यह देश हिन्दी भाषियों का है, अंग्रेजी भाषियों का नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, हम आपकी बात समझ गए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, यह कौन सी बात हो गई, जो चीज उन्होंने हिन्दी में पढ़ी, तो वह कम्प्लीट नहीं हुई और जब वही चीज़ आपने अंग्रेजी में पढ़ी, तब वह कम्प्लीट हो गई!...**(व्यवधान)...** यह बिल्कुल नहीं चलेगा। **...(व्यवधान)...** यह अंग्रेजियत नहीं चलेगी। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : नरेश जी, भारत एक बहुभाषीय देश है, इसलिए कुछ सदस्यों की सहूलियत के लिए डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब ने उसे अंग्रेजी में पढ़ा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : तब इसे हिन्दी और देशी भाषाओं में पढ़ा जाना चाहिए, यह अंग्रेजियत नहीं चलेगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

4.00 P.M.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : अब आप नया विवाद मत खड़ा करिए। Don't create new disputes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. ...(*Interruptions*)... Do not take it seriously. Shri Naresh Agrawal was...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: That will become very serious, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no; there is nothing emotive.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir,... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Not allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, please. Sit down. What do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Government has clarified it. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Government has clarified it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, go to the other subject. The Government has clarified it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Then, why should he rake it up unnecessarily? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I said it. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a well settled issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are a multi-lingual country. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... What are you doing? ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Members are free to speak in Hindi or English or any other Indian language. We consider that all languages are Indian languages. ...(*Interruptions*)..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैंने यही कहा था। **...(व्यवधान)...** मैंने यही कहा था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are proud of all Indian languages. That is the diversity of this country; that is the greatness of this country. ...(*Interruptions*).. You speak in any language, Tamil, Hindi, English or Malayalam. ...(*Interruptions*).. You speak. ...(*Interruptions*).. Allow me to speak in Malayalam also. ...(*Interruptions*).. Okay. That is over now.

Therefore, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Amendment Bill stand referred to the Select Committee.

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS (Contd.)
(No. 7 of 2014)
and
The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a statutory resolution by Shri D. Raja, Shri M.P. Achuthan, Shri P. Rajeeve, Shri Derek O' Brien and Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy that this House disapproves the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014 (No.7 of 2014) promulgated by the President of India on 26th December, 2014.

What I want to know is whether you are moving or withdrawing.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in view of the motion moved by the Minister referring this legislation to the Select Committee thereby subjecting this legislation to parliamentary scrutiny, I am withdrawing this statutory resolution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri M.P. Achuthan, do you also agree?

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Rajeeve. Agreeing?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, actually, I have submitted another amendment to constitute a Select Committee along with this. But I am very happy that without any discussion, the Government recognizes the relevance of a Select Committee to examine this Bill. I am very happy. So, I am withdrawing it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. Shri Derek O'Brien; not present. Shri Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am also withdrawing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you are all withdrawing. Does it have the permission of the House? Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is full agreement of the House without any dissent. Therefore, the Statutory Resolution is withdrawn with the consent of the House.

Now, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER;THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I move the following motion:-

"That the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015 to provide for allocation of coal mines and vesting of the right, title and interest in and over the land and mine infrastructure together with mining leases to successful bidders and allottees with a view to ensure continuity in coal mining operations and production of coal, and for promoting optimum utilization of coal resources consistent with the requirement of the country in national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:

1. Shri Anil Madhav Dave
2. Shri V.P. Singh Badnore
3. Shri Basawaraj Patil
4. Shri Digvijaya Singh
5. Shri P. Bhattacharya
6. Shri Rajeev Shukla
7. Shri Naresh Agrawal
8. Shri K.C. Tyagi
9. Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap
10. Shri Anubhav Mohanty
11. Shri K.N. Balagopal
12. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy
13. Shrimati Vandana Chavan
14. Shri Tiruchi Siva
15. Shri Devender Goud T.
16. Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard

17. Shri Naresh Gujral

18. Shri Anil Desai

19. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar

with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha not later than 18th March, 2015 to enable the Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing during the first part of the Budget Session". ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(*Interruptions*)... Is there anything connected with this?

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): The Committees are being constituted. ...(*Interruptions*)... I need to understand how these Committees are constituted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not my job. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am only dealing with the motion when it comes to me. How does it come, it is not the Chair's concern. ...(*Interruptions*)... How does it come is not the Chair's concern. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Now I put the motion of the Minister to vote. Now, I shall put the motion moved by Shri Piyush Goyal to vote. The question is,

"That the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015 to provide for allocation of coal mines and vesting of the right, title and interest in and over the land and mine infrastructure together with mining leases to successful bidders and allottees with a view to ensure continuity in coal mining operations and production of coal, and for promoting optimum utilization of coal resources consistent with the requirement of the country in national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:

1. Shri Anil Madhav Dave

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6. Shri Rajeev Shukla

7. Shri Naresh Agrawal

8. Shri K.C. Tyagi

9. Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap

10. Shri Anubhav Mohanty

11. Shri K.N. Balagopal

12. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy

13. Shrimati Vandana Chavan

14. Shri Tiruchi Siva

15. Shri Devender Goud T.

16. Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard

17. Shri Naresh Gujral

18. Shri Anil Desai

19. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar

with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha not later than 18th March, 2015 to enable the Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing during the first part of the Budget Session".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015 stands referred to the Select Committee.

Now, we take up the Budget (Railways) 2015-16; General discussion. I think the Minister wants to say something.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 2015-16

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, I am really anxiously looking forward to the enlightened views of this House, as Members would be speaking on the Railway Budget. But I am happy to announce that in the morning, we signed an MoU. The Indian Railways and the Life Insurance Corporation have

signed an MoU, in which the Life Insurance Corporation has opened a line of credit for ₹ 1,50,000 crores for financing Railway projects, which would be repayable in 30 years' time, at a rate which is little above the Government security rate. This would facilitate financing of various Railway projects in the interest of the country. This is an extra-Budgetary support, because as Members, whether from this side or that side, would know — we have all been in the Government – it is becoming very, very difficult to finance it from the Budget alone. Therefore, creating critical infrastructure for India through financing like this would enable us to complete the projects on time.

So, I am really thankful to all the Members of the House for giving us their support. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय कि आपने मुझे रेल बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। माननीय रेल मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रेल बजट, 2015-16 से मैं और मेरे उत्तराखंड के लोगों में घोर हताशा एवं निराशा है। महोदय, ज्ञात हो कि माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा जिस दिन रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया, उस दिन सेंसेक्स 261 अंक लुढ़क गया। जिससे स्पष्ट है कि प्रस्तुत रेल बजट भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्था के प्रतिकूल है, क्योंकि यात्री भाड़ा एवं माल भाड़े में जो रिकॉर्ड बढ़ोतरी की गई, उसका सीधा व पूरा असर देश की गरीब जनता पर पड़ेगा।

[**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)**] *पीठासीन हुए*

देश में लगातार रेल माल भाड़े के किराए में वृद्धि किए जाने से आज देश में रेल द्वारा ढोया जाने वाला सामान, जो कल तक केवल 31 प्रतिशत था, वह अब और भी नीचे रहने की आशा है। इसमें आ रही कमी को दूर करने के लिए इस बजट में कोई ठोस उपाय दृष्टिगत नहीं होते हैं। रेल मंत्री जी ने परिचालन क्षमता, भाड़ा वसूली व आर्थिक देनदारियों तथा उत्तराखंड राज्य के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कहा है।

महोदय, कुछ माह पूर्व एफडीआई को लेकर भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने तीन दिन तक संसद नहीं चलने दी, लेकिन आज वही भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग कई क्षेत्रों में एफडीआई लाने पर आमादा है। वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री जी जब सांसद थे, तब उन्होंने संसद में कहा था कि भारत में एफडीआई आने से भारत के नवयुवक और नवयुवतियां केवल सेल्स ब्वाएज़ व सेल्स गर्ल्स बन कर रह जायेंगे। सरकार रेल में भी एफडीआई लाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। यह दोहरा चरित्र क्यों?

महोदय, आज वैश्वीकरण के समय कई क्षेत्रों में विदेशी निवेश की आवश्यकता है। यह यूपीए सरकार ने इकरार किया था, परंतु उस समय आज की रूलिंग पार्टी ने इसका जमकर विरोध किया। वर्तमान सरकार के थिंक टैंक, जो कल तक स्वदेशी-स्वदेशी चिलाते थे, आज वे भी एफडीआई को प्रमुखता से ग्रहण कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, रेलवे का विस्तारीकरण, सामाजिक, राष्ट्रीय एकता एवं क्षेत्रीय विकास के लिए एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, परंतु वर्तमान सरकार ने सामरिक महत्व के उत्तराखंड राज्य हेतु पिछली सरकार के समय की स्वीकृत/घोषित रेल परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए रेल बजट में कोई उल्लेख/पर्याप्त बजट का प्रावधान नहीं किया है तथा पूर्व से चल रहे रेलवे के अपग्रेडेशन/विस्तारीकरण संबंधी कार्यों के लिए भी अत्यंत अल्प धनराशि का प्रावधान किया है। रेल परियोजनाओं पर रेल मंत्री जी ने सामरिक महत्व के उत्तराखंड के राष्ट्रीय महत्व की विभिन्न परियोजनाओं यथा टनकपुर-बागेश्वर रेल लाइन, रामनगर-चौखुटिया-गैरसैण, जिसे नवोदय राजधानी के लिए चुना है, वहां तक के लिए प्रस्तावित किया है तथा पूर्व से गतिमान कार्य यथा टनकपुर रेल लाइन को ब्रॉड गेज के लिए व लक्सर-हरिद्वार के 24 कोच हेतु स्टेशन व इसी प्रकार देहरादून स्टेशन पर 18 कोच हेतु अपग्रेडेशन के लिए उचित धन आवंटित नहीं किया है। इसी प्रकार विकासनगर-देहरादून-सहारनपुर, हरिद्वार-कोटद्वार-रामनगर रेल लाइनों के निर्माण की पूर्व में घोषित योजनाओं को कोई महत्व नहीं दिया है। राज्य के अति महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे स्टेशन्स हरिद्वार, देहरादून, कोटद्वार, रामनगर, काठगोदाम और टनकपुर की दुर्दशा को सुधारने के लिए उचित प्रावधान नहीं किए जाने से अत्यंत मायूसी है।

महोदय, सभी जानते हैं कि हरिद्वार विश्वस्तरीय तीर्थ स्थान है, यहां बारहों महीने लाखों की संख्या में लोग देश के कोने-कोने से तीर्थ के लिए आते हैं, लेकिन रेल के विस्तारीकरण तथा नए प्लेटफार्मों के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, मोदी जी ने पूर्व में उत्तराखंड में जो घोषणा की थी कि चारधाम यात्रा को रेल मार्ग से जोड़ेंगे, आश्चर्य यह है कि जब तक आप ऋषिकेश-कर्णप्रयाग रेल मार्ग का निर्माण जल्दी पूरा नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आप कैसे चारधाम यात्रा मार्ग को रेल से जोड़ पाएंगे? जब आप इस मार्ग का निर्माण करेंगे, तभी तो आप चारधाम यात्रा मार्ग को रेल से जोड़ पाएंगे, लेकिन इस मार्ग के निर्माण के लिए बहुत कम धन दिया गया है। आपने उन राज्यों में नए रेल मार्गों को सर्वे के बाद निर्माण की स्वीकृति इस आधार पर नहीं दी है, क्योंकि वे लाभ के नहीं हैं, जब कि उत्तराखंड के नए रेल मार्ग सामरिक महत्व के हैं। आपने उत्तराखंड राज्य की चीन सीमा पर राष्ट्रीय हित की अनदेखी की है। आपने इसका संज्ञान नहीं लिया है। उत्तराखंड राज्य के सीमान्त क्षेत्रों से हो रहा पलायन राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए एक खतरा है। वहां के विकास और रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि राज्य में रेल का विस्तार किया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि चीन ने भारतीय सीमा से लगे तिब्बत की राजधानी ल्हासा में ट्रेन पहुंचा दी है। दुनिया की सबसे ऊंची चोटी 16440 फुट तंगुला दर्रे में रेलवे स्टेशन बना दिया है और सीमा पर सड़क व एयरपोर्ट भी बना लिया है।

मुझे विश्वास है कि उत्तराखंड राज्य में दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार होना वहां रेल के विकास के लिए व्यवधान नहीं होगा। यदि ऐसा है तो यह एक खतरनाक परम्परा की शुरुआत होगी। राज्य में रेल से संबंधित परियोजनाओं को स्वीकार करने एवं धन दिए जाने हेतु इस बजट में कोई संज्ञान नहीं लिया गया है, जबकि मुख्य मंत्री श्री हरीश रावत कई बार माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिल चुके हैं। उत्तराखंड एक नवोदित विशेष श्रेणी प्राप्त राज्य होने के कारण नई रेल परियोजनाओं में अंशदान देने में असमर्थ है तथा राज्य के लोगों को राज्य में रेल के विकास की बहुत आशाएं थीं, लेकिन आपके द्वारा राज्य के लोगों को बहुत निराश किया गया है। आपने राज्य की रेल परियोजनाओं की अनदेखी की है, जिसका सीधा प्रभाव राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा एवं राज्य के विकास पर पड़ना स्वाभाविक है।

राज्य के विकास पर बुरा प्रभाव न पड़े, इसके लिए राज्य में रेल का विस्तार होना अति आवश्यक है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से विनम्र निवेदन और आग्रह है कि पूर्वाग्रहों को त्याग कर राज्य के लिए सामरिक दृष्टि के महत्व को देखते हुए उत्तराखंड राज्य की टनकपुर-घाट-बागेश्वर, रामनगर-चौखुटिया-गैरसैण, मुजफ्फरनगर-रुड़की, सीमा रक्षा हेतु टनकपुर-जौलजीवी रेल मार्ग, किच्छा-सितारगंज-नानकमत्ता-खटीमा-टनकपुर एवं सहारनपुर-विकासनगर-देहरादून, काशीपुर-धामपुर रेल मार्ग और ऋषिकेश-कर्णप्रयाग रेल मार्ग के निर्माण हेतु धन दिया जाए। लक्सर-रुड़की-हरिद्वार से देहरादून रेल लाइन का दोहरीकरण, मुरादाबाद से रामनगर तथा रामपुर से काठगोदाम रेल लाइनों के दोहरीकरण के साथ विद्युतीकरण हेतु धन आवंटित करें। सर्वे पूर्ण हो चुके हैं। अब रेल मार्गों के निर्माण की स्वीकृति और धन दिया जाए। दिल्ली से कोटद्वार जाने के लिए गजरौला में लोगों को 8 घंटे से अधिक समय लगता है। इसलिए कोटद्वार के लिए मेरठ-मवाना-बिजनौर-नजीबाबाद रेल मार्ग निर्धारित किया जाए। इसी प्रकार दिल्ली से देहरादून एवं काठगोदाम, रामनगर हेतु तीव्र गति रेल, काठगोदाम से लखनऊ-मुम्बई एवं देहरादून से लखनऊ-इलाहाबाद-वाराणसी हेतु फास्ट रेल, दिल्ली से रामनगर हेतु एक फास्ट रेल आदि सुविधाओं की नितान्त आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए रेल बजट में इन्हें सम्मिलित करने हेतु आपके एवं इस महान सदन के माध्यम से मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से सादर अनुरोध करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) **:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि रेल बजट पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है। 26 फरवरी को रेल बजट आया था। आज 12 दिन बाद रेल बजट पर बहस की शुरुआत हो रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि इतने दिनों में सभी ने खंगाल लिया होगा कि इस बार का रेल बजट कैसा आया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस साल रेलवे बजट में लोगों ने बहुत उम्मीदें रखी होंगी। किन्तु इन बातों के साथ एक नया सुधारवादी मंत्री आया है जिसका पुराना ट्रेक रिकार्ड बहुत अच्छा है और उसने रेलवे मंत्रालय संभाला और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने रेल मंत्री के बारे में कहा कि वे इंजन ऑफ ग्रोथ हैं, वे विकास का इंजन हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने रेल बजट से प्रमाणित करने की भी कोशिश की है। लोगों को यह लगता है कि क्या रेलवे में भी किसी तरह का कोई चमत्कार हो सकता है? जो रेल पिछले सालों में दूसरे राज्यों में बिल्कुल बीमार हो गई थी जिसकी हालत खराब हो गई थी.....

जिस रेलवे के अंदर नुकसान इकट्ठे हो गए थे, जिस रेलवे का परिचालन मुश्किल हो गया था, क्या उसमें कोई चमत्कार हो सकता है? महोदय, इस सरकार को रेलवे की स्थिति बहुत खराब मिली है। यह बहुत उलझा हुआ संगठन है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज रेलवे प्रणाली के समक्ष बहुत प्रमुख चुनौतियां हैं। देश में आंतरिक क्षेत्रों का एक बड़ा भू-भाग रेलवे कनैक्टिविटी का इंतजार कर रहा है। अभी तक बहुत सारे क्षेत्रों में रेल कनैक्टिविटी नहीं है, जिन्हें रेल से कनैक्ट करने की बहुत जरूरत है। महोदय, हम रेलवे से उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह एक वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम की तरह काम करे, किंतु साथ-साथ उससे समाज के कल्याणकारी उपक्रम की तरह भी काम करने की उम्मीद की जाती है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले वर्ष 2001 में रेलवे की हानि 10 पैसे प्रति किलोमीटर थी, वह आज बढ़कर 23 पैसे प्रति किलोमीटर हो गयी है। यह रेल मंत्री के सामने एक बड़ी चुनौती है। महोदय, माल-भाड़े से रेलवे को जो इनकम होती

है, उस इनकम के अंदर भी रेलवे में बहुत कमी आई है। महोदय, अभी हमारे साथी कह रहे थे कि उत्तराखंड में ट्रेन नहीं दी, लेकिन यह कोई छोटी सोच के कारण नहीं हुआ है बल्कि पिछले सालों में ऐसी योजनाएं घोषित हुईं, जिनके पूरा होने की उम्मीद ही नहीं थी। महोदय, ऐसी 1,57,800 करोड़ रुपए की 674 परियोजनाओं में से केवल 317 परियोजनाओं को पूरा किया जा सका है। रेल मंत्री के सामने यह एक बड़ी चुनौती है कि वे पुरानी योजनाओं को कैसे पूरा करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि रेल मंत्री के समक्ष और भी बहुत सी चुनौतियां हैं। इसलिए मैं प्रस्तुत रेल बजट के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी और रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं और वह इसलिए नहीं कि मैं सत्तारूढ़ दल का सदस्य हूं बल्कि देश का एक सामान्य नागरिक और जन-प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते मैं बधाई देता हूं कि इतने वर्षों के बाद किसी सरकार ने ऐसा bold, practical और realistic बजट दिया है। महोदय, हमें सदस्य होने के नाते बहुत सी सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं, इसलिए हमें लोगों की समस्याओं का पता नहीं चलता। हम एमपीज को बैठे-बिठाए टिकट मिलती है, हम सीधे सफर करते हैं, वहां हमारी देखरेख करने वाले बहुत लोग होते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर सफर में हमें उन सब समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़े, जो एक आम आदमी करता है, तो हम उनकी समस्याओं को यहां ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से उठा सकेंगे, लेकिन आज हमारे सामने एक ऐसे रेल मंत्री बैठे हैं, जिन्होंने रेल बजट प्रस्तुत करने से पहले बहुत से स्टेशंस का भ्रमण किया होगा, कितने रेलवे कर्मचारी और अफसरों से बात की होगी, कितनी जगह जाकर रेलवे केंटीन्स को देखा होगा और कितनी जगह जाकर वे रेल की कोचेज में बैठे होंगे ताकि आम आदमी की जरूरतों का एहसास उन्हें हो सके। इस के लिए मैं रेल मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। महोदय, आज एक जमीन से जुड़ा हुआ visionary रेल मंत्री आया है, जिसने रेल को गति देने के लिए फैसले किए हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि वे कामों एवं निर्णयों का विकेन्द्रीकरण करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रेल बजट में भले ही किसी नई रेलगाड़ी की घोषणा नहीं की गई हो, जिसके कारण सदन में तालियां न बजी हों, लेकिन सभी ने इसे सराहा है। महोदय, हमने देखा है कि जब पिछले रेल मंत्री बजट प्रस्तुत करते थे, तो जिस स्टेट की रेल की वह घोषणा करते थे, उस स्टेट के सांसद ताली बजाया करते थे और जिनकी स्टेट में रेल की घोषणा नहीं होती थी, वह खड़े हो जाया करते थे। किंतु इस बार रेल मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उस बजट में उन्होंने एक विजन यह रखा है कि मुझे रेल को पहले पटरी पर लेकर आना है, पहले मुझे रेल का परिचालन ठीक करना है, पहले मुझे पिछली परियोजनाओं को पूरा करना है, उसे गति देनी है और आम आदमी को कैसे सुविधाएं प्राप्त हों, इसकी बात रेल मंत्री ने की है। इसलिए इस बजट में चाहे नई रेलगाड़ी शुरू करने की घोषणा नहीं की गई हो, किंतु देश के रेल ढांचे को बुलेट गति से बनाने का रोड मैप इस बजट के अंदर दिया गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का बचपन का सम्बंध रहा है। उससे उनकी अनेक यादें जुड़ी हुई हैं। उन्होंने 8 नवम्बर 2014 को वाराणसी के रेल-कर्मियों की सभा में कहा था कि बचपन से ही मेरा नाता रेलवे से रहा है। "बचपन से ही मेरा नाता रेलवे से रहा, रेलवे स्टेशन से रहा, रेल के डिब्बे से रहा, रेल के यात्रियों से रहा और कल से मैं यहां रेलवे के परिसर में ठहरा हूँ। चारों तरफ रेलवे के माहौल ने मुझे मेरे बचपन से जोड़ दिया है"। ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री के रहते हुए कैसे रेल बजट की उपेक्षा की जा सकती, इसका हम अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने किसी भी यात्री किराए का बढाया नहीं किया। हमारे भाई ने शायद गलती से यह बोल दिया कि पैसेंजर भाड़े में बढ़ोतरी की गई है, किन्तु एक भी पैसा रेलवे के किराए में बढ़ाया नहीं गया है। चूंकि किराया बढ़ाया नहीं गया, तो विपक्ष कहता है कि किराए में कमी क्यों नहीं की गई? आज रेलवे कितनी कठिनाई से चल रही है, इसका हम अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। मैं रेलवे को एक सोशल एंटरप्राइज, सामाजिक उद्यम मानता हूँ। जहां इस उद्यम को एक ओर बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा में रहने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं अपने सामाजिक दायित्वों का निर्वाह करना भी रेलवे का काम है। यह हमारी सरकार का दृष्टिकोण है। आजादी के बाद ज्यादातर रेल बजट, शायद 50 से ज्यादा रेल बजट यहां सदन में कांग्रेस की और दूसरी सरकारों ने प्रस्तुत किए हैं और जो रेल मंत्री रहे, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका ज्यादा दृष्टिकोण रेलवे की तरफ कम, राजनीति की तरफ अधिक रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम देश के किसी भी हिस्से में जाएं, देश का भ्रमण करें, पूरब से पश्चिम में जाएं, उत्तर से दक्षिण में जाएं, बिना रेल की कनेक्टिविटी के गुजारा नहीं है। ऐसी रेलवे के ऊपर रेल मंत्री जी ने ज्यादा ध्यान दिया है। आप तो खुद कवि रहे हैं और आप तो इस पर भी कविता कह सकते हैं कि जहाज और रेलवे के बीच में क्या फर्क है? एक जहाज है, जो जोड़ता नहीं है और वहीं रेलवे जोड़ती है। रेलवे के डिब्बे में जैसे ही आप बैठते हैं, वैसे ही आपकी दूसरे यात्रियों से बातचीत शुरू हो जाती है, उनके साथ खान-पान शुरू हो जाता है, हैल्लो-हाय शुरू हो जाती है। आप खुद अगर लखनऊ जा रहे हैं, ट्रेन लखनऊ जा रही है, आप अपने सामने वाले यात्री से फिर भी पूछते हैं कि आप कहां जा रहे हैं? वह कहता है कि मैं लखनऊ जा रहा हूँ। दोनों को पता होता है, लेकिन बातचीत शुरू करने का यह एक अंदाज होता है। उसी तरह से अगर आप हवाई जहाज में बैठें, तो हवाई जहाज में तो पड़ौसी पड़ौसी से बात नहीं करता। दोनों अखबार लेकर अपनी सीट पर बैठ जाते हैं। यह रेलवे की एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है कि रेलवे में जो लाखों-करोड़ों लोग यात्रा करते हैं, वह उनको आपस में जोड़ने का काम करती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे जानकर हैरानी हुई, क्योंकि मुझे तो यह आंकड़ा पता नहीं था, कि जहां हवाई जहाजों में वर्ष 2014 में 6 करोड़ 6 लाख लोगों ने यात्रा की, वहीं रेलवे में यात्रा करने वाले लोगों की संख्या 625 करोड़ है, यानी हर रोज लगभग 2.3 करोड़ लोग ट्रेनों के अंदर सफर करते हैं। रेलवे का इतना बड़ा नेटवर्क है, जो गांवों को शहरों से और शहरों को शहरों से जोड़ता ही नही, बल्कि हर भारतीय को दूसरे भारतीय से जोड़ता है। जिस रेलवे में एक दिन में दो करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग सफर करते हैं, उस रेलवे को सुदृढ़ हाथों में दिया गया है। इसके लिए भी मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वास्तव में यात्रा करने वाले लोगों को रेलवे भारत दर्शन कराती है। वर्ष 1853 में अंग्रेजों के समय में भले ही पहली ट्रेन चली हो, लेकिन आज 162 साल हो गए हैं और भारतीय रेल न केवल देश की आर्थिक प्रगति में सहयोगी है बल्कि देश को जोड़ने में विख्यात है। आज रेल मंत्री महोदय को उन 15 लाख कर्मचारियों की तरफ देखना है, जो इस रेलवे के परिचालन में अपना सहयोग करते हैं और एक साल के अंदर 625 करोड़ लोगों को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाते हैं। इस 162 साल पुरानी रेलवे लाइन में 65,808 किलोमीटर पटरियां बिछी हुई हैं। जिस समय अंग्रेज थे,

