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Wednesday

18 March, 2015

27 Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 18th March, 2015/27th Phalguna, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Outcome Budgets (2015-16) of the Department of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources and Ministry of Panchayati Raj

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ; AND THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Rural Development. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2130/16/15]
- (ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Land Resources. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2128/16/15]
- (iii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2127/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल उरांव) : महोदय, मैं 2015-16 के वर्ष के लिए जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के संबंध में परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

Outcome Budgets (2015-16) of Department of School Education and Literacy and Department of Higher Education

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of School Education and Literacy. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2053/16/15]
- (ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Department of Higher Education. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2054/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) 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, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1988/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of EIL, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : Sir, I lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Engineers India Limited (EIL), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (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. 1992/16/15]

I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of SCCL, Andhra Pradesh and related papers**II. Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Power**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I lay on the Table :—

- I. 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) Ninety-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), Khammam, Andhra Pradesh, along with the Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of its subsidiary company, the Andhra Pradesh Heavy Machinery and Engineering Limited, Kondapallu, Andhra Pradesh, 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 Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2133/16/15]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Power.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2137/16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of various Authority, Council, Board, Company, Association and Society 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 sub-section (3) of Section 21 and sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

- (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. 2182/16/15]

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

- (ii) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, (SGEPC), 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 Council.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1965/16/15]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

(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. 2180/16/15]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Baddi Infrastructure, Solan, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2183/16/15]

(v) (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Foundry Cluster Development Association (FCDA), West Bengal, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2184/16/15]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chanderi Development Society for Handloom Weavers Samiti, Ashok Nagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2182/16/15]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

(i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification F. No. 16/10/2013/HP-I/Estt./4093 to 4095, dated the 29th September, 2014 publishing the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 2014, under sub-section (2) of Section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1948.

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 534 (E), dated the 17th February, 2015, making amendment in the First Schedule regarding declaration of Islamic State/Islamic State of Iraq

and Levant/Islamic State of Iraq and Syria/Daish and all its manifestations, as terrorist organization by inserting at Serial No. 38 in the First Schedule of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, under Section 53 of the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA), 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2016/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2145/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2024/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Steel

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं 2015-16 के वर्ष के लिए इस्पात मंत्रालय के संबंध में परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2073/16/15]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (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 Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 2015."

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

**REPORT AND EVIDENCE OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE
MINES AND MINERALS (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION)
AMENDMENT BILL, 2015**

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, I present the Report (in English and Hindi) of the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha on the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015 alongwith the evidence.

**REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON COAL MINES (SPECIAL
PROVISIONS) BILL, 2015**

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं कोयला खान (विशेष उपबंध) विधेयक, 2015 संबंधी राज्य सभा की प्रवर समिति का प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

**RE. OBJECTIONS RAISED BY THE OPPOSITION WITH REGARD TO
THE PROCEDURE FOLLOWED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
COAL MINES (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL, 2015**

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, before the hon. Member presents the Report, I would like to speak something about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, before the laying of the Reports, let the LoP speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Does LoP want to say something? What is the matter? Is it on this subject?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yes, Sir. It is on this subject.

Sir, on behalf of my party, we want to register our protest against the manner in which the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015 and Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2015 are being rushed for passing. The Bills were not referred to the Standing Committee in the first instance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government referred them to the Select Committee.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: After the Bill was referred, yes, we also wanted that the Bill should be referred to the Select Committee. It was referred. Of course, at that point of time also, my party said that we wanted the Report to come in the

first week of the next part of the Session. But since the other political parties did not want it, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But that is the decision of the House.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: But the concerns of the Members of the party from our side have not been taken on board. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): From other parties also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The concerns of the stakeholders have not been taken on board. The other State Governments were to participate in this. They were not called. The Ministry of Tribal Welfare, which is responsible for the implementation of the Forests Act, was not taken on board. The Ministry of Environment and Forests was not taken on Board. The Ministry of Labour was also not taken on board. The consumers were not taken on board. So, the whole purpose of sending it to the Select Committee is frustrated. ...(Interruptions)...

The whole purpose; it is totally frustrated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

But there is a ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So, it is meaningless. ...(Interruptions)...

It is meaningless presentation of the Select Committee. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : सेलेक्ट कमेटी के विटनेस पर यहां बात नहीं हो सकती। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, ...(Interruptions)...

There is a procedure for that. ...(Interruptions)...

See, Select Committee has a procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

Select Committee has a procedure. That is for the Committee to take care of, not for me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Both the Select Committees have rushed in a very undemocratic manner. ...(Interruptions)...

We protest and ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, the hon. Members were not allowed to put the amendment into it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, Select Committee has a procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

It is for the Select Committee and the Chairman to take care of it. ...(Interruptions)...

Here, the Report is presented. ...(Interruptions)...

If you have any reservation that will come in the form of dissent. When it is taken up for discussion, you can raise all these matters. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, Amendments were not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When it is taken up for discussion, you can raise all these matters. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, Amendments were not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that's all. I am not allowing anything more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you speak together, what do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Select Committee has to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... But there is a procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No amendments were allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is unacceptable, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, in a very undemocratic manner, it has been ...*(Interruptions)*... Report is nothing ...*(Interruptions)*... Report is nothing but ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, it is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mistry, go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mistry, what do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, this is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... This cannot be. ...*(Interruptions)*... This cannot be. ...*(Interruptions)*... This cannot be. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, is it not a fact that ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One Second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mistry, let me have my say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is an insult to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was referred to the Select Committee, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, see. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, hon. LoP has raised a point. I allowed him to raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... But there is a

procedure. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... You are a Vice-Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... There is a procedure for Select Committee and in the Select Committee, Members can raise their...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It has insulted the House. ...(Interruptions)... It has insulted the Parliament. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You rein them in. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Anand Sharma, rein them in. ...(Interruptions)... You please rein them in. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. I am not allowing all this. ...(Interruptions)... This is indiscipline. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing all this. ...(Interruptions)... You are not allowing me to speak. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you allow me to speak? ...(Interruptions)... They are not allowing me to speak. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing all this nonsense. ...(Interruptions)... This is nothing but nonsense. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, Mr. Mistry and Mr. Khan, please listen to what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen. ...(Interruptions)... I am only saying that whatever reservations you have, you could have said in the Select Committee. ...(Interruptions)... No, please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But, Sir, that was not ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... Then, you complain to the ...(Interruptions)... Yes, you could have complained to the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

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, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise it during the time of discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the Bill is coming for discussion. ...(Interruptions)... The Bill will be coming for discussion. You raise it at that point of time. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सेलेक्ट कमेटी के चेयरमैन ...(व्यवधान)... सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बीच ...(व्यवधान)... डिस्सेंट नोट था, वह भी इसमें होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... उसके ऊपर जब चर्चा होगी ...(व्यवधान)... तो उस चर्चा में इसके ऊपर आपकी क्या रिजर्वेशन है ...(व्यवधान)... आपकी क्या आपत्ति है, इस पर आप चर्चा कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... जब डिस्कशन होगा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Bill will be slated for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... At that time, you can raise all the objections. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you do it now? ...*(Interruptions)*... Raise it at the time when the Bill will be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you do it now? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naqvi, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: At the time of discussion, you can discuss all the objections. ...*(Interruptions)*... But why are you objecting to the Report? ...*(Interruptions)*... आज जबकि सेलेक्ट कमेटी में सारे के सारे ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारे सदस्य रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... What happened to you? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : इसका विरोध करना, अपने आप में कई तरह के सवाल खड़े कर रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिस तरह की नीति और नीयत है, उस पर सवाल खड़े कर रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: These Members will have the opportunity to raise the issues at the time of the discussion on the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is just obstruction. ...*(Interruptions)*... What they are doing is unnecessary. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can raise it at the time of discussion on the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you do it now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Minister Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, Rule 91(2) says, "In presenting a report the Chairman of the Committee or, in his absence, the member presenting the report shall, if he makes any remarks, confine himself to a brief statement of fact, but there shall be no debate at this stage." ...*(Interruptions)*... There shall be no debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are not just violating the Rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... What they are doing is morally wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर : इनके विरोध करने का क्या लॉजिक है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the purpose? ...*(Interruptions)*...

I am requesting the agitating Members to listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting you to listen to me for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unbecoming behaviour ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly listen to me for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Khan...

(Interruptions)... I will have to take action. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... This is unfortunate. ...(Interruptions)... It is very unfortunate. ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)... I am requesting the Members to listen to me at least. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Khan. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Khan. ...(Interruptions)... I would request hon. LoP ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty-four minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on the subject 'Regularization of casual workers/artists of Radio Kashmir, CBS Radio Kashmir and Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar' pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्रालय (वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग) से संबंधित भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में नियोजन में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए आरक्षण और कल्याण उपाय विषय पर अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के चौथे प्रतिवेदन (पंद्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई पर समिति (2014-15) के पहले प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Final Action Taken Statement of the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Chapter I of the Thirty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee regarding Action Taken by the Government

on the Twenty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Reservation for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) now Air India' pertaining to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

RE. ISSUES RAISED ABOUT THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, two days ago, on the 16th, a statement made during the course of a discussion has been published in the media as a part of the proceedings of this House, attributing it to a very senior colleague, Sharad Yadavji. The comment really tells on one of the lady Members who is also the Minister for HRD, *. Now, even though the statement was not allowed to be recorded in the proceedings, it has gone all over in the media and it has created, if I may say so, an improper impression. So, I would request if Sharadji could just clarify and put the issue to rest so that this impression doesn't persist since the relationship of Members of the House has been one of respect for each other.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : सर, मुझे खुद इस बात का अफसोस है, मैं मातृ संस्कृति का आदमी हूँ और गोंडवाना का रहने वाला हूँ। गोंड संस्कृति मातृ संस्कृति है।

महोदय, यहां पर जो दोनों महिला मिनिस्टर हैं, जिनमें एक वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी हैं। मैं उनको बैस्ट मिनिस्टर्स में से एक मानता हूँ, उनकी competence को मानता हूँ। स्मृति जी के लिए तो मेरे मन में इतना आदर है कि जब पहली बार उनकी डिग्री के बारे में सवाल उठाया गया था, तब मैं पहला आदमी था, जिसने कहा था कि मैं political science का expert हूँ, लेकिन मैंने इसका कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया है, इसलिए उनकी डिग्री की बात करना उचित नहीं है। मैं पहला आदमी था, जिसने डिग्री के मामले में उनको डिफेंड किया था।

महोदय, मुझे अफसोस है कि अखबारों में जो बात निकली है, मेरा आशय वह नहीं था। मैं उनका बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ। जब कभी भी उनके मंत्रालय की डिबेट होती है तो मैं उन्हें बहुत ध्यान से सुनता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's very good.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I just have to mention one thing in the House. When nominations were invited for election of a Member for AIIMS, from our Party, one of our senior colleagues, Shri Moti Lal Vora, had also filed the

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

nomination. Now, today is the election as per the Bulletin. We just want to inform the House that Moti Lal Voraji has already conveyed to the Chairman that he wishes to withdraw, and the Congress Party will not contest this election.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means, keep it in mind. That's all.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : इसमें वोटिंग प्रोसेस होगा या नहीं होगा?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूं। हमारे सदन की काफी समय से अभी तक यही परम्परा रही है कि चुनाव लगभग नहीं होता है। जिस समय हमने मोती लाल वोरा जी का नामांकन देखा, उस समय हमने उनसे रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी और वोरा जी, इन दो लोगों का नॉमिनेशन रह गया है, इसलिए बेहतर होगा कि इनमें से कोई एक नॉमिनेशन वापस ले लिया जाए। चूंकि नॉमिनेशन वापस होने का समय खत्म हो गया था, इसलिए बाद में खुद मोती लाल वोरा जी ने हमसे कहा कि आप राम गोपाल यादव जी को ले लीजिए, हम अपना नॉमिनेशन वापस लेते हैं, इसीलिए वह नॉमिनेशन वापस हुआ है। यह बहुत अच्छी चीज़ है और मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इसमें वोटिंग होगी या नहीं?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : इसमें वोटिंग की प्रक्रिया होगी। चूंकि नॉमिनेशन विद्वा करने का समय चला गया है, इसलिए इसमें वोटिंग की प्रक्रिया होगी।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट है, आपने जिस तरीके से यह बोला कि अभी तक इस हाउस की यह परम्परा रही है, तो आप यह धमकी मत दें कि आप इस परम्परा को तोड़ेंगे।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: नहीं, नहीं।...(व्यवधान)... न आप तोड़िए, न हम तोड़ेंगे। परम्परा यही अच्छी रहेगी।

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : Deputy Chairman Sir, I have been talking to different parties and persons from time to time and then my MoS is also assisting me and we are trying to see to the extent possible that there is no contest and unanimity on it. You know if the contest is there, then the party which has more number will win. So, I also want to take this House into confidence and even the other House that though the ruling party alone is having comfortable majority, I saw to it that all parties got some representation in various Committees including the Chairmanship also. So, that is the thinking of this Government. I am very happy and I respect Motilalji. He is like a father figure for all of us and when there is a contest between two people, election becomes sometimes inevitable. And, today also, technically, though he has withdrawn, we cannot go back on the

election process. But, one thing is very clear, it has come on records, as Anandji rightly submitted to the House. Motilal ji showing large heartedness, he himself has volunteered to withdraw from that. So, on record there may be contest but practically there is no contest. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, those who go and vote, keep it in mind. That is the point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, are you adjourning the House?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is when you were a college student or a school student, a holiday would always be welcomed. Not now. You are too senior.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैंने जीरो ऑवर का एक नोटिस दिया है, जिसमें बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि उस दिन सुषमा जी जब यहां थीं, तब उन्होंने ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, आधे मिनट की बात है।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, उस दिन सुषमा जी जब यहां थीं, तो उन्होंने हमें यह आश्वासन दिया था कि उनकी श्रीलंका के प्रधान मंत्री जी से बात हो गयी है और आगे से वे इस तरह का बयान कि 'देखते ही गोली मार देंगे' नहीं देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a statement today.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: लेकिन प्राइम मिनिस्टर के यहां लौटते ही फिर उन्होंने बयान दिया, shoot at sight orders. तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि विदेश मंत्री जी ने या तो देश को* किया है या सदन को * किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, please take up the Zero Hour.

श्री उपसभापति: उनका स्टेटमेंट आ रहा है।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: स्टेटमेंट जब आयेगा, तब यह बात रखी जाये कि यह जो दोबारा बयान आया, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सुषमा जी आ रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... वे स्टेटमेंट देंगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a statement today.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: इसका तो श्रीलंका सरकार पर कोई असर नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: आज उनका स्टेटमेंट है। There is a statement today ...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The matter is listed there. At that time, if the Member has something to say, he can do so. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, now Shri Rajkumar Dhoot.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to contain dengue and sickle cell anaemia among tribals in Maharashtra

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, through this submission, I wish to draw the attention of the Government and this august House towards two serious diseases which are causing havoc in my home State Maharashtra and adjoining State Gujarat and other parts of the country. Sir, of late, reports suggest that dengue after mutation is causing blindness among the patients suffering from this disease caused by aedes mosquito and this dangerous disease cause havoc every year not only in Maharashtra, particularly, in the slum areas of Mumbai, and other parts of the State including my home district Aurangabad. Now, people have started losing their eye sight due to dengue which is not only serious but also an alarming signal and these needs to be tackled on top-most priority basis.

Sir, after three months with the onset of monsoon Mumbai and other parts of Maharashtra will become prone to dengue and it may affect a large number of people. Hence, I demand from the Government to take advance action to contain this vector borne diseases by providing the State, adequate quantities of requisite medicines, fumigation machines, testing equipments, mosquito nets, etc., so that the State is able to meet the danger of dengue and other vector borne diseases such as malaria, chikungunya and others. At the same time, National Malaria Eradication Programme needs to be implemented on a war footing.

Sir, at the same time, I wish to state that sickle cell anaemia is causing havoc among the tribals in my home State as well as in Gujarat and experts fear that it may spread amongst the tribals throughout the country. This dangerous disease, for the time being, is affecting the tribals alone and its treatment is imported from Japan. Recently, during his visit to Japan, Hon'ble Prime Minister had sought Japanese assistance to tackle this disease. I urge upon the Government to pursue with Japanese Government more vigorously so that this dangerous disease is contained and the tribals of Maharashtra, Gujarat and other parts of India are saved from this dangerous disease. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention of Shri Rajkumar Dhoot.

Reported resignation of Dr. Anil Kakodkar from the Board of Governors of IIT, Mumbai

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद (जम्मू और कश्मीर): सर, आज के पेपर्स में रिपोर्ट है कि डा. अनिल काकोडकर, पद्म विभूषण, जो बहुत ही distinguished nuclear scientist हैं और Atomic Energy Commission के former Chairman हैं, वे अभी Board of Governors of IIT Mumbai के चेयरमैन हैं। ऐसा लग रहा था कि तीन डायरेक्टर्स की नियुक्ति होने वाली थी, जिसकी Search-cum-Selection Committee के अध्यक्ष एचआरडी मिनिस्टर हैं। शायद चेयरमैन, बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स और मंत्री के बीच में — जो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, मुझे इसके बारे में जानकारी नहीं है कि यह सत्य है या नहीं, लेकिन पेपर्स में रिपोर्ट आई है कि तीन डायरेक्टर्स की अप्वाइंटमेंट्स को लेकर मतभेद हुआ और अनिल काकोडकर ने बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स ऑफ आईआईटी, मुम्बई के चेयरमैन पद से इस्तीफा दे दिया।

सर, यह पहली दफा नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि लास्ट दिसम्बर में भी इसी तरह से डा. शेवगांवकर, जो डायरेक्टर, आईआईटी दिल्ली हैं, उन्होंने भी अपना इस्तीफा दे दिया था। सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी हमेशा हर सभा में, हर मीटिंग में कहते हैं कि हम इंस्टिट्यूशन्स को बनाएंगे, आईआईटी को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देंगे, लेकिन जो आईआईटीज़ हमारे वक्त में बनी थीं, अभी तो जो बननी है, वह कब बनेगी, नई गवर्नमेंट कब बनाएगी, लेकिन ये prestigious technical institutions हैं। ये भारत के गौरव हैं और पूरे विश्व में हमारी इन इंस्टिट्यूशन्स को माना जाता है।

सर, यह आए दिन देखा जाता है कि एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री में, पिछले साल हमने दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में भी इसी तरह की घटनाएं देखीं, अब हम आईआईटी की जो इंस्टिट्यूशन्स हैं, चाहे वह दिल्ली में है या मुम्बई में है, वहां के जो चेयरमैन हैं, मतभेदों की वजह से उनमें से भी एक-एक चेयरमैन छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं। हमें ऐसा लगता है कि इस तरह की इंस्टिट्यूशन्स में मंत्रालय की तरफ से, सरकार की तरफ से बहुत interference हो रहा है और इस interference की वजह से ये centre of excellence बिल्कुल चोक हो जाएंगे।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसको स्पष्ट करे कि इन resignations के पीछे और इन मतभेदों के पीछे क्या वजह है?

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد (جموں و کشمیر):** سر، آج کے پیپرس میں رپورٹ ہے کہ ڈاکٹر ایل کاکوڈر، پدم وبھوشن، جو بہت ہی distinguished nuclear scientist ہیں اور Atomic Energy Commission کے سابق چیئرمین ہیں، وہ ابھی Board of Governors of IIT Mumbai کے چیئرمین ہیں۔ ایسا لگ رہا تھا کہ تین ڈائریکٹرز کی نیوکی بنونے والی تھی، جس کی Search-cum-Selection Committee کے اڈھیکش ایچ آر ڈی منسٹر ہیں۔ شاید چیئرمین، بورڈ آف گورنرس اور منتری کے بیچ میں جو میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں، مجھے اس کے بارے میں جانکاری نہیں ہے کہ یہ ستیے ہے یا نہیں، لیکن پیپرس میں رپورٹ آئی ہے کہ تین ڈائریکٹرز کی اپوائنٹمنٹ کو لیکر مت بھید ہوا اور ایل کاکوڈر نے بورڈ آف گورنرس آف آئی آئی ٹی، ممبئی کے چیئرمین عہدے سے استعفیٰ دے دیا ہے۔

سر، یہ پہلی دفعہ نہیں ہوا ہے، بلکہ لاسٹ دسمبر میں بھی اسی طرح سے ڈاکٹر شیوگاؤنکر، جو ڈائریکٹر آئی آئی ڈی میں ہیں انہوں نے بھی اپنا استعفیٰ دیدیا تھا۔ سر، پردھان منتری جی ہمیشہ ہر سبھا میں، ہر میٹنگ میں کہتے ہیں کہ ہم انسٹی ٹیوشنس کو بنائیں گے، آئی آئی ڈی کو زیادہ پروتسابن دیں گے، لیکن جو آئی آئی ڈی ہمارے وقت میں بنی تھیں، ابھی تو جو بننی ہیں، وہ کب بنیں گی، نئی گورنمنٹ کب بنائے گی۔ لیکن یہ prestigious technical institutions ہیں یہ بھارت کے گورو ہیں اور پوری دنیا میں ہمارے ان انسٹی ٹیوشنس کو مانا جاتا ہے۔

سر، یہ آنے دن دیکھا جاتا ہے کہ ایچ۔آر۔ڈی منسٹری میں، پچھلے سال ہم نے دہلی یونیورسٹی کے بارے میں اسی طرح کی گھٹنائیں دیکھیں، اب ہم آئی۔آئی۔ڈی کے جو انسٹی ٹیوشنس ہیں، چاہے وہ دہلی میں ہے یا ممبئی میں ہے، وہاں کے جو چیئرمین ہیں، مدبھیدوں کی وجہ سے ان میں سے بھی ایک-ایک چیئرمین چھوڑ کر جا رہے ہیں۔ ہمیں ایسا لگتا ہے کہ اس طرح کے انسٹی ٹیوشنس میں منترالیہ کی طرف سے، سرکار کی طرف سے بہت interference ہو رہا ہے۔ اور اس interference کی وجہ سے یہ centre of excellence بالکل چوک ہو جائیں گے۔

سر، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے سرکار کا دھیان اس اور دلاتے ہوئے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار اس کو اسپشٹ کرے کہ ان resignations کے پیچھے اور ان مت بھیدوں کے پیچھے کیا وجہ ہے؟

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

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

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शरद पवार (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

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

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی: منگیری لال کے سپنے ہیں۔

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The names of all those who are associating themselves will be added.

Cancellation of commercial and industrial holiday in Goa on 2nd of October, 2015

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this week, newspapers in Goa brought a glaring fact to the notice of the people of Goa that the Goa Government has cancelled Gandhi Jayanti holiday of 2nd October for commercial and industrial units. Needless to say that this is an open insult to Mahatma Gandhi and deserves to be condemned by one and all.

The contention of the Chief Minister of Goa that 'I feel it is a printing mistake' leaves scope to doubt about the intention of the Government, more so when the Chief Minister has refused to make an inquiry into the matter, and despite four days having passed, he has not issued the amended list.

The BJP Government in Goa is known for insulting Bapuji and the holy image of St. Xavier as, it is this very BJP when they were in power in Goa, during their earlier term, had cancelled three Government holidays including 2nd October, St. Xavier feast holiday and Good Friday holiday. It is after outcry from the members of the public in Goa that the Government had to retract and restore the three holidays.

At national level, it appears that the BJP Government is out to reduce the relevance of Mahatma Gandhi, which is evident from the fact that they are downgrading the

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. It is also shocking that the main Ruling Party did not even deem it necessary to issue a statement disapproving an attempt to build a temple of the killer of Mahatma Gandhi. But they also used words which are not fit for using. In Goa case, an RSS leader who came on the T.V. channel refused to condemn, or, even disapprove the State Government's decision.

The new Education Policy is presently being prepared. By all indications it appears that the policy framework will try to eulogize those who are opposed to the teachings and preachings of Mahatma Gandhi. We should be careful.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : माननीय शान्ताराम नायक जी ने गांधी जयन्ती पर छुट्टी का विषय उठाया है। पहली बात, हम माननीय सदस्य को यह स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि गांधी जयन्ती किसी राज्य की छुट्टी नहीं होती, यह एक नेशनल हॉलिडे है। इसलिए किसी राज्य के कैलेण्डर में वह छुट्टी छपी है या नहीं छपी है, इसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। यह पहली चीज़ हुई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: दूसरी चीज़, राज्य की सरकार ने बहुत स्पष्ट तरीके से कहा है कि यह प्रिंटिंग मिस्टेक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उन्होंने बार-बार यह कहा है कि यह प्रिंटिंग मिस्टेक है और प्रिंटिंग मिस्टेक के आधार पर राज्य सरकार ने उसको करैक्ट भी किया है। जब उसने उसे करैक्ट कर लिया, तो यह इश्यू अब क्लोज़ होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गांधी जयंती राष्ट्रीय छुट्टी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं? वह प्रिंटिंग मिस्टेक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, इस पर मैं अपनी बात आधे मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। पहली बात यह है कि गांधी जी के जन्म दिन पर छुट्टी से गांधी जी न बड़े होते हैं, न छोटे होते हैं। नायक जी ने जो बात कही है, उनकी भावना के साथ सहमत होते हुए मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि महात्मा गांधी जी की जयन्ती को कोई विवादास्पद मुद्दा नहीं बनाना चाहिए। गांधी की जयन्ती पर आप छुट्टी कीजिए या नहीं कीजिए, वे दुनिया के बड़े फिलॉसफर और दुनिया के बड़े आदमी माने जाते हैं। इसलिए हमारे उसके कहने से कुछ फर्क नहीं पड़ता है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।
 † جناب محمد علی خان (آندھراپردیش) : مہودے، میں خود کو اس وشے سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by my colleague.

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

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, names of Members who have associated will be added. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Need to regulate the price of stents used in heart patients

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I draw the attention of this House to the exploitation of the heart patients by the private hospitals in India. In many ways the private hospitals are exploiting the patients but in a particular case I bring to the notice of this House the price of a stent used for the cardiovascular diseases. The number of cardiovascular diseases is increasing every year. Actually there has been 15 per cent increase every year. In 2014, four lakh stents were implanted in India, and the total amount spent by the patients was ₹ 2,500 crores. The Government has fixed the price of a stent at ₹ 23,625, but actually the price being charged from a patient in private hospitals is between ₹ 55,000 and ₹ 80,000. In Government hospitals the price that has been fixed is not being implemented in true spirit. We are importing majority of the stents from foreign countries, especially 60 per cent of the stents are being imported from three companies in the United States.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

In Maharashtra, the Drug Administration has conducted a study on this. They have said that an imported stent is priced at ₹ 30,848. But the average price being charged from a patient is ₹ 67,000.