उस समय रेलवे की 53,596 किलोमीटर लंबी पटरियां बिछी थीं। मुझे हैरानी है कि उसके बाद जो यहां सरकारें रहीं, उनके समय में केवल 11 हजार किलोमीटर पटरियों के बिछाने का काम हुआ है। रेल मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा है कि वे और अधिक पटरियों को बिछाने का काम करेंगे और देश में जहां कनेक्टिविटी नहीं है, वहां उसको जोड़ेंगे। रेलवे की इंकम के लिए 7481 माल-गाड़ियां काम आती हैं, उसके लिए भी एक नया दृष्टिकोण रेल मंत्री जी ने दिया है। यह रेलवे एक हजार मिलियन टन से ज्यादा माल ढो रही है। हमारा रेलवे नेटवर्क एशिया का सबसे बड़ा रेल नेटवर्क है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एशिया ही क्या मैं कहूंगा कि विश्व का सबसे बड़ा नेटवर्क शायद रेलवे है। पुरानी सरकारों ने हमें विरासत में क्या दिया, एक बार उसे ध्यान कर लीजिए। हर वर्ष हमारी रेलों में 208 लाख लोग बिना टिकिट यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े जाते हैं। अब मुझे पता नहीं रेल मंत्री किस प्रकार से सिस्टम को ठीक करेंगे जिससे कि रेलवे की इन्कम बढ़े और जो लोग बिना टिकिट यात्रा कर के कानून को तोड़ते हैं, उन्हें रोका जा सके। वर्ष 2013-14 में बिना टिकिट यात्रा करने वालों से लगभग 688 करोड़ रुपए की वसूली की गई है। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे अभी और बहुत से लोग होंगे, जो रेलों को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं और बिना टिकिट यात्रा कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, अगर रेलवे में पिछले सालों में समय पालन को देखें, तो दो प्रकार की रेलगाड़ियों, मालगाड़ी और एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ियों के अंदर ही यदि आप देखेंगे, तो 83 प्रतिशत का समय पर परिचालन नहीं होता है। रेल मंत्री के सामने यह एक बड़ी चुनौती है कि इस परिचालन को किस प्रकार से ठीक किया जाएगा। रेलवे को टेंडरों से बहुत आय होती है, लेकिन वहां इतना बड़ा माफिया सक्रिय है कि अभी यदि उसे संभाला गया, तो बहुत बड़ी इन्कम रेलवे को इससे हो सकती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले सालों के अंदर 117 ट्रेन एक्सीडेंट्स हुए थे, जिनमें से फ्रेट ट्रेन 29 थीं और पैसेंजर ट्रेन 88 थीं। इनमें से तीन एक्सीडेंट्स सेबोटाज के थे। इन 117 में से 106 एक्सीडेंट्स मनुष्य की गलती के कारण हुए थे। वह सब भी मैं समझता हूं कि रेल मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट के अंदर लिया है। एक्सीडेंट्स को रोकने के लिए रेल मंत्री जी ने रेलवे ओवरब्रिज और रेलवे अंडर ब्रिज बनाने की बात कही है। इनके कारण एक्सीडेंट्स की संख्या को कम किया जा सकेगा।

महोदय, हम कितनी भी बातें करें, लेकिन सचाई यह है कि अमेरिका, चीन और जापान जैसे देश बुलेट ट्रेन, यानी हाई स्पीड ट्रेन चला रहे हैं, वहीं भारतीय रेल अभावों और दुर्घटनाओं से ग्रस्त है। रेल मंत्री के सामने यह एक बड़ी चुनौती है। मैं रेल मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उनका बजट विकासोन्मुखी बजट है। किसी भी मंत्रालय का बजट अलग से प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाता, केवल रेल मंत्रालय का बजट प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। इसकी महत्ता इससे ही पता लगती है।

महोदय, रेलवे के सुधार के लिए बहुत समितियां बनीं। पिछली सरकार ने उन समितियों की रिपोर्टों पर कोई अमल नहीं किया। 1960 में कुंजरू समिति की रिपोर्ट आई, उस पर अमल नहीं किया गया। 1968 में वांचू समिति, 1978 में सीकरी समिति बनी, 1998 में खन्ना समिति बनी और अभी 2011 में, जब विपक्ष की सरकार थी, तब उसने काकोडकर समिति बनाई थी। देश के भीतर रेलों में सुरक्षा की चिन्ता करने वाली इस काकोडकर समिति की रिपोर्ट पर भी कुछ अमल नहीं हुआ, जबकि इस समिति की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि 5 सालों में सुरक्षा उपकरणों और सुरक्षा उपायों के लिए एक बड़े बजट की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि रेल मंत्री के सामने यह एक बड़ी चुनौती है और मैं

समझता हूं कि इस पर इन्होंने बजट में ध्यान दिया है। पित्रोदा समिति ने भी रेल के आधुनिकीकरण की बात कही थी, उसे भी ठंडे बस्ते के अंदर डाल दिया गया। मैं समझता हूं कि रेल मंत्री जी उस रिपोर्ट को भी देखेंगे।

महोदय, सच बात तो यह है कि भारतीय रेल राजनीति की भेंट चढ़ती रही है। इससे ज्यादा चिन्ता की बात और क्या हो सकती है कि जो सरकार अभी-अभी बनी है, उसे छोटी-छोटी चीजों की चिन्ता करनी पड़ रही है। जैसे रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पीने का पानी, प्लेटफॉर्म का शैल्टर, शौचालय की व्यवस्था, गलियारों की भीड़ कम करना और साफ-सफाई आदि की व्यवस्था करना। मैं रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि साफ-सफाई और स्वच्छता के ऊपर इस सरकार और रेल मंत्री ने बहुत ध्यान दिया है। मैं सुरेश प्रभु पर ध्यान देता हूं तो देखता हूं कि वे भगवान से पूछ रहे थे कि कैसे बजट को लाऊंगा? मैं आज उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि प्रभु तुम्हारा बजट पास हो गया। सब लोगों ने खुले मन से इसकी प्रशंसा की है।

महोदय, आप देखिए, 'हिन्दुस्तान', हिन्दी अखबार कहता है, अखबार ने बजट की बारीकियों पर ध्यान दिया है और उसने अपने एडीटोरियल में कहा है कि " रेल व्यवस्था को प्रोफेशनल अंदाज में पहली बार ढालने की कोशिश की गई है।" 'दैनिक जागरण' कहता है कि "एक अर्से बाद रेलवे का बजट ऐसा आया है जो कि रेलवे पर आधारित है न कि उसके जरिए की जाने वाली लोक-लुभावन राजनीति के ऊपर।" और 'नवभारत टाइम्स' कहता है कि "एक ऐसा बजट है जिसमें न तो लोक-लुभावन घोषणाएं हैं और न ही जनता पर बोझ बढ़ाने की कोई नीति है, कसा हुआ बजट है।" इसके लिए मैं रेल मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, हमारे रेल मंत्री जी की हमेशा कोशिश रही है कि रेलों का सुधार और विकास होना चाहिए। तभी तो इतना अच्छा बजट ये दे पाए हैं। मैंने प्रभु जी को काम करते हुए देखा है, पूरे विस्तार से वे गहराई तक जाते हैं और उन्होंने जहां भाड़े में एक पैसे की वृद्धि नहीं की, वहां बजट में नई गाड़ियां न चलवा कर भी इस बात की वाहवाही लूटी है कि लोक-लुभावन बजट की तरफ उन्होंने कदम नहीं बढ़ाए हैं। रेल यात्री किराए में तो उन्होंने बढ़ोतरी नहीं की और योजना परिव्यय में उन्होंने एक लाख करोड़ का प्रस्ताव 52 प्रतिशत वृद्धि के साथ प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके लिए भी मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूं। 54 प्रतिशत आवंटन करके उन्होंने जो विद्युतीकरण पर ध्यान दिया है, जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रेनें तेज़ गति से चलेंगी, लोग एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक जल्दी पहुंचेंगे, यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। महोदय, जहां इससे यातायात की ज्यादा मांगों की पूर्ति की जा सकेगी, वहीं दूसरी तरफ राजस्व की भी वृद्धि होगी। 1330 प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी नए रूट किलोमीटर के लिए की गई है, यह कोई छोटी बात नहीं है। सरकार की मंशा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रेनें, ज्यादा से ज्यादा तेज़ गति से चलाई जाएं, जो ज्यादा यात्री ढोएं, ज्यादा पैसा आए और यात्रियों को भी संतोष मिले, यह इस सरकार का motto है।

महोदय, इस बजट में सबसे बड़ी दूसरी बात जो रेल मंत्री जी ने कही है, जिस पर ध्यान देने की बात है कि रेग्युलेशन मैकेनिज्म तय किया गया है, जो परफॉरमेंस स्टैंडर्ड्ज़ तो set करेगा ही, पर लाइसेंसी, प्राइवेट पार्टनर और मंत्रालय के बीच के झगड़े भी सुलझाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, टेंडरों में ई-टेंडर की व्यवस्था की गई है। रेल मंत्रालय में पिछली सरकारों में जितनी भी भ्रष्ट व्यवस्था चल रही थी, उसको खत्म करने के लिए उन्होंने ई-टेंडरिंग की व्यवस्था की है, इसके लिए भी मैं रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, महिला यात्रियों की सुरक्षा का पूरा प्रबंध किया गया है और सबसे बड़ी बात है, प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने जो स्वच्छता का नारा दिया है, उसकी रेलवे ने सबसे पहले शुरुआत की है और सफाई की राशि में 40 प्रतिशत अधिक की वृद्धि की है। 650 स्टेशनों पर नए शौचालयों की व्यवस्था करना, जिसकी आम पैसेंजर्स को, आम यात्रियों को परेशानी रहती थी, यह भी एक बड़ी बात है। अभी तक केवल 120 टॉयलेट्स थे, इस साल 650 स्टेशनों पर नए टॉयलेट्स की व्यवस्था की गई है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अच्छी बात यह है कि 17,388 टॉयलेट्स को बॉयो टॉयलेट्स में बदलना नहीं है, वे पहले ही बदल दिए गए हैं और इसके अलावा अन्य 17,000 टॉयलेट्स को अगले साल बॉयो टॉयलेट्स में बदलने की बात की जा रही है। "स्वच्छ रेल, स्वच्छ भारत", यह रेल बजट का सबसे बड़ा नारा है। मंत्री जी ने एक नया डिपार्टमेंट ही बना दिया है, जिसका काम केवल ट्रेनों की और स्टेशनों की सफाई का होगा और जो waste है, कूड़ा-करकट है, उसका भी उपयोग हो, इसका भी इंतज़ाम किया गया है।

महोदय, सबसे बड़ी बात है कि मंत्री जी ने ध्यान दिया है कि एक आदमी अगर यात्रा पर निकलता है, तो उसके घर से निकलकर यात्रा करने के बाद जब वह अपने घर तक पहुंचेगा, तो उस बीच में उसे जो-जो असुविधाएं हो रही थीं, उनको सुविधा में बदलने का काम मंत्री जी, सुरेश प्रभु ने किया है, इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं। उनकी सोच देखिए कि रेलवे स्टेशन से किस तरह से कनेक्टिविटी होगी, किस तरह से रेलवे की भीड़-भाड़ को कम किया जाएगा। महोदय, अब चार महीने पहले आप एडवांस टिकट बुक करा सकते हैं, जो पहले दो महीने था। "ऑपरेशन फाइव मिनट्स" - यदि आपने टिकट नहीं ली है, तो आप पांच मिनट में टिकट खरीद सकते हैं। रिटायरिंग रूम्स की ऑनलाइन बुकिंग आप करा सकते हैं। और तो और, 24 × 7 हेल्पलाइन नंबर 138 जारी कर दिया है। सुरक्षा के मामले में आप 182 नंबर पर फोन कर सकते हैं। खाने-पीने के सामान तक को आप अपनी सुविधा से ले सकते हैं। आपको बिरयानी खानी है तो आप बिरयानी खाइए, आपको रोटी खानी है तो आप रोटी खाइए। मोबाइल फोन चार्जिंग की सुविधा भी दी गई है। "ए" कैटेगरी के स्टेशनों पर वाई-फाई की सुविधा दी गई है, यह भी अपने आप में बड़ी बात है। सुरक्षा के लिए उन्होंने कैमरे लगाए हैं, ताकि महिलाओं को और सुरक्षा मिल सके। ट्रेनों में सफाई के बारे में मैंने पहले ही बताया, इसके साथ-साथ लिफ्ट्स और escalators भी लगाए हैं। महोदय, केवल यही नहीं, किसानों के लिए "किसान यात्रा योजना" नाम से स्पेशल पैकेज बनाने की बात हमारे रेल मंत्री ने की है। उद्योगों के लिए, माल ढुलाई के लिए सबसे ज्यादा कोशिशें हो रही हैं। मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि जिस समय आप कोयले का बिल पास करेंगे, जिस समय आप माइन्स एंड मिनरल्स का बिल पास करेंगे और जिस समय ये सब काम शुरू हो जाएंगे, जब मेक इन इंडिया होगा, जब लैंड एक्विज़िशन बिल पास होगा, तो देश के अंदर जो व्यवस्था बनेगी, तो आप समझ लीजिए कि अच्छे दिन आ जाएंगे और रेलवे को भी ढुलाई के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा सामान मिलेगा। जब अर्थव्यवस्था ठीक होती है, तो रेलवे को भी फ्रेट में अच्छी कमाई करने का अवसर मिलता है। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था तब तेजी से

दौड़ती है। रेलवे के सामने सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है - यात्री और माल ढुलाई। महोदय, जो 21 मिलियन यात्री हैं, उनको पांच साल में तीस मिलियन तक पहुंचाने का इस बजट में लक्ष्य बनाया गया है, इसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। रेल पटरियों में बीस प्रतिशत का इजाफा करके 138 हजार किलोमीटर तक पांच साल में ले जाने की बात बजट में की गयी है, जो अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी बात है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि राज्य सरकारों के लिए भी सब राज्यों में गेज कन्वर्जन की बात कही गयी है। रेलवे ओवर और अंडर ब्रिज, एक नहीं, जितने भी उन्होंने कहे हैं, सब के सब, सरकार ने कहा है कि हम इनको पांच साल के अंदर समाप्त करके दिखाएंगे और इनको मॉनिटर करने के लिए संसद सदस्यों की अध्यक्षता में मॉनिटरिंग कमेटीज़ बनेंगी। इसमें एक सवाल उठता है कि बजट में पैसा कहां से आएगा। मंत्री जी ने एक बड़ी अच्छी घोषणा की है कि एलआईसी ने उनके साथ एक लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा का एक पैक्ट किया है, जिसके अनुसार वे रेलवे के अंदर इन्वेस्ट करने जा रहे हैं, उसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। इसके अलावा रेलवे 42 प्रतिशत केन्द्र सरकार से बजटरी सपोर्ट और फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से सेस से लेगी, 34 प्रतिशत मार्किट बोरोइंग्स से लेगी और 18 प्रतिशत इंटरनल रिसोर्सेज़ से लेगी।

महोदय, खाली निवेश करने की बात नहीं है, रेलवे के काम में गुणवत्ता की बहुत जरूरत है। सफाई के संबंध में, पंक्चुएलिटी के संबंध में, यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के संबंध में, क्वालिटी ऑफ टर्मिनल्स के संबंध में, क्वॉलिटी ऑफ फूड के संबंध में, यात्रियों की सुविधाओं के संबंध में, खान-पान का ध्यान रखने के संबंध में, टिकट मिलने में आसानी के संबंध में, माल को सुरक्षित पहुंचाने के संबंध में, रिसोर्सेज़ मोबलाइज़ेशन के संबंध में, ट्रांसपेरेंसी के संबंध में – मैं समझता हूं कि इस बजट के अंदर मंत्री जी ने इन सब चीज़ों का ध्यान रखा है। महोदय, रेलवे को कमर्शियल एंटरप्राइज़ की तरह कमाना है और वेलफेयर ऑर्गेनाइज़ेशन की तरह काम करना है, जैसा मैंने पहले बताया, यह इसका नारा है। पिछले साठ सालों में रेलवे पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

मैं मंत्री जी को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। आपकी जमीनें जगह-जगह पर पूरे देश के अंदर हैं, जिन पर कब्जे हो रहे हैं, जिनको एन्क्रोच किया जा रहा है, वह एन्क्रोचमेंट हटाने की जरूरत है। कहीं-कहीं पर ऐसी जगह जमीनें हैं, जिनकी रेलवे को जरूरत नहीं है, उन्हें रेलवे एक्सचेंज कर सकती है या उनका कमर्शियल यूटिलाइज़ेशन कर सकती है। इसी तरह से पूरे देश में रेलवे के जो गेस्ट हाउस हैं, वे जब केवल रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए उपयोग होते हैं तो साल में बहुत दिन खाली रहते हैं। उनका भी कुछ उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

महोदय, काकोडकर समिति ने कहा था कि हर साल 15 हजार लोगों की ट्रेन से कटकर मौत होती है। वर्ष 2010 में दुनिया में जो 50 बड़ी रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुईं, उनमें से 14 भारत में हुईं। इसलिए इसकी तरफ सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया है।

महोदय, मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करते हुए कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बजट में समाज के सब वर्गों के लिए कुछ न कुछ है। इसमें देश के आम लोगों के लिए है, रेलवे की स्वच्छता के लिए है, किसानों के लिए है, उद्योगों के लिए है, रेलवे क्रॉसिंग की सुरक्षा के लिए है, पर्यावरण और ऊर्जा संरक्षण के लिए है, यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिए है, यात्रियों की सुविधाओं के लिए है, रेलवे के स्टाफ के लिए है, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए है, महिलाओं के लिए है, युवाओं के लिए है, टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग है,

राज्य सरकारों के लिए है, संसाधन जुटाने के लिए है। यदि बजट में कुछ नहीं है तो वह यह नहीं है कि विपक्ष के लिए सरकार की आलोचना के लिए इसमें कुछ नहीं है। इसलिए मैं रेल मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इसमें विपक्ष के लिए कुछ नहीं छोड़ा। मैंने पहला रेलवे बजट देखा, जिसकी अगले दिन सब अखबारों ने वाहवाही की थी।

महोदय, मेरा मंत्री जी से एक अनुरोध है कि जहां-जहां भी पर्यटन स्थल हैं, जहां-जहां भी लाखों की संख्या में लोग जाते हैं, चाहे वे धार्मिक स्थल हों या पर्यटन के क्षेत्र हों, वहां-वहां पर ट्रेनें रुकनी चाहिए। पिछले दिनों मैं मेंहदीपुर बालाजी गया था। वहां पर लाखों लोग, हनुमान जी के भक्त जाते हैं और उनके दर्शन पाते हैं, लेकिन वहां पर ट्रेन नहीं रुकती है। अगर रेल मंत्री महोदय बांदीकुई पर और ऐसे अन्य स्थानों पर, जहां पर लाखों लोग जाते हैं, ट्रेन के रुकने की व्यवस्था करें तो मैं समझता हूं कि उससे यात्रियों को, भक्तों को और पर्यटकों को बहुत बड़ा लाभ होगा।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रभु की प्रभु पर बहुत कृपा है, ऊपर वाले प्रभु की नीचे वाले प्रभु पर बहुत कृपा है इसलिए उन्हें काम में जरूर सफलता मिलेगी। मैं समझता हूं कि इस रेलवे बजट के साथ अच्छे दिनों की शुरुआत हो गयी है। मेरी तरफ से रेल मंत्री को बहुत-बहुत बधाई, बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज रेल बजट पर मुझे अपनी बात कहने का और सुझाव देने का आपने अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करती हूं। मैं आभार प्रकट करती हूं अपने आदरणीय नेता प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी का जिन्होंने मुझे इस पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि जो आपने रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उससे देश का आम आदमी बहुत निराश हुआ है। इस देश का मजदूर, किसान और मध्यम वर्ग ही तो इस सरकार के शिल्पी हैं। उन्होंने ही तो भाजपा की इतनी बड़ी इमारत खड़ी कर दी, लेकिन इस बजट से इस वर्ग के साथ आपने वफादारी नहीं निभाई। रेल बजट में जिन रूटों पर भारी भीड़ होती है, उसके बावजूद उन रूटों पर नई रेल चलाने के संबंध में कोई घोषणा आपने नहीं की। महिला सुरक्षा को लेकर ठोस उपाय की बात न होने से रेल बजट महिलाओं के लिए भी सकारात्मक नहीं है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल से आती हूं। यह क्षेत्र कई मायनों में पिछड़ा हुआ है। इस इलाके में रोजगार के बहुत सीमित अवसर हैं और यह बहुत ही घनी आबादी वाला इलाका है। इसलिए यहां के अधिकांश गरीब लोग रोजगार की तलाश में देश के बड़े शहरों दिल्ली, मुम्बई और बेंगलुरु तथा अन्य शहरों में जाते हैं। यहां के लोगों को आपसे बहुत आशा थी कि उनकी यात्रा को आरामदेह, सुगम और सस्ता बनाने के लिए अवश्य ही उनकी आवश्ययकता और पहुंच के अनुसार सामान्य दर्जे की एक्सप्रेस गाड़िया ंचलाई जाएंगी। आपने उनकी आवश्यकता को नकारते हुए इस इलाके के लोगों के लिए नई गाड़ियों की घोषणा न करके उनके साथ ठीक बरताव नहीं किया। माननीय मंत्री जी, ये लोग अच्छे दिनों के इंतजार में बैठे हुए हैं। आपको प्राथमिकताएं निर्धारित करनी पड़ेंगी कि किन इलाकों में यात्री ट्रेनें और किन इलाकों में माल गाड़िया ंचलानी हैं।