So, there is no regulatory framework to control the exorbitant price of a stent. The patients cannot go and buy stents from medical shops. It is being sold by private hospitals, and the price is also being fixed by the private hospitals. They charge as they like. So, the Government must intervene, and a regulatory mechanism must be there to regulate the price of stents because patients have no other alternative. If the doctor says, “You have to implant stents”, then, he is forced to go in for it. So, the Government must take note of this kind of exploitation and take action.

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

Dr. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): 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.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस के साथ एसोशिएट करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इसके साथ एसोशिएट करता हूँ।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ एसोशिएट करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी इसके साथ एसोशिएट करता हूँ।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ एसोशिएट करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ एसोशिएट करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ एसोशिएट करता हूँ।

श्री पवन कुमार वर्मा (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ एसोशिएट करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : सर, मैं भी इसके साथ एसोशिएट करती हूँ।

Losses to crops due to unseasonal rain and hail storm in Gujarat

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to raise this issue. The recent unseasonal rainfall in Gujarat has, in fact, destroyed most of the standing crops as well as crops which were lying in the field. Mainly, cash crops like mustard seed, jeera, cumin seed, tobacco का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है इसके अंदर। इतना ही नहीं किसान लोग काफी परेशान हो गए हैं। गुजरात के सभी इलाकों के अंदर आम की फसल को भी नुकसान पहुंचा है। हालांकि एक हफ्ता हो गया लेकिन गुजरात सरकार की ओर से जिन किसानों को कोई राहत देनी चाहिए वैसी कोई राहत अभी तक किसानों के पास पहुंची नहीं है। किसान बेहाल हैं इस हालत की वजह से। मेरी खासकर से सरकार से विनती है कि क्लेमिटी रिलीफ फंड के अंदर जो पैसा स्टेट के पास पड़ा होता है और उस पैसे से जिन किसानों को नुकसान हुआ है, उनको जल्दी से जल्दी मुआवजा देना चाहिए। खासकर जब सर्दियों के अंदर ऐसा अनसीजनल रेनफॉल होता है तो ऐसे प्रॉब्लम के लिए परमानेंट सॉल्यूशन लाना चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं, जैसे आलू है, पूरे स्टेट के अंदर आज आलू की स्थिति यह हो गई है कि कोई उसको दो रुपए किलो खरीदने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। आलू भी ऐसी स्थिति में पहुंच गया है, क्योंकि कोल्ड स्टोरेज की जितनी क्षमता होनी चाहिए उतनी क्षमता वहां पर नहीं है। तो यह स्थिति किसानों के ऊपर बहुत बुरी हुई है। इसलिए मैं आपसे विनती करता हूँ और गुजरात सरकार से भी आपके थ्रू विनती करता हूँ कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा और जल्दी से जल्दी मुआवजा उनको दिया जाए। उनके पास जो पैसा है खासकर के क्लेमिटी रिलीफ फंड के अंदर, उससे दिया जाए और उनको इस डिस्ट्रेस सिचुएशन से बाहर निकाला जाए, जिसकी वजह से किसान लोगों ने रिसेंटली खासकर काफी सुसाइड किया है इस स्टेट के अंदर। तो इससे आत्महत्या की स्थिति कम पैदा हो, इसलिए जल्दी से जल्दी उनको पैसा मुहैया कराया जाए। थैंक्यू सर।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : मैं भी इससे एसोसिएट करती हूँ और ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Sharad Pawar.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, Gujarat is not the only State which has been affected because of hailstorm and unseasonal rains. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karanataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, all these States have been severely affected. Their horticulture crops have been affected and their wheat crops have been substantially affected. States are not in a position to take care of this situation. They are unable to resolve these issues. Unless and until the Government of India gives substantial support, farmers will not survive.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government may kindly take note of it.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : सर, विकट स्थिति है, कोई फसल नहीं बची है। यानी इतना

नुकसान हुआ है। भारत सरकार विलम्ब कर रही है, जबकि किसानों के ऊपर इतना बड़ा संकट और आपदा आई हुई है। उत्तर भारत में बहुत कम आत्महत्याएं होती थी। इसके कारण आत्महत्याएं बढ़ रही हैं। सरकार के जो एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर हैं, उनके जवाब से कोई बड़ा रास्ता नहीं निकला। जब हम पहले उस सदन में थे तो यू.पी.ए. सरकार के दौरान चिदम्बरम् साहब ने तत्काल एनाउंस किया था। मेरी सरकार से विनती है कि बयान नहीं, आप जल्दी से जल्दी राहत दीजिए, क्योंकि वे लोग बहुत तबाही में हैं।

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): सर, हरियाणा में भी ओलावृष्टि हुई है. ...(व्यवधान)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : महोदय, माननीय शरद यादव जी ने, माननीय शरद पवार जी ने और मिश्री जी ने जिस विषय को उठाया है, निश्चित तौर से उसके प्रति इसी सदन में माननीय राम गोपाल यादव जी ने एक शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन की मांग की थी और वह चर्चा हुई भी थी। यह बात सही है जैसा शरद पवार जी कह रहे थे कि देश के तमाम हिस्सों में चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे बिहार हो, चाहे महाराष्ट्र हो, चाहे गुजरात हो हर जगह पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ा है। हरियाणा में और सभी जगहों पर इस का प्रभाव पड़ा है और फसलें बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुई हैं। उस दिन कृषि मंत्री जी ने कहा था, आज भी कृषि मंत्री जी से हमारी बात हुई है और उन्होंने कहा है कि हम राज्य सरकारों से नुकसान का आकलन करवा रहे हैं, राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट ले रहे हैं और इस सम्बंध में राज्य सरकारें जो भी मदद चाहेंगी, वह केंद्र सरकार देने के लिए तैयार है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is needed is expeditious action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 600 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की है। राज्य सरकार ने 200 करोड़ रुपए किसानों के लिए रिलीज भी कर दिए हैं। आपके पास चिट्ठी आ चुकी है। अब आप इस में विलम्ब मत कीजिए। महोदय, हमारे यहां फिरोजाबाद में एक किसान ने आत्महत्या कर ली है, आगरा में भी दो लोगों ने अपनी फसल की बुरी हालत देखकर आत्महत्या कर ली। इसी तरह कई जगह लोगों ने आत्महत्या की है। इसलिए राज्य सरकारों को immediate relief should be given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Immediate relief should be given. Expeditious action should be taken. Now Shri Dhiraj Prasad Sahu. He is absent. Shri Ashwani Kumar. He is not here.

Rehabilitation of released bonded labourers of Jarbandh Block of Bargarh District, Odisha

SHRI A. V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, this is a demand for rehabilitation of bonded labourers of Jharbandh block of Bargarh district of Odisha. Human bondage is endemic to regions subjected to long period of feudal culture such as Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts that were ruled by Rajas, Zamindars and their hirelings called

Gonthias. Forced labour from the feudalistic class as a mark of expressing loyalty to royalty was practised on a massive scale. This practice is sometimes camouflaged by providing a small loan to the labourers and tying up his services for life. Sometimes, even the second generation continues to hold the debt, supposed to be adjusted against his services, that never gets discharged. The Bonded Labour Abolition Act, 1976 was promulgated throughout the country, but the State Government, under the pressure of feudal landlords, always denied the existence of bonded labour in their regions and Odisha was not an exception. Due to intervention of a voluntary action group in the name of Oxfam West Odisha Programme in KBK region, 1,200 bonded labourers were released from Jharbandh block of Bargarh district in Western Odisha during 1981-82. Even till today, they have not been properly rehabilitated. This issue was raised by me as a matter of public importance in this very House on 5th September, 2013 and repeated again on 5th August, 2014, but without any response from the concerned Ministry till today. I would like to urge upon the Government or the appropriate Ministry to take immediate action or otherwise it might blow up into a big upheaval in Western Odisha, more particularly in Bargarh district. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri A. V. Swamy.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri A. V. Swamy.

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri A. V. Swamy.

**Reported celebration of the anniversary of the assassins of the
Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and General Vaidya in Punjab**

श्री अश्विनी कुमार (पंजाब) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आज जीरो ऑवर में, सदन में ऐसा मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ जोकि देश को झकझोरने वाले उस वाकये से सम्बंधित है, जिसकी तारीख 1984 में थी।

महोदय, इस देश की स्थायी प्रधान मंत्री और देश की महान नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की निर्मम हत्या की गई और जिन लोगों ने उनकी और जनरल वैद्य की हत्या की, एक नानकशाही कैलेंडर के माध्यम से उनकी एनिवर्सरी मनाई जाने की बात आज चल रही है। इस से ज्यादा दर्दनाक वाकया इस देश के इतिहास में न हुआ है और न हो सकता है। जिस महान नेता ने देश की अखंडता को कायम रखने के लिए अपनी जीवन का बलिदान दिया, उसके और हमारी फौज के जनरल जनरल वैद्य के कातिल के बारे में यह कहा जाए कि वे शहीद हैं और उनके नाम का शहीदी दिवस मनाया जाएगा, यह सारे देश के लिए डूब मरने जैसी बात है। मैं आज बहुत विनम्रता से, मगर भरे दिल से आपके माध्यम से सभी पार्टियों से, इस सदन से यह दरखास्त

करता हूँ कि एक ऐसा रेजोलुशन पास किया जाए, जिससे इस तरह की घटनाओं की घोर निंदा की जाए और* सरकार को यह डायरेक्शन दी जाए कि वह हर तरह के कदम उठाए, जिससे इस मुद्दे को रोका जाए और थामा जाए। यह देश का एक मुद्दा है, किसी पार्टी-विशेष का मुद्दा नहीं, किसी सूबे का मुद्दा नहीं है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी, मोदी जी से मैं अपील करूंगा कि आपके समर्थन से वहां सरकार चल रही है, इसलिए उनका दायित्व बनता है कि वे उस सरकार को कहें कि हम इस तरह की किसी घटना को किसी कीमत पर न प्रोत्साहित करेंगे, न इसको हम कबूल करेंगे। मेरा सदन के माध्यम से आज यह आग्रह है।

श्री के. रहमान खान (कर्णाटक): सर, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the submission made by Shri Ashwani Kumar.

श्री परवेज हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: सर, हम भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री मनसुख लाल मांडविया।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अश्विनी कुमार: सर, यह रेप्लाय कब होगा? प्रधान मंत्री मोदी साहब उनसे कब कहेंगे?...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): सर, यह * का नाम लिया है।...(व्यवधान).... प्लीज, मुझे बात करने दो।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: * नाम एक्सपंज करते हैं।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर, पंजाब सरकार का कोई ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: वह एक्सपंज कर दिया।...(व्यवधान).... एक्सपंज हो गया।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, इन्हें अपनी बात तो कहने दें।...(व्यवधान).... सर, फैक्ट तो सामने आने दो।...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर, कहा गया कि पंजाब सरकार का हाथ है।...(व्यवधान).... नहीं, नहीं, उसमें सरकार का क्या हाथ है?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ढिंडसा जी, * का नाम एक्सपंज कर दिया।...(व्यवधान).... You sit down...(Interruptions).... What are you doing?...(Interruptions).... You do it when you sit in the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर, सरकार पर आरोप लगाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार का नाम लिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have expunged the word * ...**(Interruptions)**... No blanket allegation can be made against any party ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, the Government should direct ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Shri Mandaviya ...**(Interruptions)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अश्विनी कुमार जी ने यह बहुत ही गंभीर मुद्दा उठाया है। इसके बारे में कहना चाहूंगा, पहली बात तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी, दूसरी बात केंद्र सरकार और तीसरी बात* और बीजेपी पार्टी की सरकार जो पंजाब में है, हम किसी भी रूप में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के हत्यारे या श्रीमती गांधी की जो शहादत का दिन है, या जनरल वैद्य की शहादत को किसी भी तरह से महिमा मंडित करने या किसी भी तरह से उसका उत्सव मनाने के खिलाफ हैं। जो लोग भी ऐसा कर रहे हैं, उन लोगों को इस काम के लिए न हमारी तरफ से किसी भी तरह का प्रोत्साहन है और न इनकी तरफ से प्रोत्साहन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... निश्चित तौर से आपको इस बात को गंभीरता से समझना होगा कि जो लोग ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is clear ...**(Interruptions)**... That is all. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is over ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya ...**(Interruptions)**... With statement by the Minister, it is over ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: #

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: #

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: #

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: #

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: #

KUMARI SELJA: #

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: #

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: #

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please sit down ...(Interruptions)... Minister has made it very clear. Neither the Government nor * have any responsibility in that ...(Interruptions)... sit down(Interruptions)... बैठिए, बैठिए। क्लीयर हो गया। आपकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, क्लीयर हो गया। बैठिए, बैठिए। मंत्री जी ने क्लीयर कर दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... ढिंडसा बैठिए। बहुत क्लीयर हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... It is very clear...(Interruptions)...Shri Mandaviya ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): उपसभापति जी, गुजरात में 1600 किलोमीटर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Mandaviya says will go on record...(Interruptions)... Not necessary, मंत्री जी ने क्लीयर कर दिया, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने एक्सपंज भी कर दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठिए। Mandaviya, please ...(Interruptions)... It is clear. You, please, sit down...(Interruptions)...No, no. What are you speaking? ...(Interruptions)... What are you saying? ...(Interruptions)... Sit down...(Interruptions)... Why are you preventing Mandaviya?

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: सर, गुजरात की समुद्री सीमा पर ...(व्यवधान)... 1600 किलोमीटर की समुद्री सीमा पर मंगरोल, ओखा, द्वारका ...(व्यवधान)... सहित फिशिंग के लिए 11 बंदरगाह ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...Now, time for Zero Hour is over. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let us take up the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

12.00 Noon

(MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Identification of sports talent from rural areas

*211. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan to identify talent from rural areas with the aim to clinch more medals in international events like Olympics, if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) how many camps have been organised in rural areas during each of the last three years to identify talents from rural areas, State-wise;

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

(c) the details of centres developed in rural areas with world class coaching facilities;

(d) the details of sports identified where more medals can be clinched in international events; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to establish sports academy to prepare international level players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports) has formulated and issued in February, 2015, a scheme known as National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) under which it is proposed to identify sporting talent among students in the age group of 8 to 12 years, including from rural areas, and further nurture them so as to enable them to participate in National and International sports events, win medals and bring laurels to the country.

Talent search is also done by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) coaches during the annual National Sports Competitions of the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) [erstwhile Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)]. The total participation in annual PYKKA National Sports competitions is 1.64 crore from 2008-09 to 2013-14. The details of participants in the PYKKA annual Sports competitions is given in Statement - I (*See below*) and details of talents identified from these competitions is given in Statement - II (*See below*).

(b) Every year, SAI, in its 56 SAI Training Centres (STCs) and 19 Special Area Games (SAG) Centres, have weeding out and enrolment programme. Apart from medal winners at State and National levels, who get direct entry, winners at District level and other talented athletes are allowed to compete in selection trial camps for identification and selection of trainees.

(c) Sports being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to promote sports by creation of infrastructure and providing sporting facilities. The Central Government only supplements the efforts of the States in this regard. Further, details of Sports Training Centre (STC) and Special Area Games (SAG), many of which have been developed in Rural Areas with best coaching facilities is given in Statement – III and IV (*See below*).

(d) The Government assists the National Sports Federations (NSFs) for preparation and participation of Indian athletes in international sports events. The SAI in consultation with the NSFs finalises a Long-term Development Plan (LTDP) for all major sports disciplines. Based on the approved LTDP, Annual Calendar for Training and Competition is prepared, which is supplemented by the 'National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme' for meeting customized training needs of medal prospects.

Indian sportspersons/teams are performing fairly well at the International level in the Olympic disciplines like Archery, Canoeing, Hockey, Shooting, Taekwondo, Athletics, Kayaking, Judo, Squash, Weightlifting, Badminton, Cycling, Rowing, Swimming, Wrestling, Boxing, Gymnastics, Sailing and Table-tennis. Accordingly, substantial financial assistance is being extended in these disciplines to target and win more medals in future International events.

(e) The Government of India proposes to set up National Sports Academies (NSA) for Junior and Senior athletes at various places in the country to nurture sporting talent spotted through various avenues. However, the Scheme is in conceptual stage and hence it would not be possible to furnish further details at this juncture.

In addition, Governing Body of Sports Authority of India in its 42nd meeting has approved in principle to establish National Sports Academics in Swimming, Cycling and Shooting on a pilot basis and some more are in the pipeline.

Statement-I

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

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of participants 2008-09			No. of participants 2009-10			No. of participants 2010-11		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78081	56016	134097	78153	57058	135211	339848	318971	658819
2..	Arunachal Pradesh	17412	11898	29310	27232	19600	46832	1638	1170	2808
3.	Assam	96429	43471	139900	13	8	21	9724	5488	15212
4.	Bihar	87	56	143	105	56	161	105738	65428	171166
5.	Chhattisgarh	85	49	134	52834	36051	88885	60102	40298	100400
6.	Goa	92	64	156	-	-	0	1743	1542	3285
7.	Gujarat	95	69	164	87507	66852	154359	7523	5791	13314
8.	Haryana	97	70	167	43657	32570	76227	90129	81865	171994
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2771	2369	5140	13314	8015	21329	19120	26095	45215
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0	-	-	0	53850	6634	60484
11.	Jharkhand	80	60	140	-	-	0	8709	6348	15057
12.	Karnataka	97	71	168	65933	47651	113584	90884	109802	200686
13.	Kerala	82	67	149	56177	19310	75487	41623	23277	64900
14.	Madhya Pradesh	93	66	159	98570	49733	148303	117471	89111	206582
15.	Maharashtra	95	71	166	119509	86240	205749	181062	141011	322073

16.	Manipur	-	-	0	93	97	190	4745	2912	7657
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	0	-	-	0	18871	16715	35586
18.	Mizoram	11836	8156	19992	13624	8134	21758	26473	21489	47962
19.	Nagaland	-	-	0	14892	7361	22253	4943	23478	28421
20.	Odisha	37479	26888	64367	37514	27382	64896	122030	121510	243540
21.	Punjab	86993	33425	120418	72303	43181	115484	82411	55594	138005
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	0	82237	62254	144491	67581	30994	98575
23.	Sikkim	-	-	0	8370	7198	15568	1542	955	2497
24.	Tamil Nadu	97	71	168	246336	150899	397235	392306	398490	790796
25.	Tripura	10098	6761	16859	9415	6101	15516	13800	18664	32464
26.	Uttar Pradesh	130163	59422	189585	190299	112409	302708	398733	180957	579690
27.	Uttarakhand			0	9774	6949	16723	78762	67063	145825
28.	West Bengal	42	44	86	47124	18649	65773	66737	25589	92326
UTs				0			0			
29.	A & N Islands	-	-	0	-	-	0	148	148	296
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	0	-	-	0	827	541	1368
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	0	-	-	0	623	503	1126
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	0	-	-	0	810	123	933
33.	Delhi	25	26	51	117	84	201	4557	3626	8183
34.	Puducherry			0			0	2437	1651	4088
TOTAL		472329	249190	721519	1375102	873842	2248944	2417500	1893833	4311333

*State-wise number of participation details in annual sports competitions under
PYKKA Scheme held during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of participants 2011-12			No. of participants 2012-13			No. of participants 2013-14		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	188692	136711	325403	811517	686325	1497842	114	229	343
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12588	9622	22210	75	49	124	-	-	0
3.	Assam	76359	46208	122567	103	118	221	-	-	0
4.	Bihar	-	-	0	-	90	90	0	72	72
5.	Chhattisgarh	64649	83101	147750	42080	72924	115004	19401	56211	75612
6.	Goa	-	-	0	2966	5917	8883	0	34	34
7.	Gujarat	-	-	0	103	173	276	98404	101497	199901
8.	Haryana	55462	65739	121201	68002	80307	148309	61370	73102	134472
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24000	23159	47159	17424	22215	39639	16735	21245	37980
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	45231	9003	54234	33974	7975	41949	-	-	0
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	0	36773	34604	71377	99	100	199
12.	Karnataka	82443	122044	204487	88554	126760	215314	109538	163520	273058
13.	Kerala	60209	31643	91852	51270	29966	81236	47528	29604	77132
14.	Madhya Pradesh	109426	95274	204700	110197	100886	211083	91798	88116	179914
15.	Maharashtra	130860	123891	254751	136268	122146	258414	158446	158836	317282
16.	Manipur	-	-	0	184	283	467	12823	15805	28628

17.	Meghalaya	-	-	0	22514	21492	44006	-	-	0
18.	Mizoram	13239	7771	21010	21587	17631	39218	16339	15626	31965
19.	Nagaland	-	-	0	86	53	139	8	0	8
20.	Odisha	-	-	0	115536	130896	246432	39	39804	39843
21.	Punjab	68655	49925	118580	2620	14749	17369	2728	4263	6991
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	0	88922	71052	159974	-	-	0
23.	Sikkim	30139	25950	56089	31	21	52	-	-	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	157202	98830	256032	189071	178618	367689	124771	134790	259561
25.	Tripura	9710	16825	26535	14698	25659	40357	18525	28417	46942
26.	Uttar Pradesh	347261	210921	558182	296894	182844	479738	135700	80110	215810
27.	Uttarakhand	126935	33771	160706	33364	40166	73530	38439	49134	87573
28.	West Bengal	39350	19135	58485	36671	17549	54220	308	580	888
UTs				0			0	0		0
29.	A & N Islands			0			0			0
30.	Chandigarh			0			0	0	7	7
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0	8	5	13			0
32.	Daman and Diu			0			0			0
33.	Delhi			0	91	188	279	2818	4307	7125
34.	Puducherry			0			0			0
TOTAL		1642410	1209523	2851933	2221583	1991661	4213244	955931	1065409	2021340

Statement-II*Details of talents identified from PYKKA annual sports competitions*

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Year	Number of Trainees inducted from PYKKA Competition
1	2	3	4
NERC – IMPHAL			
1.	SAI, SAG Centre Aizawl	2008-2012	Nil
		2012-2014	5
2.	SAI, STC Imphal	2008-2012	Nil
		2012-2014	52
3.	SAI, SAG Imphal	2008-2014	Nil
4.	SAI, SAG Utou	2008-2014	Nil
5.	SAI, STC Dimapur	2008-2014	Nil
STC – Regional Centre, CHANDIGARH			
6.	STC Mastuana	2009-2014	31
7.	STC Bilaspur	2009-2011	6
		2013-2014	6
8.	STC Ludhiana	2009-2011	4
		2012-2015	11
9.	STC Dharamshala	2009-2013	8
NSWC – GANDHINAGAR			
10.	AKHARAS	2013-2014	5
NSTC			
11.	BHUPAL	2013-2014	6
12.	NOBLES SCHOOL – UDAIPUR		
13.	Muktangan English School – Pune	- do -	3
STC EXTN. CENTRE			
14.	HOC International School, Rasayani, Kolhapur	2013-2014	2

1	2	3	4
15.	Kodoli High School and Bhai ST Patil Jr. College, Kodoli	2013-2014	3
16.	Krida Prabodhini School, Pimpri, Pune	- do -	1
17.	Nav Krishna Valley School, Kupwad, Sangli	- do -	1
18.	Sophia College, Ajmer	- do -	3
19.	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	- do -	1
STC's CENTRE			
20.	STC Alwar	2013-2014	11
21.	STC Aurangabad	- do -	6
22.	STC Gandhinagar	- do -	19
NSSC, Bangalore			
23.	STC Dharwad	2013-14	11
24.	STC Madikeri	- do -	4
25.	STC Elru	- do -	2
26.	STC Secunderabad	- do -	3
27.	STC Podichery	- do -	1
28.	STC Kunool	- do -	3
29.	STC Chennai	- do -	2
30.	STC Bangalore	- do -	18
31.	SAG Myladurai	- do -	8
32.	STC Salem	- do -	3
33.	STC Visakhapatnam	- do -	5
34.	STC Dharwad	- do -	76
35.	STC Madikeri	- do -	30
36.	STC Salem	- do -	52
37.	STC Eluru	- do -	40
38.	STC Bangalore	- do -	103
39.	STC Secunderabad	- do -	111

1	2	3	4
40.	STC Chennai	2013-2014	134
41.	STC Pondichery	- do -	77
42.	Centre of Excellence	- do -	52
43.	STC Medak	- do -	21
44.	STC Kurnool	- do -	56
45.	STC Visakhapatnam	- do -	61
46.	SAG Myladurai	- do -	108
47.	SRM University, Kacnheepuram	- do -	20

Statement-III*Details of Sai Training Centers (STC) Scheme*

Sl.No.	Region/State/Centre	Discipline	Residential			Non-Residential		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
SOUTHERN								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka								
1.	Dharwad	Athletic	17	0	17	02	01	03
		Basketball	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Gymnastic	06	04	10	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	04	0	04	0	02	02
		Wrestling	22	0	22	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	84	04	88	02	03	05
2.	Medikeri	Athletic	0	01	01	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	35	35	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	36	36	0	0	0
3.	Bangalore	Athletic	09	06	15	0	01	01
		Badminton	02	03	05	0	0	0
		Football	10	0	10	0	14	14
		Hockey	48	0	48	0	0	0
		Judo	13	0	13	01	0	01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Kabaddi	16	0	16	0	04	04
		Volleyball	15	13	28	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	03	04	07	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	07	02	09	04	07	11
		Softball	0	0	0	15	03	18
		Shooting	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	123	28	151	20	29	49
Andhra Pradesh								
4.	Secundrabad (Saroornagar)	Athletics	07	05	12	0	0	0
		Badminton	06	01	07	01	02	03
		Gymnastics	07	0	07	09	07	16
		Hockey	19	12	31	0	14	14
		Handball	18	0	18	07	10	17
		Judo	09	0	09	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Boxing	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Archery	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	91	18	109	17	33	50
5.	Eluru	Athletics	24	0	24	0	0	0
		Hockey	08	0	08	0	0	0
		Handball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	32	0	32	0	0	0
6.	Kurnool	Football	17	0	17	0	0	0
		Handball	23	0	23	01	05	06
		Taekwondo	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	54	0	54	01	05	06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Medak	Athletic	33	0	33	0	0	0
		TOTAL	33	0	33	0	0	0
8.	Visakhapatnam	Boxing	23	28	48	03	0	03
		Volleyball	13	13	26	0	01	01
		Kabaddi	0	25	25	0	02	02
		Basketball	36	63	99	03	03	06
		TOTAL	72	129	201	06	06	12
Tamil Nadu								
9.	Chennai	Football	24	0	24	01	0	01
		Hockey	23	15	38	05	01	06
		Kabaddi	20	18	38	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	67	33	100	06	01	07
10.	Salem	Basketball	12	0	12	0	0	0
		Volleyball	15	0	15	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	11	0	11	01	07	08
		Kabaddi	18	0	18	0	0	0
		TOTAL	56	0	56	01	07	08
Pondicherry (UT)								
11.	Pondicherry	Hockey	13	0	13	0	0	0
		Volleyball	31	0	31	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	07	0	07	0	03	03
		Kabaddi	20	0	20	05	0	05
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	05	06	11
		TOTAL	71	0	71	10	09	19
GRAND TOTAL			683	248	931	63	93	156
KERALA REGION								
Kerala								
1.	Trichur	Athletics	17	0	17	0	0	0
		Badminton	06	0	06	01	02	03
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Hockey	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	06	0	06	0	0	0
		Judo	11	0	11	0	0	0
		Swimming	10	0	10	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	01	0	01	02	01	03
		TOTAL	51	0	51	03	03	06
2.	Kollam	Athletic	20	08	28	0	0	0
		Boxing	05	0	05	02	0	02
		Football	12	0	12	0	0	0
		Hockey	13	18	31	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	13	0	13	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	07	05	12	0	0	0
		Volleyball	16	11	27	0	0	0
		TOTAL	86	42	128	02	0	02
3.	Calicut	Athletics	15	0	15	0	0	0
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Volleyball	17	0	17	0	0	0
		TOTAL	32	0	32	0	0	0
4.	Thiruvananthapuram	Athletics	30	28	58	04	0	04
		Boxing	0	22	22	0	0	0
		Cycling	12	03	15	13	06	19
		Gymnastic	0	0	0	13	0	13
		Handball	0	11	11	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	17	17	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	0	14	14	0	0	0
		Swimming	13	08	21	0	01	01
		Taekwondo	09	09	18	0	03	03
		Tennis	01	0	01	0	0	0
		Volleyball	18	25	43	0	0	0
		Wrestling	0	12	12	0	0	0
		TOTAL	83	149	232	30	10	40
		GRAND TOTAL	252	191	443	35	13	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL								
Madhya Pradesh								
1.	Bhopal	Athletic	15	04	19	01	0	01
		Basketball	16	0	16	0	02	02
		Boxing	16	20	36	01	01	02
		Football	30	0	30	0	0	0
		Hockey	29	26	55	0	0	0
		Judo	06	04	10	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	12	05	17	0	0	0
		Volleyball	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Kayk and Cano.	03	0	03	03	0	03
		Wushu	07	04	11	0	0	0
		Swimming	0	0	0	10	10	20
		TOTAL	148	63	211	15	13	28
2.	Dhar	Hockey	19	0	19	0	0	0
		Football	20	0	20	0	0	0
		Karate	13	0	13	03	05	08
		Taekwondo	07	0	07	0	0	0
		TOTAL	59	0	59	03	05	08
3.	Jabalpur	Athletic	0	0	0	0	01	01
		Basketball	06	0	06	0	05	05
		Boxing	06	0	06	02	0	02
		Karate	08	0	08	11	05	16
		Volleyball	07	0	07	03	09	12
		Wrestling	08	0	08	01	0	01
		Wushu	10	0	10	01	0	01
		Judo	0	0	0	09	0	09
		TOTAL	45	0	45	27	20	47
4.	Tikamgarh	Hockey	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Softball	12	0	12	0	06	06
		TOTAL	26	0	26	0	06	06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattishgarh								
5.	Raipur	Archery	05	05	10	0	0	0
		Badminton	0	0	0	02	0	02
		Football	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Judo	06	02	08	0	0	0
		Volleyball	03	18	21	03	06	09
		Canoe and Kayak	19	09	28	0	01	01
		Weightlifting	03	0	03	01	0	01
		TOTAL	57	34	91	06	07	13
6.	Rajnandgaon	Basketball	19	15	34	0	0	0
		Hockey	24	11	35	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	0	13	13	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	43	39	82	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		378	136	514	51	51	102	
REGIONAL CENTRE, LUCKNOW								
Uttar Pradesh								
1.	Lucknow	Athletic	23	10	33	0	0	0
		Boxing	0	11	11	07	01	08
		Football	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Handball	0	13	13	05	0	05
		Hockey	30	17	47	0	0	0
		Judo	13	10	23	02	01	03
		Kabaddi	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Taekwando	03	05	08	01	0	01
		Volleyball	0	11	11	0	0	0
		Wrestling	0	06	06	0	0	0
		Basketball	0	0	0	06	06	12
		TOTAL	69	83	152	21	08	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Gurugovind Singh Sports College, Lucknow	Weightlifting	0	23	23	0	0	0
		Athletics	0	14	14	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	0	0	09	0	09
		Badminton	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	37	37	09	0	09
2.	Raibareilly	Volleyball	22	0	22	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	16	0	16	02	02	04
		TOTAL	38	0	38	02	02	04
3.	Safai Etawah	Athletics	18	0	18	0	0	0
		Handball	19	0	19	0	0	0
		Wrestling	08	0	08	0	0	0
		TOTAL	45	0	45	0	0	0
4.	Allahabad	Athletics	0	0	0	04	03	07
		Badminton	0	0	0	0	01	01
		Hockey	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	01	03	04
		TOTAL	0	0	0	05	07	12
5.	Bareilly	Athletics	05	0	05	0	01	01
		Hockey	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Sepaktakraw	10	0	10	03	11	14
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	36	0	36	03	12	15
Uttarakhand								
6.	Kashipur	Athletics	08	0	08	01	01	02
		Boxing	27	0	27	07	01	08
		Football	05	0	05	01	0	01
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	02	06	08
		Taekwondo	11	0	11	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Weightlifting	07	0	07	0	0	0
		Wrestling	09	0	09	0	0	0
		TOTAL	67	0	67	11	08	19
		G.TOTAL	255	120	375	51	37	88
SAI NORTHERN, CHANDIGARH								
Jammu and Kashmir								
1.	Udhampur	Basketball	0	0	0	18	14	32
		Football	0	0	0	09	0	09
		TOTAL	0	0	0	27	14	41
Himachal Pradesh								
2.	Dharamshala	Athletics	0	20	20	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	0	13	13	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	13	13	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	11	11	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	57	57	0	0	0
3.	Bilaspur	Boxing	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	20	0	20	0	0	0
		Volleyball	20	0	20	0	0	0
		TOTAL	54	0	54	0	0	0
Punjab								
4.	Mustana Sahib	Boxing	24	14	38	0	0	0
		Volleyball	28	09	37	0	0	0
		TOTAL	52	23	75	0	0	0
5.	Badal	Athletics	0	36	36	0	0	0
		Basketball	0	08	08	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	15	15	0	0	0
		Shooting	0	07	07	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	66	66	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Ludhiana	Athletics	16	0	16	01	0	01
		Judo	19	0	19	07	06	13
		Handball	08	0	08	18	0	18
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	08	0	08
		Shooting	0	0	0	03	0	03
		TOTAL	43	0	43	37	06	43
		GRAND TOTAL	149	146	295	64	20	84
NIS Patiala								
1	Patiala	Cycling	09	0	09	01	0	01
		Fencing	06	8	14	12	08	20
		Hockey	24	23	47	5	03	08
		Wushu	09	9	18	11	0	11
		TOTAL	48	40	88	29	11	40
		G.TOTAL	48	40	88	29	11	40
NORTHERN, SONEPAT								
Haryana								
1.	Kurukshetra	Cycling	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Volleyball	16	0	16	0	0	0
		Judo	09	0	09	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	46	0	46	0	0	0
2.	Bhiwani	Athletics	22	0	22	02	0	02
		Boxing	42	0	42	14	0	14
		Wrestling	12	0	12	0	0	0
		TOTAL	76	0	76	16	0	16
3.	Hissar	Athletics	13	03	16	0	0	0
		Boxing	07	11	18	0	02	02
		Judo	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Wrestling	04	05	09	02	0	02
		Hockey	0	36	36	0	02	02
		TOTAL	24	55	79	02	04	06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Sonepat	Athletics	20	0	20	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Hockey	30	0	30	0	0	0
		Wrestling	08	0	08	01	02	03
		TOTAL	83	0	83	01	02	03
Delhi (UT)								
5.	Rajiv Gandhi Stadium, Bawana	Boxing	19	0	19	19	04	23
		Judo	09	0	09	07	0	07
		Wrestling	07	0	07	11	0	11
		Handball	44	0	44	21	0	21
		Judo (Houz Rani)	0	0	0	14	04	18
		Sepaktakraw	0	0	0	12	09	21
		Wushu	0	0	0	12	05	17
		TOTAL	79	0	79	96	22	118
GRAND TOTAL			308	55	363	115	28	143
EASTERN								
West Bengal								
1.	Kolkatta	Archery	07	10	17	0	0	0
		Athletics	36	26	62	0	0	0
		Badminton	03	01	04	02	01	03
		Football	21	0	21	0	09	09
		Gymnastic	08	13	21	03	06	09
		Hockey	23	0	23	0	0	0
		Judo	0	0	0	06	03	09
		Swimming	07	02	09	10	06	16
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	02	07	09
		TOTAL	105	52	157	23	32	55
2.	Lebong	Archery	08	0	08	0	0	0
		Football	15	0	15	0	0	0
		TOTAL	23	0	23	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Burdwan	Football	21	0	21	0	0	0
		TOTAL	21	0	21	0	0	0
4.	Silliguri	Athletics	09	09	18	06	01	07
		Football	22	0	22	0	0	0
		TOTAL	31	09	40	06	01	07
Odisha								
5.	Cuttack	Athletics	22	0	22	01	04	05
		Basketball	08	0	08	0	0	0
		Football	22	0	22	0	0	0
		TOTAL	52	0	52	01	04	05
Bihar								
6.	Patna	Taekwondo	12	0	12	06	02	08
		Wushu	08	0	08	02	0	02
		Table Tennis	01	0	01	02	0	02
		TOTAL	21	0	21	10	02	12
GRAND TOTAL			253	61	314	40	39	79
WESTERN								
Gujarat								
1.	Gandhinagar	Athletics	13	0	13	0	0	0
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Football	20	0	20	0	0	0
		Handballs	25	14	39	0	0	0
		Hockey	23	0	23	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	26	01	27	0	0	0
		Swimming	15	01	16	0	0	0
		Volleyball	18	10	28	0	0	0
		Wrestling	11	07	18	0	0	0
		Gymnastic	06	04	10	0	0	0
		TOTAL	157	37	194	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan								
2.	Jodhpur	Athletics	09	0	09	0	0	0
		Basketball	26	0	26	0	0	0
		Volleyball	18	0	18	0	0	0
		Handball	20	0	20	0	0	0
		Gymnastic	0	0	0	09	10	19
		TOTAL	73	0	73	09	10	19
3.	Alwar	Athletics	11	0	11	0	01	01
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Hockey	20	0	20	06	02	08
		Kabaddi	09	0	09	0	0	0
		Shooting	0	0	0	11	07	18
		Boxing	0	0	0	03	0	03
		TOTAL	40	0	40	20	10	30
Maharashtra								
4.	Kandivali	Athletics	15	02	17	01	01	02
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Boxing	15	06	21	0	0	0
		Hockey	17	0	17	0	0	0
		Handball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Judo	06	0	06	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	26	0	26	0	0	0
		Wrestling	14	0	14	0	0	0
		TOTAL	93	08	101	01	01	02
5.	Aurangabad	Athletics	02	13	15	0	0	0
		Archery	12	01	13	0	0	0
		Football	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	06	03	09	0	0	0
		Handball	19	0	19	0	0	0
		Hockey	12	0	12	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Judo	07	0	07	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	0	12	12	0	0	0
		Volleyball	12	0	12	0	0	0
		Boxing	17	02	19	0	0	0
		TOTAL	87	31	118	0	0	0
Goa								
6.	Ponda	Archery	04	0	04	0	0	0
		Boxing	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Football	28	0	28	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	12	0	12	0	0	0
		Swimming	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Judo	08	0	08	0	0	0
		TOTAL	52	0	52	0	0	0
	Peddem	Athletics	0	10	10	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	0	07	07	09	04	13
		Judo	0	15	15	06	01	07
		Boxing	0	15	15	0	0	0
		Swimming	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	47	47	15	05	20
GRAND TOTAL			502	123	625	45	26	71

NORTH EASTERN REGION, IMPHAL

Manipur

1.	Imphal	Athletic	12	4	16	0	0	0
		Archery	14	12	26	0	0	0
		Cycling	13	8	21	0	0	0
		Football	40	20	60	0	0	0
		Handball	0	20	20	0	0	0
		Hockey	24	17	41	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	11	13	24	0	0	0
		Sepaktakraw	14	21	35	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	17	15	32	0	0	0
		TOTAL	145	130	275	0	0	0
Nagaland								
2	Dimapur	Boxing	10	0	10	02	01	03
		Football	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Sepaktakraw	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	12	0	12	02	0	02
		Wushu	08	0	08	01	0	01
		TOTAL	69	0	69	05	01	06
GRAND TOTAL			314	130	444	05	01	06
REGIONAL CENTRE, GUWAHATI								
Assam								
1.	Guwahati	Archery	05	10	15	01	0	01
		Athletics	03	15	18	01	0	01
		Badminton	0	0	0	07	05	12
		Boxing	12	16	28	03	0	03
		Fencing	03	05	08	06	03	09
		Football	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Kho-Kho	0	0	0	11	11	22
		Kabaddi	0	0	0	0	13	13
		Swimming	0	0	0	14	09	23
		Taekwondo	08	13	21	02	09	11
		Weightlifting	0	07	07	0	0	0
		TOTAL	56	66	122	45	50	95
2.	Golaghat	Boxing	03	23	26	07	0	07
		Football	19	0	19	04	0	04
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	05	05	10
		Weightlifting	0	05	05	0	0	0
		TOTAL	22	28	50	16	05	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya								
3	Shillong	Archery	13	08	21	02	01	03
		Boxing	06	09	15	0	0	0
		Football	36	0	36	0	0	0
		Judo	01	01	02	10	03	13
		Karate	0	0	0	21	13	34
		Table Tennis	01	0	01	02	06	08
		Taekwondo	03	02	05	0	01	01
TOTAL			60	20	80	35	24	59
GRAND TOTAL			138	114	252	96	79	175

SUMMARY

Sl. No.	Region	No. of Centres	Residential			Non-Residential		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Southern	11	683	248	931	63	93	156
2.	Kerala Region	04	252	191	443	35	13	48
3.	Central	06	378	136	514	51	51	102
4.	Regional Centre, Lucknow	06	255	120	375	51	37	88
5.	Northern Chandigarh	06	149	146	295	64	20	84
6.	NIS Patiala	01	48	40	88	29	11	40
7.	NRC, Sonapat	05	308	55	363	115	28	143
8.	Eastern	06	253	61	314	40	39	79
9.	Western Region	06	502	123	625	45	26	71
10.	North-Eastern Region, Imphal	02	314	130	444	05	01	06
11.	Regional Centre, Guwahati	03	138	114	252	96	79	175
TOTAL		56	3280	1364	4644	594	398	992

GRAND TOTAL

Boys 3874	Girls 1762
5636	

Statement - IV

Details of Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme

Sl.No.	Region/State/Centre	Discipline	Residential			Non-Residential		
EASTERN			B	G	T	B	G	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand								
1	Ranchi	Athletics	11	06	17	0	0	0
		Archery	05	02	07	0	0	0
		Football	24	22	46	0	0	0
		Hockey	19	24	43	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	15	15	0	0	0
		TOTAL	59	69	128	0	0	0
Odisha								
2.	Jagatpur	Rowing	05	03	08	0	0	0
		Canoeing & Kayak	08	03	11	0	0	0
		TOTAL	13	06	19	0	0	0
3.	Sundergarh	Archery	08	05	13	0	0	0
		Athletic	04	16	20	0	0	0
		Hockey	25	18	43	0	0	0
		TOTAL	37	39	76	0	0	0
Bihar								
4.	Kishanganj	Football	16	0	16	0	0	0
		Volleyball	16	0	16	0	0	0
		TOTAL	32	0	32	0	0	0
5.	Giddaur	Athletics	15	0	15	0	0	0
		Football	11	0	11	0	0	0
		Volleyball	14	0	14	0	0	0
		TOTAL	40	0	40	0	0	0
A & N Islands								
6.	Port Blair	Rowing	05	13	18	0	0	0
		Canoeing and Kayak	10	17	27	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Football	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Cycling	02	02	04	0	0	0
		TOTAL	17	32	49	0	0	0
Tripura								
7.	Agartala	Athletics	07	02	09	01	02	03
		Football	16	0	16	0	0	0
		Judo	08	0	08	04	06	10
		Swimming	03	05	08	03	01	04
		Gymnastics	02	0	02	04	03	07
		TOTAL	36	07	43	12	12	24
West Bengal								
8.	Bolpur	Archery	07	0	07	02	0	02
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	07	0	07	02	0	02
GRAND TOTAL			241	153	394	14	12	26
SOUTHERN								
Tamil Nadu								
9.	Mayiladuthurai	Athletics	02	07	09	0	0	0
		Basketball	09	15	24	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	06	06	0	0	0
		Volleyball	12	07	19	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	08	0	08	01	0	01
		Kabaddi	17	0	17	0	0	0
		Netball	0	09	09	0	0	0
		TOTAL	48	44	92	01	0	01
GRAND TOTAL			48	44	92	01	0	01
KERALA REGION								
Kerala								
10.	Alleppey	Canoeing	07	05	12	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Tellicherry	Kayaking	10	11	21	0	0	0
		Rowing	12	15	27	0	0	0
		TOTAL	29	31	60	0	0	0
		Athletics	0	20	20	0	0	0
		Basketball	0	13	13	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	0	09	09	12	04	16
		Fencing	0	19	19	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	15	15	0	02	02
		TOTAL	0	76	76	12	06	18
GRAND TOTAL		29	107	136	12	06	18	

NORTH EASTERN REGION, IMPHAL

Manipur

12.	Imphal	Boxing	27	22	49	0	0	0
		Fencing	22	13	35	0	0	0
		Gymnastic	08	04	12	0	0	0
		Judo	12	22	34	0	0	0
		Karate	06	01	07	0	0	0
		Shooting	0	0	0	06	01	07
		Swimming/Div.	22	04	26	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	08	21	29	0	0	0
		Wrestling	16	15	31	0	0	0
		Wushu	21	14	35	0	0	0
		TOTAL	142	116	258	06	01	07
13.	Uthlov	Boxing	40	0	40	0	10	10
		Football	36	0	36	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	22	0	22	0	10	10
		Weightlifting	20	0	20	0	15	15
		TOTAL	118	0	118	0	35	35

Mizoram

14.	Aizwal	Boxing	20	18	38	02	0	02
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Judo	13	10	23	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	14	17	31	0	0	0
		Karate	09	07	16	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	05	05	10	0	0	0
		Wrestling	08	09	17	0	0	0
		Sepaktakraw	11	0	11	0	0	0
		TOTAL	80	66	146	02	0	02
		GRAND TOTAL	340	182	522	08	36	44
REGIONAL CENTRE, Guwahati								
Arunachal Pradesh								
15.	Naharlagun	Boxing	13	04	17	04	01	05
		Karate	11	07	18	01	07	08
		Taekwondo	08	05	13	01	02	03
		Weightlifting	06	07	13	0	0	0
		TOTAL	38	23	61	06	10	16
Assam								
16.	Tinsukia	Athletic	18	11	29	0	0	0
		Football	0	15	15	0	0	0
		Judo	0	0	0	02	0	02
		TOTAL	18	26	44	02	0	02
17.	Kokrajhar	Archery	13	13	26	02	0	02
		Athletics	12	08	20	0	0	0
		Boxing	09	10	19	02	0	02
		Football	22	18	40	07	0	07
		Judo	09	08	17	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	0	06	06	0	0	0
		Karate	04	09	13	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	10	12	22	01	0	01
		Wushu	09	08	17	0	0	0
		TOTAL	88	92	180	12	0	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sikkim								
18.	Namchi	Archery	09	0	09	0	0	0
		Boxing	08	0	08	0	01	01
		Football	23	0	23	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	03	0	03	04	05	09
		TOTAL	43	0	43	04	06	10
GRAND TOTAL			187	141	328	24	16	40

CENTRAL

Madhya Pradesh

19.	Dhar	Archery	05	01	06	0	0	0
		Athletics	08	0	08	0	0	0
		Badminton	10	06	16	03	01	04
		Handball	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	18	18	0	0	0
		Wrestling	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	37	25	62	03	01	04

SUMMARY

Sl. No.	Region	No. of Centres	Centres			Non-Residential		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Eastern	08	241	153	394	14	12	26
2.	Southern	01	48	44	92	01	0	01
3.	Kerala Region	02	29	107	136	12	6	18
4.	North Eastern Region, Imphal	03	340	182	522	08	36	44
5.	Regional Centre, Guwahati	04	187	141	328	24	16	40
6.	Central	01	37	25	62	03	01	04
TOTAL		19	882	652	1534	62	71	133

GRAND TOTAL

Boys 944	Girls 723
1667	

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्नों का बहुत विस्तार से उत्तर दिया है। उनका यह प्रयास सराहनीय है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं कुछ क्लैरीफिकेशन चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न के 'क' भाग का उत्तर देते हुए बताया है कि राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिभा खोज स्कीम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित 8 से 12 वर्ष की आयु के विद्यार्थियों में से वर्ष 2008-09 से लेकर वर्ष 2013-14 तक 1.64 करोड़ प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों की पहचान की गई और उन्होंने PYKKA वार्षिक खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लिया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों की पहचान की गई, उनमें से जो विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण अंचल से संबंध रखते हैं, उन्हें सरकार की तरफ से और सुविधाएं देने के लिए वे क्या कर रहे हैं?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Member of Parliament has brought a very nice question to the House today. The people of the country, especially the sports-lovers, always want sports infrastructure to be built up throughout the country, particularly in the rural areas. We have also got enormous talent in the country, particularly in the rural areas. If those talents are to be detected, then we must move with a system. That system is newly introduced with a scheme called National Sports Talent Search Scheme. From the next financial year, we are going to implement this Scheme. According to this Scheme, there would be a battery of tests among students of age group of 8-12. They will have to undergo a battery of six tests to be conducted at the school-level, block-level and district-level where they will be identified. They will be trained in the District Sports School, State Sports School, and National Sports School to deal with the future of India. They will be groomed, trained and they will be given all best possible support so that they play at the national and international levels of competition.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न ओलम्पिक खेलों के संबंध में है कि हमारा देश वर्ष 1900 से ओलम्पिक खेलों में भाग ले रहा है। 125 करोड़ की आबादी वाला भारत, वर्ष 2012 तक केवल 9 गोल्ड मैडल ही जीत सका है और उनमें से 8 गोल्ड मैडल केवल हाकी में मिले हैं। वर्ष 1980 के बाद से हाकी खेल में भी हमारे देश को कोई मैडल नहीं मिला है, जो चिन्ता का विषय है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई योजना बना रही है, ताकि आने वाले ओलम्पिक खेलों में हाकी का प्रदर्शन अच्छा रहे?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, yes, hockey is the most popular sport in the country. Everybody wants hockey to grow. Everybody has a dream that hockey will bring gold medal from Olympic podium. So, with this objective, Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are also trying to give, in the best possible manner, support to hockey in India so that players can be trained at all levels. Both men and women hockey is given full facilities so that they can have participation in the national and international events and also have an exposure there. Even coach and scientific-back up has also been given. All financial support has also been given to Hockey India. For your information, Indian Hockey Team has already qualified for

the new Olympic. Now our next target is to bring medals. Since 1980's Moscow Olympics, we have not been able to win any medal at the international level of hockey competition in the Olympics. That is why, our Government is committed to give best possible support to Hockey India, so that they can play well and bring medals to the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी : सर, इंडियन स्पोर्ट्स में जो ओलम्पिक स्पोर्ट्स हैं, उनमें सिर्फ indoor sports में मेडल आ रहे हैं जैसे बॉक्सिंग, बेडमिंटन, शूटिंग, रेसलिंग, सिर्फ इन्हीं में मेडल आ रहे हैं। जो outdoor sports हैं, जैसे हॉकी है, उसमें एशियन लैवल पर बेटर कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वर्ल्ड लैवल पर हम उस तरीके से नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। चाहे हॉकी है, एथलेटिक्स है, फुटबॉल है, उनमें हम मेडल नहीं ले पा रहे हैं। उसका एक ही कारण बताया जा रहा है - फिटनेस। फिटनेस कमजोर होने की वजह से हम लोग आउटडोर गेम्स में बेटर नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि फिटनेस को मजबूत करने के लिए एन्वायरन्मेंट एक बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है। हमारे इंडिया में सात-आठ महीने गर्मी का मौसम रहता है और गर्मी के मौसम में स्पोर्ट्स डेवलप नहीं हो पाती जबकि आउटडोर स्पोर्ट्स वहीं खेलते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिटनेस लैवल को डेवलप करने के लिए क्या आप कूल एरियाज़ पर फोकस करेंगे और वहां पर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे? इसके साथ ही साथ फिटनेस को मजबूत करने के लिए फिटनेस कोच की जरूरत होती है, इसलिए क्या आप फिटनेस ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has rightly brought this question to the House. It is relevant in the present context of our modern sports that sports science and medicine have become an integral part of the sporting exercise. The Government of India has now decided to start sports science course in some of the universities, and, at the same time, to start sports medicine course in some of the medical colleges, so that in the near future, whatever scientific backup is required for our athletes to develop their physical power, endurance and other requirements, can be met.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Goel.