माननीय रेल मंत्री जी, रेल हमारे पुरखों की दी हुई धरोहर है और आम आदमी की आवश्यकता है। हमारे पुरखों ने सपनों में भी नहीं सोचा था कि हमारी भविष्य की संतानें इस धरोहर को देश तथा दुनिया के पूंजीपतियों के हवाले करने का काम करेंगी। रेल देश के लोगों की सुविधा है और साथ ही देश की एकता और अखण्डता की धुरी भी है। रेल देश के तमाम इलाकों और जनता को मुख्यधारा से जोड़ने का काम करती है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहती हूं कि पूर्वांचल में रेलवे द्वारा जो वर्षों से घोषणाएं की गई हैं, वे सब अधूरी हैं। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को यह आशा थी कि रेल मंत्री बौद्ध पर्यटन को देखते हुए बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थलों को रेल लाइनों से जोड़कर लम्बे समय से चली आ रही मांग को पूरा करेंगे। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बौद्ध पर्यटकों के लिए बुद्ध के जन्म स्थल कपिलवस्तु एवं निर्वाण स्थल कुशीनगर सहित उनके प्रथम दीक्षा के उद्बोधन स्थान सारनाथ, वाराणसी को रेल पथ पर लाकर विकसित करेंगे और पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए योजनाबद्ध प्रयास करेंगे। एशिया के अरबों बौद्ध धर्मावलम्बियों को उनके तीर्थस्थल तक रेल लाइन द्वारा पहुंचा कर, उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटन सुविधा मुहैया करा कर देश में पर्यटन के माध्यम से विकास का रास्ता प्रशस्त किया जा सकता था, परन्तु इस रेल बजट में ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय, कहने को तो गोरखपुर का रेलवे स्टेशन का प्लेटफार्म विश्वस्तरीय है, पर यह सिर्फ कहने भर को है। यहां ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं दिखता जिससे हम विश्वस्तरीय होने का गर्व कर सकें। दूर-दराज से आने वाले गरीब यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए रेल बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है गरीबों की पूरी तरह से उपेक्षा हुई है। भीड़ वाले रूटों पर जनरल क्लास के डिब्बों में खड़े होने की जगह नहीं होती है। जनरल क्लास के यात्री जिसमें महिलाएं होती हैं, बच्चे भी होते हैं, वे बड़ी मुश्किल से डिब्बों में घुस पाते हैं। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आम आदमी की बात यह सरकार करती है। आम आदमी ए.सी. डिब्बों में नहीं चलता है, वह जनरल डिब्बों में चलता है। क्या इस बजट में किसी रूट पर जनरल डिब्बे बढ़ाने का कोई प्रावधान है? आप कहते हैं कि वेटिंग लिस्ट को देखकर डिब्बे बढ़ा दिए जाएंगे। मैं कहती हूं कि जहां वेटिंग लिस्ट का प्रावधान ही नहीं है, आप वहां जनरल क्लास में किस प्रकार डिब्बे बढ़ाएंगे? इस रेल बजट में गरीब यात्रियों के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है। इस रेल बजट में बुलेट ट्रेन, हाई स्पीड ट्रेन की बातें तो बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी हुई हैं, क्या रेल मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे कि जो यात्री जनरल डिब्बे से स्लीपर क्लास में यात्रा करने की स्थिति में नहीं है, जब उसकी जेब एलाऊ ही नहीं करेगी, तो वह बुलेट ट्रेन पर कैसे चढ़ेगा? क्योंकि बुलेट ट्रेन का किराया हवाई जहाज के किराए से कम नहीं होगा और जनरल क्लास के यात्री यदि भविष्य में बुलेट ट्रेन में यात्रा कर सकते हैं, तो आज उसी किराए से हवाई जहाज से भी यात्रा कर सकते हैं, पर ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। क्योंकि आज उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति न तो अच्छी है और न बुलेट ट्रेन आने के बाद यह सरकार अच्छी करना चाहती है। यह सरकार उनको तो समाज की मुख्य धारा से अलग करने का काम कर रही है। आम आदमी की स्थिति पर विचार किए बिना ही यह सरकार आम आदमी को बुलेट ट्रेन पर बैठा रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी, यह बात आपके चुनावी नारे से मेल खाती है। आपकी बातों में तो अच्छे दिन दिख रहे हैं, पर क्या ये साकार होंगे, क्या आदमी को राहत देंगे, इस पर मुझे शंका है। यह आम आदमी का बजट नहीं है, यह माननीय मोदी जी का चालीसा है। आपने रेलवे के विकास के लिए कोशिश की है कि अधिक से अधिक प्राइवेट पार्टनर्स को इसमें खेलने का मौका मिले, जो अंततः पूंजीपति घराने के हित में होगा।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री से कहना चाहती हूं कि आपने कहा है कि हम संसाधन जुटाएंगे और रेलवे का विकास करेंगे, पर संसाधन कहां से और कैसे जुटाएंगे, इसके बारे में कुछ साफ नहीं कहा है। यदि सरकार के कामकाज की यही गति और तरीका रहा, तो रेलवे जो देश की लाइफलाइन कहलाती है, उसका बुरा हाल होने वाला है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, देश की जनता से जब यह पूछा जाता है कि रेलवे में क्या-क्या सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए, तो जनता का कोई आदमी बुलेट ट्रेन की चर्चा नहीं करता है, सिवाय इस सरकार के, इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि राज सत्ता का फोकस आम आदमी होना चाहिए। रेल बजट पेश होने से पहले लगता था कि प्रभु बजट पेश करेंगे, लेकिन बजट भाषण में प्रभु के दर्शन से जनता बहुत निराश हुई है।

रेल राजस्व का सबसे अधिक नुकसान कमीशनखोरी और मैटीरियल की चोरी से होता है, इसलिए इसको रोकना होगा। मैंने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में इंजीनियरिंग विभाग में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों को उठाया है, लेकिन मैं बहुत ही हतप्रभ हूं, आश्चर्यचकित हूं कि भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई जांच ही नहीं कराई गई। रेलवे निर्माण में गुणवत्ता के मामले में कभी सर्वश्रेष्ठ संस्था के रूप में रेखाकित की जाती थी, लेकिन आजकल भ्रष्टाचार के चलते आज ही बनी सड़क व प्लेटफार्म दस दिन के बाद ही टूटने लगते हैं, मैंने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में यह देखा है। माननीय मंत्री जी, पत्र लिखने के बाद भी वही घिसा-पिटा जवाब आता है कि आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मैं समझती हूं कि यह आवश्यक कार्यवाही कभी पूरी होती ही नहीं है, क्योंकि न तो कहीं कोई कार्यवाही दिखाई देती है और न ही भ्रष्टाचार रुकता है।

जहां तक खान-पान की व्यवस्था की बात है, तो जब से यह आई.आर.सी.टी.सी के हवाले किया गया है, तभी से इसमें गिरावट शुरू हो गई है। पैन्ट्री कार वाले यात्रियों से मनमानी रकम वसूल रहे हैं। पैन्ट्री कार के ठेकेदारों और आई.आर.सी.टी.सी. के बीच अपवित्र गठबंधन बन गया है। पैन्ट्री कार में गंदगी का साम्राज्य है। रेल बजट से पहले कई टीवी चैनलों ने इसे दिखाकर आइना दिखाया है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, रेलवे में नौकरी करना युवाओं का सपना होता है। रोजगार का सबसे बड़ा बैंक भी यही विभाग है। इसमें बड़े पैमाने पर कर्मचारियों की कमी है, जिसके चलते गाड़ियों का संचालन प्रभावित होता है। इसलिए गाड़ी संचालन से संबंधित कर्मचारियों की भर्ती की जाए और युवाओं को बड़े पैमाने पर ईमानदारी के साथ रोजगार मुहैया कराया जाए। रेलवे में सब कुछ वैसा नहीं है, जैसा होना चाहिए।

माननीय मंत्री जी, गोरखपुर में मेकेनिकल वर्कशाप है और यह बहुत बड़ी है। यहां हर प्रकार के डिब्बे रिपेयर होते हैं। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... यहां तक कि बंगलादेश के डिब्बे यहां रिपेयर होते हैं। मंत्री जी ने रेल बजट में कहा है कि रेलवे कारखानों को अपग्रेड करेंगे। इसलिए मेरी आपसे माँग है कि गोरखपुर यात्रिक कारखाने को सिर्फ डिब्बों की रिपेयरिंग का वर्कशॉप न बनाए रखें, बल्कि इसका आधुनिकीकरण करके नया डिब्बा बनाने का कारखाना बनाने की घोषणा करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : कनक लता जी, आपका समय पूरा हो रहा है। ... (**व्यवधान**)... समय तो दे सकता हूँ, परन्तु यदि आप ही नहीं मानेंगी, तो सारी व्यवस्थाओं को

5.00 P.M.

दुरुस्त करने में ज्यादा देर लगेगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... दूसरे सदस्य का टाइम कम हो जाएगा। पार्टी को जितना टाइम मिला है, उसमें कम-ज्यादा हो रहा है। यदि आप व्यवस्था नहीं मानेंगी, तो वैसा होगा, जैसा हो रहा है। मुझे आपने व्यवस्था बनाने के लिए बैठाया है।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह : अच्छा, ठीक है। मैं समाप्त करती हूँ।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपको आदम गोन्डवी का एक शेर सुनाना चाहती हूँ।

"तुम्हारी फाइलों में गाँव का मौसम गुलाबी है,

मगर ये आँकड़े झूठे हैं, तेरा दावा किताबी है।"

धन्यवाद।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार) **:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सबसे पहले अपनी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, आदरणीय शरद यादव जी और अपने नेता, बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री, माननीय श्री नीतीश कुमार जी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि रेल बजट पर इस सदन में हमें बोलने के लिए पार्टी ने अधिकृत किया। लोकतात्रिक देशों में भारत और भारत का लोकतंत्र अपने आप में बेमिसाल है और मैं सैल्यूट करता हूँ देश की उस जनता को, जो लोकतंत्र में विश्वास रखती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, रेल बजट आया और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो काम विपक्ष को करना चाहिए था, वह सारा का सारा काम सत्ता पक्ष ने कर दिया। अभी हमारे भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे और प्रभु जी की कृपा से प्रभु जी पर जो कृपा उन्होंने गिनाई और कृपा के साथ-साथ उन्होंने जो जोखिम भरा और काँटों भरा ताज और जिन समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान आकृष्ट कराया, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह काफी है एक आईना दिखाने के लिए। वे जिन अखबारों की कटिंग बता रहे थे, मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा था कि वे पेड न्यूज की खबरें पढ़ रहे थे या धरातल की कोई बजट से लगी हुई बात थी। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, रेल हमारे देश में सम्पत्ति बटोरने का माध्यम नहीं है। रेल हमारे देश में एक ऐसा पुल है, जो धर्म से लेकर हॉस्पिटल तक और सरहद से लेकर सुरक्षा तक की व्यवस्था में लाइफलाइन, लाइफ हिंद, देश की लाइफ की हैसियत रखती है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बातें तो बहुत हुईं, आँकड़े भी बहुत आए और उन आँकड़ों को अगर गिनाया जाए, तो यकीनन आपकी उँगली हरकत में आ जाएगी और आप कहेंगे कि आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मैं तो बरकत करना चाहता हूँ, हरकत कोई न करे।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी : मैं वह हरकत करने वाला व्यक्ति ही नहीं हूँ, चूँकि कोई भी हिन्दुस्तानी गलत हरकत नहीं करता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह सच है, मैं बचपन में पढ़ा करता था, सुना करता था। मेरी तालीम मदरसे से है और उस मदरसे से है, जिस मदरसे ने देश की आजादी के लिए एक से एक धरोहर पैदा किए। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वह 'इन्क्लाब जिंदाबाद' का नारा उसी मदरसे से निकला था। जब आज सारी

पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ के वर्कर्स हतोत्साहित होते हैं, तो उनमें ऊर्जा भरने के लिए 'इन्क्लाब जिंदाबाद' का नारा लगाया जाता है। उसी मदरसे का मैं एक छोटा सा विद्यार्थी हूं, जो आपके समक्ष सदन में खड़ा हूं। मैं सुना करता था कि रेलवे में 22 लाख कर्मचारी हैं। बजट में यह बात कही गई कि वाईफाई लगेगा, कैमरा लगेगा, ऑनलाइन खाना बुक होगा, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में जो 22 कोच की या 24 कोच की ट्रेनें चलती हैं, उनमें ऑनलाईन खाना बुक करवाने वाले लोग शायद दो या तीन कोच में ही सफर करते हैं। बाकी के लोग वे हैं, जो रोटी, सत्तू या भुंजा खा करके एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाते हैं, उनके लिए इस बजट में कोई जगह नहीं है, उनके खानपान की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

महोदय, हैरत तो मुझे उस समय हुई, जब मैंने रेलवे स्टेशन पर स्वच्छता अभियान का एक विज्ञापन देखा। मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी भारतीय उसको बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा। महात्मा गाँधी मेरे देश की आने वाली पीढ़ियों, वर्तमान पीढ़ियों और जो पीढ़िया ंजा चुकी हैं, उनकी आत्मा हैं। स्वच्छता के नाम पर किस प्रकार का प्रचार किया जा रहा है? हमारे राष्ट्रपिता की वह तस्वीर, जिसको सम्मान से देखा जाता है, विज्ञापनों के नाम पर उसे शौचालय की दीवारों पर लगाया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह देश के राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी का बहुत बड़ा अपमान किया जा रहा है। यह मानसिकता उन्हीं की हो सकती है, जो गाँधी जी के हत्यारों को महामंडित करने वाले हैं और उनकी इज्जत करने वाले हैं, वही व्यक्ति इस तरह की हरकतें कर सकते हैं। देश का सामान्य नागरिक इस तरह की गलती कभी नहीं कर सकता। इस पर भी माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए।...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अभी किसी के सवालों का जवाब तो नहीं दे सकता हूं, अपनी बात जरूर रखूंगा। एक जमाना था, जब कोई गरीब प्लेटफॉर्म पर खड़ी रेल के AC डिब्बे को देखता था, तो बड़ी ललक से देखता था। कुछ तो ऐसे भी होते थे, जो जरा करीब से जाकर झांक कर देख लेते थे। ऐसा लगता था कि वे प्लेटफॉर्म पर रेल के डिब्बे के AC कोच को नहीं स्वर्ग को झांक कर देख रहे हैं। उसे देखने की ललक सबको रहती है। महोदय, मैं पूर्व रेल मंत्री आदरणीय लालू प्रसाद यादव जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं, क्योंकि उस व्यक्ति ने गरीब रथ चला करके देश के उन गरीबों को AC में सफर करने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। इस सच्चाई से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, राज्य के लोगों की तालियां क्यों नहीं बजेंगी? हर राज्य का जन-प्रतिनिधि अपने-अपने राज्य के प्रति संवेदनशील होता है और वहां के लिए उसकी कुछ जिम्मेदारिया ंहोती हैं। हमारे सत्ता पक्ष के एक माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही कहा कि तालियां नहीं बजीं, लेकिन बजट में सपने जरूर बेच दिए गए। कहा गया था कि रोज़गार देंगे। यह हमारे देश के उन पढ़े-लिखे, डिग्री होल्डर युवाओं के लिए कितनी बड़ी कमनसीबी होगी, जिनको पिछले चुनाव में कहा गया था कि बस आएंगे और तुरन्त आपको ज्वाइनिंग देंगे और करोड़ों के हिसाब से देंगे। रेल बजट में वाईफाई की बात की गई, कैमरे की बात की गई, बहुत सारी सुविधाओं की बात की गई, लेकिन ग्रेड फोर तक की बहाली की जाएगी, इसकी कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई। इस पर आपकी कोई टिप्पणी नहीं आई है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा छलावा किया गया है।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बिहार से सम्बन्धित एक-दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। पटना हमारे बिहार की राजधानी है और पटना जंक्शन से दीघा के लिए 10-12 किलोमीटर से भी कम की दूरी

है। वहां पर सुबह से लेकर शाम तक एक रेल चलती है। मैं समझता हूं कि जब बजट का समय आता है, उस समय जब उस ट्रेन की लागत और इन्कम आती है, तो डीज़ल तक के पैसे भी नहीं निकलते हैं। बहुत पहले हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, श्री नीतीश कुमार जी ने पिछले रेल मंत्री जी को भी इस सिलसिले में लिखा था और मुलाकात करके कहा था कि क्यों नहीं पटना जंक्शन से दीघा तक के लिए जो रेलवे लाइन है, उसको बिहार सरकार के राजमार्ग के लिए दे दिया जाए? चूँकि उसी के बीच में सचिवालय भी है और कभी-कभी जाम लगता है, तो वहाँ घंटों एक लंबी लाइन लगी रहती है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि उस पर भी विचार किया जाय।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज रेल के पास जितनी जमीनें स्टेशंस पर हैं, अगर उनका सही इस्तेमाल कर लिया जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। उस पर अतिक्रमण किया गया है, गैरकानूनी ढंग से कब्जे किये गये हैं। अगर उस पर कॉमर्शियल कॉम्प्लेक्स बन जाए, उस पर मार्केटिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स बन जाए या उस पर होटल बन जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत सारी समस्याओं का निदान उन रेल स्टेशंस से, रेल के माध्यम से बड़ी आसानी से किया जा सकता है। ऐसे बहुत सारे रेलवे स्टेशंस हैं। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, कोडरमा से लेकर राँची तक बीच में कई जिले पड़ते हैं। अगर इनको रेल के माध्यम से जोड़ दिया जाए, अगर कोडरमा टू राँची रेलवे बस सर्विस चला दी जाए, तो उससे एक बड़ी अच्छी इनकम भी हो सकती है और जनता को सुविधा भी हो जायेगी। उसी तरह अगर पटना जंक्शन से हाजीपुर यह चला दी जाए, तो इससे भी बहुत सारी सुविधाएँ होंगी, लेकिन इस तरह का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। वहाँ 36 रेल परियोजनाएँ पूर्व के रेल मंत्रियों ने दीं। मैं उनका नाम लेने में हिचकूँगा नहीं। मैं इसलिए नहीं हिचकूँगा कि हमारे नेता माननीय श्री नीतीश कुमार जी ने कभी भी काम और विकास के बीच में राजनीति कहीं आने नहीं दी है और बिहार को विकसित राज्य बनाने का जो उनका संकल्प है, उसमें उसी लाइन पर पार्टी के सारे वर्कर्स चलते हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वहाँ 36 परियोजनाएँ थीं। पटना में दीघा रेल परियोजना, मुँगेर रेल पुल परियोजना और छपरा में जो बिल्डिंग करीब-करीब बन गयी, वहाँ रेल पहिया कारखाना, इसी तरह से पिछले किसी बजट में मधेपुरा में स्लीपर रेल कारखाना, यानी 36 परियोजनाएँ हैं, लेकिन आज तक वे परियोजनाएँ पूरी नहीं हो सकीं और इस बजट में बिहार की उन 36 परियोजनाओं में से किसी एक पर भी कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही दुखद घटना है और इन प्रभु जी की कृपा से इस दुख का हरण होना चाहिए और इसका काम होना चाहिए।

महोदय, इस तरह की बहुत सारी बातें हैं, एक लम्बी फेहरिस्त है। अगर मैं उस पर बोलूँ, तो उसके लिए एकाध घंटे का समय चाहिए, जो आप नहीं दे सकेंगे, लेकिन आज मेरी मेडन स्पीच भी है, इसलिए इस सिलसिले में मैं एक-दो बातें और रखना चाहूँगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप उसकी अनुमति दे देंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आतंक आज हमारे देश का सबसे ज्वलंत मुद्दा है। राजनीति में इस तरह के मुद्दों को एकत्रित करके सत्ता तक आने के लिए कुछ व्यक्ति, कुछ पार्टीज़ और कुछ संगठनों की मानसिकता और आइडियोलॉजी हो सकती है, लेकिन भारतवासियों की यह मानसिकता न तो कभी थी, न है, न यह मानसिकता कभी पनपने वाली है और न ही भारतवासी इसे पनपने देंगे। लेकिन महोदय, बड़े दुख के साथ मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश में कई संस्थायें हैं, जिनको

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त है और रहनी भी चाहिए। उनकी स्वतंत्रता में और उनकी खुदमुख्तारी में हमारी तरफ से किसी तरह की कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। महोदय, लेकिन जो काम न्यायालय का है, वह काम न्यायालय करेगा, जो काम सदन का है, वह काम सदन करेगा, जो काम मीडिया का है, वह काम मीडिया करेगी। मैं आपकी तवज्जो दो-चार हादसों की तरफ चाहूँगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार तक और सदन के माध्यम से देश तक इस सच्चाई को पहुँचाने के लिए आपकी खास तवज्जो का तालिब हूँ और जरूरतमंद हूँ। महोदय, टीवी स्क्रीन पर दिखाये जाते हैं कि 'पकड़े गये आतंकवादी', 'पकड़ लिये गये आतंकवादी', 'हो गये हमले', लेकिन मैं नहीं कहता कि उनकी स्वतंत्रता पर किसी तरह का ब्रेक लगे।

लेकिन जो काम न्यायालय का है, वह काम चैनल वालों को करने की इज़ाजत नहीं मिलनी चाहिए और इसके लिए भी कानून बनना चाहिए। इसके लिए भी आवाज़ उठनी चाहिए कि जिसकी जो हद है, उसी हद में रहे, जो कानून से ऊपर उठने की कोशिश करेगा, कानून अपना काम करेगा।

महोदय, अब तक जितने पकड़े गए हैं, 80 परसेंट लोग ---- मैं नहीं कहता कि आप उनको छोड़ दें, आप उनको फांसी पर चढ़ा दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... महोदय, आप उनको फांसी पर चढ़ा दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): आप रेल बजट पर बात कीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी : यह मेरी मेडन स्पीच है, कुछ तो दर्द रखने दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... रोज आप बोलते हैं, मैंने तो पहली बार बोला है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): गुलाम रसूल जी, आप पहले भी बोल चुके हैं, इसलिए यह आपकी मेडन स्पीच नहीं है।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी : महोदय, कृपा कर दीजिए, बड़ी सुलगती हुई समस्या है। मैं नहीं, बल्कि आप भी इस बात को महसूस करते हैं और सभी पॉलिटिकल पार्टियों के सभी सम्मानीय सदस्य भी महसूस करते हैं। पकड़े जाएं, जरूर पकड़े जाएं और देश की एकता और देश की सुरक्षा के साथ बलियावी हो या कोई भी हो, इसमें कोई कॉम्प्रॅमाइज नहीं होना चाहिए। देश की सुरक्षा के मामले में पूरा देश एकजुट है, बिल्कुल चट्टानी दीवार की तरह है। देश के गद्दारों को इस देश में न पनपने की कोई जगह हो सकती है, न रहने की कोई जगह हो सकती है, न उनको खिलाने की भी जगह हो सकती है। लेकिन, महोदय, मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ और अपील भरे लहज़े में कहना चाहूंगा कि कानून रोज बनते हैं, बनने चाहिए, लेकिन उनके लिए भी तो विचार होना चाहिए कि जिन पर कोई जुर्म सिद्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है, 15 साल, 20 साल, 25 साल तक जेल की सलाखों में पड़े हुए हैं और उन पर कोई जुर्म साबित नहीं हो पा रहा है, वह पाकिस्तान जिसको खाने के लिए सब्जी न हो, वह हमारे उस भारत को आंख नहीं दिखा सकता। अगर कहीं न कहीं हमारे यहां लूपहोल नहीं होता, तो उनकी इतनी औकात नहीं थी, जो भारत की सरहदों पर आ सकते थे।

महोदय, लेकिन यह बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस तरह से पकड़े जाने के समय प्रचार किया गया, उसी तरह से छोड़ते समय क्या यह प्रचार करने की कोशिश की गई कि जिनको पकड़ा गया था, वह गलत था, वह निर्दोष था, वह बेकसूर था और जिन एजेंसियों के जरिए पकड़ा

गया है, मैं नहीं कहता कि उन एजेंसियों को पाबंद किया जाए, लेकिन ऐसी एजेंसियों पर जरूर एक हाई लेवल कमेटी के माध्यम से निगरानी होनी चाहिए कि दोषियों की लाइफ को क्रॉस नहीं किया जाए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप रेलवे पर ही अपने विचार केन्द्रित कीजिए।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी : महोदय, किसी गरीब और किसी अमनपसन्द हिन्दुस्तानी के माथे पर कलंक का निशान नहीं लगाया जाए, इसके लिए भी प्रावधान होना चाहिए और देश की सुरक्षा के मामले में किसी भी तरह से कोई कॉम्प्रॅमाइज नहीं होना चाहिए।

महोदय, इसी के साथ-साथ हमारे देश के और समाजवाद के एक विचारक नहीं, बल्कि एक धरोहर, माननीय कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी, जिनके नाम से उनके गावं के बिल्कुल करीब कर्पूरी ग्राम रेलवे स्टेशन है, जो समस्तीपुर से छः किलोमीटर के फासले पर है, लेकिन उसको सोनपुर जोन में रख दिया गया। महोदय, वहां से तीन प्वाइंट जुड़ते हैं, लेकिन आज उस रेलवे स्टेशन पर किसी तरह की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। हम माननीय मंत्री महोदय से भी आग्रह करेंगे और अपील करेंगे कि उसको आदर्श स्टेशन में शामिल किया जाए और वहां वे सारी सुविधाएं दी जाएं, जो एक आदर्श स्टेशन पर दी जाती हैं।

इसी के साथ-साथ, चूंकि आपकी तरफ से भी इशारा है और थोड़ा सा मैंने छूने की कोशिश की, तो सत्ता पक्ष की तरफ से भी इशारा होने लगा, तो बैहरकैफ मैं ज्यादा दिल किसी का दुखाता नहीं, इसीलिए कि दिल दुखाना मेरा काम नहीं। इसी के साथ अंत में मैं यह जरूर आग्रह करूंगा कि "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" की बात हुई थी और रंगराजन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी आ चुकी है और 1 करोड़ 25 लाख नागरिकों ने हस्ताक्षर के साथ बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने की बात की थी। "सबका साथ, सबका विकास", यह स्लोगन तो सुना था,.... लेकिन बजट आने के बाद यह समझ में आया - सबका साथ सिर्फ साहब का विकास। अब वे साहब कौन हैं पूरा देश जान रहा है। लेकिन इस सदन के माध्यम से और आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से बिहार वासियों ने लोक सभा में रेल के लिए वोट दिए थे बोरा में कूट कर के, इस सरकार को चाहिए कि बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देकर के उस कर्ज और अहसान को वापस करने का काम करें तो मैं समझूंगा कि कहीं-न-कहीं "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" की जो बात थी, वह कहीं-न-कहीं सच है। आपने इतना समय दे दिया, मैंने आपका बहुत दिल दुखा दिया, माफ करेंगे। एक शेर कहना चाहूंगा। हो सके तो बर्दाश्त कर लें। अगर इजाजत हो तो अर्ज़ करूं-