श्री विजय गोयल : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में खेल तब तक आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते, जब तक खेल मंत्रालय इस तरह की योजना नहीं लेकर आएगा कि स्पोर्ट्स को एजुकेशन के करिकुलम का पार्ट बनाया जाए, स्पोर्ट्स को स्कूलों में कम्पलसरी किया जाए। सर, मैं खुद स्टेट लैवल का खिलाड़ी रहा हूँ इसलिए मैं खिलाड़ियों की समस्याओं को जानता हूँ। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो ...(व्यवधान)...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : कौन सा खेल खेलते थे?

श्री विजय गोयल : अब यहां पर तो दूसरे खेल के अंदर हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue the question.

श्री विजय गोयल : मैं बास्केटबॉल और खो-खो खेलता था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने राजीव गांधी खेल अभियान का जिक्र किया है, जिसका नाम पहले पंचायत युवा क्रीड़ा और खेल अभियान था। इस राजीव गांधी खेल अभियान की क्या प्रोग्रेस है, जिसको ब्लॉक टू ब्लॉक जाना था?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Sir, the PYKKA (Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan) Scheme was replaced by Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan in February, 2014. According to this Scheme, the main target was to develop sports complex at block level. We have more than 7,000 blocks in the country. If this Scheme is to be implemented, then it is to be converged with four other Departments like Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of DoNER and Planning Commission. This scheme is to be implemented in convergence with four different Departments. So that is the original idea. Accordingly, we are targeting to develop sports complexes in all the blocks of the country in the next five years, phase-wise. And, in this particular aspect, we need the support from all the hon. Members of Parliament because it is a question of involvement. If the District Magistrates, the Chief Secretaries, Sports Commissions of the States, and the hon. Chief Ministers of the States become very much cooperative in this regard, then, definitely, by the States and the Centre, with the support of the people and also the hon. Members of Parliament, this Scheme can be implemented. So, we firmly believe that the Centre and the States will have to go hand-in-hand. Particularly for this aspect, the respective State Governments will have to identify suitable plot of land in every block. It is because the Government of India can supplement the efforts made by the respective State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Praful Patel.

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, आपने मणिपुर स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी का आश्वासन दिया हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बारे में भी जवाब सुनने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां लोग अपने आपको बड़ा उपेक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: देखिए, यह आपका सवाल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Sir, regarding the hon. Member's question ...**(Interruptions)**...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take the question. ...**(Interruptions)**... Listen to the question. No, no; your supplementary cannot be allowed. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let the next supplementary be asked.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I disclose my interest first as being the President of the All India Football Federation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I am disclosing my interest that I am the President of the All India Football Federation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I appreciate the initiative of the National Sports Talent Search Scheme; it is a good initiative. But, Sir, I must humbly submit, कथनी और करनी में बहुत फर्क होता है। It is a laudable scheme, but very difficult to implement. Sir, the hon. Minister knows that we are hosting the World Cup Under-17, especially to promote talent in the youth for football. For the first time, a FIFA tournament is being given to India, and that is why I am happy that the Government is also supporting us in the right direction. But, having said so, Sir, to find the talent, the basic question that has been raised is this. The hon. Minister has said, "We will have these camps, and we will have these centres all across the country". In the absence of the close cooperation of the National Sports Federations, whether it is football, hockey or any other game, it is not going to help. The Sports Federation has to be involved in this process because we have units in every State. हर राज्य का अपना संघ होता है। अगर उस संघ के साथ मिलकर आपने प्रयास किया तभी आपको सही टैलेंट मिलेगा और दूसरा...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, the most important...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, it is part of it. Please let me elaborate it. The money is involved here. इंडिया इतना बड़ा देश है। हम इतने बड़े देश में जितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान करते हैं, फिर उसे हम हिस्सों में देते हैं, तो वह इतने छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में बंट जाता है कि उसकी वजह से इतने महत्वपूर्ण खेलों को हम आगे नहीं बढ़ा पाते हैं। आज इन्होंने फुटबाल या हॉकी की बात कही है, ये बहुत पॉपुलर गेम्स हैं, जो हर गांव में खेले जाते हैं। आपको याद होगा कि जबलपुर में कितने बड़े टूर्नामेंट होते थे, हर जगह पर टूर्नामेंट होते थे। वे आज इसलिए समाप्त हो रहे हैं क्योंकि जो पैसा उनके हिस्से में आता है, वह बहुत कम आता है। श्री शरद पवार जी, जो हमारे नेता हैं, वे यहां पर बैठे हैं, उनको मालूम है और क्रिकेट की बात अलग है, लेकिन बाकी सभी खेलों को आज जितना पैसा मिलता है, वह बहुत कम मिलता है। इसलिए आप इसको बढ़ाने के लिए कोई न कोई प्रावधान करिए। जब तक स्पोर्ट्स फेडरेशन को आप इसमें शामिल नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आपकी योजनाएं ठीक तरह से कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पाएंगी।

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Respected Chairman, Sir, one of the hon. Members has raised the question regarding the present status of Manipur Sports University. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't do that. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't do that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: This is a very important issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Is Manipur not in India? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: This is a very important issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, please. One minute, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Members, supplementaries are asked by a process. Let there be no interjections in it because then you are impinging on somebody else's right. Please continue.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, you have allowed many times. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I have not allowed you today. That should end the matter.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Respected Chairman, Sir, hon. Member, Shri Praful Patelji, has raised a point regarding the involvement of the National Sports Federations and Indian Olympic Association in this particular scheme of selecting talent at the school level for the FIFA Games of India. In this regard, I also support his suggestion and in the near future, definitely, NSF will be a part of our journey. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 212. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, आप इधर देख लीजिए।

श्री सभापति: मैं देख रहा हूँ, आपको 24 या 26 पेज का जवाब मिला है। जहाँ तक मुझे याद है, हाउस में किसी सवाल का इतना लम्बा जवाब नहीं मिला है।

Hike in wages of tea garden workers

*212. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that tea garden workers have demanded hike in their wages to ₹ 330/- from ₹ 94/- in Assam;

(b) if so, whether there is also a demand for amendment of the present Tea Labour Act; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid

on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Wage Agreement dated 01.03.2012 for daily rated workers of the Tea Industry in the Assam Valley expired on 31.12.2014 and the Assam Chah Mazdoor Sangha placed their demand for revision of wages. The State Government of Assam which is the appropriate Government under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is aware that certain Unions demanded hike in wages. The Wage Agreement for daily rated workers for the Tea Industry in the Assam Valley as per the settlement between the Assam Chah Mazdoor Sangha and the Employers' Association arrived at on 26.02.2015 is as follows:

Period	Wage per day
01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015	₹115/-
01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016	₹126/-
01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017	₹137/-

There is no such Central Act called the Tea Labour Act. However, there is a Plantations Labour Act, 1951 which is legislated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment and enforced by the State Governments. At present, there is no proposal to amend the Plantations Labour Act. However, a proposal has been received from Ministry of Commerce and Industry for amendment of the Plantations Labour Act, which is under examination.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Thank you, Sir. My question was for the tea industry in Assam. As you know, one-and-a-half century back the colonial British brought tea garden labour from nearby States. They were put in isolation socially, etc., and they were very poor. Now, today also the take-home pay of our tea garden labour is hardly seventy rupees a day. The most unskilled labour pay is very less and all that. But in the answer given by the hon. Minister, there is nothing as if the Central Government has nothing to do with it and the State Government and the labour unions are the people who will manage the wages of these people, the tea garden labour. So, my question to the hon. Minister is whether you will think about setting up of a Committee to review the wage structure of the tea garden workers and maintain an equal wage structure throughout the country because the wage structure varies from State to State. Will you form that Committee?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Mostly we advise the State Governments to have a minimum wage at the State level. At the national level now though the trade unions and other people are demanding the minimum wage, there is no consensus

among the State Governments. That is why still the consultation process is on. At the national level having minimum wage is very difficult now because there is much more variation between the side of the employers and also side of the trade unions. That is why consultations are going on. At present, there is no national level minimum wage. In the Act also, there is no such definition of minimum wage. In the Act also there is no such norm. That is why mostly it is for the State Governments.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Sir, the reply of the Minister has clearly stated what the renowned author, Mulak Raj Anand, long back said in the Two Leaves and a Bud that the tea garden labour are exploited. Sir, now we have no mechanism. May I ask the hon. Minister one question? There is a Plantation Labour Act and the team management always violates that Act. I was the Education Minister in the State, I had to fight with the team management for going in for Sarva Shiksha because they are now following the Plantation Labour Act and the Government Act or legislation or the State statutory Act. Now, the hon. Minister has stated that a proposal has been received from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for amendment of the Plantation Labour Act which is under examination. Will you kindly give us a time-frame when you are going to amend the Plantation Labour Act, 1951?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Already a proposal has come from the Ministry of Commerce. This is number one. Number two, there is a proposal for wages and cash component. The Member's concern particularly is very serious. The cash component is there. He has also mentioned about Assam. The wage component in Brahmaputra Valley is ₹ 89/. The cash component, altogether – foodgrains, royalty, firewood, comes to ₹ 2240. That is why I have answered that ₹ 111.40 is the wage and also the kind. That is why the proposal is that wages should also be above the minimum wage, not merely the minimum wage.

Secondly, even for the other facilities, like, housing, medical, insurance, drinking water, education, etc., are under examination by different Ministries. The consultations are also going on. A Inter-Ministerial Group has been formed. We are taking different views. We will soon be completing the process. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. That's all. You have had your two questions. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my supplementary deals with the second part of the question, which the hon. Minister has answered. This says that there is no such Central Act, known as, the Tea Labour Act. However, there is the Plantation Labour Act, etc. There is no proposal to amend the Plantation Labour Act. But, a proposal for amendment has been received by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Here,

my question pertains to the fact that this has been a long-standing demand of the tea garden workers that there should be a Central Act for protecting them. And, at the moment, they are subjected to a lot of lack of protection. Unfortunately, in the State of West Bengal and in other parts of the country, the tea plantation workers have joined the sections of the Indian peasantry in committing the distressed suicides. This has been a demand that has been going on for decades. Will the Government, and particularly your Ministry, consider the enactment of a Central Act for emoluments and protection of the rights of the tea garden workers. Yes, it comes under the State Government. The Minimum Wages Act of the State Government will be applicable. But, we have had instances where the minimum wage, prescribed by the Central Government, will have to be adhered to by all the tea garden plantation owners. The Plantation Workers Act essentially deals with the facilities for the owners of the plantation. The tea gardens have a long legacy. They have mostly been under the British rule and the long legacy of the earlier method of functioning also has to be changed and, then, converted into modern industrial practices. So, I would like to urge, through you, Sir, upon the Labour Department and the Ministry to seriously consider the possibility of enacting a Central Tea Plantation Workers Wages Act, which must be adhered to by all the States and minimum wages should be provided to them.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the hon. senior Member, Shri Sitaram Yechury, knows well that under section 28 of the Minimum Wages Act, the Central Government can only give directions to the State Governments because the implementation authority is the State Government. That is why, at the national level, it is very difficult. The other part of the question is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you please provide us the list of the States which have not accepted this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the country know which State Governments have not accepted it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the answer be completed. Please; please.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I have already mentioned, as far as the proposal of amendment, which has come from the Ministry of Commerce is concerned, we have received comments from the Ministry of Rural Development. On 16th December, we had received the views of the Ministry of Panchayat Raj. On 16th January, we have also received views of the Ministry of Environment and Forest on climate change. We have also received the views of the Government of West Bengal on 19th February. And, we have also received the views of the Government of Assam on 26th February. On 5th March, a meeting was held with the Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region. We are very much eager. However, I would like to tell

the hon. Member that there is already Plantations Labour Act. The amendments, as I have proposed, are there. They are under examination. If they are received well, then, we will come out with protection to workers also.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, the wages are fixed through a bipartite or a tripartite agreement for a specific period of time. During that period wages do not vary, but the prices continue to rise. Therefore, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the tea garden workers' wages have an element of variable dearness allowance to cover the rise in consumer prices during that fixed period.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the variation of dearness allowance etc., all these things are considered by the State Government. While fixing the minimum wage, all these things will be considered by the State Governments. As regards the wages and all these things, ultimately, the decision has to be taken at the State level. And implementation also takes place at the State level. That is why the difference is there. Even within Assam, there is a difference. In Brahmaputra Valley, the wage component is ₹89/-, whereas in Barak Valley, it is ₹72/-. I have already mentioned the other things. Another important thing is that in West Bengal, the cost component is ₹95/-. If you come to Tamil Nadu, it is ₹209/-. In Kerala, it is ₹216/-. So, these are the variations. I am telling you, always, there are consultations with the State Government, and also with the Ministry, at our level.

श्री रामदास अठावले : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ, चूँकि महंगाई इतनी बढ़ गई है और चाय का उद्योग असम के साथ-साथ दूसरे राज्यों में भी चलता है। आपने बताया कि एक साल में आप सिर्फ 11/- रुपये बढ़ाने का काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इसके हिसाब से महंगाई बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी है।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह भी बताया है, "चाय श्रम अधिनियम नामक कोई केंद्रीय अधिनियम नहीं है", लेकिन ऐसा अधिनियम बनाने के बारे में आपको निर्णय लेने का पूरा अधिकार है। क्या आप ऐसा अधिनियम बनाएंगे, जिससे उनके द्वारा जो 330 रुपये per day की मांग की गई है, वह उन्हें मिल सके? इसके लिए आपको कोई निर्णय जरूर लेना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति : इसका उत्तर तो आप पहले ही बता चुके हैं।

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I have already replied this.

Assistance for establishing new industries in West Bengal

*213. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the industries-wise and work-wise details of quantum of assistance provided for establishing new industries in West Bengal during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion doesn't have any assistance scheme for establishing new industries. However, the Department runs schemes like 'Integrated Leather Development Program (ILDP)' and 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)' under which financial assistance is provided for creating common infrastructure for the benefit of industries and also for modernization and technology upgradation. Under ILDP, ₹ 437.51 lakh and ₹ 400.52 lakh have been released to the units located in West Bengal during April 2012 – March 2014. Under MIUS, no proposal conforming to the guidelines was received from West Bengal during the last two years.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, in West Bengal, with this infrastructure, some of the new industries are ready to come. But I have got the information that some of the industries did not get the proper land. I have also got the information that bank is not functioning properly to provide them with the financial assistance. My question to the hon. Minister is: How can the Government of India help all these industries so that they can set up it? Because, the Government of India is saying that they are very keen to set up new industries, particularly, the manufacturing industry.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, as stated in the answer, the first thing I wish to clarify is that the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion does not have any assistance scheme for establishing new industries. However, it is only programmes such as the Integrated Leather Development Programme or the Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme through which some financial assistance is provided for creating common infrastructure and, particularly, when you are talking about ILDP like schemes, it helps the backward classes and the downtrodden. So, in those aspects, we do provide assistance only for creation of common infrastructure and so on. Sir, as regards the particular question on West Bengal, I would like to say that under the Integrated Leather Development Programme (ILDP), ₹437.51 lakhs and ₹400.52 lakhs, two different amounts, were given in April, 2012 and in March, 2014. But under the MIUS, Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, no proposal conforming to the guidelines was received from West Bengal during those two years.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: I know some of the industries – all of them are public sector industries like the Tyre Corporation of India, SCL, Balmer Lawrie and all other industries – are now sick. They need protection from the Central Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking something about this matter to set up some machinery so that they can be provided with some financial assistance and other technical knowhow.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, specifically, as regards the issues of land and related problems, the State Industrial Development Corporation is the best body to deal with it. If there is any technical handholding which has to be done, the Department can always do it. But as regards banks and banks' financing issues, that should be taken up with the State level Bankers' Committee and they probably would best enable the process to be smooth undoubtedly.

But as regards the Centre and any financial assistance, it has to be certainly proposed by the State Governments. Yes, new private infrastructure-related investment programmes under the ILDP, Integrated Leather Development Programme, can be undertaken provided, of course, the compliance, as per the State Government's NOC or construction and also creation of new infrastructure and plant and machinery, should be taken up by the State Government and we are willing to take it up after the State gives the NOC.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Minister has quite correctly pointed out in her answer that within the scope of the question, it is only the DIPP and ILDP, which have small amounts of money or comparatively small amounts of money. Sir, I have a specific question for which I have to give you three little statistics. The first one is, the growth in the service sector in Bengal has been 6.9 per cent compared to the national average of 7.9 per cent. The industrial growth – the national average year on year – has been one per cent nationally, whereas, Bengal has in the last year a growth rate of 9 per cent; and the GDP to GSDP growth, nationally has been about seven plus per cent and GSDP at the State level has been about 10 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The question is, will the Minister consider using this model which has worked very well to show up the numbers in States which have been in a similar situation like this which have had a lot of debt stress, etc. Under these conditions, this model has worked well. My question is, will the Minister consider using this model in a few other States?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, as regards the West Bengal, if there are any such experiments or pilot projects which, based on the model that the hon. Member has highlighted – any kind of proposal – are coming up from the State, we are quite happy to sit with them and work out because we are certainly interested in having a better industrial progress in West Bengal too so that the States do well.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: The Minister in her answer has categorically said that under the Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, no proposal conforming to the guidelines was received from West Bengal during the last two

years. In the last few years, we have been hearing in our State that industries have engulfed the entire State. I just want to know categorically from the Minister when was the last proposal, under this MIUS Scheme, received from the West Bengal Government. I want the details.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I am not sure about the specific details. But under the MIUS Scheme, just one project proposal was received from West Bengal related to industrial clusters of chemical park in Howrah. However, that has not been entertained because it was submitted by an SPV, a Special Purpose Vehicle, without a State implementing agency, which is a requirement by the rules of this scheme. And again, that was for Howrah district, and Howrah is certainly not a backward area. Therefore, the Ministry could not entertain that application. That's the last, but that was rejected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question 214. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*214 [The questioner (SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA) was absent.]

Making Delhi and NCR safe for women

*214. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed some strategy to make Delhi and NCR safe for women where rape incidents have been increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the major reasons for this menace have been identified by certain sections of women in the capital city;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some agency has also identified the main causes of the above menace with possible solutions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government is deeply concerned about the incidents of crimes against women and has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to counter the menace which includes various legislative measures to strengthen the legal regime from the

point of view of safety of women. In this regard, various existing provisions of IPC and Cr PC were amended and new provisions were introduced in pursuance of the recommendations of Justice Verma Committee appointed by the Government in December, 2012 for this purpose.

As regards NCR region outside the National Capital Territory of Delhi, 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 concerned State Governments. In this regard, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories to the State Governments from time to time regarding measures needed to be taken to curb crimes against women.

With regard to National Capital Territory of Delhi, various measures have been taken which *inter-alia* include the following:

- (i) Setting up of women help-desk in each police station.
- (ii) Increasing the number of telephone lines in the Helplines (1091) and PA (100).
- (iii) Keeping vigil on vulnerable routes.
- (iv) Installation of CCTV cameras at identified locations.
- (v) Self-defence training for girls and women.
- (vi) Gender sensitization programmes for Police personnel.
- (vii) Use of IT enabled technology to monitor crimes. **Mobile application 'Himmat' for android operating system has been launched.**
- (viii) No jurisdictional dispute allowed to delay police response.
- (ix) Nominated a Special CP level Nodal Officer for regularly interacting with women NGOs. Constituted Women safety committee at Police Station level including representatives of NGOs working for the empowerment of women.
- (x) Installation of GPS in DTC/Cluster Buses.
- (xi) Time bound investigation of rape cases under close monitoring of the concerned Addl. CP/DCP.
- (xii) Trial of all gang rape cases on fast track.

(c) to (f) No such study/report has been received by the Government from any recognised group/agency.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questioner not present. Let the answer be given.
...(Interruptions)... Kumari Selja.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, in the answer given, the hon. Minister has listed various measures which have been taken by the Delhi Police in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Unfortunately, from time to time our proud Capital is put to great shame, and most of the time it is because of the crimes that are taking place against women in Delhi. He has listed various measures which are being undertaken. But, Sir, are these being followed in letter and spirit? It is a list of very pious intentions, but are these being followed? How many CCTV cameras have they put up or installed? How many of them are working? How many training camps have taken place for girls and women? How many gender sensitization programmes for Police personnel have taken place? It all sounds very good, but has it also resulted in any decrease in the crimes against women in our Capital?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, these are my questions. I am sure, the hon. Home Minister has understood.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which question?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, it is on the gender sensitization programmes for Police personnel. This is in addition to my other questions. Are there any instructions...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can ask only one question.

KUMARI SELJA: Are there any instructions given to the Police personnel about how to deal with women? Sir, kindly hear me out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You are asking a supplementary question.

KUMARI SELJA: Yes, Sir. Whenever any demonstrations take place, any political activists demonstrate, are there any instructions to the Police personnel as to how to deal with them, the girls and the ladies, taking part in the political agitation?

SHRI KIREN RIJU: Sir, the hon. Member has put various queries about the action being initiated by the Delhi Police. On gender sensitization, I can provide this specific information. This year, in 2015, the total number of programmes held are 45 and the total number of Police personnel trained is 2,706. On the issue which the hon. Member has raised, recently the Home Secretary had taken a comprehensive review meeting, which consisted of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Department of Women and Child Development of the Delhi Government, the National Commission for Women, the Delhi State Women Commission and the Bureau of Police Research and Development. We have initiated a lot of steps which I cannot count and I am sure, the hon. Member is aware of. But the fact remains that the number of cases registered with rape charges is increasing, and it is a very

deep concern for the Government. The concern for women is not the priority only of this Government; it has to be the priority of any Government, and steps being taken, I am sure, in the days to come, would take effect. The only point I wish to make here is that the number of cases has dramatically risen in the year 2013. That was the time when the IPC Section 166A was inserted where the registration of the case is mandatory; whenever a complaint is lodged by a woman related to rape or any other issues, it is mandatory for the Police officer to register the case. Otherwise, the penalty provision provided under Section 166A is very, very harsh on the Police officers. Thereby, you will see a substantive jump in the number of rape cases. But we are not happy with showing larger number of cases being registered. But the question is: How is the issue to be tackled? I can assure the hon. Member that we are taking all the steps very, very seriously and following the implementation of all the directions also.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि आपने राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के संबंध में किए गए उपायों के 12 प्वाइंट्स बताए हैं। उन 12 प्वाइंट्स में से सबसे पहला प्वाइंट प्रत्येक पुलिस स्टेशन में महिला हेल्प डेस्क की स्थापना करना है। आपने जो महिला हेल्प डेस्क की स्थापना की है, तो क्या आपने वहां पर कार्यरत पुलिस को किसी प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग दी है कि जब वहां पीड़ित महिलाएँ आएँ, तो उनके साथ किस तरह का सुलूक किया जाए?

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सर, हाइवेज और पुलिस स्टेशंस में प्रावधान करने की जो बात माननीय सदस्या ने पूछी है, उसके बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि "निर्भया फंड" के तहत फिलहाल 3,000 करोड़ का जो प्रावधान है, उसको इस्तेमाल करने का प्रावधान मंत्रालय ने रखा है। मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ होम अफेयर्स के पास जो प्रावधान है, उसके बारे में मैं आपको बता सकता हूँ। महिलाओं के लिए जो हेल्पलाइन और स्पेशल डेस्क बनाया गया है, उसके बारे में आपने पूछा है। दिल्ली में जो टोटल 161 टेरिटोरियल पुलिस स्टेशंस हैं, उनमें 24x7, यानी उसमें 24 घंटे महिलाओं के लिए अलग स्पेसिफिक नम्बर दिया गया है, जो हर पुलिस स्टेशन में 1091 के अलावा है। उसकी निगरानी करने के लिए महिला पुलिस अधिकारी को ही रखा गया है और हम लोग इसको एनश्योर कर रहे हैं कि उसमें कहीं कोई गैप न हो। महिला की जो complain है, उसे तो करना ही है, लेकिन preventive measures के लिए भी जितने कदम उठाने चाहिए, उसे भी हम लोग देख रहे हैं। इसके साथ-साथ, हाइवेज पर जितनी भी गाड़ियां चलती हैं, उनमें जीपीएस सिस्टम लगाने की भी बात है। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: आप इनके प्रश्न का जवाब तो दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सर, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप अपना सवाल पूछ चुकी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सर, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जब कोई पीड़ित महिला पुलिस स्टेशन जाती है, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: आप इनका सवाल तो सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: त्यागी जी, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आपका सवाल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री किरन रिजिजु: उन्होंने दो बातें पूछी हैं।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: उन्होंने एक बात पूछी है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सर, मैंने यह पूछा कि जब कोई पीड़ित महिला अपने केस को दर्ज कराने के लिए किसी थाने पर जाती है, तो उसके साथ किस तरह से बिहैव करना है, इसके लिए उनको ट्रेनिंग दी गई है या नहीं? यह मैं जानना चाह रही थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सभापति जी, मैंने यही कहा कि महिलाओं की जो समस्या है, उसको सबसे ज्यादा अच्छे से महिला अधिकारी ही समझेंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: उनकी ट्रेनिंग पर खर्च किया गया है या नहीं किया गया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसी बहुत सारी बातें होती हैं, जिन्हें महिलाएँ वहां के पुरुष अधिकारी से नहीं कह सकतीं, वे उन्हें महिला अधिकारी को ही कह सकती हैं। वहां की महिला अधिकारियों को इसके लिए ट्रेनिंग दी गई है या नहीं दी गई है, मैं यह जानकारी लेना चाहती हूँ।

श्री किरन रिजिजु: मैंने अभी-अभी ट्रेनिंग के बारे में जानकारी दी है कि महिलाओं को सेल्फ डिफेंस के लिए ट्रेनिंग ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... One minute please. Hon'ble Minister.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, सम्मानित सदस्या ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसके बारे में मैं यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि हर पुलिस स्टेशन पर एक महिला हेल्प डेस्क बना हुआ है और वहां पर महिलाएँ ही तैनात हैं। उनको ठीक तरीके से प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है। जब कोई महिला शिकायत लेकर आती है, तो उसे कैसे रजिस्टर करना है, क्या करना है, उनके साथ कैसा व्यवहार करना है, इन सब के लिए उनको प्रॉपर ट्रेनिंग दी गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी महिला की मुसीबतों और उसकी समस्याओं को जितनी संवेदनशीलता के साथ कोई महिला समझ सकती है, उससे बेहतर और कोई दूसरा नहीं समझ सकता है। इसीलिए इस प्रकार की मुकम्मल व्यवस्था दिल्ली के हर पुलिस स्टेशन पर पहले से ही की गई है।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, इस क्वेश्चन के ऊपर माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत सारे आंसर किए हैं। मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि बाहर से, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से आने वाली महिलाओं के साथ ऐसी घटनाएं हो रही हैं। 28 फरवरी को दिल्ली के करोल बाग होटल में 35 ईयर की महिला के साथ बलात्कार हुआ। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि बाहर से आने वाली ज्यादातर महिलाएं होटलों में ठहरती हैं। क्या पुलिस ने होटल मालिकों को सीसीटीवी लगाने के लिए कम्पलसरी किया है? नहीं तो, यह घटना कैसे सामने आएगी? अपराधियों को सजा दिलाने के बारे में आपने वर्मा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी बताई, सब कुछ बताया। लेकिन ऐसी घटनाओं में कितने एक्यूज्ड को सजा हुई है, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ।

श्री किरन रिजिजु : माननीय सदस्या ने जो स्पेसिफिक बात पूछी है, मैं उसकी जानकारी

लेकर आपको दे दूंगा। आपने जो एक केस का तथा उसकी तारीख के बारे में जिक्र किया है, दिल्ली पुलिस ने दुकान या होटल के अंदर ही नहीं, अंदर में तो वे सीसीटीवी लगाते ही हैं, उनको बतलाते हैं कि आप होटल के बाहर भी और अंदर भी सीसीटीवी लगाएं, उसकी प्रोपर मॉनिटरिंग भी करें कि वे फंक्शनिंग में हैं, ताकि अगर कोई घटना हो भी जाती है तो उसके प्रूफ से हम कोई कदम उठा सकें और उसको पनिशमेंट दे सकें, इसके लिए दिल्ली पुलिस ने स्पेशल कार्यक्रम चलाया हुआ है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No.215 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, this is such an important question. Please allow a discussion. It has come so late. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: A discussion is a separate matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, it is a national issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can have a discussion on this. That is a separate matter. Please give notice. I am sure, the hon. Minister will be very happy to participate. Thank you very much. Question 215...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am sorry; I cannot go beyond the established procedure of three supplementaries. ...*(Interruptions)*... Jayaji, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I had given notice. I wanted a discussion. I have given notice twice, but it has not been accepted. Where is the time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will find time for it.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, let us sit late and have this discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have the discussion and participate. ...*(Interruptions)*... No more supplementaries on this. We have to go to the next question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Next question please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I have given the notice twice. ...*(Interruptions)*.. It has not been accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, there is no such thing. It will be accepted. I have no difficulty in that. We just have to schedule it. I am sure, the hon. Minister has no difficulty.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : सर, मैंने डिस्कशन के लिए दिया हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has accepted it.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : आप टेबल से पूछिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई नोटिस देते हैं तो उसके बाद माननीय मंत्री जी के समय की सुविधा के अनुसार डिस्कशन हो सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That settles the matter.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : सर, आप पूछ लीजिए, मैंने ...(व्यवधान)... कब करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री किरन रिजिजु : अगर माननीय सभापति जी अनुमति दे देंगे तो हम लोग तैयार हैं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : यह आपको जरूरी नहीं लगता कि डिस्कशन करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jayaji, your point has been registered. The hon. Minister has already said ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Not registered strongly enough, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think when you speak, it is always registered. Now, Question No.215.

Expansion in import basket *vis-a-vis* increase in exports

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while import basket of India has expanded but there is no corresponding increase in exports;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that exports have not increased; and

(c) what are the sectors that have fared badly in exports?

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

Statement

(a) During current year, there has been a marginal increase in India's exports (0.88%) and imports (0.70%) during 2014-15 (Apr.-Feb.), as compared to 2013-14 (Apr.-Feb.), as detailed below. The sector/commodity wise details of Exports and Imports (as per Quick Estimates) for the current year 2014-15 (Apr.-Feb.) are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(US\$ Billion)

	2013-14 (April-Feb.)	2014-15 (April-Feb.) (QE)	Percentage Change
Total Merchandise Exports	284.07	286.58	0.88
Total Merchandise Imports	408.92	411.80	0.70

(b) The main reasons for decline in Exports are as under:

- (i) There is a fall in global demand due to slowing down of World Trade. World Trade Organization (WTO) in its Press Release dated, 26th September, 2014, has reduced the forecast for World Trade growth in 2014 to 3.1% (down from 4.7% in April, 2014) and in 2015 (down from 5.3% to 4.0%).
- (ii) EU countries that account for nearly 16% of India's exports, are facing problems of stagnation and deflation. The appreciation of the rupee against the euro has adversely impacted India's exports to EU countries.
- (iii) The demand in certain other important markets like ASEAN, China and Japan has also fallen.
- (iv) As a consequence of fall in prices of crude oil, the exports of Petroleum Crude and Products, that contribute around 19 per cent of India's exports, have also gone down, even though the quantity of exports of these items has increased approximately by 7.33%.
- (v) As a result of muted global demand, the value of exports of Agricultural commodities, accounting for about 9.6 % of India's exports, has also decreased.

(c) The main commodities/sectors that have registered a decline in exports during 2014-15 (April-Feb.) as compared to corresponding period last year, are - Petroleum Products, Gems and Jewellery, cotton yarn/fabrics/made-ups and handloom products, Electronic goods, Plastic and linoleum, Spices, Fruits and Vegetables, handicrafts excluding handmade carpets, Oil meals, Other cereals, Iron Ore, Tobacco, Tea, Iron Ore, Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering.

Statement-I

Quick estimates for selected major commodities

TRADE: Export

Sl.No.	Commodities	(Values in Million USD)		% change
		Apr.13-Feb.14	Apr.14-Feb.15	Apr.14-Feb.15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Engineering Goods	57648.37	66934.87	16.11
2.	Petroleum Products	57335.97	53739.04	-6.27
3.	Gems and Jewellery	37619.49	37430.64	-0.50

1	2	3	4	5
4.	RMG of all Textiles	13463.50	15260.90	13.35
5.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	13462.72	13886.07	3.14
6.	Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	11098.35	11621.17	4.71
7.	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups, Handloom Products etc.	10064.97	9822.56	-2.41
8.	Rice	7076.37	7205.40	1.82
9.	Electronic Goods	7170.57	5843.07	-18.51
10.	Leather and leather products	5078.84	5661.16	11.47
11.	Plastic and Linoleum	5572.06	5340.79	-4.15
12.	Marine Products	4592.42	5135.78	11.83
13.	Meat, dairy and poultry products	4773.01	4942.06	3.54
14.	Man-made Yarn/Fabs./made-ups etc.	4689.88	4838.97	3.18
15.	Mica, Coal and Other Ores, Minerals including processed minerals	3567.77	3590.29	0.63
16.	Spices	2261.93	2230.71	-1.38
17.	Fruits and Vegetables	1958.23	1820.70	-7.02
18.	Oil seeds	1166.42	1657.06	42.06
19.	Ceramic products and glassware	1165.20	1502.12	28.92
20.	Carpet	1077.32	1303.92	21.03
21.	Handicrafts excl. hand made carpet	1317.90	1271.01	-3.56
22.	Oil Meals	2560.04	1211.79	-52.67
23.	Cereal preparations and miscellaneous processed items	1040.84	1148.88	10.38
24.	Other cereals	1094.13	845.24	-22.75

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tobacco	899.18	842.63	-6.29
26.	Cashew	770.68	835.24	8.38
27.	Coffee	693.53	697.43	0.56
28.	Tea	736.42	619.91	-15.82
29.	Iron Ore	1392.32	502.96	-63.88
30.	Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering	348.40	313.42	-10.04
SUB-TOTAL		261696.83	268055.79	2.43
GRAND TOTAL		284074.69	286582.71	0.88

Note: The figures for Feb'15 and Apr.14 to Feb.15 are provisional and subject to change

Statement-II

Quick estimates for selected major commodities

TRADE: Import

Sl.No.	Commodities	(Values in Million USD)		% change
		Apr.13-Feb.14	Apr.14-Feb.15	Apr.14-Feb.15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cotton Raw and Waste	370.19	484.27	23.56
2.	Vegetable Oil	6592.22	8937.45	26.24
3.	Pulses	1713.72	2419.17	29.16
4.	Fruits and Vegetables	1266.78	1505.63	15.86
5.	Pulp and Waste paper	702.65	868.50	19.10
6.	Textile yarn Fabric, made-up articles	1396.02	1559.52	10.48
7.	Fertilisers, Crude and manufactured	6088.34	6806.06	10.55
8.	Sulphur and Unroasted Iron Pyrts	159.84	262.34	39.07
9.	Metaliferrous ores and other minerals	7878.80	8541.45	7.76
10.	Coal, Coke and Briquettes, etc.	14828.17	15967.66	7.14

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Petroleum, Crude and products	149103.21	130848.36	-13.95
12.	Wood and Wood products	4654.94	5084.75	8.45
13.	Leather and leather products	755.52	929.90	18.75
14.	Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	16000.53	17314.48	7.59
15.	Dyeing / tanning / colouringmtrls.	2198.90	2275.45	3.36
16.	Artificial resins, plastic materials, etc.	9522.75	11176.80	14.80
17.	Chemical material and products	4469.95	5010.18	10.78
18.	Newsprint	824.43	776.82	-6.13
19.	Pearls, precious and Semi-precious stones	21837.42	20614.28	-5.93
20.	Iron and Steel	11623.85	14905.78	22.02
21.	Non-ferrous metals	8120.22	9900.98	17.99
22.	Machine tools	2814.75	2893.63	2.73
23.	Machinery, electrical and non-electrical	24884.87	25900.47	3.92
24.	Transport equipment	17500.92	15118.69	-15.76
25.	Project goods	4157.77	3346.88	-24.23
26.	Professional instrument, Optical goods, etc.	3236.06	3368.54	3.93
27.	Electronic goods	29611.05	34091.67	13.14
28.	Medisinal and Pharmaceutical products	4783.28	4980.94	3.97
29.	Gold	26133.97	29341.90	10.93
30.	Silver	4348.88	3962.09	-9.76
SUB-TOTAL				
GRAND TOTAL		408919.22	411803.65	0.70

Note: The figures for Feb.15 and Apr.14 to Feb.15 are provisional and subject to change.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, there is a problem with the data provided by the Minister. I fear it does not reflect the real situation which is very grim. The negative growth in our exports is mostly in labour-intensive areas, in sectors like textiles and handicrafts, which create most of the job opportunities in the country, particularly in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Decline of exports in these areas translates into the loss of jobs and income of the rural artisans and other working class people. Sir, I would like to ask the Minister, through you, what the Government is going to do to reverse this trend. How is it going to address the issue? What is the specific plan, if there is any, for improving our export competitiveness and the volume of exports, providing jobs, particularly to the rural artisans, improving the rural skill development and improving the employment in rural areas, particularly of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, may I submit, first of all, that the decline in exports is not happening just in labour-intensive areas? We have stated in the answer – for the benefit of the House I would just very quickly read it out – that petroleum products, gems and jewellery, cotton yarn/fabrics/made-ups and handloom products, electronic goods, plastic and linoleum, spices, fruits, vegetables, handicrafts, excluding handmade carpets, oil meals, other cereals, iron ore, tobacco, tea, jute manufacturing including floor covering, all of them have equally suffered. But I am happy to state that at least in the current year, as of ending February, in the ten months, there is a marginal increase in our exports, to the extent of 0.88 per cent. Therefore, the decline is stopping. It is definitely no longer as grave as it was. There is actually an increase in exports. The Government, of course, is taking a lot of steps towards incentivizing and helping manufacturing sector and also exports. I can go into the detail but then that is the supplementary.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, my second supplementary is about the declining agricultural exports, particularly from the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The State of Andhra Pradesh, in the year 2014-15, has faced with the severe Hudhud Cyclone. Also, some parts of Telangana and Andhra, particularly of Rayalaseema, are facing the severe drought. In these circumstances, is there any chance of going for export-oriented agriculture-intensive programme? In this regard, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. You have asked the question.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: No, Sir. It is in continuation.

Sir, my supplementary is: How are you going to give a boost, a thrust, to exports from agricultural and allied sectors, like fisheries, from Andhra Pradesh and other States? Does the Government plan to set up an exclusive export mechanism

for agri-exports since APEDA is not able to deliver? And, do you have any plans to discourage or even stop importing palm oil and other edible oils and alternatively encourage these crops in the country, particularly where the atmosphere is congenial, like in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana? And do you have any plans to improve floriculture in the States?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer one of the various questions asked.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I understand the concern of the hon. Member about the decline or the difficult circumstances in which agriculture produce exports are suffering, particularly in Andhra Pradesh. But I would like to say that the global demand itself for agriculture produces, sort of, muted and value for exports of agriculture commodities, accounting for about 9.6 per cent of Indian exports, has declined. But then the way in which we can incentivize exports has got to be from the point of view of the produce and post-harvest which concerns our Ministry, the Commerce. Post-harvest is what I would be focussing my attention on in order to provide infrastructure, which is common, for storage and value addition, and, it is with those and through those steps, that we would like to help agricultural produce exports.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the Minister rightly said, though there is a marginal increase of 0.88 per cent in the exports, it is not up to the desired extent. Overall, there is a decline in the Indian exports and the reason stated is that there is a fall in the global demand due to slowing down of the world trade and the appreciation of the rupee against the Euro. For these two reasons, the exporters cannot be held responsible, and, there is nothing to be addressed from their side. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps being taken by the Government to address these issues and to increase the Indian exports.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I fully appreciate the point that 0.88 marginal increase alone cannot help to boost exports but I only indicated that to show that the downward trend is halted and now we are looking at upward growth. There are several measures that the Government has taken. I can readily spell about seven specific steps that we have taken, which would go in the way of improving exports. First of all, several budgetary measures have been announced. I can always provide the Members the specific details because there are ten to twelve of them, which will help. We also feel that the monetary policy stand of the RBI, particularly, when you are talking about the repo rate reduction, which the RBI has done now twice over, will also help in availability of credit for those who want to take credit. On ease of doing business, the Government has really started doing a lot of intensive work. The Electronic Data Interchange for promoting acceptance of electronic means in place of physical documents itself is accepting the exporters.

1.00 P.M.

I would like to say that the number of documents required for export-import has been reduced to just three; the time taken for processing is also reduced. These are specific measures that we have taken up. The EDI initiatives to boost exports are also something on which I can give a lot more details. Sir, what is even more important, is, and, I would like to elaborate a bit more, that we have introduced initiatives that are clearly going to help exports. Since trade happens through 12 major ports, 187 minor ports and many private notified ports too – there are 155 functioning and 89 under-development Inland Container Depots – all of which are now getting seamlessly connected through the Electronic Data Information Sharing and there are 138 Land Customs Stations, through which exports is being helped. These are measures, which I am specifically attending to, by opening more Land Customs Stations, which will definitely give a lot more ease in taking up export-related activities.

One of the points towards which I would definitely like to draw the attention of the hon. Member – as he is talking about as to how exports can be better serviced – is that the efficiency of custom clearance has been a major issue, and, the Ministry of Commerce is in interaction and engagement with the customs people to see as to how best 24x7 clearances can be given at various ports of call so that the burden on the exporters is reduced, and, that has been very well received.

Enhancing investments and also for trade, we are in engagement with very many Governments. I would just like to mention one or two, without taking much of the time of the House. WTO meetings have been held since July; international pharmaceutical R&D groups have been engaging with us for Manufacturing Expo/Conferences. Seventh India-Oman Joint Commission meeting has been held. I can give more details and also the announcement regarding Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam, with whom a lot of our agricultural produce is also being traded. So, the Government is taking a lot of specific steps in order that manufacturing and exports increase.

श्री शरद यादव: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैडम निर्मला सीतारमण जी से मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा व्यापार घाटा बढ़ गया है और डालडा जैसी चीज का इम्पोर्ट 8.66 लाख टन हुआ है, यानी 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा यहां डालडा इम्पोर्ट हो रहा है। हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बहुत घट गया है। आपने बताया कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट दशमलव में जा रहा है। दशमलव तो चींटी की चाल है। एक्सपोर्ट को खरगोश की चाल कैसे बनाया जाए, इसकी कोई योजना बनाइए, क्योंकि इस साल व्यापार घाटा बढ़ गया है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Tourism potential of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

*216. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ever assessed the tourism potential of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in consultation with the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made to exploit tourism potential of these two States;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government proposes to do the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Assessment of tourism potential and development of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with them. The project proposals which are complete as per scheme guidelines are sanctioned and funds released subject to *inter-se* priority, availability of funds and submission of utilization certificates for funds released earlier. Ministry of Tourism has extended CFA to the State Governments of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh for developing tourism under 11th and 12th Plan as detailed below:

Plan	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in lakh)	
	Punjab	Himachal Pradesh
11th Plan	5147.19	11203.86
12th Plan (Till Feb., 2015)	5940.84	6401.40
TOTAL	11088.03	17605.26

List of projects sanctioned during 11th and 12th Plan (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The efforts to exploit tourism potential in the country include new initiatives of the Ministry of Tourism such as Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist circuits-Swadesh Darshan scheme and the National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive – PRASAD scheme. The Ministry has also launched a 24X7 Incredible India Toll Free Helpline for Tourists (Code-1363/1800-11-1363). The Government of India has introduced Tourist Visa on Arrival enabled

with Electronic Travel Authorization to facilitate foreign tourists visiting India. This facility is available to the Nationals of 44 countries arriving at 9 airports in India.

Statement

List of projects sanctioned during 11th & 12th Plan.

Punjab

		(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount sanctioned
11th Five Year Plan		
2007-08		
1.	Integrated Development of Hoshiarpur.	397.89
TOTAL		397.89
2008-09		
2.	Integrated Development of Amritsar, Punjab as a Mega Tourist Destination	1819.38
3.	Development of Chamkaur Sahib as tourist destination in Ropar Distt.	223.00
4.	Development of Khurali, Tehshil Garshankar Distt-Hoshiarpur	159.57
TOTAL		2201.95
2009-10		
5.	Integrated Development of Bathinda as a Tourist Destination in Punjab	343.90
6.	Integrated Development of Ludhiana as a Tourist Destination of Punjab	302.43
7.	Development of Bhaini Sahib, Punjab as Tourist Destination	301.62
TOTAL		947.95
2010-11		
8.	Creation of wayside amenities at various locations in Punjab State with the Municipal Corporation, Patiala, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Amritsar, Bhatinda and at Milkfed Locations in Punjab.	651.91
9.	Integrated Development of Sangrur as a Tourist Destination in Punjab	474.11

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount sanctioned
10.	CFA for celebration of Fairs/Festivals in Punjab during 2010-11.	50.00
	TOTAL	1176.02
	2011-12	
11.	Integrated Development of Fatehgarh Sahib, Sirhind as a Tourist Destination in Punjab	423.38
	TOTAL	423.38
	GRAND TOTAL	5147.19
12th Plan (Till February, 2015)		
	2012-13	
1.	CFA for Celebration of International Sufi Festival at Amritsar, Punjab (October,2012)	25.000
2.	CFA for Celebration of Rural Sports Mela, Quila Raipur, District –Ludhiana. Punjab (February,2013).	25.000
	TOTAL	50.00
	2013-14	
3.	Joint Dev. of Tourist Amenities at Amritsar Railway Station in Association with Ministry of Railway	585.00
4.	Integrated Dev. of Ferozpur as Tourist Destination in Punjab	453.86
	TOTAL	1038.86
	2014-15	
5.	Organizing Fair and Festival (Shree Baba Harivallabh Sangeet Sammelan, Sports Mela Kila, Ludhiana) in Punjab.	30.00
6.	Organizing Fairs and Festivals (Sufi festival at Amritsar) in Punjab	20.00
7.	Celebration of Harballabh Sangeet Sammelan at Jalandhar in Punjab	5.00
8.	Mega Circuit Amritsar-Dera Baba Nanak- Sultanpur Lodhi in Punjab	4796.98
	TOTAL	4851.98
	GRAND TOTAL	5940.84

Himachal Pradesh

		(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount sanctioned
11th Five Year Plan		
2007-08		
1.	Integrated Development of Tribal Circuit with special focus on Eco Tourism at Spiti-Sangla-	698.00
2.	Development of Eco-Tourism in Himachal Pradesh-Kullu-Kalidhar-Manali-Koth-Naggar	368.22
3.	Integrated Development of Outer Seraj as a Tourist Destination-Raghupur Garh (Banjar)-	380.00
4.	Integrated Development of Shihunta-Samote-jot at a Tourist Destination	355.00
5.	Integrated Development of Mani Mahesh as a Tourist Destination	400.00
6.	Organizing of Mountain Biking event-MTB Himachal-2007	10.00
7.	Organizing of Himalayan Adventure Race, 2007	5.00
8.	Organization of Kullu Dussehra Festival, 2007	5.00
9.	Celebration of Shimla Summer Festival June, 2008	5.00
10.	Oragnizing of Great Himalayan Marathan, 2007	5.00
11.	Computerization and production of CD Roms and VCDs on the Tourist attraction	50.00
TOTAL		2281.22
2008-09		
12.	Integrated Development of Una-Bilaspur-Hamirpur Circuit	760.00
13.	Integrated Development of Hamirpur as a Tourist Circuit	600.00
14.	Integrated Development of Solan District as a Circuit	420.00
15.	Integrated Development of Chail as a Destination	480.00
16.	Integrated Development of Jogindernagar Bir Billing as a Destination	427.90
17.	Integrated Development of Naldehra as a Destination	269.76
18.	CFA for Kullu Dusshra Fair and Minjar fair of Himachal Pradesh.	10.00

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount sanctioned
19.	Organizing Mijar Fair Chamba, 2008	5.00
20.	Mountain Biking Event MTB, 2008	10.00
TOTAL		2982.66
2009-10		
21.	Integrated Development of Off Beat Destinations (Solan, Baridhar, Gaura, Chail, Bilaspur, Kangra, Hamirpur, Mandi, Una) as a Tourist Circuit	750.00
22.	Integrated Development of Shimla-Theog-Narkanda as a Tourist Circuit	750.00
23.	Integrated Development of Jubbal and Kotkhai in Himachal Pradesh	405.00
24.	Integrated Development of Sundernagar in Himachal Pradesh	475.00
25.	CFA for organization of Mountain Biking Event, 2009	10.00
26.	CFA for Celebration of Minjar Fair, 2009	5.00
TOTAL		2395.00
2010-11		
27.	Development of Jubberhati-Arki-Nalagarh as a Tourist Circuit	800.00
28.	Development of Yamunagar Panchkula-Paonta Sahib in Haryana and Himachal Pradesh as a Mega Tourism Circuit	592.00
29.	CFA for Development of Rural Areas as a Tourist Circuit in Himachal Pradesh	693.64
30.	Development of Swarghat-Ghages-Ghumarwin-Sarkaghat as a Tourist Destination	495.00
31.	CFA for the Development of Sheetla Mata Complex at Dharampur, Tehsil-Sarkhghat Distt-Mandi in Himachal Pradesh	151.70
32.	CFA for the Development of Laghoo Hariwar Kandapattan in Teh. Sarkaghat, Distt. Mandi in Himachal Pradesh	302.44
33.	Integrated Development of Dhauladhar (Kangra Nagrota Baijnath Pong as a Tourist Destination	423.00
34.	CFA for Paragliding Pre-world Cup-2010 in Himachal Pradesh	10.00

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount sanctioned
35.	CFA for Mountain Biking Event 2010 in Himachal Pradesh	5.00
36.	CFA for Kullu Dussehra Festival-2010 in Himachal Pradesh	5.00
37.	CFA for celebration of Shimla Summer Festival-2010	5.00
38.	CFA for Revamping of Website of Himachal Pradesh Tourism under the IT scheme	15.00
TOTAL		3497.78
2011-12		
39.	Celebration of Mountain Bikin Event, Shimla (Sept.-Oct., 2011)	10.00
40.	Celebration of International Rafting Championship at River Sutlaj Valley (March, 2012)	10.00
41.	Celebration of Kullu Dussehra (from 6th October to 12th October, 2011)	5.00
42.	CFA for installation of Kiosks in Himachal Pradesh for providing instant information to the tourists	8.55
43.	CFA for providing facilities for internet, Online reservation and information to Tourist in Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation Properties (HPTDC)	13.65
TOTAL		47.20
GRAND TOTAL		11203.86
12th Plan (Till February, 2015)		
2012-13		
1.	CFA for celebration of Minjar Fair, District Chamba, 2012	5.00
2.	CFA for celebration of Shivratri Festival, District Mandi, 2013	5.00
3.	CFA for celebration of Dusshera Festival, District Kullu	5.00
4.	CFA for celebration of Masroor Festival in District Kangra, 2012	15.00
5.	CFA for organizing Paragliding Event. 2012 in Distt. Kangra	10.00
6.	CFA for organizing Mountain Biking Event, 2012 in Distt. Shimla	10.00
7.	Tourism development of activities in Swarghat Area in Mandi distt.	459.02

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount sanctioned
8.	Development activities in Sarkaghat Area in Mandi as Tourism Development in Himachal Pradesh	464.71
9.	Integrated development of Dhauladhar Range Wayside Amenities in Himachal Pradesh	797.44
10.	Integrated Development of Shiwalik Range as a Tourist Circuit by way of Providing Wauside Amenities in Himachal Pradesh	797.44
11.	Integrated Development of Tourism Destination by way of creating parking facilities at major places in Himachal Pradesh	461.27
TOTAL		3029.88
2013-14		
12.	Integrated Development of Kullu-Manali as a Mega Tourist Circuit	3371.52
TOTAL		3371.52
GRAND TOTAL		6401.40

Vocational training centres in tribal areas

†*217. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise number of Vocational Training Centres established in the tribal areas during the last three years;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to provide jobs to the tribal people trained in these Vocational Training Centres; and

(c) the details of grants released under the Vocational Training Scheme for the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (c) The Ministry does not provide funds for setting up of Vocational Training Centres in tribal areas. However, funds are released to State Governments/UT Administrations, Non-Governmental Organizations and Voluntary Organizations for running of Vocational Training Centres.