"झील में पानी बरसता है मेरे देश में,

खेत पानी को तरसता है मेरे देश में।

महलों में रहने वालों की चांदी है,

बच्चा दूध को तरसता है मेरे देश में।"

बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, जय हिन्द।

جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار) : اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، میں سب سے پہلے اپنی پارٹی کے راشٹریہ† ادھیکش، آدرنئے شرد یادو جی اور اپنے نیتا، بہار کے مکھیہ منتری، مانّنے شری نتیش کمار جی کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ ریل بجٹ پر اس سدن میں ہمیں بولنے کے لئے پارٹی نے نامزد کیا۔ جمہوری دیشوں میں بھارت اور بھارت کا جمہوریہ اپنے آپ میں بے مثال ہے اور میں سیلوٹ کرتا ہوں دیش کی اس جنتا کو، جو لوک-تنتر میں وشواس رکھتی ہے۔

اُپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، ریل بجٹ آیا اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جو کام وپکش کو کرنا چاہئے تھا، وہ سارا کا سارا کام ستّہ پکش نے کر دیا۔ ابھی ہمارے بھارتی جنتا پارٹی کے ایک مانّنے ممبر بول رہے تھے اور پربھو جی کی کرپا سے، پربھو جی پر جو کرپا انہوں نے گنائی اور کرپا کے ساتھ ساتھ انہوں نے جو جوکھم بھرا اور کانٹوں بھرا تاج اور جن سمسیاؤں کی طرف دھیان آکرشت کرایا، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ کافی ہے ایک آئینہ دکھانے کے لئے۔ وہ جن اخباروں کی کٹنگ بتا رہے تھے، میں سمجھ نہیں پار رہا تھا کہ وہ پیڈ-نیوز کی خبریں پڑھ رہے تھے یا دھراتل کی کوئی بجٹ سےلگی ہوئی بات تھی۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، ریل ہمارے دیش میں سمپتّی بٹورنے کا مادھیم نہیں ہے۔ ریل ہمارے دیش میں ایک ایسا پل ہے، جو دھرم سے لے کر ہاسپٹل تک اور سرحد سے لے کر سرکشا تک کی ویوستھا میں لائف لائن، لائف ہند، دیش کی لائف کی حیثیت رکھتی ہے۔ اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، باتیں تو بہت ہوئیں، آنکڑے بھی بہت ہوئے اور ان آنکڑوں کی اگر گنایا جائے تو یقینا آپ کی انگلی حرکت میں آ جائے گی اور آپ کہیں گے کہ آپ وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے۔

اُپ سبھا ادھیکش (داکٹر ستیہ نارائن جٹیا) : میں تو برکت کرنا چاہتا ہوں، حرکت کوئی نہ کرے۔

جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی : میں وہ حرکت کرنے والا شخص ہی نہیں ہوں، چونکہ کوئی بھی ہندوستانی غلط حرکت نہیں کرتا ہے۔

اُپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، یہ سچ ہے، میں بچپن میں پڑھا کرتا تھا، سنا کرتا تھا میری تعلیم مدرسے سے ہے اور اس مدرسے سے ہے، جس مدرسے نے دیش کی آزادی کے لئے ایک سے ایک دھروہر پیدا کئے۔ اُپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، وہ 'انقلاب زندہ آباد' کا نعرہ اسی مدرسے سے نکلا تھا۔ جب آج ساری پالیٹکل پارٹیز کے ورکرس ہتوتساہت ہوتے ہیں، تو ان میں جوش بھرنے کے لئے 'انقلاب زندہ آباد' کا نعرہ لگایا جاتا ہے۔

اسی مدرسے کا میں ایک چھوٹا سا طالب علم ہوں، جو آپ کے سامنے سدن میں کھڑا ہوں۔ میں سنا کرتا تھا کہ ریلوے کے 22لاکھ کرمچاری ہیں۔ بجٹ میں یہ بات کہی گئی کہ وائی-فائی لگے گا، کیمرہ لگے گا، آن-لائن کھانا بک ہوگا، لیکن میں مانّنے منتری جی سے یہ کہنا چاہوں گا کہ ہمارے دیش میں جو 22 کوچ کی یا 24 کوچ کی ٹرینیں چلتی ہیں، ان میں آن لائن کھانا بک کروانے والے لوگ شاید دو یا تین کوچ میں ہی سفر کرتے ہیں۔ باقی کے لوگ وہ ہیں، جو روٹی، ستّو یا بھونجا کھا کر کے ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ جاتے ہیں ان کے لئے اس بجٹ میں کوئی جگہ نہیں ہے، ان کے کھان-پان کی کوئی ویوستھا نہیں ہے۔

مہودے، حیرت تو مجھے اس وقت ہوئی، جب میں نے ریلوے اسٹیشن پر 'سوچھتا ابھیان' کا ایک وگیاپن دیکھا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کوئی بھی بھارتی اس کو برداشت نہیں کرے گا۔ مہاتما گاندھی میرے دیش کی آنے والی پیڑھیوں، ورتمان پیڑھیوں اور جو پیڑھیاں جا چکی ہیں، ان کی آتما ہیں۔ 'سوچھتا' کے نام پر کس طرح کا پرچار کیا جا رہا ہے؟ ہمارے راشٹرپتا کی وہ تصویر، جس کو سمّان سے دیکھا جاتا ہے، وگیاپنوں کے نام پر اسے شوچالئے کی دیواروں

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

پر لگایا گیا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس طرح دیش کے راشٹر پتا مہاتما گاندھی کا بہت بڑا اپمان کیا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ سوچ انہیں کی ہو سکتی ہے، جو گاندھی جی کے ہتھیاروں کو مہامنڈت کرنے والے ہیں اور ان کی عزّت کرنے والے ہیں، وہی شخص اس طرح کی حرکتیں کر سکتے ہیں۔ دیش کا عام ناگرک اس طرح کی غلطی کبھی نہیں کر سکتا۔ اس پر بھی مانّنے ریل منتری جی کو دھیان دینا چاہئے ---(مداخلت)---

اُپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، میں ابھی کسی کے سوالوں کا جواب تو نہیں دے سکتا ہوں، اپنی بات ضرور رکھوں گا۔ ایک زمانہ تھا، جب کوئی غریب پلیٹ-فارم پر کھڑی ریل کے اے-سی۔ ڈبّے کو دیکھتا تھا، تو بڑی للک سے دیکھتا تھا۔ کچھ تو ایسے بھی ہوتے تھے، جو ذرا قریب سے جاکر جھانک کر دیکھتے لیتے تھے۔ ایسا لگتا تھا کہ وہ پلیٹ فارم پر ریل کے ڈبے کے اے-سی۔ کوچ کو نہیں جنّت کو جھانک کر دیکھ رہے ہیں۔ اسے دیکھنے کی للک سب کو رہتی ہے۔ مہودے، میں سابق ریل منتری آدرنئے لالو پرساد یادو جی کو دھنیواد دیتا ہوں، کیوں کہ اس شخص نے غریب رتھ چلا کرکے دیش کے ان غریبوں کو اے-سی۔ میں سفر کرنے کا موقع فراہم کیا ہے۔ اس سچائی سے کوئی انکار نہیں کر سکتا ہے۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، راجیہ کے لوگوں کی تالیاں کیوں نہیں بجیں گی؟ ہر راجیہ کا جن-پرتیندھی اپنے اپنے راجیہ کے پرتی سنویدنشیل ہوتا ہے اور وہاں کے لئے اس کی کچھ ذمہ داریاں ہوتی ہیں۔ ہمارے ستّہ پکش کے ایک مانّنے سدسئے نے ٹھیک ہی کہا کہ تالیاں نہیں بجیں، لیکن بجٹ میں سپنے ضرور بیچ دئے گئے۔ کہا گیا تھا کہ روزگار دیں گے۔ یہ ہمارے دیش کے ان پڑھےلکھے ڈگری ہولڈر نوجوانوں کے لئے کتنی بڑی کم نصیبی ہوگی، جن کو پچھلے چناؤ میں کہا گیا تھا کہ بس آئیں اور فورا آپ کو جوائننگ دیں گے اور کروڑوں کے حساب سے دیں گے۔ ریل بجٹ میں وائی-فائی کی بات کی گئی، کیمرے کی بات کی گئی، بہت ساری سہولیتوں کی بات کی گئی، لیکن گریڈ فور تک کی بحالی کی جائے گی، اس کی کوئی چرچا نہیں کی گئی۔ اس پر آپ کی کوئی ٹپّنی نہیں آئی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک بہت بڑا چھلاوہ کیا گیا ہے۔

آدرنئے اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، میں بہار سے سمبندھت ایک دو باتیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ پٹنہ ہمارے بہار کی راجدھانی ہے اور پٹنہ جنکشن سے دیگھا کے لئے 10-12 کلومیٹر سے بھی کم کی دوری ہے۔ وہاں پر صبح سے لے کر شام تک ایک ریل چلتی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جب بجٹ کا وقت آتا ہے، اس وقت جب اس ٹرین کی لاگت اور انکم آتی ہے، تو ڈیزل تک کے پیسے بھی نہیں نکلتے ہیں۔ بہت پہلے ہمارے مانّنے مکھیہ منتری، شری نتیش کمار جی نے پچھلے ریل منتری جی کو بھی اس سلسلے میں لکھا تھا اور ملاقات کرکے کہا تھا کہ کیوں نہیں پٹنہ جنکشن سے دیگھا تک کے لئے جو ریلوے لائن ہے، اس کو بہار سرکار کے راج-مارگ کے لئے دےدیا جائے؟

چونکہ اسی کے بیچ میں سکریٹیریئٹ بھی ہے اور کبھی کبھی جام لگتا ہے، تو وہاں گھنٹوں ایک لمبی لائن لگی رہتی ہے۔ میں مانّنے ریل منتری جی سے آگرہ کروں گا کہ اس پر بھی وچار کیا جائے۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آج ریل کے پاس جتنی زمینیں اسٹیشنس پر ہیں، اگر ان کا صحیح استعمال کر لیا جائے، تو بہت اچھا ہوگا۔ اس پر اتی-کرمن کیا گیا ہے، غیرقانونی ڈھنگ سے قبضے کئے گئے ہیں۔ اگر اس پر کمرشئل کامپلیکس بن جائے، اس پر مارکٹنگ کامپلیکس بن جائے یا اس پر ہوٹل بن جائے، تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بہت ساری سمسیاؤں کا ندان ان ریل اسٹیشنوں سے، ریل کے مادھیم سے بڑی آسانی سے کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ ایسے بہت سارے ریلوے اسٹشنس ہیں۔ مانّنےمنتری مہودے، کوڈرما سے لے کر رانچی تک بیچ میں کئی ضلعے پڑتے ہیں۔ اگران کو ریل کے مادھیم سے جوڑ دیا جائے، اگر کوڈرما ٹو رانچی ریلوے بس سروس چلا دی جائے، تو اس سے ایک بڑی

اچھی انکم بھی ہو سکتی ہے اور جنتا کو سویدھا بھی ہو جائے گی۔ اسی طرح اگر پٹنہ جنکشن سے حاجی پور، یہ چلا دی جائے، تو اس سے بھی بہت ساری سویدھائیں ہوں گی، لیکن اس طرح کا کوئی پراودھان نہیں ہے۔ وہاں 36 ریل پری-یوجنائیں پچھلے ریل منتریوں نے دیں۔ میں ان کا نام لینے میں ہچکونگا نہیں۔ میں اس لئے نہیں ہچکونگا کہ ہمارے نیتا مانّنے شری نتیش کمار جی نے ابھی بھی کام اور وکاس کے بیچ میں راجنیتی کہیں آنے نہیں دی ہے اور بہار کو وکست راجیہ بنانے کا جو ان کا سنکلپ ہے، اس میں اسی لائن پر پارٹی کے سارے ورکرس چلتے ہیں۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، وہاں 36 پری-یوجنائیں تھیں۔ پٹنہ سے دیگھا ریل پری-یوجنا، منگیر ریل پل پری-یوجنا اور چھپرہ میں جو بلڈنگ قریب قریب بن گئی، وہاں ریل پہیّہ کارخانہ، اسی طرح سے پچھلے کسی بجٹ میں مدھےپورہ میں سلیپر ریل کارخانہ، یعنی 36 پری-یوجنائیں ہیں، لیکن آج تک وہ پری-یوجنائیں پوری نہیں ہو سکیں اور اس بجٹ میں بہار کی ان 36 پری-یوجناؤں میں سے کسی ایک پر بھی کوئی چرچا نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بہت ہی دکھہ دینے والی گھٹنا ہے اور ان پربھوجی کی کرپا سے اس دکھہ کا ہرن ہونا چاہئے اور اس کا کام ہونا چاہئے۔

مہودے، اس طرح کی بہت ساری باتیں ہیں، ایک لمبی فہرست ہے۔ اگر میں اس پر بولوں تو اس کے لئے ایک آدھہ گنٹھہ کا وقت چاہئے، جو آپ نہیں دے سکیں گے، لیکن آج میری میڈن اسپیچ بھی ہے، اس لئے اس سلسلے میں میں ایک دو باتیں اور رکھنا چاہوں گا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ اس کی اجازت دے دیں گے۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، آتنک آج ہمارے دیش کا سب سے 'بڑا' مدّعا ہے۔ راجنیتی میں اس طرح کے مدّعوں کو اکٹھا کرکے ستّہ تک آنے کے لئے کچھہ لوگ، کچھہ پارٹیز اور کچھہ سنگٹھنوں کی مانسکتا اور آئیڈیولوجی ہو سکتی ہے، لیکن بھارت-واسیوں کی یہ مانسکتا نہ تو کبھی تھی، نہ ہے، نہ یہ مانسکتا کبھی پنپنے والی ہےاور نہ ہی بھارت-واسی اسے پنپنے دیں گے۔ لیکن مہودے، بڑے دکھہ کے ساتھہ مجھے یہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ ہمارے دیش میں کئی سنستھائیں ہیں، جن کو آزادی حاصل ہے اور رہنی بھی چاہئے۔ ان کی آزادی میں اور ان کی خودمختاری میں ہماری طرف سے کسی طرح کی کوئی آپتّی نہیں ہے۔

مہودے، لیکن جو کام نیالے کا ہے، وہ کام نیالے کرے گا، جو کام سدن کا ہے، وہ کام سدن کرے گا، جو کام میڈیا کا ہے، وہ کام میڈیا کرے گی۔ میں آپ کی توجہ دو چار حادثوں کی طرف چاہوں گا۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے سرکار تک اور سدن کے مادھیم سے دیش تک اس سچائی کو پہنچانے کے لئے آپ کی خاص توجہ کا طالب ہوں اور ضرورتمند ہوں۔ مہودے، ٹی-وی۔ اسکرین پر دکھائے جاتے ہیں کہ 'پکڑے گئے آتنک-وادی' ، 'پکڑ لئے گئے آتنک-وادی'، 'ہو گئے حملے'، لیکن میں نہیں کہتا کہ ان کی آزادی پرکسی طرح کا بریک لگے۔

لیکن جو کام نیایالیہ کا ہے، وہ کام چینل والوں کو کرنے کی اجازت نہیں ملنی چاہئے اور اس کے لئے بھی قانون بننا چاہئے۔ اس کے لئے بھی آواز اٹھنی چاہئے کہ جس کی جو حد ہے، اسی حد میں رہے، جو قانون سے اوپر اٹھنے کی کوشش کریگا، قانون اپنا کام کریگا۔

مہودے، اب تک جتنے پکڑے گئے ہیں، اسّی فیصد لوگ --- میں نہیں کہتا کہ آپ ان کو چھوڑ دیں، آپ ان کو پھانسی پر چڑھادیجئے ---(مداخلت)--- مہودے، آپ ان کو پھانسی پر چڑھادیجئے ---(مداخلت)---

شری سنجھے رائوت : آپ ریل بجٹ پر بات کیجئے ---(مداخلت)---

شری غلام رسول بلیاوی : یہ میری میڈین اسپیچ ہے، کچھ تو درد رکھنے دیجئے۔ ---(مداخلت)--- روز آپ بولتے ہیں، میں نے تو پہلی بار بولا ہے ---(مداخلت)---

اُپ سبھا ادھیکش (ڈاکٹرستیہ نارائن جٹیا) : غلام رسول جی، آپ پہلے بھی بول چکے ہیں، اس لئے یہ آپ کی میڈین اسپیچ نہیں ہے۔

شری غلام رسول بلیاوی : مہودے، کِرپا کردیجئے، بڑی سلگتی ہوئی سمسیا ہے۔ میں نہیں، بلکہ آپ بھی اس بات کو محسوس کرتے ہیں اور سبھی پالیٹیکل پارٹیوں کے سبھی سمّانئیے سدسیے بھی محسوس کرتے ہیں۔ پکڑے جائیں ضرور پکڑے جائیں اور دیش کی ایکتا اور دیش کی سورکشا کے ساتھ بلیاوی ہو یا کوئی بھی ہو، اس میں کوئی کمپرومائز نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ دیش کی سورکشا کے معاملے میں پورا دیش ایکجٹ ہے، بلکل چٹانی دیوار کی طرح ہے۔ دیش کے غدّاروں کو دیش میں نہ پنپنے کی کوئی جگہ ہوسکتی ہے، نہ رہنے کی کوئی جگہ ہو سکتی ہے، نہ ان کو کھلانے کی بھی جگہ ہوسکتی ہے۔ لیکن، مہودے میں بڑی نمرتا کے ساتھ اور اپیل بھرے لہجے میں کہنا چاہونگا کہ قانون روز بنتے ہیں، بننے چاہئیں، لیکن ان کےلئے بھی تو وِچار ہونا چاہئے کہ جن پر کوئی جرم ثابت نہیں ہوپارہا ہے، پندر سال، بیس سال، پچیس سال تک جیل کی سلاخوں میں پڑے ہوئے ہیں اور ان پر کوئی جرم ثابت نہیں ہوپارہا ہے، وہ پاکستان جس کو کھانے کے لئے سبزی نہ ہو، وہ ہمارے اس بھارت کو آنکھ نہیں دکھا سکتا۔ اگر کہیں نہ کہیں ہمارے یہاں لُوپ ہول نہیں ہوتا تو ان کی اتنی اوقات نہیں تھی، جو بھارت کی سرحدوں پر آسکتے تھے۔

مہودے، لیکن یہ بڑے دکھ کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ جس طرح سے پکڑے جانے کے وقت پرچار کیا گیا، اسی طرح سے چھوڑتے وقت کیا یہ پرچار کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی کہ جن کو پکڑا گیا تھا، وہ غلط تھا، وہ نردوش تھا، وہ بے قصور تھا اور جن ایجنسیوں کے ذریعہ پکڑا گیا ہے، میں نہیں کہتا کہ ان ایجنسیوں کو پابند کیا جائے، لیکن ایسی ایجنسیوں پر ضرور ایک ہائی لیول کمیٹی کی توسط سے نگرانی ہونی چاہئے کہ دوشیوں کی لائف کو کراس نہیں کیا جائے۔ ---(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔

اُپ سبھا ادھیکش (ڈاکٹرستیہ نارائن جٹیا) : آپ ریلوے پر ہی اپنے وِچار مرکوز کیجئے۔

شری غلام رسول بلیاوی : مہودے، کسی غریب اور کسی امن پسند ہندستانی کے ماتھے پر کلنک کا نشان نہیں لگایا جائے، اس کے لئے بھی پراؤدھان ہونا چاہئے اور دیش کی سورکشا کے معاملے میں کسی بھی طرح سے کوئی کمپرومائز نہں ہونا چاہئے۔

مہودے، اسی کے ساتھ ساتھ ہمارے دیش کے اور سماجواد کے ایک وچارک نہیں، بلکہ ایک گھروہر، مانئے کرپوری ٹھاکر جی، جن کے نام سے ان کے گاؤں کے بالکل قریب کرپوری گرام ریلوے اسٹیشن ہے، جو سمتی پور سے چھ کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر ہے، لیکن اس کو سونپور زون میں رکھ دیا گیا۔ مہودے، وہاں سے تین پوائینٹ جڑتے ہیں، لیکن آج اس ریلوے اسٹیشن پر کسی طرح کی کوئی سویدھا نہیں ہے۔ ہم مانیئے منتری مہودے سے بھی اصرار کریں گے اور اپیل کریں گے کہ اس کو آدرش اسٹیشن میں شامل کیا جائے اور وہاں وہ ساری سویدھائیں دی جائیں، جو ایک آدرش اسٹیشن پر دی جاتی ہے۔

اسی کے ساتھ ساتھ چونکہ آپ کی طرف سے بھی اشارہ ہونے لگا، تو بہرکیف میں زیادہ دل کسی کا دوکھاتا نہیں، اسی لئے کہ دل دکھانا میرا کام نہیں۔ اسی کے ساتھ آخر میں میں یہ ضرور اصرار کرونگا کہ 'سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وِکاس' کی بات ہوئی تھی اور رنگ راجن کمیٹی کی رپورٹ بھی آچکی ہے اور ایک کروڑ پچیس لاکھ ناگرکوں کے دستخط کے ساتھ بہار کو خاص راجیہ کا درجہ دینے کی بات کی تھی۔ سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس، یہ سلوگن تو سنا تھا۔

لیکن بجٹ آنے کے بعد یہ سمجھ میں آیا کہ سب کا ساتھ صرف صاحب کا وکاس۔ اب وہ صاحب کون ہیں پورا

دیش جان رہا ہے۔ لیکن اس سدن کے مادھیم سے اور آپ کے مادھیم سے میں سرکار سے یہ آگریہہ کرونگا کہ جس طرح سے بہار واسیوں نے لوک سبھا میں ریل کو ووٹ دیا تھا بورو میں کوٹ کرکے، اس سرکار کو چاہئے کہ بہار کو خاص راجیہ کا درجہ دیکر کے اس قرض اور احسان کو واپس کرنے کا کام کریں تو میں سمجونگا کہ کہیں نہ کہیں سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس کی جو بات تھی، وہ کہیں نہ کہیں سچ ہے۔ آپ نے اتنا وقت دے دیا، میں نے آپ کا بہت دل دکھادیا، معاف کریں گے۔ ایک شیر کہنا چاہونگا، ہوسکے تو برداشت کرلیں۔ اگر اجازت ہو تو عرض کروں ؎

جھیل میں پانی برستا ہے میرے دیش میں

کھیت پانی کو ترستا ہے میرے دیش میں

محلوں میں رہنے والوں کی چاندی ہے

بچہ دودھ کو ترستا ہے میرے دیش میں

بہت بہت شکریہ، جے ہند۔

(ختم شد)

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) **:** महोदय, बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से दो सदस्यों का नाम है और मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि जो मेरे दूसरे सदस्य हैं, उनको एक या दो मिनट का समय चाहिए। बाकी समय का मुझे इस्तेमाल करना है, लिहाजा बीच में तकलीफ न हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : हमारे पास दो नाम हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : इसलिए मैंने अर्ज किया है कि हमारे जो दूसरे मेंबर हैं, वे एक या दो मिनट बोलेंगे। बाकी समय मुझे दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मुझे नहीं पता है कितना बोलेंगे। अगर समय का विभाजन करना है तो ऐसे ही करना होगा, जैसा मैं बोलता रहता हूं, क्योंकि मेरे पास यहां लिखा हुआ है। मैं अपनी मर्जी से किसी को नहीं रोकता।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : महोदय, आपने मुझे रेल बजट पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, जिसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं। मैं धन्यवाद व्यक्त करता हूं अपनी नेता बहन मायावती जी का, जिन्होंने मुझे इस बजट पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। आंकड़े और आरोप इससे विरक्त होकर कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव और सकारात्मक सोच के साथ बहुत कम शब्दों में मैं अपनी बात आपके समक्ष रखूंगा। उससे पहले मैं हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं अपने रेल मंत्री जी को दूंगा, चूंकि इस नई सरकार में आपने पहला रेल बजट पेश किया है, खास तौर से मैं ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं उन गरीब रेल यात्रियों के संबंध में जिनकी दयनीय स्थिति बहुत संतोषजनक नहीं होती। गरीब से अभिप्राय किसी भी वर्ग समुदाय से हो सकता है, वह दलित भी हो सकता है, वह पिछड़ा भी हो सकता है, वह माइनॉरटी के लोग भी हो सकते हैं, सामान्य जाति के लोग भी हो सकते हैं। लेकिन इस बड़े वर्ग और बड़े समूह का सफर सुगम कैसे हो, सस्ता कैसे हो इस पर भी कुछ विचार, कुछ काम करने की जरूरत है।