The State-Wise details of the Vocational Training Centres for which funds were released through the State Governments is as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Funds Released	No. of Centres	Funds Released	No. of Centres	Funds Released	No. of Centres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113.01	8	0.00	0	0.00	0
2.	Assam	0.00	0	89.00	10	276.21	11
3.	Chhattisgarh	107.87	11	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Gujarat	228.96		0.00		0.00	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	50.16	10	88.00	10	150.74	0
6.	Meghalaya	100.00	9	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Mizoram	0.00	0	88.00	5	69.68	0
TOTAL		600.00	38	265.00	25	496.63	11

The number of Vocational Training Centres run by NGOs for which grant-in-aid was released in the last three years and the details of the funds released are as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Funds Released	No. of Centres	Funds Released	No. of Centres	Funds Released	No. of Centres
1.	Assam	118.60	03	88.08	02	74.16	02
2.	Karnataka	24.00	0	6.12	01	53.88	01
3.	Meghalaya	0	01	48.96	01	48.96	01
4.	Nagaland	36.96	01	24.96	01	0	00
5.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	93.753	01
TOTAL		179.56	5	168.12	5	270.753	5

(b) Government is pursuing a holistic approach to ameliorate the situation of unemployment among ST population across the country. 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 skills like paintings, handlooms, handicrafts, artisans, skilled employment and other arts and 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 and medical practices etc.

It is advocated to expend 50% of the allocated funds to the State Governments for female beneficiaries.

In addition, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, promotes entrepreneurial development amongst Scheduled Tribes. This Corporation provides concessional financial assistance to individuals or groups of STs for undertaking self-employment income generation activities through its channelizing agencies. Further, Tribal Co -Operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) imparts skill development and capacity building training to tribal Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers and tribal artisans.

Cut in allocation for tribal sub plan

*218. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the allocation for Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) has been cut by ₹ 5000 crores compared to last year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) Both Central Plan and State Plan envisage Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) component. Consequent upon the implementation of the 14th Finance Commission, devolution to States of the divisible pool would go up by 10% and the States are expected to enhance their respective TSP allocation. Accordingly, the projected TSP allocation, State-wise for

the year 2015-16 is expected to go up by more than 12%, that is ₹ 82971 crores (approx). Details are given in Statement-II.

The TSP outlay/final grants are as follows:—

(₹ in crores)			
Year	Central TSP	State TSP	Total
1) 2014-15	20,536 (RE)	70,240	90,776
2) 2015-16	19,980 (BE)	82,971 (Provisional)	1,02,951

Thus, TSP component is likely to increase by nearly ₹ 12,000 Crores during financial year 2015-16. The Ministry/Department-wise details of Revised Estimates for 2013-14 and 2014-15 and Budget Estimates for 2015-16 for schemes under TSP are given in the Statement-I.

Statement-I

Schemes under Tribal Sub Plan

(₹ in crores)				
Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/UTs	2013-14 Revised	2014-15 Revised	2015-16 Budget
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ministry of Agriculture			
	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	952.88	885.60	971.71
	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	92.00	90.00	133.00
2.	Ministry of Coal	37.72	-	-
3.	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology			
	Department of Telecommunications	9.13	7.47	1.64
	Department of Electronics & Information Technology	143.38	106.22	172
4.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution			

1	2	3	4	5
	Department of Food and Public Distribution	6.00	2.40	1.12
5.	Ministry of Culture	29.40	30.00	29.10
6.	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	13.70	11.74	5.00
7.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			
	Department of Health and Family Welfare	1899.53	1866.37	2013.02
	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	15.00	9.35	20.16
	Department of AIDS Control	-	-	-
	Department of Health Research	57.50	-	-
8.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	23.31	24.60	130.00
9.	Ministry of Human Resource Development			
	Department of School Education and Literacy	5046.02	4796.35	4297.27
	Department of Higher Education	1105.59	951.31	1189.17
10.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	146.10	121.36	176.55
11.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	203.98	179.37	214.27
12.	Ministry of Mines	8.56	-	-
13.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	617.87	582.20	-
14.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	660.00	350.00	400.00
15.	Ministry of Rural Development			
	Department of Rural Development	3574.84	2907.93	2714.37
	Department of Land Resources	246.80	250.10	159.97

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	1200.00	1210.00	623.00
17.	Ministry of Science and Technology			
	Department of Science and Technology	36.73	36.30	85.04
18.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment			
	Department of Disability Affairs	33.65	28.93	45.22
19.	Ministry of Textiles	43.20	49.47	42.28
20.	Ministry of Tourism	24.50	27.50	37.00
21.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	3879.00	3850.00	4792.19
22.	Ministry of Water Resources	7.70	-	-
23.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1668.70	1517.00	843.51
24.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	90.28	69.72	85.30
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	153.97	129.56	231.90
26.	Daman & Diu	2.93	8.68	12.18
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	40.53	43.40
28.	Lakshadweep	-	395.46	510.40
GRAND TOTAL		22029.97	20535.52	19979.77

Source: Expenditure Budget, Vol.1, Statement 21A, Union Budget 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Statement-II

Annex-II

TSP Outlay during Annual Plan 2014-15 and estimated TSP outlay during Annual Plan 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	% of ST Population (2001 Census)	% of ST Population (2011 Census)	Annual Plan 2014-15			Projected Annual Plan 2015-16			(₹ in crores)
				Proposed Outlay			10% Increase from Annual Plan 2014-15			
				Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	TSP% of Total State Plan	10% of total State Plan Outlay (2014-15)	10%+ State Plan Outlay (2014-15)	Projected TSP allocation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	7.0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
2.	Assam	12.4	12.5	14029.00	90.20	0.64	1402.9	15431.90	1921.27	
3.	Bihar	0.9	1.3	40100.00	508.80	1.27	4010	44110.00	564.61	
4.	Chhattisgarh	31.8	30.6	26615.00	9518.57	35.76	2661.5	29276.50	10470.43	
5.	Goa	12.1	10.2	4520.48	328.63	7.27	452.048	4972.53	508.69	
6.	Gujarat	14.8	14.8	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.0	5.7	4400.00	395.47	8.99	440	4840.00	435.02	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.9	11.9	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Jharkhand	26.3	26.2	26250.00	11680.29	44.50	2625	28875.00	12848.32
10.	Karnataka	6.6	7.0	6559.78	4315.07	65.78	655.978	7215.76	4746.58
11.	Kerala	1.1	1.5	20000.00	600.00	3.00	2000	22000.00	660.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20.3	21.1	53512.64	12057.64	22.53	5351.264	58863.90	13263.40
13.	Maharashtra	8.9	9.4	51222.54	4814.92	9.40	5122.254	56344.79	5268.24
14.	Manipur	34.2	35.1	8671.43	3059.68	35.28	867.143	9538.57	3365.65
15.	Odisha	22.1	22.9	40810.00	9654.10	23.66	4081	44891.00	10619.51
16.	Rajasthan	12.6	13.5	69820.05	9178.10	13.15	6982.005	76802.06	10352.92
17.	Sikkim	20.6	33.8	3905.00	NR	NR	390.5	4295.50	1451.88
18.	Tamil Nadu	1.0	1.1	59549.86	468.75	0.79	5954.986	65504.85	720.55
19.	Telangana	#	#	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
20.	Tripura	31.1	31.8	3125.00	NR	NR	312.5	3437.50	1091.75
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.1	0.6	113500.00	104.29	0.09	11350	124850.00	711.65
22.	Uttarakhand	3.0	2.9	10600.00	318.00	3.00	1060	11660.00	349.80
23.	West Bengal	5.5	5.8	46290.35	3136.41	6.78	4629.035	50919.39	3450.05
24.	A & N Islands	8.3	7.5	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Scheme for students of tribal welfare schools

*219. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the scheme for providing food to the students of the Tribal Welfare Schools;

(b) what measures Government has taken to safeguard the girl students in such schools; and

(c) what is the procedure fixed for medical checkup of such students?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not have a separate scheme for providing food to the students enrolled in the Tribal Schools. For Ekalavya Model Residential Schools, from grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, ₹ 42,000/- per student per year is given for various expenses. Residential schools, in general, run by various States/UTs bear the cost of meals. All these schools are eligible for Mid Day Meal Scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development till class VIII. For schools run by NGOs/Voluntary Organizations with funds received from the Ministry, ₹ 220/- p.m. per student is given as diet charges in Non-Residential Schools and ₹ 660/- p.m. per student in Residential Schools. In the case Low Literacy Districts, an amount of ₹ 750/- p.m. per student is provided by the Ministry for mess charges.

(b) To ensure physical safety of girl students, this Ministry is laying emphasis on:

- (i) Construction of Residential Schools with Co-education having capacity of 200-300 students.
- (ii) Construction of toilets
- (iii) Engage lady wardens for Girls Hostel
- (iv) Boundary wall for Hostels
- (v) Detailed guidelines giving protocol to ensure Girl Students safety has been issued.

(c) Periodic health check-up of the students is conducted as per the guidelines of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) which is supported under the NRHM. All Tribal Welfare Departments of the State Governments/UT Administrations have been directed to ensure health card for every child and also ensure independent third-party evaluation of the health check-up of the students. The steps that have been taken are:

- (i) A protocol for Sickle Cell Disease screening has been laid out.

- (ii) Nutrition: To ensure proper nutrition, consumption of Minor Millets, traditional food, green leafy vegetables, development of kitchen garden, etc. are being encouraged.
- (iii) Deworming of children has been emphasised.
- (iv) For Folic Acid Supplement, a protocol to be followed has been issued to all Tribal Welfare Departments.

FDI in the Country

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

- (a) the quantum of foreign investment made after opening up of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country;
- (b) the status of foreign investment indifferent sectors; and
- (c) the countries which are top foreign investors in India?

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 January, 2015 is US\$ 377.80 billion.

(b) and (c) The sector-wise and country-wise information on FDI inflow are available only for FDI equity inflows (FIPB/SIA approval route, RBI Automatic route and Acquisition of Existing Shares) *w.e.f.* April, 2000 and relevant details are given in Statement—I and II respectively.

Statement - I

Sector-wise details of FDI equity inflows from April, 2000 to January, 2015

Sl.No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows		% age of Total Inflows
		(In ₹ million)	(In US\$ million)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	2,017,282.81	42,101.98	17.32
2.	Construction Development: Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects	1,129,163.62	24,028.19	9.88

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Telecommunications	836,970.75	16,994.68	6.99
4.	Computer Software and Hardware	676,937.78	14,125.19	5.81
5.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	636,294.67	12,856.02	5.29
6.	Automobile Industry	607,250.82	11,857.11	4.88
7.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	486,417.67	10,229.69	4.21
8.	Power	463,588.73	9,512.02	3.91
9.	Miscellaneous Industries	423,925.69	8,975.05	3.69
10.	Metallurgical Industries	407,376.11	8,480.90	3.49
11.	Hotel and Tourism	401,984.06	7,774.03	3.20
12.	Trading	413,152.82	7,660.73	3.15
13.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	316,502.86	6,519.53	2.68
14.	Food Processing Industries	363,601.07	6,215.46	2.56
15.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	205,724.96	3,948.17	1.62
16.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	191,565.88	3,890.94	1.60
17.	Electrical Equipments	182,984.09	3,786.22	1.56
18.	Non-Conventional Energy	185,242.07	3,521.78	1.45
19.	Industrial Machinery	184,202.88	3,515.67	1.45
20.	Cement and Gypsum Products	146,252.87	3,085.60	1.27
21.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	148,073.85	2,923.64	1.20
22.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	145,653.35	2,793.72	1.15
23.	Consultancy Services	139,081.63	2,786.52	1.15
24.	Fermentation Industries	113,476.72	2,137.36	0.88
25.	Agriculture Services	86,251.53	1,744.02	0.72
26.	Rubber Goods	94,450.27	1,722.64	0.71
27.	Mining	84,606.11	1,668.50	0.69
28.	Ports	67,309.06	1,637.30	0.67
29.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	77,104.16	1,555.69	0.64

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Electronics	67,527.36	1,417.42	0.58
31.	Sea Transport	65,468.30	1,368.93	0.56
32.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	62,997.77	1,200.92	0.49
33.	Education	56,498.11	1,071.50	0.44
34.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	43,270.36	910.25	0.37
35.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	46,080.40	887.09	0.36
36.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	44,300.65	848.74	0.35
37.	Machine Tools	35,116.78	711.51	0.29
38.	Ceramics	33,218.93	699.57	0.29
39.	Railway Related Components	34,259.70	634.20	0.26
40.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	29,047.79	569.14	0.23
41.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	27,204.55	562.65	0.23
42.	Fertilizers	29,156.20	543.14	0.22
43.	Vegetable Oils And Vanaspati	28,611.17	541.65	0.22
44.	Glass	23,621.91	459.16	0.19
45.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	23,265.21	446.09	0.18
46.	Agricultural Machinery	21,276.20	413.93	0.17
47.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	15,168.08	309.34	0.13
48.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	15,499.20	275.38	0.11
49.	Earth-Moving Machinery	11,388.62	234.81	0.10
50.	Scientific Instruments	9,609.76	171.98	0.07
51.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	7,098.31	137.92	0.06
52.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	4,977.78	108.41	0.04
53.	Timber Products	5,370.86	101.93	0.04
54.	Sugar	4,056.46	78.07	0.03

1	2	3	4	5
55.	Dye-Stuffs	4,172.76	74.38	0.03
56.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	2,737.61	67.29	0.03
57.	Industrial Instruments	3,108.55	67.11	0.03
58.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	3,147.95	63.33	0.03
59.	Glue and Gelatin	2,116.77	37.86	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	248.42	5.02	0.00
63.	Coir	220.50	4.07	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		11,993,861.85	243,106.84	

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

Statement-II

Country-wise details of FDI equity inflows from April, 2000 to January, 2015

Sl. 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	4,171,480.83	86,187.26	35.45
2.	Singapore	1,579,584.95	30,707.07	12.63
3.	United Kingdom	1,077,911.76	21,911.36	9.01
4.	Japan	904,462.06	17,879.20	7.35
5.	Netherlands	753,925.40	14,371.36	5.91
6.	U.S.A	653,763.53	13,509.56	5.56
7.	Cyprus	388,337.26	7,958.69	3.27
8.	Germany	366,229.47	7,339.94	3.02
9.	Country Details Awaited	308,753.71	6,964.32	2.86
10.	NRI ***	203,836.58	4,684.25	1.93
11.	France	223,232.86	4,470.64	1.84

1	2	3	4	5
12.	UAE	148,952.32	3,008.65	1.24
13.	Switzerland	149,404.63	3,000.41	1.23
14.	Spain	104,521.40	2,039.18	0.84
15.	Italy	76,445.55	1,563.07	0.64
16.	South Korea	76,198.52	1,526.99	0.63
17.	Hong Kong	76,721.28	1,509.86	0.62
18.	Luxembourg	65,369.91	1,177.50	0.48
19.	Sweden	52,177.99	1,084.11	0.45
20.	Caymen Islands	46,491.70	1,023.77	0.42
21.	Russia	51,990.47	962.14	0.40
22.	British Virginia	38,256.70	832.08	0.34
23.	Belgium	41,537.18	798.40	0.33
24.	Malaysia	38,058.77	730.04	0.30
25.	Australia	31,714.72	649.37	0.27
26.	Indonesia	28,953.55	622.02	0.26
27.	Poland	33,003.35	619.52	0.25
28.	China	34,966.81	612.60	0.25
29.	Canada	25,199.32	518.95	0.21
30.	The Bermudas	22,521.98	502.07	0.21
31.	Denmark	19,783.57	400.24	0.16
32.	Oman	17,275.47	369.17	0.15
33.	Ireland	17,257.08	327.01	0.13
34.	Finland	16,066.63	323.35	0.13
35.	South Africa	15,316.09	289.10	0.12
36.	Austria	12,354.63	243.66	0.10
37.	Thailand	9,936.84	189.39	0.08
38.	Seychelles	10,619.43	176.39	0.07
39.	Norway	8,816.25	171.67	0.07
40.	Chile	7,104.94	150.23	0.06
41.	Morocco	6,518.20	137.35	0.06

1	2	3	4	5
42.	Philippines	7,258.50	122.82	0.05
43.	British Isles	4,638.84	100.65	0.04
44.	Turkey	5,017.80	97.18	0.04
45.	Taiwan	4,450.41	89.00	0.04
46.	Israel	4,125.73	81.80	0.03
47.	Mexico	4,387.39	80.07	0.03
48.	West Indies	3,481.70	78.28	0.03
49.	Saudi Arabia	2,563.63	51.10	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	2,511.68	49.04	0.02
53.	New Zealand	2,349.78	47.06	0.02
54.	Panama	1,935.57	41.95	0.02
55.	Bahamas	1,883.31	38.34	0.02
56.	Korea (North)	1,878.78	37.06	0.02
57.	Sri Lanka	1,704.00	34.68	0.01
58.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1,478.83	33.53	0.01
59.	Channel Islands	1,724.25	31.78	0.01
60.	Portugal	1,588.92	31.54	0.01
61.	Jordan	1,584.78	29.12	0.01
62.	Kuwait	1,367.53	26.86	0.01
63.	Kazakhstan	1,341.60	26.11	0.01
64.	Brazil	1,106.07	22.63	0.01
65.	Kenya	1,024.90	21.74	0.01
66.	Iceland	937.23	21.14	0.01
67.	Gibraltar	851.40	19.75	0.01
68.	Czech Republic	855.99	19.12	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

1	2	3	4	5
72.	Liberia	645.39	14.56	0.01
73.	Nigeria	656.39	13.10	0.01
74.	Scotland	730.80	12.80	0.01
75.	Belarus	474.36	11.67	0.00
76.	Argentina	463.54	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
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	231.49	5.30	0.00
86.	Qatar	282.77	5.13	0.00
87.	Rep. of Fiji Islands	222.98	5.07	0.00
88.	Uruguay	213.76	4.49	0.00
89.	Tunisia	198.40	4.31	0.00
90.	Guernsey	238.39	4.30	0.00
91.	Egypt	175.90	3.26	0.00
92.	Ukraine	156.48	2.82	0.00
93.	Bermuda	172.21	2.80	0.00
94.	West Africa	123.14	2.47	0.00
95.	Trinidad & Tobago	127.30	2.34	0.00
96.	Colombia	115.58	2.18	0.00
97.	Nepal	96.95	2.03	0.00
98.	Yemen	77.41	1.87	0.00
99.	Tanzania	76.50	1.63	0.00
100.	Lebanon	89.01	1.55	0.00
101.	Monaco	74.86	1.52	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
102.	San Marino	94.09	1.52	0.00
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	13.92	0.31	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
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

1	2	3	4	5
132.	Botswana	1.25	0.02	0.00
133.	Belarus	0.80	0.01	0.00
134.	St. Lucia	0.60	0.01	0.00
135.	Muscat	0.56	0.01	0.00
136.	Venezuela	0.32	0.01	0.00
137.	Georgia	0.18	0.00	0.00
138.	East Africa	0.16	0.00	0.00
139.	Cameroon	0.15	0.00	0.00
140.	Bolivia	0.10	0.00	0.00
141.	Kyrgyzstan	0.10	0.00	0.00
142.	Barbados	0.10	0.00	0.00
143.	Djibouti	0.04	0.00	0.00
144.	Paraguay	0.05	0.00	0.00
145.	Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00
146.	Belarus	0.00	0.00	0.00
147.	Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		11,993,861.85	243,106.84	

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

2. Complete/ Separate data on NRI Investment is not maintained by RBI. However, the above FDI Inflows data on NRI Investment, includes Investment by NRI's, who have disclosed their status as NRI's, at the time of making their Investment.

State-wise inflow of FDI

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

(a) the State-wise inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government proposes to take/has taken any fresh measures to reduce disparity among States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The FDI inflows of

the States are reported at their respective RBI's Regional Office. An RBI's Regional Office covers one or more than one State. The relevant details for the last three years and current year (upto January, 2015) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) FDI is largely a function of private business decisions which in turn are based on a number of factors including the economic situation and the business environment in the recipient States.

Statement

Financial Year-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2011 to January, 2015

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 Upto Jan., 15	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	848.17	1,158.80	678.25	1,255.48	3,940.71
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	0.95	5.05	0.61	1.41	8.02
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	24.06	7.57	1.38	10.83	43.83
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1,001.11	493.14	859.90	1,111.90	3,466.05
5.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.23	4.06	4.29
6.	Bangalore	Karnataka	1,532.81	1,022.96	1,891.78	2,257.96	6,705.51
7.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	471.08	72.14	69.74	104.78	717.75
8.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	122.95	219.78	118.85	100.02	561.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	9,552.52	8,716.20	3,420.28	4,983.44	26,672.43
10.	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	27.77	51.99	47.65	8.51	135.92
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	33.03	131.89	38.09	540.33	743.35
12.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pnducherry	1,422.39	2,807.45	2,116.24	3,339.65	9,685.74
13.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	139.62	30.77	24.78	81.87	277.05
14.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	394.24	424.25	435.98	200.99	1,455.45
15.	Chandigarh`	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	129.99	46.79	91.23	38.54	306.55
16.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	7,983.40	3,222.21	6,241.89	5,779.11	23,226.60
17.	Panaji	Goa	37.74	8.70	17.15	33.92	97.52
18.	Region Not Indicated	Region Not Indicated	11,398.96	4,003.91	8,245.28	5,672.73	29,320.87
GRAND TOTAL			35,120.80	22,423.58	24,299.33	25,525.54	107,369.25

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

Uniform guidelines to preserve and secure artefacts in museums

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

(a) whether there is any method or guideline to assess genuineness of precious artefacts stored in museums across the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to have uniform guidelines to preserve and secure the artefacts in museums; and

(d) the further steps taken by Government to check siphoning of valuable artefacts from central museums to the international markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Museums under the Ministry of Culture acquire objects either through purchase or donation after a detailed process and scrutiny by their Art Acquisition Committees, consisting of experts and eminent art historians. To assess the genuineness of artefacts, Curators/Historians use stylistic methods prevalent during the different periods. These are substantiated by scientific examination. These museums also conduct physical verification of objects at periodic intervals and compare the artefacts physically with the details given in the accession register, to ensure their genuineness.

(c) and (d) As a part of the 14 point museum reform programme of Ministry of Culture which is uniformly being implemented in all museums of Ministry / Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), in order to ensure safety and security of artefacts in the museums, increased emphasis is being laid upon Museum security. The museums under the Ministry have been upgrading their security status by utilizing modern technological gadgets like CCTV's, X – Ray baggage machines (scanners) and metal detectors. Manual security in the museums has also been strengthened to ensure the safety of their objects. Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has been deployed at National Museum, New Delhi and Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad.

Also, priority has been given to digital documentation of the collections of Museums so as to have a readily available database of the collections. "Jatan" collections management software has been started in 10 museums under the Ministry of Culture/ASI for digital photography and cataloguing.

Further, to develop a uniform 'Security Policy' for the museums under the Ministry of Culture and ASI, a Committee has been constituted by the Ministry.

Winding up of Coordination Committee of Zonal Cultural Centres

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

(a) the reasons for which the Coordination Committee of the Zonal Cultural Centres has been wound up; and

(b) the alternative arrangements being made to monitor the implementation of the substantive recommendations of the Review Committee that submitted its Report in 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Coordination Committee of the Zonal Cultural Centres (CCZCC) was set up in September, 2013, under the Chairmanship of Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), to ensure implementation of recommendations of the 'Aiyar Committee' which were to be implemented by Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs), to coordinate among ZCCs, their member States and with the Ministry, etc.

However, the ZCCs are autonomous bodies having their own Governing Body and Executive Board Chaired by Hon'ble Governor of the State where the headquarter of ZCC is located and have been discharging their duties effectively which include coordination with other ZCCs, Ministry and other concerned organizations. Besides, the recommendations made by the 'Aiyar Committee', which were to be implemented by ZCCs, stand accepted and implemented/ being implemented.

The Government have, therefore, decided to wind up the said Committee *w.e.f.* 16.12.2014.

(b) Ministry of Culture is directly monitoring the implementation of the various recommendations of the Committee, on a regular basis.

Lack of basic amenities in Giroudpuri tourist spot, Chhattisgarh

†*224. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Giroudpuri in the State of Chhattisgarh has been accorded the status of a tourist spot but basic amenities such as lodging and drinking water, etc. are not available to the pilgrims there; and

(b) if so, whether Government would provide these facilities in Giroudpuri as are available in other centres of pilgrimage by forming a trust for Giroudpuri?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Giroudpuri in the State of Chhattisgarh has been identified as a tourist place by the State Government of Chhattisgarh. Tourist amenities such as drinking water and accommodation in the form of guest-houses under Forest Department and district authorities are available there. Giroudpuri in the State of

Chhattisgarh is not a centrally protected monument/site under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) Chhattisgarh Tourism Board does not have any proposal for forming trust for Giroudpuri. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has sanctioned ₹ 500 lakhs for the project of “Development of Giroudpuri as tourist destination” under its scheme of “Product/infrastructure development of destination and tourist circuit.”

Pali language in Eighth Schedule of Constitution

*225. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has a proposal for including Pali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the time-frame thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) At present, there are demands for inclusion of 38 more languages including Pali in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. There is no established set of objective criteria for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The criteria for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule are being evolved in consultation with the Ministries/Departments concerned of the Government of India. The pending representations for inclusion of more languages including Pali in the Eighth Schedule could be considered after a set of objective criteria are evolved and finally approved. As such, no time frame can be fixed.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Unused land acquired for SEZs

2241. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) a total of 39,245 hectares of land was acquired, whereas only 5,402 hectares of land is being used so far by various States under SEZ programme;

(b) if so, the State-wise list of land used and unused;

(c) the steps Government wishes to take for unused land under SEZs; and

(d) whether Government has any plans to return the unused land under SEZs to respective farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Land is a State subject. Land for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is made available by the State Governments as per their respective policy and procedures. State Governments have been advised that in case of land acquisition for SEZs, first priority should be for acquisition of waste and barren land and if necessary single crop agricultural land could be acquired for the SEZs. If perforce a portion of double cropped agricultural land has to be acquired to meet the minimum area requirements, especially for multi-product SEZs, the same should not exceed 10% of the total land required for the SEZ. The Board of Approval for SEZs only considers those proposals, which have been duly recommended by the State Government. Further, the State Governments have been informed on 15th June, 2007 that the Board of Approval will not approve any SEZs where the State Governments have carried out or propose to carry out compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs after 5th April, 2007. Details showing the State/UT-wise, total notified land area, area utilized and lying vacant in Processing Area of 365 notified SEZs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The SEZ developers are encouraged to operationalize their respective SEZs at the earliest. Any denotification of a SEZ is carried out only after the concerned State Government has given its 'No Objection' for the same.

Statement

States/UT-wise area of notified Special Economic Zones (In hectares)

(Upto 13.03.2015)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Total Area Notified	Total Area Utilized	Area lying Vacant in Processing Area
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11187.06	4493.96	2213.45
2.	Chandigarh	58.46	23.62	34.84
3.	Chhattisgarh	101.28	22.04	79.24
4.	Goa	249.48	0	249.48
5.	Gujarat	12382.83	6818.58	4795.29
6.	Haryana	415.49	36.57	293.69

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jharkhand	16.42	0	16.42
8.	Karnataka	2302.74	841.83	1039.12
9.	Kerala	971.99	390.38	455.99
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1551.13	209.93	726.96
11.	Maharashtra	6579.70	1754.51	3123.52
12.	Manipur	10.85	0	10.85
13.	Nagaland	340	0	340
14.	Odisha	491.08	300.06	191.01
15.	Punjab	46.12	8.39	30.92
16.	Rajasthan	773.30	136.78	636.51
17.	Tamil Nadu	5266.00	2222.85	2795.01
18.	Telangana	2048.96	1957.22	469.51
19.	Uttar Pradesh	753.92	219.20	476.77
20.	West Bengal	235.84	190.71	45.13
TOTAL		45782.64	19626.63	18023.71

Relaxed rules for FDI in construction and real estate sector

2242. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently relaxed rules for allowing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the construction sector, including housing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether relaxation of FDI norms for construction, real estate sectors will have any effect on the prices of houses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has issued the Press Note No. 10 on 3rd December, 2014, amending the FDI policy regarding Construction Development Sector. Amended policy includes easing of area restriction norms, reduction of minimum capitalization and easy exit from project. Further, in order to give boost to low cost affordable

housing, it has been provided that conditions of area restriction and minimum capitalization will not apply to cases committing 30% of the project cost towards affordable housing.

(c) and (d) Relaxation of FDI norms are expected to result in enhanced inflows into the Construction Development sector consequent to easing of sectoral conditions and clarification of terms used in the Policy. It is likely to attract investments in new areas and encourage development of plots for serviced housing given the shortage of land in and around urban agglomerations as well as the high cost of land. The measure is also expected to result in creation of much needed low cost affordable housing in the country and development of smart cities.

Working group and Think-Tank on Patent Laws

2243. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has constituted any working group and Think-Tank on Patent Laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of members along with their credentials;

(c) whether any of these committees has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted a six member Think-Tank consisting of Justice Prabha Sridevan, Retd. Chairperson, IPAB as Chairperson and Ms. Prathiba Singh, Senior Advocate, Sh. N.K. Sabhawal, Retd. DDG, WIPO, Ms. Punita Bhargava, Advocate, Inventure IP, Dr. Unnat Pandit, Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited and Shri Rajeev Srinivasan, Ex-Director, Asian School of Business, Thiruvanthapuram as Members. The objective of the IPR Think-Tank is to prepare a draft National IPR Policy that would stimulate innovation across sectors in the country and to provide advice on other issues concerning the subject.

(c) and (d) The IPR Think-Tank has submitted the First draft National IPR Policy on 19.12.2014. The said draft has elaborated upon the objectives of IP Awareness and Promotion, Creation of IP, Legal and Legislative Framework, IP Administration and Management, Commercialization of IP, Enforcement and Adjudication and Human Capital Development. However, the final draft National IPR Policy is yet to be submitted by the IPR Think-Tank.

Changes in FDI norms

†2244. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend norms, fixed by the earlier Government, regarding FDI investment, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the sectors for which norms would be amended alongwith the percentage of FDI proposed to be increased or decreased;

(c) whether in order to promote foreign investment, Government proposes to permit FDI in such sectors which are devoid of the same as of now and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of amount invested in India through FDI for the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Government has put in place a liberal policy on FDI, under which FDI, up to 100%, is permitted, under the automatic route, in most sectors/activities.

FDI policy is reviewed time-to-time, with a view to making it more investor-friendly. Significant changes are made in the FDI policy regime, to ensure that India remains an increasingly attractive investment destination.

(d) Details of FDI inflows for the last ten years is as under:

*Statement on financial Year-wise FDI equity inflows
from April, 2004 to January, 2015*

Sl. No.	Year	FDI in ₹ million	FDI in US\$ million
1.	2004-05	146,527.25	3,218.69
2.	2005-06	245,843.72	5,539.72
3.	2006-07	563,902.20	12,491.77
4.	2007-08	986,420.89	24,575.43
5.	2008-09	1,428,289.04	31,395.97
6.	2009-10	1,231,196.45	25,834.41
7.	2010-11	973,203.93	21,383.05

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Year	FDI in ₹ million	FDI in US\$ million
8.	2011-12	1,651,455.31	35,120.80
9.	2012-13	1,219,067.30	22,423.58
10.	2013-14	1,475,177.76	24,299.33
11.	2014-15	1,554,887.74	25,525.54
(Upto January, 2015)			
GRAND TOTAL		11,475,971.60	231,808.28

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

Creation of jobs under 'Make in India' campaign

2245. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made that 'Make in India' campaign is expected to create millions of jobs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by what period;

(c) what is the present status of manufacturing sector and whether it has been revived consequent upon 'Make in India' campaign; and

(d) if no remarkable revival has been achieved, what efforts are being made to make the sector grow to meet the growthrate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million jobs over a decade or so, the Government has notified the National Manufacturing Policy *vide* a Press Note dated 4th November, 2011 under which specific policy instruments have been conceptualized covering areas such as rationalization and simplification of business regulations, financial and institutional mechanisms for technology development, incentives for SMEs, Special Focus Sectors, etc.

(c) and (d) As per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), the growth of manufacturing sector during the last three years and upto the month of January, 2015 is as under:

Year/Month	Manufacturing Growth (%)	Year/Month	Manufacturing Growth (%)
2011-12	3.0	May	5.9
2012-13	1.3	June	2.9
2013-14	-0.8	July	-0.3
2013-14 (April-January)	-0.3	Aug.	-1.1
2014-15	1.7	Sep.	2.7
2014-15 (April-January)		Oct.	-5.6
2014-15		Nov.	3.1
April	3.0	Dec.	3.8
		Jan.	3.3

The Government has taken a number of Important steps to gear up the manufacturing sector. These 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. In the budget for 2015-16 measures have been announce to set right the Inverted Duty Structure on a range of items, reduce tax on the labour intensive leather sector and provide impetus to start-ups, venture funds and entrepreneurship.

The Government has also undertaken a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business in India. These are:

- (1) 14 Government of India services cutting across Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Employee's State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve bank of India and Department of Corporate Affairs have been integrated with the eBiz portal.
- (2) For trading across borders the requirement of forms has been brought down to three.
- (3) A large number of components of Defence Products' list have been excluded from the purview of Industrial Licensing.
- (4) Dual use items, having military as well as civilian applications (unless classifieds as defence items) have been excluded froms requirement of Industrial Licence from Defence angle.

- (5) The application process for Industrial Licence and Industrial Entrepreneur's Memorandum has been made easy by simplifying the form and making the processes online 24x7.
- (6) The validity period of Industrial Licence and security clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs has been increased.
- (7) The process of registration with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and Employees' State Insurance Corporation has been made on line and real-time.
- (8) The process of obtaining environment and forest clearances has been made online.
- (9) Partial commencement of production is being treated as commencement of production of all the items included in the licence.
- (10) A unified portal for Registration of Units for LIN, Reporting of Inspection, Submission of returns and Grievance Redressal has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- (11) 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.

Cancellation of licences of SEZs

2246. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the licences of a number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been cancelled;

(b) if so, the total number of licences approved so far, out of which how many are in operation and how many are cancelled, since when and owned by whom; and

(c) what are the reasons for cancelling the licences and what will happen to the land acquired for setting up SEZs in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZs Act, 2005, approval has been accorded to 436 proposals for setting up of SEZs, out of which 347 SEZs have been notified as on date. Presently, a total of 199 SEZs are exporting.

As on 28th February, 2015, 37 SEZs have been de-notified. Reasons given by developers for seeking de-notification include economic meltdown, poor market response, non-availability of skilled labour force, lack of demand for space, changes in fiscal concessions regime for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) etc.

Delay in approval to micro hydropower units at Idukki, Kerala

2247. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala had submitted a proposal to Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) on 25th January, 2006 for funding the second phase of 110 KV micro hydropower units at Mankulam in Idukki district, which was approved and returned to DIPP by United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the project is not given approval despite repeated requests from the State Government since 2012, the latest being a letter from the Chief Minister of Kerala dated 31st October, 2014 to the Minister in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details there of and reasons for delay?

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

(b) The UNIDO Regional Centre for Small Hydro Power in Energy Management Centre, Thycad, Thiruvananthapuram was sanctioned for three years from April, 2003 to December, 2005 and further extended till September, 2006, at a total cost of US\$ 100,000 by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) through UNIDO.

(c) and (d) In October, 2007, Government of Kerala submitted another proposal for second phase of the same project titled "UNIDO Regional Centre for Small Hydro Power at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala (Second Phase)". This proposal was considered by DIPP and given an initial in-principle approval on 29th December, 2007.

The project proposal got delayed due to internal approval process of UNIDO till December, 2011. However, despite repeated requests made by DIPP, the proposal submitted by UNIDO lacked necessary details like sites where the Ultra Low Head Technology stations (ULHTs) would be located, the total power proposed to be generated per site, and necessary budget details. Further, the project did not relate in any way to Industrialization or Manufacturing. Accordingly it was decided that the project did

not merit approval for extension and upscaling of activities. In this regard, Minister of State (C&I) wrote to Mr. Oomen Chandy, Chief Minister, Kerala on 6th January, 2015 advising him to take up the matter with the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India to explore option for further funding.

Assistance for establishing new industries in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

2248. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the industry-wise and work-wise details of quantum of assistance provided for establishing new industries in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during the last two years?

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

Biased import policy of some countries towards Indian exporters

2249. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the biased import policy of other countries towards Indian exporters;

(b) if so, the details of such countries;

(c) whether Government has approached the World Trade Organisation (WTO) or any other forum against these countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has taken any unilateral action against imports from these countries, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Government monitors the measures/actions being taken by countries including the WTO member countries which Government considers as inconsistent with the existing agreement or otherwise, and take up the matter in the appropriate forum in case the measure impacts India's exports. India has taken up such issues either at the bilateral level or multilateral level (under WTO Committee meetings or the WTO Dispute Settlement System). In the recent past, India had taken up such matters with the importing countries and had been successful in such matters to a large extent. A few of them are:

- (i) Successful negotiation leading to replacement of the inconsistent EU Regulation 1383/2003 by EU Regulation 608/2013 on the issue related to seizure of Indian drugs in transit.
- (ii) Result oriented outcome in trade remedial actions such as the withdrawal of safeguard duty by Turkey on cotton yarn, safeguard duty by Egypt on cotton fabric and cotton yarn etc. Amongst the major success in recent times, one of them of significant interest is the WTO ruling in India's favour is related to a WTO Dispute filed by India against the exorbitant inconsistent Counter Vailing Duty (CVD) measures imposed by the United States on certain steel products.

The Government has also initiated and taken measures under Trade remedies discipline on account of unfair trade, if any, by the exporting country, within the ambit of WTO agreement.

Benefit to rural and agro industries from SEZs

2250. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has ascertained the number of rural and agro industries being benefited from Special Economic Zones (SEZs);
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether such industries in the SEZs have been able to generate adequate amount of revenue for Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof indicating the percentage of total revenue generated by the SEZs from such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Since Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act, 2005 and Rules, 2006 were notified in June, 2005 and February, 2006 respectively, formal approvals have been granted for setting up of 9 SEZs for Agro and Food Processing sector, out of which, 8 SEZs have been notified. Presently 4 SEZs are exporting.

(c) and (d) The physical exports from Agro and Food Processing SEZs as on 31st December, 2014 *i.e.* in the first three quarters of the current financial year 2014-15 have been to the tune of ₹ 676.75 crore having the share of 0.19% to the total physical exports from SEZs.

Simplification of rules for 'Make in India' campaign

†2251. SHRI SANJAY DATTATRAYA KAKADE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is simplifying certain rules to make the 'Make in India' campaign a success;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that 'Make in India' campaign would have an adverse impact on our environment and if so, the manner in which Government would deal with its impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has undertaken a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business in India. These are:

- (1) 14 Government of India services cutting across Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Employee's State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India and Department of Corporate Affairs have been integrated with the eBiz portal.
- (2) For trading across borders the requirement of forms has been brought down to three.
- (3) A large number of components of Defence Products' list have been excluded from the purview of Industrial Licensing.
- (4) Dual use items, having military as well as civilian applications (unless classifieds as defence items) have been excluded from requirement of Industrial Licence from Defence angle.
- (5) The application process for Industrial Licence and Industrial Entrepreneur's Memorandum has been made easy by simplifying the form and making the processes online 24x7.
- (6) The validity period of Industrial Licence and security clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs has been increased.
- (7) The process of registration with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and Employees' State Insurance Corporation has been made on line and real-time.

- (8) The process of obtaining environment and forest clearances has been made online.
- (9) Partial commencement of production is being treated as commencement of production of all the items included in the licence.
- (10) A unified portal for Registration of Units for LIN, Reporting of Inspection, Submission of returns and Grievance Redressal has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- (11) 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.

(c) The Government is pursuing a policy of Zero effect-Zero defect with the objective of having an innovative and sustainable strategy of manufacturing and growth. With this objective the Quality Council of India (QCI) aims to cover one million MSMEs within the next five years through a 'Maturity Model' named ZED (Zero effect Zero defect). It will guide MSMEs to focus on Enablers which can ensure a product or service with zero defect and minimal effect on environment.

**Implementation of section 94(1) of Andhra Pradesh
Reorganization Act, 2014**

2252. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Ministry to implement Section 94(1) of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014;

(b) the details of each of representations/requests received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard; and

(c) what action Ministry has taken on the above requests to implement Section 94(1), etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Proposals dated 26.6.2014 and 30.6.2014 have been received from Government. of Andhra Pradesh under Section 94(1) of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 for according special package of fiscal and other incentives for industrial development. Extensive stakeholders consultations have been held by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). An SFC meeting chaired by Secretary, DIPP was held on 09 Feb., 2015 to finalize the Special Package for Andhra Pradesh and Telengana under Sec. 94(1) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. However, since

Ministry of Finance has indicated such Package would be funded under Non-Plan, a fresh Note has been prepared accordingly. This is under process in the Government. In view of the provision made in the Act, the Finance Bill, 2015 propose to provide (i) an additional investment allowance of an amount equal to 15% of the cost of new asset acquired and installed during the period beginning from 01 April, 2015 to 31st March, 2020 and (ii) allow higher additional depreciation @ 35% in respect of actual cost of new machinery or plant acquired and installed by a manufacturing undertaking set up in the notified backward areas of the two States on or after 01 April, 2015.

Roadmap to increase share of manufacturing in GDP

2253. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what efforts the Ministry is making to capitalize on 'Make in India' campaign;
- (b) whether any roadmap has been prepared to increase the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent from the present 15 per cent;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has targeted any companies, domestic and foreign, for investment in the country as a part of above campaign; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Government has launched 'Make in India' Programme aimed at developing, promoting and marketing India as a leading manufacturing and investment destination and as a hub for design and innovation. The programme seeks to radically improve the Ease of Doing Business, and boost up the manufacturing sector. 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. A workshop was conducted on 29.12.2014 in which officials of Central Government interacted with the industry representatives. In this workshop sector wise plan of action has been prepared with time lines of one year and three years.

Government has notified the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) *vide* Press Note dated 4th November 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million jobs over a decade or so. Sustainable development is integral to the spirit of the policy and technological value addition in manufacturing has received special focus.

(d) and (e) No specific targeting of companies has been done. However, an Investor Facilitation Cell has been created to provide assistance to investors and entrepreneurs. In addition, a Special Cell namely, 'Japan Plus' has been created to facilitate investments from Japan. A Country Focus Desk on Singapore is also functional under 'Invest India'.

Incentives for promotion of exports

2254. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the incentives by Government for promotion of exports;
- (b) whether there are any tax rebate and/or concessions for increasing exports by the firms;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the value of rebate provided during the last three years along with the role of the said rebate in increasing the exports; and
- (e) the details of the monitoring system in place to ensure proper utilization of the said rebate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) (i) Exports are supported through various schemes, under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), *e.g.* Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana, Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, Focus Product Scheme, Served from India Scheme. Exporters can also avail duty free import of capital goods under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme and raw materials under Advance Authorisation Scheme.

- (ii) As per the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Act and the rules made thereunder, SEZ Units and developers are eligible for customs, central excise and service tax exemption in procuring or importing goods and services for carrying out authorised operations.
- (iii) Under Export Oriented Units Scheme also, the units are eligible for customs, central excise and service tax exemption on procurement of raw materials

for manufacture of finished goods meant for exports, as also duty-free procurement of capital goods.

- (iv) Duty Drawback is provided to exporters to rebate the duties and taxes suffered on input/input services used in manufacture of exported goods. The duty and taxes rebated are Customs Duty, Central Excise Duty and Service Tax. Duty Drawback is provided either on the basis of All Industry Rate (AIR) which is an average rate or on the basis of Brand Rate (BR) based on actual incidence of duty.

- (d) (i) The details of incentive scrips issued under Foreign Trade Policy are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Incentive scrips issued under Foreign Trade Policy				
		Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (Duty Credit Scrips issued in ₹ Crore)	Focus Product Scheme including Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (Duty Credit Scrips issued in ₹ Crore)	Focus Market Scheme (Duty Credit Scrips issued in ₹ Crore)	Served from India Scheme (Duty Credit Scrips issued in ₹ Crore)	Total (in ₹ Crore)
1.	2011-12	2486	3817	1064	1243	8610
2.	2012-13	2849	5319	1693	2004	11865
3.	2013-14	2748	8742	2723	1424	15637

- (ii) The details of tax foregone (customs duty and central excise duty, including rebate) under SEZ scheme are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Duty foregone under SEZ scheme (in ₹ Crore)		
		Customs	Excise	Total
1.	2011-12	4560	3593	8153
2.	2012-13	4490	4873	9363
3.	2013-14	6198	4242	10440

- (iii) The details of Duty Drawback (AIR and Brand Rate) disbursed in last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Duty Drawback Disbursed (in ₹ Crore)
1.	2011-12	12331
2.	2012-13	17422
3.	2013-14	21799

The benefits provided under various schemes have facilitated the exports from India and made them more competitive. The export performance during last three years is as under:

Financial Year	Exports (value in US\$ Billions)
2011-12	306.0
2012-13	300.4
2013-14	314.4

(e) The details of monitoring system in place to ensure proper utilization of the said rebate/incentive are as under:

- (i) Drawback and scrips under FTP are subject to realization of export proceeds, which is monitored.
- (ii) Drawback under Brand Rate is fixed after detailed verification of actual duty incidence.
- (iii) More than 95% of duty under All Industry Rate is disbursed through electronic mode. Indian Customs EDI Systems (ICES) has adequate checks and balances in place to ensure proper disbursal of Drawback claims. Shipping bills, on basis of which drawback is sanctioned, are subjected to Risk Management System (RMS).
- (iv) AIR Schedule also prescribes the drawback cap to prevent misutilization by over valuation.

Setting up of NIB and MIPB for manufacturing sector

2255. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any new National Investment Board (NIB)/ Manufacturing Industry Promotion Board (MIPB) to periodically review the overall situation of the manufacturing sector in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with steps taken by Government to expedite clearances to set up these Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) A Manufacturing Industry Promotion Board (MIPB) has been set up *vide* notification dated 1st June, 2012 to periodically review the overall situation of the manufacturing sector; State-wise/Sector-wise performance of the manufacturing sector; the

implementation of the National Manufacturing Policy; and to deliberate upon any other policy recommendations necessary for the further growth of the manufacturing sector.

Direct export of rice by farmers

2256. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would allow export of rice by farmers directly without any middleman in between;

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any policy exists on inter-State sale of paddy and rice by the farmers directly and whether there is any uniform policy for sale of paddy and rice by the farmers anywhere in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per foreign trade policy, export of all varieties of rice is free out of privately held stocks, through custom EDI enabled ports. Export of basmati rice is allowed subject to registration of contracts with APEDA.

(c) No uniform policy exists on inter-state sale of paddy/rice, as agricultural marketing is a State subject.

Status of 'Make in India' campaign

2257. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of 'Make in India' campaign launched by the Prime Minister;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the last three months, Government has geared up and is now ready to change rules, laws and speed up process to boost manufacturing as said by the Prime Minister at the National Workshop on 'Make in India';

(c) whether the Prime Minister has also said that Government was adding a new paradigm to the PPP (Public Private Partnership) model by involving all stakeholders in key decision-making processes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

has taken a number of important steps to gear up the manufacturing sector. These 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. In the budget for 2015-16 measures have been announced to (i) set right the Inverted Duty Structure on a range of items, (ii) reduce tax on the labour intensive leather sector and (iii) provide impetus to start-ups, venture funds and entrepreneurship.

The Government has also undertaken a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business in India. These measures include the following:—

- (1) 14 Government of India services cutting across Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Reserve Bank of India and Department of Corporate Affairs have been integrated with the eBiz portal.
- (2) For trading across borders the requirement of forms has been brought down to three.
- (3) A large number of components of Defence Products' list have been excluded from the purview of Industrial Licensing.
- (4) Dual use items, having military as well as civilian applications (unless classifieds as defence items) have been excluded from requirement of Industrial Licence from Defence angle.
- (5) The application process for Industrial Licence and Industrial Entrepreneur's Memorandum has been made easy by simplifying the form and making the processes online 24x7.
- (6) The validity period of Industrial Licence and security clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs has been increased.
- (7) The process of registration with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and Employees' State Insurance Corporation has been made on line and real-time.
- (8) The process of obtaining environment and forest clearances has been made online.

- (9) Partial commencement of production is being treated as commencement of production of all the items included in the licence.
- (10) A unified portal for Registration of Units for LIN, Reporting of Inspection, Submission of returns and Grievance Redressal has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- (11) 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.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government is the facilitator and catalyst in improving Ease of Doing Business, creating the right eco-system for business and micro, small and medium enterprises to flourish and attracting private investments for infrastructure creation. Manufacturing is essentially a private sector activity.

Easing FDI rules in construction sector

2258. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has eased rules for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the construction sector;

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

(c) whether Government also intends to accord infrastructure status to housing sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has issued Press Note No. 10 on 3rd December, 2014, amending the FDI policy regarding Construction Development Sector. Amended policy includes easing of area restriction norms, reduction of minimum capitalization and easy exit from project. Further, in order to give a boost to low cost affordable housing, it has been provided that conditions of area restriction and minimum capitalization will not apply to cases committing 30% of the project cost towards affordable housing. Relevant Press Note 10 of 2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Government of India
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
(FC-I Section)

Press Note No. 10 (2014 Series)

Subject: Review of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on the Construction Development Sector-amendment to 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular 2014'.

1.0 Present position: Paragraph 6.2.11 of the 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2014', effective from 17th April, 2014, relating to Construction Development Sector, presently reads as below:

Sl. No.	Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
1	2	3	4
6.2.11	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up infrastructure		
6.2.11.1	Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects (which would include, but not be restricted to, housing, commercial premises, hotels, resorts, hospitals, educational institutions, recreational facilities, city and regional level infrastructure)	100%	Automatic
6.2.11.2	Investment will be subject to the following conditions:		
	(1) Minimum area to be developed under each project would be as under:		
	(i) In case of development of serviced housing plots, a minimum land area of 10 hectares.		
	(ii) In case of construction-development projects, a minimum built-up area of 50,000 sq.mts.		
	(iii) In case of a combination project, any one of the above two conditions would suffice.		

1	2	3	4
	<p>(2) Minimum capitalization of US \$10 million for wholly owned subsidiaries and US \$ 5 million for joint ventures with Indian partners. The funds would have to be brought in within six months of commencement of business of the Company.</p> <p>(3) Original investment cannot be repatriated before a period of three years from completion of minimum capitalization. Original investment means the entire amount brought in as FDI. The lock-in period of three years will be applied from the date of receipt of each installment/ tranche of FDI or from the date of completion of minimum capitalization, whichever is later. However, the investor may be permitted to exit earlier with prior approval of the Government through the FIPB.</p> <p>(4) At least 50% of each such project must be developed within a period of five years from the date of obtaining all statutory clearances. The investor/investee company would not be permitted to sell undeveloped plots. For the purpose of these guidelines, “undeveloped plots” will mean where roads, water supply, street lighting, drainage, sewerage, and other conveniences, as applicable under prescribed regulations, have not been made available. It will be necessary that the investor provides this infrastructure and obtains the completion certificate from the concerned local body/service agency before he would be allowed to dispose of serviced housing plots.</p>		

1	2	3	4
	<p>(5) The project shall conform to the norms and standards, including land use requirements and provision of community amenities and common facilities, as laid down in the applicable building control regulations, bye-laws, rules, and other regulations of the State Government/Municipal/Local Body concerned.</p> <p>(6) The investor/investee company shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary approvals, including those of the building/layout plans, developing internal and peripheral areas and other infrastructure facilities, payment of development, external development and other charges and complying with all other requirements as prescribed under applicable rules/bye-laws/regulations of the State Government/Municipal/Local Body concerned.</p> <p>(7) The State Government/Municipal/Local Body concerned, which approves the building/development plans, would monitor compliance of the above conditions by the developer.</p>		

Note: (i) The conditions at (1) to (4) above would not apply to Hotels and Tourism, Hospitals, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Education Sector, Old Age Homes and investment by NRIs.