(**श्री उपसभापति** *पीठासीन हुए*)

खासतौर से स्लीपर क्लास और सेकंड क्लास के यात्रियों के लिए देश यह सोचता था, सदन भी सोचता था कि नई सरकार आई है, नए रेल मंत्री जी का आगमन हुआ है, शायद गरीब रेल यात्रियों को रेल यात्रा के किराए में कुछ-न-कुछ कटौती का लाभ मिलेगा, ऐसी आशाएं देश के लोगों ने नई सरकार और मंत्री महोदय से की थीं।

ऐसी आशाएं देश के लोगों ने नई सरकार और मंत्री महोदय से की थीं। महोदय, मैं इस सम्बंध में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तेल बाजार की कीमतों की ओर आपका ध्यान इसलिए दिलाना चाहता हूं क्योंकि हमारे देश का यातायात सिस्टम कहीं-न-कहीं डीजल, पेट्रोल और पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों से संचालित होता है। आदरणीय रेल मंत्री जी, जब वर्ष 2014 का रेल बजट आया था, उस समय जून-जुलाई, 2014 में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे तेल का मूल्य 106.30 डॉलर प्रति बैरल था। उन हालात में आपने सवा 14 परसेंट रेल यात्री किराए में इज़ाफा किया था। उस समय दूसरे रेल मंत्री थे और साढ़े 6 प्रतिशत माल-भाड़े में वृद्धि की गई थी और आज जब आपके द्वारा यह रेल बजट पेश हुआ है, तो फरवरी के महीने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे तेल की कीमत में भारी कमी आई है। इसकी सूचना सरकार के पास भी है और इसे पूरा देश जानता है कि फरवरी, 2015 में कच्चे तेल के दाम 55.15 डॉलर प्रति बैरल हैं। वर्ष 2014 के जून-जुलाई माह में इस के दाम 106 और फरवरी, 2015 में 55.15 डॉलर प्रति बैरल हैं। महोदय, इसका मतलब साफ है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कीमतों में आज की तारीख में वर्ष 2014 के मुकाबले 50 परसेंट के करीब मंदी आई है, लेकिन रेल भाड़ा, रेल यात्री भाड़ा बिल्कुल कम नहीं हुआ है। महोदय, मुझे क्षमा करेंगे सत्ताधारी पार्टी के लोग, जिस में मेरे इधर बैठे और उधर बैठे, दोनों ओर के माननीय सदस्य शामिल हैं कि जब पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दाम बढ़ते हैं - जब डीजल महंगा होता है, जब पेट्रोल महंगा होता है, तो रेल भाड़ा बढ़ जाता है, जब डीजल, पेट्रोल महंगा होता है तो बस का भाड़ा बढ़ जाता है, ऑटो रिक्शा का भाड़ा बढ़ जाता है, ट्रक का भाड़ा बढ़ जाता है और जब उनके दाम घटते हैं तो न तो देश की सरकार और न प्रांतों की सरकारें, घटे दामों के बावजूद यात्री भाड़े या माल भाड़े में कटौती नहीं करतीं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने बहुत ही योग्य और बहुत काबिल रेल मंत्री जी को यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि 2014 और 2015 के कच्चे दामों में आई गिरावट के अनुपात के अनुसार आप संज्ञान लेकर देश के उन गरीब यात्रियों के लिए, जिनके पास रेल यात्रा करने के अलावा दूसरा कोई माध्यम ही नहीं होता क्योंकि वे टैक्सी नहीं ले सकते, वे ए0सी0 बसों में नहीं जा सकते, उनके पास अपना कोई टू व्हीलर नहीं होता। वे छोटी-छोटी मजदूरी करते हैं, छोटी दिहाड़ी करने वाले लोग हैं, मेरा आप से अनुरोध है और आपका, आपकी पार्टी का, आपकी सरकार का यह संदेश भी है और स्लोगन भी है कि अच्छे दिन आएंगे। गरीबों के अच्छे दिन आ सकें, इसके लिए आप मौजूदा रेल यात्री भाड़े की समीक्षा करें। अगर आपको लगता है कि जो मैं कह रहा हूं, जो देश सुन रहा है, वह सत्य है, तो कृपा कर के कुछ-न-कुछ गरीब यात्रियों, जो सेकंड क्लास या स्लीपर क्लास में सफर करते हैं, उनके यात्री किराए में कटौती करने पर आप जरूर विचार करें। उपसभापति महोदय, इसके अलावा आपके माध्यम से मैं खासतौर से गरीब छात्र और छात्राओं के संबंध में एक अपील करना चाहता हूँ। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारे देश की 70 परसेंट आबादी गांवों में निवास करती है। जब हमारे देश के बहुत सारे छात्र-छात्राएं कोई परीक्षा देने जाते हैं, तो उनके लिए टिकट का प्रबंध नहीं होता। ऐसे बहुत सारे बच्चे हैं, जो आर्थिक तंगी और

बदहाली के कारण अच्छे स्कूलों में, कॉलेजों में नहीं पढ़ पाते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें यातायात का साधन नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आप गरीब यात्रियों की सुविधा को सुगम बनाने के साथ-साथ जो हमारे देश की भावी आशा हैं, जो छात्र और छात्राएं हैं, जिनके शिक्षण का समय है, उनके लिए भी सोचें, ताकि वे अपनी एजुकेशन, वे अपनी परीक्षा, वे अपनी प्रतियोगिता सुगमता के साथ आवागमन के माध्यम से पूरी कर सकें। इसलिए आप अपने रेल बजट में छात्र-छात्राओं के लिए किराए में विशेष छूट का प्रावधान करने की कृपा जरूर करें, ताकि छात्र-छात्राओं को अपनी एजुकेशन में, अपने विकास में और देश की समृद्धि में भागीदारी करने का अवसर मिल सके।

उपसभापति जी, अगला मेरा अनुरोध यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने माल भाड़े में वृद्धि की है। हो सकता है यह वृद्धि करना रेल की जरूरत हो, हो सकता है आपके विभाग को और ज्यादा कलेक्शन की आवश्यकता हो, लेकिन हमारी सरकार को, सदन को इससे आगे जाकर कुछ सोचना पड़ेगा। आदरणीय रेल मंत्री जी, आपने रेल माल भाड़ा बढ़ाया। आप जरा इस पर चिंतन करिए कि अगर माल भाड़ा बढ़ता है, तो आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ेंगे। माल भाड़ा अगर बढ़ता है, तो सीमेंट, रोड़ी, बदरपुर महंगा होगा। माल भाड़ा अगर बढ़ता है, तो पहनने का कपड़ा, खाने की चीजें महंगी होंगी। क्या सरकार, आदरणीय रेल मंत्री जी देश में और ज्यादा महंगाई बढ़ाने के पक्ष में है? मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय मंत्री से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, चूंकि हमारा देश वैसे ही महंगाई के दौर से गुजर रहा है, आम आदमी के सामने आज दो वक्त की रोटी जुटाने का संकट है, ऐसी स्थिति में आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दाम अगर बढ़ते हैं, तो लोगों के जीवन का संकट और ज्यादा गहरा हो जाएगा। इसलिए अगर संभव हो सके, क्योंकि अभी पिछले साल ही, अभी आठ महीने हुए हैं, आपने साढ़े 6 परसेंट माल भाड़ा बढ़ाया था, सवा 14 परसेंट रेल यात्रियों का किराया बढ़ाया था, अब फिर 10 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया है और नई ट्रेनें शुरू नहीं हो रही हैं।

श्री सुरेश प्रभुः माल भाड़ा, वह तीन परसेंट भी नहीं है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यपः आपके बजट में जो आया है, उसके आधार पर मैं कह रहा हूँ, बाकी जब आप जवाब देंगे, क्लैरिफिकेशन आ जाएगा। अच्छी बात है, जो आप तीन परसेंट की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन बढ़ तो रहा ही है। अगर तीन परसेंट भी बढ़ा है, तो उससे कुछ न कुछ महंगाई तो बढ़ेगी। मेरा अनुरोध है कि देश में महंगाई पर लगाम लगाने के लिए भी हमें कहीं न कहीं कुछ विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, रेलवे में आज महिलाओं की सुरक्षा सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। यह समस्या इसलिए भी है कि रोजाना अखबारों में, रोजाना मीडिया में आम जनमानस में ऐसी बहुत सारी सूचनाएं आती हैं, बहुत सारी घटनाएं प्रकाशित होती रहती हैं कि फला ट्रेन में महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ हो गई। ट्रेनों में कहीं पर महिलाओं के साथ अश्लील हरकतें भी हो रही हैं। बहुत सारे ऐसे अपराधी हैं, जो ट्रेनों में महिलाओं की आबरू से खेलने की कोशिश करते हैं। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज जहां हम रेल के विकास की बात सोच रहे है, जहां हम रेल को देश के यातायात का मुख्य साधन बनाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं, उसमें यह पूरा सदन आपके साथ है, पूरा देश आपके साथ है, हम आपके साथ हैं, लेकिन अगर हम अपने देश की महिलाओं की आबरू, उनकी इज़्ज़त और उनका

सम्मान ट्रेनों में सुरक्षित रखने में कामयाब नहीं होते हैं, तो शायद यह हमारे रेल बजट की बहुत बड़ी नाकामयाबी होगी। मेरा सुझाव है कि आपने ट्रेनों में सीसीटीवी कैमरा लगाने का एक बेहतरीन कदम उठाया है। इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई दूंगा, क्योंकि जो काम आपने अच्छा किया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई दूंगा। आपने सीसीटीवी कैमरे रेलों में लगाने का जो प्रॉवीजन आप बजट में लेकर आए हैं, निश्चित तौर पर इस कदम से जनता को लाभ मिलेगा। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

महोदय, आप आसन पर बाद में आए थे।

MR.DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is one more speaker from your side. आपकी पार्टी की तरफ एक और स्पीकर है।

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश) **:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं केवल दो मिनट बोलना चाहूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति : आप दो नहीं, तीन मिनट बोलिएगा। ओ.के. ठीक है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि उन्होंने जो कदम उठाया है, वह बहुत बेहतरीन है और उसकी सारा देश सराहना कर रहा है, लेकिन सीसीटीवी कैमरे के जरिए हम अपराधी का पता लगा सकते हैं, लेकिन उसे दंडित करने के लिए हमें पुलिसिंग व्यवस्था दुरुस्त करनी पड़ेगी और हमें न्यायालय की व्यवस्था को दुरुस्त करना पड़ेगा। पुलिसिंग व्यवस्था कैसे दुरुस्त होगी, इसे देखने की आवश्यकता है। इस बारे में बताते हुए मैं आपका ध्यान पिछले साल के बजट की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। उसमें दर्शाया गया था कि आप 4 हजार महिला पुलिस कर्मियों की भर्ती करेंगे। क्या 4 हजार महिला कर्मियों की भर्ती का कार्यक्रम कम्पलीट हो गया है? क्या वे 4 हजार पुलिस महिलाएं इतने बड़े रेल तंत्र की सुरक्षा करने और खासतौर से महिलाओं की सुरक्षा करने में कामयाब हो सकती हैं, जहां दो-ढाई करोड़ लोग डेली ट्रेनों में सफर करते हैं ? उन बड़ी-बड़ी ट्रेनों में 4 हजार महिलाओं की भर्ती कर के क्या महिलाओं की आबरू और महिलाओं की सुरक्षा की जानी संभव है, यह आपके बजट पर एक सवालिया निशान खड़ा करता है। इसलिए मेरा मशविरा है कि कृपया जो 4 हजार महिला पुलिस कर्मियों को भर्ती करने का वादा किया गया, वह कम्पलीट हुआ या नहीं, इस पर आपका जवाब आए, तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी। रेलों में आवश्यकता के हिसाब से 4 हजार से और ज्यादा कितनी महिला पुलिस कर्मियों की भर्ती की जानी वाछित है, यदि इस पर भी माननीय मंत्री अपनी प्रतिक्रिया देंगे, अपनी कार्रवाई को आगे बढ़ाएंगे, तो संभवतः महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई न कोई बेहतर काम हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि आपको हमारे देश में रेलों में महिलाओं की सिक्योरिटी को लेकर ज्यादा सिंसियरिटी के साथ कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, पूरे वर्ल्ड में हमारे देश की रेलों की दुर्घटनाओं को लेकर पोजीशन बहुत खराब है। विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा दुर्घटनाएं और मौतें अगर कहीं हो रही हैं, तो वे हमारे देश में हो रही हैं। इसके लिए समय-समय पर बहुत सारी बातें होती रही हैं और कदम उठते रहे हैं।

महोदय, अगर मैं पिछले पांच सालों की चर्चा करूं तो उपयुक्त होगा। वैसे मंत्री जी यह सब

आपकी जानकारी में है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले पांच सालों में 674 रेल दुर्घटनाएं पूरे देश में हुईं। आपकी जब सरकार बनी है, तब उसके गठन के तुरन्त बाद यू.पी. में दुर्घटना हुई और पिछले पांच वर्षों में 1294 यात्री काल के गाल में समा गए। 5 हजार से ज्यादा लोग गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुए और करोड़ों रुपए की रेल की सम्पत्ति का नुकसान हुआ। हमारा रेल विभाग आज का नहीं है। यह अंग्रेजों के जमाने से चला आ रहा है, लेकिन हमारी सरकार की ओर से अभी तक रेल दुर्घटनाओं पर विराम के लिए कोई ठोस आधार या नीति तैयार नहीं हुई है।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि रेल दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए चाहे मानव रहित फाटक की बात हो, चाहे रेल लाइन के दोनों ओर दीवार बनाने की बात हो, कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही की बात हो, इंजन में खराबी की बात हो या कोई और खराबी की बात हो, उन पर बड़े पैमाने पर काम करने की ज़रूरत है, ताकि हमारे देश में रेल दुर्घटनाओं पर विराम लग सके। इस सदन में आप उपस्थित हुए थे, रेल के डेवपलमेंट्स को लेकर सवाल हुआ था, पीपीपी मॉडल को लेकर सवाल हुआ था। उस दिन मैंने सभापति जी के माध्यम आपसे एक प्रश्न किया था, जिसको मैं आज दोहराना चाहता हूं कि यह इतना बड़ा डिपार्टमेंट है, इसमें लाखों लोग काम करते हैं, जो मेरी जानकारी है, वह 13 लाख से ज्यादा की है। तो हमने सदन के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जिज्ञासा रखी थी कि भारत की रेल में जो लाखों employees काम करते हैं, उन employees को, इंडियन कांस्टीट्यूशन, भारतीय संविधान के आधार पर जो एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी के लोगों को रिज़र्वेशन देने का प्रोविज़न है, क्या उस रिज़र्वेशन का quota कंप्लीट है? तो उस समय यह जवाब आया था कि आज जानकारी नहीं है, इसलिए बताया नहीं जा सकता, लेकिन संभवतः आज तो मंत्री जी के पास जानकारी होगी। तो कृपया मंत्री जी जब आप उत्तर दें, तो इसका जवाब जरूर दें, क्योंकि मेरी जो जानकारी है, उसके अनुसार अभी 2015 तक एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी के लोगों के रिज़र्वेशन का quota रेल विभाग पूरा नहीं कर सका है। इस पर भी रेल विभाग को काम करने की जरूरत है। अगर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़ के लोगों को, ओबीसी के लोगों को कांस्टीट्यूशन ने एक अधिकार दिया है, एक सुविधा दी है, तो उसका लाभ निश्चित तौर से हमारी सरकार को, इस देश की सरकार को उन्हें देना चाहिए, इसलिए इस पर भी कोई न कोई बड़ा काम करने और जवाब देने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, इसके अलावा एक प्रश्न उठा कि ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सर, मैं शॉर्ट कर रहा हूं। पीपीपी मॉडल पर प्रश्न उठा। हमें एतराज़ नहीं है, आपको रेल का विकास करना है, आप करें, लेकिन ध्यान इस बात का रहे कि पीपीपी मॉडल के माध्यम से यह जो साढ़े आठ लाख करोड़ का निवेश करने का मन रेल विभाग में हुआ है, कहीं इसके माध्यम से जो रिज़र्व कैटेगरी के लोग हैं, उनके रिज़र्वेशन का quota प्रभावित नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर संभव हो तो उस सिस्टम में भी रिज़र्वेशन की पॉलिसी लागू हो, ऐसी हमारी आपसे अपील है।

महोदय, बुलेट ट्रेन बहुत महंगी ट्रेन है। एक ट्रेन पर 65 हज़ार करोड़ रुपए का खर्चा आता है। आपकी सरकार का एलान था कि हम चलाएंगे, लेकिन इस नौ महीने के समय में रेल चलाने की बात तो छोड़ें, अभी तक कितनी प्रगति हुई, उस पर भी आप अपनी बात रखेंगे, तो शायद देश को यह बात समझ में आ जाएगी कि इस विभाग में अभी तक क्या हुआ है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

महोदय, मेरी तो बहुत सारी बातें रह गई हैं। मंत्री जी, मैं क्षमा चाहता हूं, बाकी बातें और सुझाव अगर उपसभापति जी मुझे आज्ञा देंगे, तो मैं लिखित में आपको पेश कर दूंगा क्योंकि रेल की आय कैसे बढ़े, रेल का सिस्टम कैसे बढ़े, डेवलपमेंट कैसे हो, इसके लिए बहुत सारे सुझाव मेरे पास हैं, तो मैं आपसे मिलकर उन्हें आपको दे दूंगा। हम चाहेंगे कि रेल विभाग मजबूत हो, सशक्त हो और आपकी लीडरशिप में जो देश के दलित हैं, पिछड़े और कमज़ोर हैं, उनको भी अपना अधिकार मिले, इसी के साथ बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Kashyap. Now, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (TAMIL NADU): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank my revered leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, for giving me an opportunity to put forth my views on the Railway Budget (2015).

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN, in the Chair)

At the outset, I wish to proudly point out that in September 2014, Hollywood actor and former Governor of California, Arnold Schwarzenegger, met our revered leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, and said, "It was fantastic to sit down with her and discuss the success she was having in Tamil Nadu, and the challenges she faced." He told Amma, "The work you have done for women and children really touched me. I am not surprised at all that the people of Tamil Nadu call you Amma." That is the greatness of Amma. With her unique distinguished qualities - adamant in her stand, boldness to be bold, courageous, disciplined, visionary to be visionary and also vernacular brilliance - she is incomparable. That is why we call her Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

Welcoming the Railway Budget, 2015, our All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Chief and our revered leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, was happy that the Union Railway Minister, Mr. Suresh Prabhu, has not increased the passenger rail fares, sparing the common man. The Budget aims at achieving a substantial improvement of the operating ratio in the coming fiscal year through efficiency measures. She was also happy that safety of woman passengers, cleanliness in the Railways and environmental sustainability have all been accorded appropriately high priority by the Railway Minister. Passenger amenities are also being improved by harnessing information and communication technology. She demanded to purchase cheaper traction power by the Railways, which should be in consultation with the State Governments and the power utilities. She also demanded that Chennai should be given high priority in the Diamond Quadrilateral High Speed Rail Network, for which

the preparatory works ought to be commenced soon. She also compares the proposed new Infrastructure Financing Mechanism in the Budget with that of Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Fund Management Company (TNIFMC). She appealed the Centre to ensure enough funds for projects in Tamil Nadu, which have been held up for want of funds. Tamil Nadu has sought support for ten critical new projects which need to be taken up for the State of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, 22 projects are pending execution, which were announced on various earlier occasions, but were not taken up for want of funds. She hopes that after the review is completed, our demands will be addressed. She demanded speedy implementation of the three Railway projects, namely, the Chennai-Thoothukudi Freight Corridor, the Chennai-Madurai-Kanyakumari High Speed Passenger Link, and the Coimbatore-Madurai High Speed Passenger Link. However, she said that it was very disappointing to note that the Budget has not made announcements regarding the introduction of new trains. The leader is always ahead of time. It is sure and true that every one can't fathom meaning of all the moves that the leader takes.

I extend my sincere thanks and wish the hon. Railway Minister, the architect of the Electricity Act, 2003, which became a panacea for all ills of the power sector, to emulate his success in the railway sector as well.

Here, I want to mention that the selective opening up of FDI in the Railways in the Presidential Address has been followed up in the Railway Budget, mentioning that ₹ 8,60,000 crore is going to be attracted through FDI. For the Railways, the problem is under-investment. Now, ills being found, medication is the next step. I should say that the Government is sincere and will be fast enough on this front also. I welcome the projected Plan expenditure of ₹ 1,00,000 crore.

Another path-breaking announcement is fixation of tariff regulator and fast trains. Another thing which I have figured out is the core systematic issue which is capacity constraint. Fast trains are held back because slow-moving goods trains are just ahead of them. You began to deal with them which will lead to doubling of average train speed.

Some of the measures which deserve kudos include improving operating ratio pegged at 88.5 per cent to 91.8 per cent, higher provision for Depreciation Reserve Fund, four-time increase in the Railway Development Fund to ₹ 5,750 crores, and new solar capacity of 10,000 MW. Sir, I remember, when I spoke on the Railway Budget last time, the then Railway Minister, Shri Sadananda Gowda observed that the Members have not come up with proposals for increasing the revenue. The suggestion which I can give at this point in time is that the Railway can ponder over building

multi-level parking systems at all the railway stations across the country. Sir, it is a Tamil Nadu model. In every local body, our hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma ordered that in all the bus stands, we should have multi-level parking systems for parking 4-wheelers and 2-wheelers, which could produce good revenue for the local bodies. The same Tamil Nadu model can be implemented in all the railway stations of India from where good revenue can be generated. The nitty-gritty of all this can be worked out in consultation with the experts.

Sir, there is one point of great anguish. Are you people aware of the sweet taste of Amma Mineral Water? You compare the sweet taste of Amma Mineral Water with the Rail Neer. The Amma Mineral Water has a sweet taste, it undergoes a triple-sterilization process, and, moreover, it is sold for ₹ 10 only at all the bus stands in Tamil Nadu whereas the Rail Neer, which is not up to the mark, and, the taste of which is not that good, is sold for ₹ 15 at all the railway stations. We would like the Railway Minister to taste the Amma Mineral Water, to try to make the Rail Neer to have the same taste, and, also to bring down its rate from ₹ 15 to ₹ 10.

There is one more suggestion, which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. With regard to his idea of ensuring passenger safety, we can install a surveillance camera in every compartment working as a small satellite. I have got the model which is a depiction of the system created by my engineering acquaintances, and, with your permission, Sir, through you, I would like to give this model of real-time security camera surveillance system to the hon. Minister for his thorough consideration for installing the same in all the compartments of the trains.

Sir, your target of twenty per cent increase in track length, which, in turn, will increase the numbers of passengers travelling per day from present two crore to three crore, is a very good move but I doubt this to fetch desired results as long as the number of coaches are not increased in proportion to the number of passengers on the waiting list. Sir, I also want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that Tamil Nadu is one of the States with highest law-abiding train travellers. But, in Tamil Nadu the express trains from Chennai, for example, the Tirunelveli-bound, Kanyakumari-bound express trains, are always brimming with travellers. Our Union Minister also knows this. Sir, in the unreserved coaches, the situation is such that many travellers have to travel occupying spaces in the toilets for hours together.

My request to you is to seriously think towards adding extra coaches in those trains which have more unreserved seats as also towards improving the coaches. Sir, I also want to again request you that the time of the Tirunelveli-bound Mumbai trains has to be adjusted because they reach Tirunelveli at odd hours. Also, mobilization of

6.00 P.M.

one crore planned expenditure should be worked out on a time frame because it involves Budgetary support. And introduction of toll free number 182 for security-related complaints must be handled not by railway stations but by dedicated call centres like 108 in case of ambulance services. Likewise, the toll free number 182 should have dedicated call centres. To conclude — I am concluding very early today — the spirit in which you keep common man in mind is welcome, appreciable and reminds me of the spirit that Prof. Madhu Dandavate held for common man. I urge as a Member of this august House to implement the words of Mahatma Gandhiji since this year marks the hundredth year of his return from South Africa to India. I would request you to recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man you have seen and ask yourself if this step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Thank you.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (TAMIL NADU): Thank you, Sir. Before I proceed with my speech on Railway Budget, I wish the Railway Minister all the best. I also wish him that he should stay in the Ministry as a Minister for all the four years. If you see the past record, from 2004 to 2014, in a matter of ten years, there were five Railway Ministers -- on an average, one Minister every two years. I also observe that each Railway Minister announcing schemes of thousands of crores of value, even before the scheme starts, happens to leave the Ministry. To quote from the Previous Budgets, in the 2005-06 Budget, the proposed development fund was ₹ 24,000 crores; in the 2006-07 Budget, it was ₹ 22,000 crores; in the 2008-09 Budget, it was ₹ 75,000 crores and in the 2012-13 Budget, it was ₹ 90,000 crores. All the money was announced but nothing has been implemented. The Budget presented by each Minister has no linkage with the past proposals and we the Members, the people of this country, are in the dark as to what happens to the schemes announced in the earlier Budgets. Every year when the Budget is presented, there is a situation of inadequate funds for development. The Standing Committee Report on Railways for 2014-15 observed, "Repeated shortfalls in the Annual Plan have an adverse effect on railway finances resulting in cut in expenditure on critical planned works. The Committee would, therefore, like to see serious efforts to be made by the Ministry of Railways to fully achieve the Annual Plan targets." The Standing Committee further observed that in the last ten years, out of the sanctioned 99 new line projects, the Ministry is able to complete only one project. There are four projects which are as old as 30 years and still not completed. Just cases are pending in the Supreme Court and the High Courts. Today, in the Supreme Court, we have got 65,000 cases pending. In the High Courts, we have got lakhs of cases. This is a sad situation prevailing in one of the world's largest Government departments, which is serving millions of people, particularly those belonging to middle class and lower income group in our vast country, Bharat. While this is the

pitiable situation of our Railways and the Railway Budgets, our Minister has presented a Budget this year and he proposes to invest ₹ 8.5 lakh crores in five years. When he came here, he said that Life Insurance Corporation has offered ₹ 1,50,000 crores. It is a good thing. I think, Railway Ministry has started moving. But he has to get the other ₹ 7 lakh crores. Sir, the Public Enterprises Survey in 2013-14 presented by the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises states that there are 284 projects in railway sector under implementation as on 31.3.2014. The original cost of the implementation is ₹ 1,48,717 crores. The anticipated completion cost is reported ₹ 2,57,761 crores. This is seventy three per cent more than the original cost. You delay; the cost is going up. You delay further; the cost is going up further.

Next, I come to the railway safety. While the number of accidents have come down in the last ten years, the White Paper has observed derailment is one of the causes for major accidents. One of the causes for derailment is worn-out rails. The paper has also observed: 'Arrears of track renewal are accumulating.' I feel more funds need to be allocated for tracks' renewal to avoid accidents due to derailment. Dr. Anil Kakodkar Committee has estimated that ₹ 1,00,000 crore is required for implementing safety measures in railways. It has also suggested that a Railway Safety Authority should be established with the powers to have a safety oversight on the railway operations. I request the Minister to consider and implement it.

Sir, on railway safety, I want to bring your kind attention to one sad incident. The President of World Council of Arya Samaj, Swami Agnivesh, has brought to our attention – I am prepared to lay that letter here as I am having a copy of the letter – that his letter to the Prime Minister, dated 16th February, and to the Railway Minister, requesting them to complete the accident enquiries within a time frame and make them public, has not been replied. He has sent two letters; one to the Prime Minister and the other to the Railway Minister. Still, these have not been replied. On the RTI enquiry – Swamiji himself made the RTI – whether railways publish enquiry reports of accidents, Northern Railway replied 'Railways do not do so being a policy matter'. When accident occurs, paper should be published. The media will cover and the family will suffer. Why that accident happened; enquiry is being conducted but why they don't publish, it is a policy matter. What policy? East Coast Railway stated in their reply that 'Such report is a confidential document not to be produced or cited as piece of evidence in a court of law.' Is this minimum Government and maximum Governance? These are all from Swamiji's letters. From Swamiji's letter, I wanted to quote one para as to what he wrote to the Prime Minister and the Railway Minister.

It is really disturbing to note that Government of India, having monopoly in the matter of Railways, is not discharging its social responsibility towards public by not

publishing enquiry reports on serious accidents in which precious lives are lost. In a serious national issue like this affecting the safety of passengers, Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety or the Railway Board or the concerned Ministry cannot be and should not be vested with the discretion of deciding whether or not to publish the enquiry reports. Several crores of rupees are spent on these statutory enquiries from the taxpayer's money and people have a right to know about the reasons behind these accidents and action taken. The Central Government owes it to the public to conduct all such statutory enquiries within a deadline and publish the reports."

Finally, he concludes, "Dear Prime Minister, while you are leading the country to an era of bullet trains, you must take initiative in this crucial aspect of passenger safety and allay the fears in the minds of travelling public."

Sir, you have stated in your White Paper that introduction of new trains should be avoided until capacity augmentation is firmly in place. In the same paragraph, item No.1, you have stated that the concept of premium trains needs to be enhanced. The fares in the premium trains are three to four times higher than the regular fares. It is reported to me that these trains are running not even 25 per cent filled. I request you to reconsider the decision of running premium trains; instead they could run as special trains with normal fare.

Sir, for implementation of national projects in the North-East Region, the CCEA has approved creation of a non-lapsable fund called the North-East Region Rail Development Fund. It appears that the Fund could not be created due to the objections from CGA. I would like to know whether the objections have since been removed. If not, I urge upon the Railway Minister to take up the issue with the Ministry of Finance and resolve it. This will pave the way for faster development of the Railways in the North-East Region.

You have appealed to the Members of Parliament to allot money from their MPLAD Funds for providing certain infrastructure at railway stations. In this connection, I would like to honestly point out that the Fund is already loaded down with schemes like the SAGY, for providing toilets in schools, for sports and for the disaster fund in Jammu and Kashmir. I shall suggest and I also request the Government that it can take the entire MLAD Fund; we don't want that Fund.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Rangarajan, your party has got two more speakers.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: I am from Marxist Communist Party. We, from Marxist Communist Party, say that you take that money and you spend it wherever you want to spend. We don't want to spend that money.

This would be the most important thing for travellers in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice the issue of sexual harassment at work place. If you go to a workshop or a yard or an office, a number of young women are working there. Skilled women are working in the workshop. The Supreme Court in Vishaka judgement, as a preventive step, has advised that all employers should express prohibition of sexual harassment, as stated in the judgement, at the work place and it should be notified, published and circulated in appropriate ways. I request that the same may please be implemented in the Railways at the earliest.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your allotted time is over.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Finally, Sir, you may be aware that there is a multiplicity of unions in the Railways. Many times they show competitive militancy to win over members to their side. Taking this into consideration, certain Central and State public sector units, for example public sector banks, allotted non-recognised unions a place for notice boards, union office, and a consultative status.

I suggest that in the Railways, those unions, which secure more than ten per cent of the votes from workers in the election for recognition, may be allowed a place to function from and to represent employees before the General Manger and Board level. This will enable a vast section of workers to present their grievances through their organisation and will bring tranquillity in the organisation. I request you to consider this. Thank you very much.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (ODISHA): Thank you very much, Sir. First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for avoiding a populist Budget and sticking to pragmatism. No new announcement of new lines has been made. It shows that the Government has resolved to build financial viability of the Railways. It is a departure from populist Railway Budgets arising out of social obligations and political compulsions. Had any new loss-making passenger train been announced, it would have driven another nail in the coffin of the financial position of the Indian Railways.

Sir, there are hundreds of uncompleted projects in the pipeline. मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार शुरू से अभी तक 16 लाख करोड़ के प्रोजेक्ट्स अनाउंस हो चुके हैं, जिनमें काम नहीं हो पा रहा है, क्योंकि सरकार के पास पैसे नहीं हैं। जो मंत्री आये, उन्होंने अपनी कांस्टीट्युएंसी के लिए, अपने स्टेट के लिए एक प्रोजेक्ट अनाउंस किया। इससे यह हुआ है कि इंडियन रेलवे की फाइनेंशियल हेल्थ बिगड़ गयी है। मैं तो मंत्री जी से यह गुजारिश करूँगा कि वे अपने डिपार्टमेंट की एक ऐसी कमेटी बनायें, जो यह देखे कि जो पुराने रेलवे प्रोजेक्ट्स अनाउंस हुए थे, उनमें से कौन से वाजिब हैं, कौन से रखने चाहिए और कौन से ड्रॉप करने चाहिए। He should take a decision

in this matter. मंत्री जी ने पैसेंजर्स के लिए फेयर हाइक नहीं की है। शायद डीज़ल की प्राइसेज़ गिरी हैं, इसीलिए पैसेंजर्स के फेयर को हाइक करने के वास्ते जरूरत नहीं पड़ी, लेकिन 30 हजार करोड़ का annual loss रेलवे suffer करती है। हमें इसको फिर से देखना पड़ेगा। Passenger fares are abnormally low. The Indian Railways consist of 65,437 route kilometres, on which 20,038 trains ply carrying 23 million passengers and hauling nearly 2.76 million tonnes of freight everyday. Average revenue per passenger kilometre is ₹ 13.80 for ordinary second class, ₹ 14.54 for suburban trains, ₹ 27.47 for second class and ₹ 109.47 for upper class. Sir, the Indian Railways is perhaps the cheapest rail transport in the world. तो एक बात मैं जरूर कहूँगा कि इन्होंने जो पैसेंजर्स फेयर नहीं बढ़ाये हैं, यह अच्छी बात की है, परन्तु रेलवेज़ को क्यों टैक्स कर रहे हैं? Why should the Railways suffer because of a populist Budget, a political Budget, where they don't want to enhance passenger fares, which we all support? But, the hon. Finance Minister has the money coming to him because of auctions of various mines, coal, etc. There should not be any shortage of money. Why don't they subsidise the Railways by ₹ 30,000 crore annually as they do when petrol or diesel prices go up and the petroleum products are subsidised? Let them consider subsidising it. Let us not target the Railways for being popular or giving relief to the passengers. I agree that the relief should be given. But, the Railways should not suffer. The Finance Ministry of the Government of India should subsidise it.

सर, मंत्री जी को 5 साल में साढ़े 8 लाख करोड़ रुपये रेलवे को इम्प्रूव करने के वास्ते चाहिए। अभी ये डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपये का लोन एलआईसी से ले रहे हैं। जब ये अभी ही लॉस कर रहे हैं, तो यह लोन लेने के बाद प्रॉफिट कैसे आयेगा, यह हम समझना चाहते हैं। फ्यूचर के लिए इनकी क्या प्लानिंग है कि यह लोन लेने के बाद इसमें वे प्रॉफिट ला पायेंगे, हम यह जानना चाहते हैं। सर, अब मैं technological upgradation and services पर आता हूँ, जो हमें करनी चाहिए। सर, पहली चीज यह है कि देश-विदेश में लोग प्लेटफार्म को टारगेट करते हैं। देश-विदेश में बिना genuine ticket के कोई प्लेटफार्म पर घुस नहीं सकता है। हमारे देश में ऐरे-गैरे-नत्थूखैरे, अच्छे-बुरे, सब प्लेटफार्म पर घुस जाते हैं, पिक-पॉकेटर्स घुस जाते हैं। हमें पहले इसे कंट्रोल करना पड़ेगा। अगर हमारी पहली कंट्रोल यहां पर होगी, तो लोग बिना टिकट के घुस नहीं पाएंगे। हमें प्लेटफार्म पर केवल genuine ticket holders को घुसने देना चाहिए। Automatic ticket wending machines और विंडोज़ की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, automatic fare collection करना चाहिए। यह सिस्टम दिल्ली में introduce हुआ है, यह successful है।

महोदय, एक चीज और है, जो हम चीन में देखते हैं। वह automatic door closing system है, इसे हमारे देश में ट्रेन्स में लगाना चाहिए। आप 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च करके एक बुलेट ट्रेन चलाएंगे, यह अच्छी बात है। आप इसको लगाइए, लेकिन priority देखिए। अगर ट्रेन्स में automatic door closing system होगा, तो कोई ट्रेन से किसी को फेंक नहीं पाएगा। ट्रेन के डोर बंद हो जाते हैं और वह स्टेशन पर ही खुलते हैं। इससे कोई गुंडागर्दी नहीं कर पाएगा। अगर कोई करेगा, तो वह उसी में फंसेगा। इस तरह की जो चीजें विदेश में हैं, हमें उनको लाकर अपनी ट्रेन्स में

लगाना चाहिए। जिससे ट्रेन्स में गुंडागर्दी कम हो जाएगी, चोरी कम हो जाएगी, accidents कम हो जाएंगे, कोई किसी को फेंक नहीं पाएगा, कोई बदमाशी नहीं कर पाएगा। हमें ये सब चीजें करने की बहुत जरूरत है। अगर आप प्लेटफार्म टिकट की व्यवस्था ठीक रखेंगे, तो जो short journeys के लिए यानी एक-दो स्टेशन्स के लिए फ्री में चले जाते हैं, वे नहीं कर पाएंगे। मंत्री जी इसे जरा समझें और देखें।

सर, हम लोग वेंडर्स को जो outsourcing कर देते हैं, उसकी कॉस्ट बहुत हाई होती है। हमको अपनी technology खुद डेवलप करनी चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते रहते हैं, "मेड इन इंडिया, मेक इन इंडिया", हमको अच्छे सिस्टम्स लाने चाहिए, जो देश-विदेश में चलते हैं। हम हमारी रेलवे लाइन को outsource करते हैं at an estimated cost of ₹ 10 crore per KM. सर, हम क्यों outsource करते हैं? हम खुद क्यों नहीं कर पाते हैं? India needs to use mechanised technology for laying of railway lines. This technology includes pre-assembled panels which are lifted and laid. Use of this technology makes it possible to complete one KM a day. Laying of rail tracks requires not only speed, but also quality, since a very large risk factor is involved. Thus, the geometry of the track is very important which can be possible only with machine laying. रेल मंत्रालय को देश-विदेश से ये मशीन्स खुद खरीदनी चाहिए, लानी चाहिए और खुद tracks को lay करना चाहिए। यह मेरी राय है। मंत्री जी, conduct comparative analysis of the total life-cycle cost incurred by the Indian Railways if they buy/acquire, maintain and operate their own track laying machines with the overall cost and time incurred in contracting out such work.

सर, अब एफडीआई पर आते हैं। एफडीआई हर चीज में अच्छा है, यह मैं नहीं मानूंगा। FDI is 'Made in India' but at very high costs. बिहार में एफडीआई के तहत दो प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं - पहला, electric loco factory in Madhepura, Bihar और दूसरा, diesel locomotives factory in Marhowrah, Bihar.

(**श्री उपसभापति** *पीठासीन हुए*)

सर, एक विदेशी कंपनी है, मैं उसका नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ, वह हजार लोकोमोटिव्स के maintenance के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपए quote करेगी या कर रही है और अपनी जो चितरंजन लोकोमोटिव फैक्ट्री है, वह 10 करोड़ रुपए कर रही है, इसलिए इसमें हमको comparative cost भी देखनी पड़ेगी और इस पर स्टडी करनी पड़ेगी। अब मैं पीपीपी मॉडल पर आता हूँ। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 5,781 crores will come through PPP model in Indian railways. पीपीपी मॉडल पहले भी फेल हो चुके हैं, यह भी हमें देखना पड़ेगा। एयरपोर्ट्स रेलवे लिंक दिल्ली में कैसा चल रहा है। मुन्द्रा पोर्ट, PPP model was taken up for converting metre gauge into broad gauge. वह कैसे चल रहा है? जहाँ प्रॉफिट शेयरिंग या रेवेन्यू शेयरिंग की बात आती है, वहाँ झगड़े होते हैं। Several issues come up, like the land acquisition, clearance and toll issues. Litigation होती है। So, we need to do PPP. But, Public Private Partnership policy ऐसी attractive होनी चाहिए, ऐसी सही होनी चाहिए, जो लोगों को लाए।

सर, मेरी दो-चार रायें और हैं। So, for operation audit, we need to analyze the efficiency factor of every train currently being plied. Sir, my second suggestion is, we need to review trains so that those with low occupancy could be discontinued, or the number of stoppages could be increased, so as to increase the occupancy. Reduction in the number of halts on Superfast trains, etc. ऐसी कई चीज़ें हैं, जो हमें देखनी पड़ेंगी, करनी पड़ेंगी।

सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में जो रेलवे बोर्ड है, यह पॉलिसी इम्प्लिमेंटेशन के लिए होना चाहिए। हमें डीआरएम्स और जीआरएम्स पर गुरुत्व देना चाहिए, जो firing line पर हैं। उनसे हमें सीखना चाहिए, उनको हमें गुरुत्व देना चाहिए। उन पर जो सेलेक्शंस होते हैं, जो present selection system है, वह हमें फ्रॉड लगता है। जो competent हैं, वे वहाँ होने चाहिए। Seniority should not be the only criterion. Performance should also be a criterion.

Sir, coming to the safety aspect, इसमें हमें decentralization की जरूरत है और वह हमें करना चाहिए। सर, सेफ्टी आस्पेक्ट में we need a robust field safety system. Seventy per cent of the railway accidents occur at railway crossings, both manned and unmanned. We should increase the numbers of ROBs and RUBs. जिसके बारे में मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वे करेंगे और हम उनके शुक्रगुजार हैं। जब यह हो जाएगा तब हम उनको इसके लिए धन्यवाद देंगे।

Sir, Automated Train Control System with real time train tracking facility based on GPS and On-board Disaster Prevention Network, यह विदेश में है और इसे हमें हिन्दुस्तान में लाना पड़ेगा so that we can avoid disasters with this system and track anything on the railway line. मंत्री जी ने operating ratio दिया है। Earlier it was 94.85 per cent in 2011-12, 90.19 per cent in 2012-13. The Minister has pegged the targeted ratio at 80 to 88.5 per cent in 2015-16. पर, जैसा अभी हिसाब चल रहा है, मैं नहीं समझता कि मंत्री जी इस रेश्यो को रख पाएँगे और इसे रखने में उनको समस्या रहेगी। इसे वे रख पाएँ तो अच्छी बात है, हम खुश होंगे।

मान्यवर, अब मैं ओडिशा पर आता हूँ। मैं मंत्री जी को ओडिशा के लिए धन्यवाद दूँगा। Odisha has received an allocation of ₹ 2,514.07 crores against the demand of ₹ 3,200 crores. It is an increase by 77 per cent over the last year. But the State had demanded ₹ 1,470 crores for new railway projects. But it has been awarded ₹ 608.3 crores. मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इसको फिर से देखें और इसे फिर से समझें। मुख्य मंत्री जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को और रेल मंत्री जी को कई चिट्ठियाँ लिखी हैं। उसमें हमारी डिमांड्स identified हैं। हम चाहेंगे कि मंत्री जी उस पर ग़ौर फरमाएँ और उन्हें हमें देने की कोशिश करें।

सर, कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो 1994-95 से पेंडिंग हैं। जो मुद्दा मंत्री जी ने उठाया था कि पैसे नहीं हैं, State Governments have to invest, इस पर हम कहना चाहेंगे कि दशपल्ला-बोलांगीर, खुर्दा-बोलांगीर रेलवे लाइन पर हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने 50 परसेंट प्रोजेक्ट कॉस्ट और 100 परसेंट लैंड फ्री देने को कहा है। स्पेशल परपज़ व्हीकल भी बना दी है। जयपुर-मलकानी गिरी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए भी वही हिसाब है। लेकिन अभी सेंटर्ल गवर्नमेंट से और रेल मंत्री जी की तरफ से कुछ आशा नहीं मिली है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Deo, you have only two minutes left.

श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिव : हम चाहते हैं कि इसे वे देखें। सर, जुलाई, 2015 में नवक्लेवर फेस्टिवल लॉर्ड जगन्नाथ जी का आ रहा है, जिसमें लगभग पचास हजार पिलग्रिमेज आएंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि इसके लिए स्पेशल फंडिंग जो हमारे मुख्यमंत्री जी ने मांगी है, रेलवे प्रोजेक्ट लाइक, doubling of Delang-Sakshi Gopal Puri line इत्यादि वह हमें दिए जाएं। सर, भुवनेश्वर रेलवे स्टेशन के लिए भी मांग है, जिसमें उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि हम 50 परसेंट कॉस्ट बेयर करेंगे। उसमें भी हमें कोई आश्वासन नहीं मिला है। कुछ और हमारे मुद्दे हैं जो उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट ने रखे हैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के साथ, वे हैं Establishment of a wagon factory at the identified patch of land in village Sitapalli, Ganjam, and one wagon maintenance workshop in Kalahandi District which was promised by the Ministry; Improvement of existing railway stations at Puri and Bhubaneshwar; Setting up of Railway Medical College at Mancheswar and Bhubaneshwar; and Creation of a new division with headquarters at Rourkela/ Jharsaguda. इतनी चीजें हमने मांगी हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि मंत्री जी इस पर गौर फरमाएंगे। By and large, Sir, the Budget is good and we, definitely, feel about the fact that the Railway Minister has given no new railways lines, no new sections, and is concentrating on improving the health of the Railways.

एक बात मैं कहूंगा कि हर चीज में प्रॉफिटेबिलिटी न देखी जाए, कुछ एरिया भारत में ऐसे हैं जैसे KBK Kalahandi-Balangir-Koraput, वह ऐसा एरिया है जहां गरीबी भरपूर है। वहां पर ट्रेन की जरूरत है, जो वहां नहीं है । अगर आप देखेंगे कि वहां ट्रेन चलाने से कुछ प्रॉफिट न होगा तथा यह निर्णय लेंगे कि हम वहां ट्रेन नहीं देंगे, तो यह बात सोशली गलत हो जाएगी। chicken-and-egg story जब आप ट्रेन देंगे तो उस तरफ आपकी प्रॉफिटेबिलीटी बढ़ेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now your time is over.

श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिव : महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे अवसर दिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have spoken for 17 minutes.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, I am very much thankful to you for that and I am sitting down.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget. Looking at the credentials of Railway Minister, the Prime Minister has rightly given an inspirational objective of poverty elimination to him and making Indian Railways to play its part in this historic mission. Probably, taking cue from this, the hon. Railway Minister might have deserted himself from the conventional way of presenting the Railway Budget by avoiding populist measures by not announcing new trains, new line, electrification, doubling, etc. He is right in doing so as he wanted to bring back railways on track.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA, *in the Chair*.)

I congratulate the hon. Minister as he has rightly put in emphasis and given more money for passengers' comforts, proposed to remove unmanned level crossings, safety for women by installing CCTV cameras in women compartments, focus on cleanliness under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and assured that the coming five years help to reform railways totally. The fact that he has given ₹ 6,581 crores for unmanned level crossing indicates his intention on safety and security. It is also good that he has not increased the passenger charges. It is also good that the hon. Minister put an ambitious target of 88.5 per cent Operating Ratio for 2015-16, the best in the last 10 years. But, how he will achieve the Twelfth Plan target of 75 per cent Operation Ratio has not been mentioned in the Budget.

I congratulate the Railway Minister for earmarking ₹ 96,000 crores of investment to complete 77 projects, including 9,400 kms. of new railway lines and electrification. Budget also aims to clear-up the pending 360 projects, also aims to fast track work on 7,000 kms. of lines and commissioning 1,200 kms. with an investment of ₹ 8,686 crores. It is needed at a time when Railways was able to complete only 36 projects in the last 30 years by spending ₹ one lakh crores. This one figure gives a picture of how money is misappropriated earlier. Secondly, I welcome the setting up of a new Transport Logistics Corporation of India to oversee the freight and also aim to develop 30 multi-model logistics parks across the country for transportation of goods.

Sir, the hon. Minister, in para 41 of his speech, proposed to introduce train sets and says they are similar to bullet trains. This is quite a new concept to India, as very few people heard about such sets. The Minister proposed to manufacture them in India under 'Make in India' initiative. It is a good move. Secondly, I want to know whether they will be run as EMUs or they are going to be used in short distance routes.

It is good that the Minister has 3 documents, 4 goals, 5 drivers and 11 thrust areas. This clearly shows how Railway Minister is positive on intent, but the most key point is execution. The Plan outlay is ₹ 1011 lakh crores, but if one calculates receipts through Budgetary support which is ₹ 40,000 crores, ₹ 17,793 crores from internal resources, ₹ 17,655 crores from market borrowings and ₹ 5,781 crores through PPP, you will be able to pool only about ₹ 89,000 crores and there is a gap of more than ₹ 11,000 crores. I am confident, with his ability and expertise, he will be able to pool the resources and fulfil the aspirations of the people.

Sir, I wish to place before the hon. Minister the demands and request from my State of Telangana and also about implementation of the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. I have read in some newspapers that he is not averse to announce

any proposals. So, taking advantage from the positive statement from the Minister, I mention some of the genuine demands from my State.

First, I will touch upon the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. The Act mandates Railways to set up Rail Coach Factory in Telangana. I would like to request the Railway Minister to make efforts to start Railway coach factory in Telangana region as early as possible. Secondly, Railways announced in 2010-11 Budget for setting up of Wagon Manufacturing Factory at Kazipet with an estimated cost of ₹ 152.26 crores. Even this has not been moved ahead. So, when State is willing to provide land, I request the hon. Minister to set up Railway Coach Factory as well as Wagon Manufacturing Factory in Telangana region. Sir, I am disappointed about the allotment of less funds in some projects in Telangana. With your permission, I will give you some examples. For example, electrification of Peddapalli-Jagityala costs ₹ 63 crores and the length of this stretch is 83 kms. In the same way, Pagidipalli-Nallapadu is 285 kms. stretch and the estimated cost is ₹ 295 crores. For Kazipet-Ballarshah tripling we need ₹ 2,020 crores. In the same way, for Secunderabad-Mahaboobnagar, the anticipated cost is ₹ 1200 crores. And, for Vijayawada-Kazipet Bypass, the money required is ₹ 200 crores. Similarly, for Macharla-Nalgonda new line which was sanctioned in 1997-98 required ₹ 458 crores. Same is the case with Bhadrachalam Road-Sattupalli, Bhadrachalam-Kovvur, Akkanapet-Medak requires ₹ 129 crores. Similarly, if you look at the allocation for Kazipet-Vijayawada tripping and electrification money required is ₹ 1032 crores. But, for these projects sufficient money has not been allotted. I request you to consider them favourably and provide sufficient funds to these projects and complete them in a fixed time frame. Sir, I have been raising various demands of the people of Telangana in the successive Budgets, but in vain. I appeal the hon. Minister to show some magnanimity towards the backward State of Telangana. I am mentioning some of the demands of the people of Telangana and request the hon. Minister to look into these and do justice to Telangana by announcing the same when he replies to the debate.

Sir, there is also a long-pending demand for a separate division at Kazipet. Hon. Minister may be aware that Kazipet is the connecting centre between North and South India. So, this should be made as a separate division. I request him to announce this and I hope he would do so.

I also request the hon. Minister to announce the following new trains in the coming year:

(1) Hussain Sagar Express from Secunderabad to Mumbai with starting point at Kazipet. I am saying this because Kazipet is the main centre of Telangana State.

There are so many people traveling from Kazipet to Hyderabad and other areas.

(2) Rajkot Express from Hyderabad to Surat with starting point at Kazipet.

(3) New train from Kazipet to Bangalore.

(4) New express train from Kachiguda to Bangalore with starting point at Kazipet.

(5) Bombay Express from Hyderabad to Mumbai with starting point at Kazipet.

(6) Increase frequency of EMUs between Warangal and Secunderabad.

(6) Introduce an electrical multiple use trains between Warangal and Kagajnagar.

(7) Padmavathi Express goes to Tirupati. It should run weekly.

(8) People of this region have been demanding for trains from Kazipet to Shirdi, Nagpur, Tirupati. So, this request may be acceded to.

(9) There is also a need to run additional trains between Kazipet and Ballarshah.

(10) Ladies compartment should be added to trains that are passing through Warangal.

There are other proposals:

(a) There is land at Bodagutta. I request you to set up pit lanes here. This land is sufficient to set up 3-4 pit lanes.

(b) Strengthen the siding line facility for transportation of agriculture goods.

(c) Railway medical college was announced at Kazipet but not yet started. I request you to take steps for release of funds and completion them in a time-bound manner.

(d) Railway Under Bridge like in-and-out bridge at Secunderabad from Warangal to Shivnagar is required.

(e) There is a new line from Warangal-Station Ghanpur-Palakurti-Nalgonda. I request you to announce this.

(f) Since Kazipet junction has diesel and electrical loco sheds, an apprentice centre be opened here so that it will help all those who are residing in and around Kazipet.

(g) There is also a need for an RUB between Warangal and Chintal. In the absence of RUB, people are crossing the track and meeting with accidents. So, I request the hon. Minister to take up this on priority.

(h) The Railway Polyclinic at Kazipet has been upgraded to a Sub-Divisional Hospital in 2012. So, I request the hon. Minister to instruct the officials to take measures to set up lab, operation theatre and also sufficient medical and paramedical staff.

(i) There are also Godavari Pushkaralu in Telangana State as well as in AP. I request you to announce additional trains and other facilities at stations in Telangana. I think, Government of Telangana sent a detailed proposal. So, kindly consider this proposal and do the needful.

(j) Survey for new railway line between Bhupalapalle-Karimnagar-Uppal is over and requires funds for starting the work. It is a coal mining area. So, I request you to kindly allocate necessary funds and complete this project in a time-bound manner.

Sir, I also have some proposals from AP.

The first one is for a separate Zone as mandated by the AP Reorganisation Act. I request the hon. Minister to fulfil this promise immediately. Secondly, reorientation of new State with 13 districts, there is a need to keep the State connected with new capital through railways. So, new trains connecting different districts with the State capital region be introduced. And, Godavari Pushkaralu — Kumbh Mela of Godavari -- is going to be held in May/June. This year marks the special year of the Pushkaram which happens once in 144 years. So, I request the hon. Minister to provide sufficient trains and other facilities at Rajahmundry, Kovvur and at other stations for passengers.

I request the hon. Minister to take up these projects and complete them as soon as possible in our region. There is one more point I wish to make. We are very thankful for the facilities which the Ministry is providing for women's safety and security in trains and at stations.

With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

श्री संजय राउत : माननीय उपसभापति महदोय, प्रभु जी की अनोखी लीला पर सदन में चर्चा हो रही है, जिसे हम रेलवे बजट कहेंगे। यह एक अनोखा बजट है और इतिहास में पहली बार ऐसा बजट बना है, जिसमें न तो किराया बढ़ा है और न ही किसी नई ट्रेन को चलाने की घोषणा की गई है। यहां पहली बार रेल बजट के सहारे चुनाव की या वोट बैंक की राजनीति भी नहीं हुई, खासकर आने वाले दिनों में बिहार में चुनाव होने वाले हैं, पश्चिम बंगाल में चुनाव होने वाले हैं। उन राज्यों के लिए भी इस

बजट में कोई खास घोषणा नहीं की गई है। इसलिए मैं मानता हूं कि यह पूरे देश का बजट है, यानी पूरे देश का विचार कर के यह बजट बनाया गया है।

महोदय, अब तक रेल बजट का मतलब यही रहा कि जब रेल बजट पेश होता था, तो यह देखा जाता था कि मेरे राज्य को क्या मिला, मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र को क्या नहीं मिला, तुम्हें क्यों नहीं दिया, ट्रेनों की सफाई क्यों नहीं होती, बिस्तर और खान-पान सेवा और सिर्फ डिब्बों और गाड़ियों पर चर्चा होती रही। इस बार रेल मंत्री ने रेल के पुनर्जन्म की गाथा लिखी है। इससे आने वाले दिनों में हम नई रेल देख सकते हैं।

महोदय, मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि जब रेल बजट पेश हो रहा था और पूरे देश में इसकी वाह-वाह हो रही थी, लेकिन मैं ने टी.वी. पर देखा और दूसरे दिन अखबार में पढ़ा कि सरकार के रेल बजट ने दलाल स्ट्रीट को निराश किया, क्योंकि रेलों के बारे में कोई बड़ी घोषणा नहीं हुई। इसलिए इन्वेस्टर बहुत नाराज हो गए। सेंसैक्स गिर गया, स्टॉक एक्सचेंज के शेयर्स लुढ़क गए। जब इस देश में गरीबों के हित में कोई बात करता है, तो शेयर बाजार क्यों लुढ़क जाता है, सेंसैक्स कैसे गिर जाता है, शेयरों के भाव क्यों गिर जाते हैं? जब हमारी रेलों का उपभोग गरीब और मध्यमवर्गीय यात्री,ज्यादा से ज्यादा यात्री करते हैं, तो क्या रेल मंत्री, शेयर बाजार या स्टॉक एक्सचेंज को देखकर बजट बनाएंगे? इसलिए इस वर्ष का रेल बजट सही मायने में ऐतिहासिक रेल बजट है।

महोदय, सब लोग कहते हैं कि रेल मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर की विल अच्छी है, लेकिन हे प्रभु, आप पैसा कहां से लाएंगे? रेलवे को हर वर्ष 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए का लॉस होता है। रेलवे घाटे में चल रही है यह भी सही है, लेकिन रेलवे जैसे-जैसे बढ़ेगी, रेलवे का जैसे-जैसे विकास होगा, वैसे-वैसे ही देश का विकास होगा। बिना रेलवे के विकास के देश का विकास होना मुश्किल है। इसलिए रेल के विकास और रेल के विस्तार के लिए नई क्रान्तिकारी योजनाएं तैयार करना भी उतना ही जरूरी है।

महोदय, लगभग 64 हजार किलोमीटर का यह नेटवर्क है। इसका काफी हिस्सा बड़े-बड़े शहरों, मुम्बई जैसे महानगरों से होकर गुज़रता है। ये ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां जमीनों की कीमतें सोने के बराबर हैं। यदि केवल मुम्बई की बात करें, तो रेलवे के पास हजार एकड़ से भी ज्यादा ऑपरेशनल और नॉन आपरेशनल लैंड है और उसमें से बहुत ज्यादा जमीन ऐसी है, जिस पर पटरियां बिछी हुई हैं। इस जमीन का एयर स्पेस भी उसी तरह कीमती है जैसे मुम्बई की अन्य जमीनों का है। इस ऑपरेशनल लैंड के ऊपर यदि रेलवे केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार की सहमति से अधिक एफ.एस.आई. हम लेते हैं, तो उसके टी.डी.आर. से लाखों-करोड़ों रुपए का राजस्व रेलवे को मिल सकता है। इसके लिए केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार को गम्भीरता से पहल करनी होगी। जिस राज्य से रेलवे को इस खाते में धन प्राप्त होगा, उस राज्य के रेल प्रोजैक्ट्स और रेलवे के विकास में लगाने के लिए राज्य सरकार को भी रुचि लेनी होगी।

महोदय, आज रेलवे का विकास, केवल रेलवे तक ही सीमित नहीं है। रेलवे के विकास से राज्यों का विकास जुड़ा हुआ है। सही मायने में देखा जाए, तो रेलवे के विकास से ज्यादा लाभ राज्यों को होता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि रेल मंत्री को प्रत्येक राज्य से मिलकर राज्य रेल विकास निगम अर्थात् स्टेट रेलवे डैवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन का गठन करना चाहिए और राज्य के अन्तर्गत आने वाले

रेल के नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए संबंधित राज्य के साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। उसमें केन्द्र और राज्य का शेयर 50-50 के अनुपात में होना चाहिए। सर, रेलवे प्रशासन को चाहिए कि अब डीज़ल बचत को भी गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। रेलवे के उन सभी सेक्शन्स को जो electrified हैं, उन्हें zero diesel consumption category में लाना होगा, यानी इन सभी सेक्शन्स पर डीज़ल की खपत खत्म कर उन्हें बिजली ...(**समय की घंटी**)... या सीएनजी जैसे सस्ते उपायों पर विचार करना पड़ेगा।

सर, मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूं, इसलिए मैं एक-दो सुझाव दूंगा। प्रत्येक स्टेट कहता है कि हमारे साथ भेदभाव हुआ है, हमें कुछ नहीं मिला, तो यह तो होता ही रहेगा, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि मैं देख रहा था कि महाराष्ट्र के लिए कोई नई घोषणा तो नहीं हुई है, लेकिन जो घोषणाएं पहले हो चुकी हैं, वे ही अगर आप पूरी कर दें तो महाराष्ट्र की जनता का समाधान होगा। जहां तक मुम्बई का सवाल है, तो Mumbai Suburban zone, अलग ज़ोन की मांग हम हमेशा करते आए हैं। दूसरी बात है रेलवे में मध्य, पश्चिम और Harbour Railway का जो कंट्रोल है, उसका एक ही कंट्रोल होना चाहिए, इस बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा। मैं मानता हूं कि मंत्री जी ने रेलवे के अच्छे दिन लाने की यह शुरुआत की है, इसलिए मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं और उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Sanjay Raut. Mr. Husain Dalwai, not present. Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu.

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू (झारखंड) **:** महोदय, रेल बजट पर चर्चा शुरू हुई है। इससे पहले मैं एक बार माननीय मंत्री जी से मिल चुका हूं। महोदय, यह इंडियन रेल ऐसा रेल नेटवर्क है, जो दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा रेल नेटवर्क है। सबको पता है, करीब 30 मिलियन लोग इसमें प्रतिदिन सफर करते हैं और यह सबसे बड़ा डिपार्टमेंट है, इसलिए वहां कर्मचारियों की संख्या भी करीब 1.4 मिलियन है। हमें लगता है कि इस सबको देखते हुए ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने, जो पहले रेल मिनिस्टर थे, उनको हटाया और प्रभु जी को लाए ताकि रेल से देश के लोगों की जो अपेक्षाएं हैं, भारतवासियों की जो अपेक्षाएं हैं, वे उन पर खरे उतरें। मगर जब यह रेल बजट आया, तो सचमुच हमें बहुत निराशा हुई। हमारे साथी संजय भाई जा रहे हैं, अभी गोयल जी ने भी कहा कि यह बहुत अच्छा बजट है और गरीबों का बजट है। लेकिन मुझे याद है, कल इसी सदन में जब माइन्स एंड मिनरल्स पर चर्चा चल रही थी, तो उसमें आदिवासियों के बारे में कोई शब्द नहीं था। हमारे यादव जी ने यह मुद्दा उठाया था, मगर बार-बार सब लोग कह रहे थे कि सरकार आदिवासियों का भला चाहती है, आदिवासियों का भला चाहती है, इधर के लोग नहीं चाहते हैं। आपने हर समय गरीबों की बात की, मगर इस बजट को आप ईमानदारी से देखें। हो सकता है कि आप बड़ा प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं कि मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छा बजट पेश किया, मगर आप गांवों में जाएं, छोटे कस्बों में जाएं तो आपको सही हकीकत पता चलेगी कि रेल बजट का क्या हाल है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अच्छी बात है, अगर आपको अच्छा लगता है तो अच्छी बात है, जनता फिर बताएगी। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह रेल विभाग बहुत बड़ा है और इसमें एक तरह से सरकार की मोनोपली है। अब यह नहीं कि पहले क्या हुआ या नहीं हुआ, मगर उसके बावजूद भी रेल को हम जहां ले जाना चाहते हैं, आज तक हम उसको वहां नहीं पहुंचा सके, इसलिए हमें ज्यादा तकलीफ है। हमें प्रभु जी से उम्मीद थी कि यह व्यक्ति जब आया है, तो निश्चित रूप से बजट में कुछ न कुछ ऐसा करेगा जो हमें समझ में आएगा कि इससे रेल का कुछ भला होने वाला है। आज अगर हम इस रेल बजट को ईमानदारी से देखें तो इसमें सिर्फ अपर-मिडिल क्लास और अपर

क्लास, इन्हीं को फोकस किया गया है। यहां गरीबों की बात नहीं है। अगर हम कहें कि यह गरीब विरोधी बजट है, तो यह सचमुच सकारात्मक शब्द होगा।

महोदय, अगर आज रेल बजट को देखें तो मोटे तौर पर तीन-चार चीज़ों पर हम इसको सिंक्रोनाइज़ कर सकते हैं, कह सकते हैं कि इसी वृत्त के अंदर ये घूम रहे हैं। अगर रेल बजट को देखें तो स्पीड के बारे में आपने बातें कहीं, अच्छी बात है। Cleanliness के बारे में बात कही, कुछ खान-पान के बारे में बात कही और फिर कुछ वाई-फाई, e-ticketing, पांच मिनट में टिकट-इन सबके बारे में बात की। अगर आप इन सब चीज़ों को देख लें, इन चार-पांच चीज़ों को देख लें जो मैंने कही हैं, तो गरीब आदमी को कहां इसका फायदा मिलने वाला है? अगर आप कहते हैं कि फूड अब हम ई-मेल से ले लेंगे तो गरीब आदमी के पास तो मोबाइल ही नहीं है, वह कहां से फूड ले लेगा? आप कहते हैं कि आप एसी डिब्बों में ब्रॉडबैंड की स्पीड बढ़ाएंगे। अभी हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने कहा कि जो गरीब व्यक्ति है, वह तो चाहता है कि उसको सिर्फ स्लीपर क्लास में जगह मिल जाए, उसको खाने-पीने की कोई चिंता नहीं है। कुछ लोगों ने ठीक ही कहा कि वह तो अपने साथ रोटी लेकर चलता है। उसके पास उतनी ताकत नहीं है कि वह फूड के लिए पे कर सके। मगर उस विषय पर आपने कुछ ध्यान नहीं दिया है। उस गरीब व्यक्ति के बारे में आपने कुछ ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आप अभी बगल में जाइए, मैं अभी फ्राइडे को अपने क्षेत्र जा रहा था। वहां पर स्लीपर क्लास में चढ़ने के लिए प्लेटफॉर्म पर करीब सौ मीटर तक लोग लाइन में लगे हुए थे, सिर्फ स्लीपर क्लास में चढ़ने के लिए लाइन में लगे हुए थे। आप, सब लोगों ने कहा बहुत जगह घूमे हैं, पता नहीं नज़र आया या नहीं आया। हमें लगता है इन सब चीज़ों पर, ईमानदारी से कहेंगे कि कहीं पर फोकस नहीं किया गया है। आपने वाईफाई की बात की। वाईफाई का यूज़ गरीब आदमी कहां से करेगा? वह कहां उसका उपयोग करेगा? वह किसके लिए है? इसलिए मैंने कहा कि पूरी तरह से यह कहना कि यह गरीबों का बजट है, बेमानी होगा। आज हमारे उधर के साथियों ने अपने भाषण में बड़ी वाहवाही की कि बिना किराया बढ़ाए हमने ये सब सुविधाएं देने का वायदा किया है। आपको याद होगा कि अभी आठ महीने पहले आपके पहले जो मंत्री थे, उन्होंने बजट रखा। उसमें 14 परसेंट, जो हिस्ट्री में कभी नहीं बढ़ा, वह भाड़ा आपने बढ़ा दिया। उसमें 6.5 परसेंट फ्रेट में बढ़ाया। अभी आप कहते हैं कि आपने कुछ नहीं बढ़ाया। आपने उसे पहले ही इतना बढ़ा दिया कि अब उसकी जरूरत ही नहीं है। अभी हमारे भाई साहब ठीक ही कह रहे थे कि आपको तो दाम कम करने चाहिए थे। अगर आप एक परसेंट या प्वाइंट पांच परसेंट भी कम कर देते तो पूरे देश में आपकी वाहवाही हो जाती। आपने कहा कि डीज़ल का दाम बढ़ गया। उस समय तो आप बोले कि ये सब दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, इसलिए हम फेयर बढ़ा रहे हैं। अच्छी बात थी। अब तो कच्चे तेल की कीमत 140 डॉलर से 50 डॉलर के आस-पास आ गयी है। आप इस बात को समझ लीजिए। उसके बावजूद भी अगर आप इसे थोड़ा सा कम कर देते तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आपकी तारीफ होती कि चलिए, इन्होंने रेल नहीं दी लेकिन किराए में थोड़ी सी कमी की है, लेकिन आपने ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया। अभी इस बजट में आपने कहा कि फेयर नहीं बढ़ाए, लेकिन आपने फ्रेट बढ़ा दिया, जैसे यूरिया में आपने दस परसेंट बढ़ाया, सीमेंट में 2.7 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया, कोल में 6.3 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया। इस प्रकार यह सब जो बढ़ा है, इसे कौन पे करेगा? जो कंज्यूटमर है, जो ऐंड कंज्यूमर है – अभी एक सर्वे हुआ था, जो कोल कंज्यूमर्स हैं, जो ऐंड में हैं, उन पर करीब-करीब तीन से चार प्रतिशत का बोझ बढ़ेगा क्योंकि उसका दाम इतना बढ़ जाएगा। उसकी पॉकेट पर, अगर आप इधर से नहीं तो उधर से कान पकड़ रहे हैं। आखिर स्थिति तो वही है। आपने किराया नहीं बढ़ाया लेकिन फ्रेट बढ़ा

दिया। बेचारा गरीब तो और दबता चला जा रहा है। कहां अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं? अगर इसी को आप कहते हैं कि अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं तो अच्छी बात है, थोड़े दिन चलिए, जनता फिर आपको जवाब देगी। मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपको एक चिंता का विषय बताना चाहता हूं। नैशनल टास्क फोर्स डेवलपमेंट पॉलिसी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट 2014 में आयी। जो रिपोर्ट आयी, वह थोड़ा अचंभित करने वाली थी, मंत्री जी थोड़ा इस पर ध्यान देंगे। इस फाइव डिकेड में 61 परसेंट पैसेंजर्स का ट्रांसपोर्ट और 59 परसेंट फ्रेट का जो ट्रांसपोर्ट था, वह शिफ्ट हो गया, रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट में। अगर हमारी पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है, हमारी इंडस्ट्री बढ़ रही है, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है तो फिर फ्रेट में कमी कैसे आ गयी? क्यों वे लोग रोड में चले गए? यह बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। आपकी मोनोपोली है, आप दाम भी कम रखते हैं, रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट से आपका दाम भी कम है, उसके बावजूद भी यह परसेंटेज है। यह मेरी रिपोर्ट नहीं है, यह आपकी सरकार की रिपोर्ट है। यह क्यों घट गया? यह थोड़ा नहीं घटा, 59 परसेंट घटा और पैसेंजर्स 61 परसेंट घट गए। वे चले गए, रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट में शिफ्ट कर गए। यह बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। आप फ्रेट में दाम बढ़ाते चले जाएंगे तो समझ लीजिए कि जो आंकड़े हैं, उनको आप अच्छा कर रहे हैं या गलत कर रहे हैं। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि आप बड़े समझदार हैं और हमें लगता है कि अगर आप ये आंकड़े देखेंगे तो आपको समझ में आएगा कि आप किस दिशा में जा रहे हैं। कुछ चीज़ों के बारे में आपने बयान दिया, विशेषकर सरकार ने भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में बजट में कहा कि आप भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। हम सिर्फ इतना ही कहेंगे कि अगर हम भ्रष्टाचार की बात कहें तो रेलवे में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है। कहां-कहां की बात करें, इतना समय नहीं है, लेकिन आप तत्काल की बात करें तो सब लोग हमारे साथ ही होंगे। तत्काल ऐसी जगह है जहां से टिकटें मिलती हैं और अब तत्काल खुलने से पहले ही समाप्त हो जाता है। आखिर कौन टिकटों को ले जाता है, कैसे टिकटों की बिक्री हो जाती है, इसके बीच में कौन दलाल है? इसके बारे में सब को पता होगा, लेकिन हमने इसलिए आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया है क्योंकि आपसे हमें बहुत उम्मीदें हैं। आपने कहा है कि भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करेंगे, तो इस पर जरा ध्यान दीजिए कि ऐसी जो तत्काल की टिकटें जाती हैं, वे कैसे ब्लैकमेल होती हैं, वे कैसे लोगों को नहीं मिलती हैं? आपने एडवांस टिकटों की बुकिंग की बात कही है। आपने कहा कि पहले यह 60 दिन था, हमने इसको बढ़ाकर 120 दिन कर दिया। यह आपको बड़ी अच्छी बात लगी, मगर हमें लगता है कि करीब 903 करोड़ रुपया प्रति माह ई-टिकटिंग से एडवांस बुकिंग के माध्यम से जमा होता है। अगर चार महीने कर दिया तो एक महीने को करीब एक हजार करोड़ रुपये मान लीजिए और चार महीने में आपने चार हजार करोड़ रुपया जनता का अपने पास रख लिया। अब बोलते हैं कि हमने 60 दिन से बढ़ाकर 120 दिन कर दिए। आपने पैसा रख लिया और जब ई-टिकटों का केंसिलेशन होता है, तो केंसिलेशन के बारे में मेरे पास 2005 से 2012 तक के आंकड़े हैं, इससे 30,094 करोड़ रुपये की आपको आमदनी हुई। लोग ई-टिकट तो ले लेते हैं, लेकिन जब प्रोग्राम नहीं बनता है, तो ई-टिकटिंग में इतना पैसा कट जाता है कि उसका कुछ भी पैसा नहीं बचता। मैंने कहा है कि आंकड़े मेरे पास में हैं कि 2005 से 2012 के बीच में 30,094 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी आपको हुई है। इस तरह कहीं न कहीं जनता से आप पैसा ले रहे हैं। आप पॉलिसी बनाकर जनता से पैसा ले रहे हैं और जनता को पता नहीं चल रहा है कि यह पैसा उसकी जेब से जा रहा है।

जब हम पूरे बजट को देखते हैं, तो उसमें आपने कहा है कि हमने कर्मचारियों की बात कही है, एक बड़ा डिपार्टमेंट है और इसमें करीब 1.4 मिलियन कर्मचारी हैं और उनकी सेवा से यह रेल चलती है। उस विषय पर आपने कुछ नहीं कहा है, सिर्फ इतना ही कहा है कि जो बैरक्स हैं, उनको हम

ठीक कर देंगे, रिपेयर कर देंगे, जो रहने वाले लोग हैं, उनके क्वार्टर्स को हम रिपेयर कर देंगे। इस तरह से हमको नहीं लगता है कि आप उनको प्रोत्साहित कर सकेंगे। आपको उनके लिए कुछ करना चाहिए। आपने कर्मचारियों के बारे में कोई घोषणा ही नहीं की है जबकि इतनी बड़ी फोर्स आपके पास है। आप उसका उपयोग कैसे करेंगे, आप उसका मनोबल कैसे बढ़ाएंगे, उसको कैसे काम सिखाएंगे? मैं आपको सिर्फ एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि लालबाग ट्रेन से हम एक बार आ रहे थे, यह ट्रेन चेन्नई से बेंगलुरू चलती है। मैंने कहा कि एक शुगर फ्री चाय दे देना, तो वह बोला कि अभी शुगर फ्री चाय नहीं मिलेगी। मैंने कहा कि मैनेजर को बुलाओ। मैनेजर आया, तो मैंने कहा कि शुगर फ्री चाय दे दो। चाय मिलेगी, वह बोला हां, मिलेगी। मगर यहां पर नहीं मिलेगी, आपको वहां पर चाय मिलेगी। मैंने उसे यह नहीं बताया कि मैं सांसद हूं। वह बोला कि आप केंटीन में जाइए, वहां पर शुगर फ्री चाय मिलेगी। मैंने पूछा कि यहां पर किसी बूढ़े आदमी को, बीमार आदमी को शुगर फ्री चाय चाहिए, तो क्या वह केंटीन में जाएगा, तो वह बोला हां, वह केंटीन में ही जाएगा और यही कानून है। मैंने सिर्फ यह एक उदाहरण आपको बताया है। आपके पास इतनी बड़ी फोर्स है और उसकी छोटी सी गलती से उस बूढ़े आदमी को कितनी परेशानी होगी और वह शुगर फ्री चाय लेने के लिए कैसे केंटीन जाएगा? मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आपके पास इतनी बड़ी फोर्स है और इसको ट्रेनिंग देने की जरूरत है। हम कैसे इससे अच्छा आउटपुट लें, इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए। यह कोई छोटी चीज़ नहीं है। आपने ट्रेनिंग शुरू करने के बारे में कुछ कहा है। हमारा यह कहना है कि ट्रेनिंग तो चलती रहनी चाहिए और यह बंद नहीं होनी चाहिए।

आप प्राइवेट पार्टीज़ को अलग-अलग कामों के लिए ला रहे हैं, यह अच्छी बात है। आपने कहीं एम्पलॉयमेंट की बात नहीं कही, जबकि पिछले रेल मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि करीब चार हजार महिलाओं को नौकरी देंगे, 17 हजार नौकरी देंगे। पिछले मंत्री ने नौकरी देने के बारे में कहा था, मगर अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। आपने भी इस बजट में कुछ नहीं कहा है। आपने कहा है कि हम एम्पलायमेंट जनरेट करेंगे। कैसे जनरेट करेंगे, कहां करेंगे, उसके बारे में आपने कहीं चर्चा नहीं की है। यह ऐसा डिपार्टमेंट हैं जिससे लोगों को बहुत सी अपेक्षाएं होती हैं। हमको लगता है कि आप सिर्फ बाहर के लोगों को बुलाएंगे और उन्हीं से काम लेंगे। इस तरह से रेलवे नहीं चल सकती है। आपको सिर्फ प्रॉफिट और नुकसान को ही नहीं देखना चाहिए। आखिर हमारे लोग नौकरी कहां करेंगे? अगर सब जगह बंद कर देंगे, सब जगह पर प्राइवेट को बुला देंगे, तो फिर लोगों को नौकरी कहां पर मिलेगी? इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप इसको करिए, मगर एक लिमिटेशन जरूर रहनी चाहिए। जहां पर permanent perennial job है, जहां पर लोगों की बहाली हो सकती है, वहां पर लोगों को बहाल करना चाहिए।

अब मैं इस ट्रेन को थोड़ा झारखंड की तरफ ले जाता हूं क्योंकि मैं झारखंड से आता हूं। वह मिनरल स्टेट है और हमने सबसे कहा है कि वहां पर तीन विज़न हमारे पास में हैं और हम लोग सेकेंड लार्जेस्ट रेवेन्यू देने में हैं। अगर हम सुविधाओं को देखें, तो हम इस मामले में सबसे पीछे हैं। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूं, एक ट्रेन Tata Alleppey चलती है, जो टाटा नगर से Alleppey को जाती है। यह Nellore से होकर जाती है। इस ट्रेन में बहुत सारे पेशेंट्स जाते हैं। यह एक्सप्रैस ट्रेन है, यह करीब 2,358 किलोमीटर का रास्ता तय करती है। इस ट्रेन के 83 स्टॉपेज हैं। इसका करीब-करीब 28 किलोमीटर में एक स्टॉप है। आपने हमें ट्रेन तो दे दी है, बीमार लोगों को ले जाने के लिए, लेकिन वे

बीमार लोग तो रास्ते में जाते-जाते मर जाएंगे। 28 किलोमीटर पर एक स्टॉप है, तो फिर आप इसको लोकल ट्रेन बना दीजिए और पैसे भी तो कम लीजिए। आपने उसको एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन बना दिया है और 28 किलोमीटर पर एक स्टॉप है। आपने हमें यह ट्रेन दी है। आपने रेल बजट में कहा है कि हम नई ट्रेन्स नहीं दे रहे हैं, मगर मुझे लगता है कि ट्रेन्स तो आपको देनी पड़ेंगी और यदि आज नहीं तो कल देनी पड़ेंगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां कुछ-कुछ चीजें हैं। अभी ट्रेन के बारे में हम जरूर बात करेंगे मगर हमारे यहां कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, Kandra to Ranchi, रांची हमारा सेंटर है और वहां अभी जो ट्रेनें चलती हैं, उनसे आने के लिए हमें पांच घंटे लगते हैं। अगर एक सर्वे हो गया, अगर सर्वे में रेल लाइन बन जाएगी, तो यह डेढ़ घंटे में पहुंच जाएगी। हमारे मंत्री सुदर्शन जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, आप उनसे जरा पूछ लीजिए, वे आपको बता देंगे कि क्या स्थिति है? ये सब जो ट्रेन्स हैं, ये प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, इनको धरातल पर लाने की आवश्यकता है। इसी तरह से लोहरदगा-टोरी, उन्हीं का क्षेत्र है। यह प्रोजेक्ट चला आ रहा है और अभी भी चल रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक भी यह पूरा नहीं हुआ है। अगर यह बन जाएगा, तो हमें दिल्ली आने में तीन घंटे की बचत हो जाएगी। यह प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है मगर अब तक अटका हुआ है।

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

जो पुरुषोत्तम ट्रेन रांची आती है, उसके घाटशिला में स्टाप के लिए एक डिमांड रखी थी। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, पॉलिटिकल दबाव में पहले सब लोगों ने स्टॉपेज़ ले लिए। हमारे यहां झारखंड से न तो कोई मंत्री हुआ और न ही हमें स्टॉपेज़ मिला। हम लोग आपसे यह उम्मीद करेंगे कि पुरुषोत्तम ट्रेन के जो घाटशिला में स्टॉपेज़ की बात है, वहां पर HCL है, वहां पर UCIL है, ये सब लोग वहां काम लोग करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Balmuchu, please conclude.

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू : सर, मैं दो-तीन बातें कह कर conclude कर रहा हूं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इन सब बातों पर ध्यान देंगे। मैं कुछ नई ट्रेनों की बात कहना चाहूंगा, रांची-गोवा, रांची-जोधपुर, रांची-अहमदाबाद, टाटानगर-भागलपुर, इन सभी ट्रेनों को आप चालू करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude.

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू : सर, एक और निवेदन है कि हमारे यहां से एक वनांचल ट्रेन चलती है। मैंने आप से निवेदन भी किया था। यह रांची से वनांचल के लिए चलती है और यह पौने तीन बजे चलती है। जो लोग वहां से आते हैं, अगर आप इसको थोड़ा सा डिले कर दें, पहले यह डिलेड चलती थी। अगर वहां से इस ट्रेन को छः या सात बजे शुरू करवाइगा, तो जो लोग गांव से आते हैं, वे अपना काम पूरा करके वापस चले जाएंगे। उसको होटल में नहीं रहना पड़ेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude.

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू : मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें बहुत ज्यादा दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude.

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू : सर, मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन सुझाव दूंगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि हम लोग ट्रेन में जाते हैं, तो बोलते हैं कि कुली को ज्यादा रेट मत दीजिए। हमें कुली का रेट पता चलेगा, तभी तो ज्यादा नहीं देंगे। आप टिकट में बता दीजिए कि क्या नियम कानून है, ताकि कुली को भी कम न मिले और पैसेंजर को भी पता चल जाए कि हमको इतने पैसे देने हैं। यह बहुत छोटी बात है। दूसरी बात यह है कि लिफ्ट की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। जो बूढ़े और बीमार लोग हैं, वे चल नहीं सकते हैं। आपने एस्कलेटर भी लगाए हैं, वे उस पर चढ़ नहीं सकते हैं। कम से कम जो बड़े-बड़े स्टेशन हैं, वहां लिफ्ट की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि दिल्ली में पार्किंग की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। ऐसा सिस्टम होना चाहिए कि जैसे ही आप अंदर घुसें, तो टिकट कटवा लें। यदि दस मिनट से ज्यादा हो गए, तो उससे फिर चार्ज ले लीजिए। जैसे कोलकाता एयरपोर्ट में होता है। आप जैसे ही घुसेंगे, आपकी टिकट कट जाएगी। इससे आपका रेवेन्यू बढ़ेगा और वह वहां पर रुकागा भी नहीं और वह पैसेन्जर उतारकर चला जाएगा। मेरा चौथा सुझाव यह है कि जो बड़े-बड़े प्लेटफार्म हैं, वहां पर AC वेटिंग रूम करवा दीजिए। जो किसी को लेने आते हैं, उससे भी उसका चार्ज करिए। वहां व्यक्ति गर्मी या ठंडे में रहेगा। जहां-जहां भी अच्छे प्लेटफार्म हैं, वहां यह व्यवस्था करवा दीजिए। यदि आप वहां यह व्यवस्था करेंगे, तो लेने वाले और जो ट्रेन की वेट कर रहे हैं, उनको रिसीव करने के लिए या फिर जाने के लिए, आपको इसमें रेवेन्यू की सुविधा होगी। मैं अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करते हुए, यही कहना चाहूंगा आपने बड़ी सफाई की बात कही, लेकिन हम बड़ी-बड़ी बातें नहीं कहते, पता नहीं क्या होगा या नहीं होगा मगर आप से इतनी उम्मीद जरूर करेंगे कि ट्रेन में जो cockroach और चूहे दिखते हैं, इनको यदि आप ईमानदारी से खत्म कर देंगे, तो हमारा सफाई का काम हो जाएगा। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, as we have decided in the BAC, we are sitting up to 7.00 p.m. It is already 7.00. I don't think there is a need of extending the time. Okay. In that case, Statement by Minister; Dr. Harsh Vardhan to make a Statement.

In fact, I was thinking of requesting you to lay the Statement on the Table. But having seen the subject, which is also my favourite subject, I want you to read it.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA(Tamil Nadu): What about clarifications, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Clarifications will be later, not today. But listen to this Statement.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Please allow us to seek clarifications later, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Re. Landing of Solar Powered Aircraft in Ahmedabad on 10th March, 2015

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, and hon. Members, I wish to bring to the attention of this House a development in the field of science and technology, which is of most profound importance for the future of not only India, its economy and society, but also the survival of the human civilization which is threatened by over-exploitation of nature and climate change.

Last night, at 11.24 pm, Ahmedabad witnessed the historic landing of the world's first solar powered aircraft which began a global tour on Monday, March 9 .

This aircraft, named Solar Impulse-2 (Si2), is capable of flying day and night on only solar power. It is on a mission to spread information about the fantastic possibilities of life free of fossil fuels. Its success will serve to convince all humanity that the Sun is the supreme source of energy with limitless powers. It is also the major source of power which renews itself every day and forever.

Hon'ble Members of the House, as the country's Minister for Science and Technology, I feel it is my honour to congratulate the scientists, technicians, publicists and, last, but not least, the two pilots of Si2, Mr. Bertrand Piccard and Mr. Andre Boschberg, for their commitment and dedication to the vision of a cleaner and greener world. I think the entire community of Indian scientists working on making solar power cheaper and more efficient are greatly enthused by Si2's landing in our country.

The plane is made entirely of carbon fibre and has a wingspan of 226 feet. But it weighs only 2.3 tonnes. It is almost as big as an Airbus A380 which is currently the biggest aircraft powered by fossil fuels, but about 250 times lighter. Si2 carries more than 17,000 photovoltaic cells rated at 66 kilowatts peak. At present, its maximum speed is about 140 km/hour, which is as fast as a fighter plane of World War I.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I wish to urge every hon. Member present here to carry the message ingrain to the Si2 mission: Recognize and celebrate Surya Shakti -- the power of the Sun.

The significance of Ahmedabad as the choice of first landing in India should not be missed. It is the capital of Gujarat, the State that has pioneered large-scale harnessing and distribution of solar energy for everyday use.

In 2009, Gujarat became the first State in India and Asia to have established a

Department of Climate Change to counter the threat to the planet posed by over-use of fossil fuels. Shri Narendra Modiji, who was then the Chief Minister, made the Gujarat Solar Park the largest hub of solar power generation in Asia, currently producing more than 1,000 MW. Now, as the Prime Minister, Shri Modiji has set sights on India generating 100 Gegawatts of solar power by 2022.

Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, I am sure that all those who believe this is impossible will be persuaded otherwise by the presence today, in our midst, of Si2 and its courageous crew and team members.

The Si2 flight's landing in India serves to persuade those who still harbour misgivings on the possibilities of solar power. This may not result in aircraft companies manufacturing solar-based planes overnight, but that is bound to happen within the next 10-15 years. But before that we must ensure that coal, oil, wood and all traditional forms of energy for daily needs become history. I thank the Government of Switzerland and the large number of R&D and business organisations, both Indian and foreign, that have made Si2 possible. The aircraft and its crew are expected to take off for Varanasi on March 15. After that, it will fly to Myanmar and then to China. Its biggest feat would be to cross the Pacific Ocean to the United States and then the Atlantic Ocean to Europe.

On behalf of the entire scientific community of India and this House, I wish the project all success. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a very great achievement of science. I would recommend that all the hon. Members, in their residential homes, should start using solar energy.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN(Tamil Nadu): Sir, I use solar energy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In my house also in Kerala, I am using solar energy for all lighting purposes. It is not that costly also. Once you install it, it will last for years, for about 20 to 25 years. So, we should all start using it and we should set example for others. That is the cleanest energy and this achievement is a great achievement for the mankind. I am very happy that the Minister came and found it necessary to come out with a statement here. I thank the Minister for the statement.

Now, on this, certainly, there will be clarifications. We will allow clarifications on such an important subject. Later, we will decide as to when the clarifications will be taken up. Then, the Minister will come and give replies.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions to be laid on the Table of the House.

Demand to revamp the functioning of Indian Meteorological Department

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात) **:** महोदय, हमारे देश में मौसम विभाग के पास बहुत ही पुराने साधन हैं, जिससे वातावरण में तेजी से हो रहे परिवर्तन का पूर्वानुमान उपयुक्त तरीके से नहीं हो रहा है। मौसम विभाग के द्वारा किया गया आकलन कई बार हास्यास्पद हो जाता है। इसके बावजूद हमारा देश सूचना के क्षेत्र में विश्व में शीर्ष स्थान पर है। मौसम विभाग की कार्यप्रणाली में सुधार की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है।

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। देश की लगभग 70 प्रतिशत आबादी खेती पर निर्भर है। भारत के किसानों को वातावरण में हो रहे बदलाव की पूर्व सूचना नहीं मिल पाने के कारण किसानों की पैदावार पर विपरीत असर पड़ रहा है। भारत सरकार को राज्य सरकार के साथ मिलकर अत्याधुनिक तकनीकी का उपयोग करके वातावरण में हो रहे बदलाव का पूर्वानुमान करके, उसकी सूचना किसानों तक पहुंचाने के लिए आधुनिक प्रणाली बनानी चाहिए।

Demand to form a uniform policy for treatment of effluents from tanneries in the country

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, on 30th January this year 10 persons lost their life in Ranipet, in Tamil Nadu, due to collapse of an effluent tank. The sludge is collected from tanneries. The tank is maintained by SIDCO, a Government company, which has showed total negligence in maintenance.

Besides these dangers, tanneries pollute ground water in view of the toxic waste from them being released without treatment. This is happening in all States where tanneries are established. Sir, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh together have 88 per cent of the tannery units of the country. About 55 per cent of the total leather processed in the country is from Tamil Nadu.

The tanneries in Pallavaram and Chrompet are very old. There are about 152 tanneries in and around this place. However, based on certain specific details available from Pallavaram in the city of Chennai, 22 ground water samples were collected from this place and analyzed. The study revealed that the ground water is unsustainable for human consumption. Water pollution not only affects human beings but also animals, birds and aquatic life. The reason is letting out untreated tannery water in open drains, solid waste dump pits and nearby land.

The Government should evolve a uniform policy for treatment of effluents from tanneries and should make it mandatory for all tanneries to adopt the same at the earliest. This is urgently needed to save the life of people residing near tanneries.

Demand to declare National Holiday on 5th April to celebrate birth of Maharishi Kashyap and Maharaja Nishadraj

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, आदिकाल से ही भगवान महर्षि कश्यप एवं महाराजा निषादराज को देश के करोड़ों अनुयायी बहुत ही आस्था व विश्वास के साथ मानते व पूजते हैं। भगवान महर्षि कश्यप सृष्टि की संरचना में एवं महाराजा निषादराज संस्कृति की स्थापना में विशेष स्थान रखते हैं। धार्मिक मान्यताओं व रीति-रिवाजों के अनुसार इन दोनों ही धार्मिक शक्तियों को बहुत ही महत्ता प्राप्त है। प्रति वर्ष 5 अप्रैल को देश के करोड़ों आस्थावान लोग अपनी नौकरी, मजदूरी, खेती, व्यापार आदि समस्त कार्यों से विरत होकर गाजियाबाद सहित सम्पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, उत्तराखण्ड, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, पंजाब, जम्मू-कश्मीर आदि भारत के समस्त प्रांतों में महाकुंभ, जयंती, उत्सव आदि मनाकर अपनी आस्था को प्रदर्शित करते हैं।

देश के सर्वाधिक आबादी वाले उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने भगवान महर्षि कश्यप एवं महाराजा निषादराज जयंती उत्सव को मनाने के लिए वर्षों पहले प्रादेशिक अवकाश घोषित कर दिया था, परन्तु लगातार माँग करने के उपरांत भी देश की सरकार ने इन महापुरुषों की जयंती 5 अप्रैल को मनाने के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय अवकाश घोषित नहीं किया है, जिसके कारण करोड़ों आस्थावान लोगों में रोष व गुस्सा व्याप्त हो गया है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से यह माँग करता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार महाशिवरात्रि, रामनवमी, दशहरा, दीपावली, होली आदि को राष्ट्रीय पर्व मानकर राष्ट्रीय अवकाश घोषित किया गया है, उसी प्रकार से भगवान महर्षि कश्यप एवं महाराजा निषादराज के जन्म उत्सव पर 5 अप्रैल को राष्ट्रीय अवकाश घोषित करने की कृपा की जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri M.P. Achuthan - not present; Shri Anil Desai- not present; Dr. Sanjay Sinh - not present; Shri Santiuse Kujur - not present; Shri Jairam Ramesh - not present; Shri Devender Goud T. - not present.

Concern over delinking the support by Central Government in setting up Model Schools in country

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, it is a matter of urgent national importance that the scheme for setting up 6,000 model schools has been delinked from the support of the Central Government. Last week, we were told that the Central Government will no longer support the State Governments in building 6000 model schools. The model schools' scheme was launched in 2008 and envisages setting up a model school in every block of the country as a benchmark of excellence for providing quality education to talented school-going children. The scheme aims to set up 3500 schools in as many educationally backward blocks through State/UT Government and

the remaining 2500 schools under Public-Private Partnership mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. The Central Government will no longer provide funds for this scheme because of the 14th Finance Commission's recommendation to increase the share of taxes transferred to the States. This has led to the slashing of funds for several Central schemes and burdened the States to pursue them on their own. In this case, the Centre cutting the financial lifeline could also mean that the expected private investments may not materialize. This scheme provided an opportunity to the Central Government to show its commitment to educating India's children and evolve innovative ways to empower and enable non- Government players to engage in providing quality education. The Government should support pioneering interventions such as this towards improving our education system and deliver on all the promises it has made to the people.

Demand to continue North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy, 2007 for Sikkim and other North-Eastern States

SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA (Sikkim): I would like to bring to the notice of this august House an important policy matter which has come as huge setback to the State of Sikkim and other North Eastern States. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion had announced North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) effective from April, 2007 where incentives of the nature of income tax exemption, excise duty exemption, capital investment subsidy, interest subsidy and insurance premium subsidy were made available to the industrial units set up in Sikkim and other North Eastern States for ten years. As the House is aware, North Eastern region has been traditionally an industrial and economically backward region coupled with the problem of unemployment, poverty, poor infrastructure development and capacity building. This policy is very successful in bringing rapid industrialisation and growth of private sector by local entrepreneurs and investors in various fields in the North Eastern region. It has eased the burden on State Governments in creating jobs and infrastructure development. Now, the Department of IPP has decided to stop the registration of industrial units under the NEIIPP. The operation of policy was for ten years *i.e.* up to 31.03.2017 and all of a sudden it has been stopped without consulting the State Governments. This decision of the Government has shocked the North Eastern States as new and existing units going for substantial expansion are going to suffer due to this. It will again take the North Eastern States to backwardness. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to kindly withdraw this unilateral decision and continue with the NEIIPP till 2027 instead of 2017.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Gundu Sudharani - not present.

Demand to take steps to stop construciton of two reservoirs across Cauvery at Mekedatu in Karnataka

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tamil Nadu, under the leadership of our dynamic leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, informed the Centre that Karnataka was undertaking a new power project which was not permitted by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal in its final award. The Tribunal had made it clear that such a project, if implemented, should be consistent with its decision. Initially, Karnataka wanted to build the two power projects through National Hydro Power Corporation Limited with the Centre's approval. Now, without any approval, it wanted to execute the projects on its own.

Tamil Nadu said the aim of the Tribunal's final award was that hydro projects should not affect the water release patterns. The proposed construction would impact the daily and monthly flows into the Mettur dam during the crucial period from June to September, seriously affecting the interests of Tamil Nadu farmers. Further, any new scheme should be taken up only with the consent of the Cauvery Management Board, ordered to be set up in the final award and the consent of the lower riparian States.

Karnataka informed the Union Ministry of Power that since there was no specific directive in the final award that projects be taken up through NHPC, the projects at Shivasamudram and Mekedatu, both within its territory, were being taken up through Karnataka Power Corporation which had started preliminary works. I, therefore, urge the Government to intervene in this matter immediately and stop Karnataka from going ahead with construction of the reservoirs.

Demand for modernization of Thoothukudi airport in Tamil Nadu

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Special Mention.

The 'Sea Gateway of Tamil Nadu' and the Port Town of Thoothukudi is a fast-growing industrial city too. Due to the concerted efforts of Makkalin Mudhalvar, hon. Amma, now Thoothukudi is an 'emerging energy and industrial hub' of South India. All major industries like shipping, agriculture, fishing, power and chemical industries are situated in Thoothukudi. To cater to these developmental initiatives and to handle growing business activities, there is a need for expansion of Thoothukudi Airport. The State Government and the Airports Authority of India have plans to develop and modernize this Airport to handle more traffic and wide-bodied aircrafts. In 2008, the AAI had requested the Government of Tamil Nadu to provide a total of 586 acres

of land for development. The State Government has also accorded administrative sanction for acquisition / handing over of land to AAI free of cost.

Presently, we came to know that the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court has given its verdict in the land acquisition case and hence, now, there should not be any problem in expansion of Thoothukudi Airport. The suggested facilities for expansion of this Airport include communication and navigation facilities, ILS and passenger facilities, among a host of others.

Hence, I request the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India to coordinate the efforts of the State Government of Tamil Nadu to develop and modernize the Thoothukudi Airport immediately. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 12th of March, 2015.

The House then adjourned at nine minutes past seven
of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 12th March, 2015.