(ii) FDI is not allowed in Real Estate Business

2.0 Revised position: The Government of India has reviewed the FDI policy in this regard. Paragraph 6.2.11 of 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2014' will now read as under:

Sl.No.	Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
1	2	3	4
6.2.11	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up infrastructure		

1	2	3	4
6.2.11.1	Construction-development projects (which would include development of townships, construction of residential/commercial premises, roads or bridges, hotels, resorts, hospitals, educational institutions, recreational facilities, city and regional level infrastructure, townships)	100%	Automatic
6.2.11.2	Investment will be subject to the following conditions: (A) Minimum area to be developed under each project would be as under: (i) In case of development of serviced plots, no minimum land area requirement. (ii) In case of construction-development projects, a minimum floor area of 20,000 sq. meter. (B) Investee company will be required to bring minimum FDI of US\$ 5 million within six months of commencement of the project. The commencement of the project will be the date of approval of the building plan/lay out plan by the relevant statutory authority. Subsequent tranches of FDI can be brought till the period of tenyears from the commencement of the project or before the completion of project, whichever expires earlier. (C) (i) The investor will be permitted to exit on completion of the project or after development of trunk infrastructure <i>i.e.</i> roads, water supply, street lighting, drainage and sewerage. (ii) The Government may, in view of facts and circumstances of a case, permit repatriation of FDI or transfer of stake by one non-resident investor to another non-resident investor, before		

1	2	3	4
	<p>the completion of project. These proposals will be considered by FIPB on case to case basis <i>inter-alia</i> with specific reference to Note (i).</p> <p>(D) The project shall conform to the norms and standards, including land use requirements and provision of community amenities and common facilities, as laid down in the applicable building control regulations, bye-laws, rules, and other regulations of the State Government/Municipal/Local Body concerned.</p> <p>(E) The Indian investee company will be permitted to sell only developed plots. For the purposes of this policy “developed plots” will mean plots where trunk infrastructure <i>i.e.</i> roads, water supply, street lighting, drainage and sewerage, have been made available.</p> <p>(F) The Indian investee company shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary approvals, including those of the building/layout plans, developing internal and peripheral areas and other infrastructure facilities, payment of development, external development and other charges and complying with all other requirements as prescribed under applicable rules/bye-laws/regulations of the State Government/Municipal/Local Body concerned.</p> <p>(G) The State Government/Municipal/Local Body concerned, which approves the building/development plans, will monitor compliance of the above conditions by the developer.</p>		

Note: (i) It is clarified that FDI is not permitted in an entity which is engaged or proposes to engage in real estate business, construction of farm houses and trading in transferable development rights (TDRs). “Real estate business” will have the same meaning as provided in FEMA Notification No. 1/2000-

RB dated May 03, 2000 read with RBI Master Circular *i.e.* dealing in land and immovable property with a view to earning profit or earning income therefrom and does not include development of townships, construction of residential/commercial premises, roads or bridges, educational institutions, recreational facilities, city and regional level infrastructure, townships.

- (ii) The conditions at (A) to (C) above, will not apply to Hotels and Tourist resorts; Hospitals; Special Economic Zones (SEZs); Educational Institutions, Old Age Homes and Investment by NRIs.
- (iii) The conditions at (A) and (B) above, will also not apply to investee/joint venture companies which commit at least 30 per cent of the total project cost for low cost affordable housing.
- (iv) An Indian company, which is the recipient of FDI, shall procure a certificate from an architect empanelled by any Authority, authorized to sanction building plan to the effect that the minimum floor area requirement has been fulfilled.
- (v) 'Floor area' will be defined as per the local laws/regulations of the respective State Governments/ Union territories.
- (vi) Completion of the project will be determined as per the local bye-laws/rules and other regulations of State Governments.
- (vii) Project using at least 40% of the FAR/FSI for dwelling unit of floor area of not more than 140 square meter will be considered as Affordable Housing Project for the purpose of FDI policy in Construction Development Sector. Out of the total FAR/FSI reserved for Affordable Housing, at least one-fourth should be for houses of floor area of not more than 60 square meter.
- (viii) It is clarified that 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in completed projects for operation and management of townships, malls/shopping complexes and business centres.

3.0 The above decision will take immediate effect.

Sd/-

(Atul Chaturvedi)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

D/o IPP File No.: 5/14/2013-FC-I dated: 3rd December, 2014

Copy forwarded to:

1. Press Information Officer, Press Information Bureau- for giving wide publicity to the above Press Note.
2. Reserve Bank of India, Foreign Exchange Department, Mumbai- for suitably incorporating the policy changes in Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of security by a person resident outside India) Regulations, 2000 and the relevant schedules thereof.
3. NIC Section in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion-for uploading the Press Note on DIPP's website.
4. Hindi Section, DIPP-for providing Hindi version.

Lower elasticity of trade to real GDP ratio

2259. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's elasticity of trade to real GDP has been significantly lower compared to the world trade over the period 2002-2014 and that it was only India's higher growth of GDP which caused its share in world trade to grow in the pre-crisis period;

(b) the reasons for India's lower elasticity of trade to real GDP ratio; and

(c) the details of the suitable interventions by Government, if any, that could be made to improve this ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The ratio of India's merchandise trade growth to India's GDP growth is found to be higher than the corresponding ratio for the world. As per the data from DGCIS, CSO, IMF and WTO for the period 2002 to 2014, India's average merchandise (export + import) trade growth rate during 2002-03 to 2013-14 was 21.8% and GDP growth was 7.5%. The average rate of growth of world trade for the period 2002 to 2013 was 10.3% and average global GDP growth rate was 4%.

India's average merchandise (export + import) trade growth rate during 2002-03 to 2007-08 (pre crisis period) was 24.3 % and GDP growth rate 7.9%. For post crisis period 2008-09 to 2013-14, average merchandise trade growth has been estimated at 19.3% and GDP growth at 7.2%.

The share of India's merchandise trade (Export + Import) as percentage of India's GDP has increased from 23.57% in 2002-03 to 36.43% in 2007-08, this share further increased to 44.11% by the year 2013-14.

WTO data shows that India's share in world merchandise trade increased to 1.58% in 2008 from 0.80% in 2002 (pre crisis period). In the post crisis period, India's share in world merchandise trade increased from 1.67% in 2009 to 2.07 % in 2013.

(c) The improved trade to GDP ratio can be attributed to an aggressive export promotion strategy adopted by the Government especially for high value items that have a strong manufacturing base. The core of present export strategy adopted by the Government is to retain presence and market share in traditional markets, move up value chain in providing export products in developed countries' markets; and open up new vistas, both in terms of markets and products in these new markets. Strengthening efforts to build a brand image for important Indian exports, and promote a thrust for quality up-gradation.

The Government continuously monitors export performance of different sectors and takes need based measures, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications.

Impact of gold imports on trade deficit

2260. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether soaring gold imports have pushed up the trade deficit and have offset the cushion provided by drop in oil prices;

(b) if so, how does Government proposes to deal with the situation;

(c) whether the yellow metal trade has witnessed a spurt in smuggling as well; and

(d) if so, whether it was on account of demand-supply mismatch or new duty on gold imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) India's gold imports reached all time high levels of US\$ 56.5 billion and US\$ 53.8 billion respectively during 2011-12 and 2012-13, which led to higher trade deficit of US\$ 183.4 billion and US\$ 190.3 billion in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The rise in imports of gold was one of the factors contributing to India's high trade and current account deficit in 2011-12 and 2012-13. However, as a result of the various measures taken by the Government and Reserve Bank of India, trade deficit declined from US\$ 190.3 billion in 2012-13 to US\$ 135.8 billion in 2013-14.

The Government has also taken a number of initiatives to boost exports and reduce imports, so as to reduce trade deficit and current account deficit. The Government gradually increased customs duty on gold from 2 per cent in January, 2012 to 10 per cent in August, 2013. The Reserve Bank also put in place the 80:20 scheme for nominated banks/agencies/entities to rationalize the import of gold in any form/purity, including import of gold coins/dore into the country. During 2014-15 (April-January), trade deficit increased only marginally by US\$ 1.8 billion to US\$ 118.4 billion as against US\$ 116.5 billion for the corresponding period of previous Year. The 80:20 scheme was withdrawn in November 2014. These measures have helped in reducing trade deficit and CAD in 2013-14 and subsequent quarters of 2014-15.

As regards the oil prices, the monthly average crude oil prices (Indian basket) was trading at more than US\$ 100 per bbl between April, 2011 to August, 2014. However, crude oil prices fell sharply from September, 2014 and reached US\$ 46.6 per bbl in January, 2015. Owing to the fall in crude oil prices the oil import bill also came down, which has led to lower levels of trade deficit in the current year.

(c) and (d) Smuggling of Gold or any other commodity/item depends on the demand and supply mismatch as well as dynamic of the price differential in domestic and international price.

There are no figures available regarding estimates of smuggled gold, however, the details of Gold seized by customs, including Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, during the last three years are as under:

Year	Number of cases	Value of Gold Seized (₹ Crores)
2011-12	503	43.87
2012-13	900	104.62
2013-14	2450	686.99
2014-15 (Till Jan., 15)	3412	931.55

FDI limit in different sectors

†2261. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to increase or decrease the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in different sectors during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details of sectors and the percentage of FDI increased or decreased;

(c) whether Government has decided to increase FDI in the insurance sector from 26 per cent to 49 per cent in order to enhance employment opportunity in that sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when this provision would come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Government has issued Press Note No. 10 (2014 Series) on 3rd December, 2014 liberalizing certain conditionalities in the FDI policy regarding Construction Development Sector which is given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ. No.2258, Part (a) and (b)]. *Vide* Press Note 2 of 2015 effective from 21.01.2015, the Government allowed 100% FDI on automatic route for manufacture of medical devices which is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Further, the Government has increased the FDI cap from 26% to 49% in the insurance sector *vide* Press Note 3(2015 Series), effective from 02.03.2015 which is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Government of India
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

Press Note No. 2 (2015 Series)

Subject : Review of the policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Pharmaceutical Sector-carve out for medical devices.

1.0 Present Position: 1.1 Paragraph 6.2.18 of ‘Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2014’, effective from April 17, 2014, relating to Foreign Direct Investment policy in pharmaceuticals sector is as under:

6.2.18	Pharmaceuticals		
6.2.18.1	Greenfield	100%	Automatic
6.2.18.2	Brownfield	100%	Government
6.2.18.3	Other Conditions:		
	(i) ‘Non-compete’ clause would not be allowed except in special circumstances with the approval of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board.		
	(ii) The prospective investor and the prospective investee are required to provide a certificate along with the FIPB application.		
	(iii) Government may incorporate appropriate conditions for FDI in brownfield cases, at the time of granting approval.		

2.0 Revised Position: 2.1 The Government of India has reviewed the position in this regard and the policy will now be read as under:

6.2.18	Pharmaceuticals		
6.2.18.1	Greenfield	100%	Automatic
6.2.18.2	Brownfield	100%	Government
6.2.18.3	Other Conditions:		
	(i) ‘Non-compete’ clause would not be allowed except in special circumstances with the approval of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board.		
	(ii) The prospective investor and the prospective investee are required to provide a certificate along with the FIPB application.		
	(iii) Government may incorporate appropriate conditions for FDI in brownfield cases, at the time of granting approval.		

Note: (i) FDI up to 100%, under the automatic route is permitted for manufacturing of medical devices. The abovementioned conditions will, therefore, not be applicable to greenfield as well as brownfield projects of this industry.

ii. Medical device means—

- a. any instrument, apparatus, appliance, implant, material or other article, whether used alone or in combination, including the software, intended by its manufacturer to be used specially for human beings or animals for one or more of the specific purposes of—
 - (aa) diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of any disease or disorder;
 - (ab) diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, alleviation of, or assistance for, any injury or handicap;
 - (ac) investigation, replacement or modification or support of the anatomy or of a physiological process;
 - (ad) supporting or sustaining life;
 - (ae) disinfection of medical devices;
 - (af) control of conception, and which does not achieve its primary intended action in or on the human body or animals by any pharmacological or immunological or metabolic means, but which may be assisted in its intended function by such means;
- b. an accessory to such an instrument, apparatus, appliance, material or other article;
- c. a device which is reagent, reagent product, calibrator, control material, kit, instrument, apparatus, equipment or system whether used alone or in combination thereof intended to be used for examination and providing information for medical or diagnostic purposes by means of in vitro examination of specimens derived from the human body or animals.
- iii. The definition of medical device at Note (ii) above would be subject to the amendment in Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

3.0 The above decision will take effect from 21.01.2015.

Sd/-

(Atul Chaturvedi)

Joint Secretary

D/o Industrial Policy & Promotion File No.: No. 1/16/2010-FC.I dated: 6th January, 2015

Copy forwarded to:

1. Press Information Officer, Press Information Bureau — for giving wide publicity to the above Press Note.
 2. Joint Secretary (I&C), Department of Economic Affairs, North Block, New Delhi
 3. Reserve Bank of India, Foreign Exchange Department, Mumbai
- } For suitably incorporating the policy changes in Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of security by a person resident outside India) Regulations, 2000 and the relevant schedules thereof.
4. NIC Section in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion — for uploading the Press Note on DIPP's website.
 5. Hindi Section, DIPP — for providing Hindi version.

Statement-II

Government of India
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

Press Note No. 3 (2015 Series)

Subject : Review of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on Insurance Sector-
amendment to ‘Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2014’.

1.0 Present Position: 1.1 Paragraph 6.2.17.7 of ‘Consolidated FDI Policy Circular 2014’, effective from April 17, 2014, relating to insurance sector, presently reads as below:

Sl.No	Sector/Activity	% of FDI Cap/ Equity	Entry route
1	2	3	4
6.2.17.7	Insurance		
6.2.17.7.1	(i) Insurance Company	26%	Automatic
	(ii) Insurance Brokers	(FDI+FII/ FPI+NRI)	
	(iii) Third party Administrators		
	(iv) Surveyors and Loss Assessors		
6.2.17.7.2	Other conditions		
	(1) FDI in the Insurance sector, as prescribed in the Insurance Act, 1938, is allowed under the automatic route.		
	(2) This will be subject to the condition that Companies bringing in FDI shall obtain necessary license from the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority for undertaking insurance activities.		
	(3) The provisions of paragraphs 6.2.17.2.2(4)(i) (c)and (e), relating to ‘Banking-Private Sector’, shall be applicable in respect of bank promoted insurance companies.		
	(4) Indian Insurance Company is defined as a company:		
	(a) which is formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956;		
	(b) in which the aggregate holdings of equity shares by a foreign company either by itself or through its subsidiary companies or its nominees, do not exceed 26% paid-up equity capital of such Indian insurance company;		
	(c) whose sole purpose is to carry on life insurance business or general insurance business or re-insurance business.		

1	2	3	4
	<p>(5) As per IRDA (Insurance Brokers) Regulations, 2002, “insurance broker” means a person for the time-being licensed by the Authority under regulation 11, who for remuneration arranges insurance contracts with insurance companies and/or reinsurance companies on behalf of his clients.</p> <p>(6) As per IRDA (TPA-Health Services) Regulations, 2001, “TPA” means a Third Party Administrator who, for the time being, is licensed by the Authority, and is engaged, for a fee or remuneration, by whatever name called as may be specified in the agreement with an insurance company, for the provision of health services.</p> <p>(7) Surveyors and Loss Assessors will be governed by the IRDA Insurance Surveyors and Loss Assessors (Licencing, Professional Requirements and Code of Conduct) Regulations, 2000.</p>		

2.0 Revised Position: 2.1 The Government of India has reviewed the foreign investment policy on the insurance sector. Accordingly, Paragraph 6.2.17.7 of ‘Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2014’, effective from 17.4.2014, is amended to read as below:

Sl. No.	Sector/Activity	% of FDI Cap/ Equity	Entry route
1	2	3	4
6.2.17.7	Insurance		
6.2.17.7.1	(i) Insurance Company	49%	Automatic up to
	(ii) Insurance Brokers	{(FDI+FPI(FII,QFI)	26%
	(iii) Third Party Administrators	+NRI+FVCI+DR}	Government
	(iv) Surveyors and Loss Assessors		route beyond
	(v) Other Insurance Intermediaries		26% and up to
	appointed under the provisions		49%
	of Insurance Regulatory and		
	Development Authority Act,		
	1999 (41 of 1999)		
6.2.17.7.2	Other conditions		
	(a) No Indian insurance company shall allow the aggregate holdings by way of total foreign investment in its equity shares by foreign investors, including portfolio investors, to exceed forty-nine per cent of the paid up equity capital of such Indian insurance company.		

1	2	3	4
	<p>(b) Foreign direct investment proposals which take the total foreign investment in the Indian insurance company above 26 per cent and upto the cap of 49 per cent shall be under Government route.</p> <p>(c) Foreign investment in the sector is subject to compliance of the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1938 and the condition that Companies bringing in FDI shall obtain necessary license from the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India for undertaking insurance activities.</p> <p>(d) An Indian insurance company shall ensure that its ownership and control remains at all times in the hands of resident Indian entities referred to in Notification No. G.S.R 115 (E), dated 19th February, 2015.</p> <p>(e) Foreign portfolio investment in an Indian insurance company shall be governed by the provisions contained in sub-regulations (2), (2A), (3) and (8) of regulation 5 of FEMA Regulations, 2000 and provisions of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations.</p> <p>(f) Any increase of foreign investment of an Indian insurance company shall be in accordance with the pricing guidelines specified by Reserve Bank of India under the FEMA.</p> <p>(g) The foreign equity investment cap of 49 per cent shall apply on the same terms as above to Insurance Brokers, Third Party Administrators, Surveyors and Loss Assessors and Other Insurance Intermediaries appointed under the provisions of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 (41 of 1999):</p> <p>(h) Provided that where an entity like a bank, whose primary business is outside the insurance area, is allowed by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India to function as an insurance intermediary, the foreign equity investment caps applicable in that sector shall continue to apply, subject to the condition that the revenues of such entities from their primary (<i>i.e.</i> non-insurance related) business must remain above 50 per cent of their total revenues in any financial year.</p> <p>(i) The provisions of paragraphs 6.2.17.2.2(4) (i) (c) and (e), relating to 'Banking-Private Sector', shall be applicable in respect of bank promoted insurance companies.</p> <p>(j) Terms 'Control', 'Equity Share Capital', 'Foreign Direct Investment' (FDI), 'Foreign Investors', 'Foreign Portfolio Investment', 'Indian Insurance Company', 'Indian Company', 'Indian Control of an Indian Insurance Company', 'Indian Ownership', 'Non-resident Entity', 'Public Financial Institution', 'Resident Indian Citizen', 'Total Foreign Investment' will have the same meaning as provided in Notification No. G.S.R 115 (E), dated 19th February, 2015.</p>		

3.0 Consequent to above, Para 6.2.17.2.2 (4) (i) (c) of the Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2014 is amended as under:

3.1 Present Position : Paragraph 6.2.17.2.2 (4) (i) (c) of ‘Consolidated FDI Policy Circular 2014’, effective from April 17, 2014, presently reads as below:

“Applications for foreign direct investment in private banks having joint venture/subsidiary in insurance sector may be addressed to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for consideration in consultation with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDAI) in order to ensure that the 26 per cent limit of foreign shareholding applicable for the insurance sector is not being breached.”

3.2 Revised Position : “Applications for foreign direct investment in private banks having joint venture/subsidiary in insurance sector may be addressed to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for consideration in consultation with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) in order to ensure that the 49 per cent limit of foreign shareholding applicable for the insurance sector is not being breached.”

4.0 The above decision will take immediate effect.

Sd/-

(Atul Chaturvedi)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

D/o IPP File No.: No. 4/24/2014-FC.I dated: 02/03/2015

Copy forwarded to:

1. Press Information Officer, Press Information Bureau — for giving wide publicity to the above Press Note.
 2. Joint Secretary(I&C), Department of Economic Affairs, North Block, New Delhi
 3. Reserve Bank of India, Foreign Exchange Department, Mumbai
- } For suitably incorporating the policy changes in Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of security by a person resident outside India) Regulations, 2000 and the relevant schedules thereof.
4. NIC Section in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion — for uploading the Press Note on DIPP’s website.
 5. Hindi Section, DIPP — for providing Hindi version.

Tagore centres in state capitals

2262. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Implementation Committee on Rabindranath Tagore had decided to construct new Tagore Centres in all the State capitals where no such complex presently exists, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many Tagore Centres have been constructed till now;

(c) the State-wise details of the amount sanctioned for such construction;

(d) whether Government has fixed any deadline for completion of such projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Implementation Committee (NIC) on Rabindranath Tagore, in its first meeting held on 5th May, 2010 had supported the proposals regarding (i) financial assistance for construction of new Tagore Centres in the State Capitals where no such complex exists, (ii) financial assistance for construction of new Tagore Centres in other cities/towns which were not covered under the Tagore Centenary Celebrations in 1961 and (iii) financial assistance for restoration/renovation/up-gradation of the existing Tagore Auditoria set up during and after Tagore Centenary Celebrations in 1961.

(b) and (c) The erstwhile Scheme of Multipurpose Cultural Complexes (MPCC) was revamped as the Scheme for Tagore Cultural Complexes (TCCs) in May, 2011 with the approval of the NIC constituted for Tagore Commemoration. A total of 10 projects have been granted financial assistance by the Ministry of Culture under this scheme. The State-wise details of the amount sanctioned for construction of Tagore Cultural Complexes is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Tagore Cultural Complexes Scheme provides for an undertaking from the applicant organization that the project will be completed within a period of three years from the date of release of 1st installment of funds by the Ministry.

Statement

*State-wise details of the amount sanctioned for construction of
Tagore Cultural Complexes*

Sl. No.	Project Title	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)
Jammu & Kashmir		
1.	Renovation/upgradation of Tagore Hall, Srinagar.	7.476
2.	Renovation/upgradation of Abhinav Theatre, Jammu	4.098
Madhya Pradesh		
3.	Construction of Ravindra Cultural Complex, Khandwa	9.00
4.	Renovation of Rabindra Bhawan, Bhopal	9.00
Nagaland		
5.	Keviru Multipurpose Cooperative Society, Kohima	8.33
Rajasthan		
6.	Renovation, Activation and Modernization of Ravindra Manch, Jaipur	8.09
Uttar Pradesh		
7.	Setting up of TCC at Rashtriya Kathak Sansthan, Lucknow	9.00
West Bengal		
8.	Repair and rejuvenation of Rabindra Sadan, Berhampore, Murshidabad	1.50
9.	Renovation and Repair of Rabindra Bhawan, Krishnagar, Nadia	2.00
10.	Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex, Jadavpur University, Kolkata	9.00

Encroachment at Sarnath

2263. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question 1895 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 10th December, 2014 and to state:

(a) whether connivance of ASI officials and offenders has restricted the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to move courts under Section 156(3) of IPC against the offenders of Ancient Monument and Archaeological Remains Act at Sarnath after police had refused to file FIRs on complaints of ASI;

(b) if so, the details of inquiry Government propose to initiate against said officials of ASI to protect the world heritage from encroachments;

(c) if not, by when ASI would move to court; and

(d) the encroachment-wise and offence-wise outcome of taking up matter of unauthorized and illegal construction in prohibited and restricted area of Sarnath, with District authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The field office of Archaeological Survey of India at Sarnath has requested the local police to lodge FIRs against those who have carried out illegal constructions within the prohibited and regulated area of monuments at Sarnath. Besides, Archaeological Survey of India, Sarnath has also approached the Senior Superintendent of Police, Varanasi for taking effective and immediate action and for instructing the nearest local police station for lodging FIRs against the illegal constructors and stopping and removing of the said illegal constructions within the prohibited and regulated area of monuments at Sarnath who in turn has given necessary instructions to local Police Station.

(d) FIRs have been lodged by the local police station at Sarnath against few offenders. The details of illegal construction in prohibited and regulated area of Sarnath and action taken thereon are given in Statement-I to IV.

Statement-I

List of illegal construction within the prohibited area of Dhamekh Stupa at Sarnath

Sl. No.	Name & Address of Illegal Constructors	Date of information to Police Station
1	2	3
1.	Mahabodhi Society, Sarnath, Varanasi	22.09.11; 11.05.13; 19.12.14; 21.12.14
2.	Shri Ajay Yadav, Anmol Nagar, Varanasi	19.05.12
3.	Dr. Ghambhira Buddha, Myanmar Trust, Sarnath	12.11.13

1	2	3
4.	Shri Ashutosh Pandey S/o Shri Umashankar Pandey, Village & Post-Kaithi, Varanasi	22.07.13
5.	Shri Harishchandra Rajbhar S/o Shri Baldev Rajbhar, Ghurahoopur, Sarnath, Varanasi	30.03.13
6.	Shri Rajnath, Khajuhi, Sarnath	21.02.13
7.	Shri Pawan Pandey, Khajuhi, Sarnath	21.02.13
8.	Shri Dilip Vishwakarma S/o Shri Gaurishankar Vishwakarma, Khajuhi, Sarnath`	21.02.13
9.	Sikkim Trust, Sarnath	05.02.14
10.	Wat Thai Varanasi Buddhist Vipashthana Centre, SA-9/98 B, Ghurahoopur, Sarnath	26.09.14; 10.02.15
11.	Shri Ashok Yadav S/o Late Shri Kamla Yadav, Ganj, Varanasi	16.12.14
12.	Shri Shashi Rai, Ghurpur, Sarnath, Varanasi	18.12.14
13.	Shri Rajan Pal S/o Late Shri Narayan Pal, Ghurpur, Shrinagar Bazar, Sarnath, Varanasi	13.12.14
14.	Shri Ram Lal Patel S/o Late Shri Munnilal Patel, Village-Ganj, Sarnath, Varanasi	27.10.14

Statement-II

*List of illegal construction within the prohibited area of
Chaukhandi Stupa at Sarnath*

Sl. No.	Name & Address of Illegal Constructors	Date of information to Police Station
1	2	3
1.	Shri Ram Lochan Yadav S/o Late Kharpattu Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	02.01.13; 29.04.14; 26.09.14; 16.02.15; 10.03.15
2.	Shri Panna Lal Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath.	29.10.12; 05.12.12
3.	Shri Pramod Kumar Pal S/o Shri Ramu Pal, Ganj, Sarnath	25.02.13
4.	Shri Prem Patel S/o Sechan Patel, Ganj, Sarnath	17.06.13
5.	Shri Nathu Yadav S/o Bechan Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	29.04.13; 26.05.13

1	2	3
6.	Shri Raju Gupta, Ganj, Sarnath	17.06.13
7.	Combodia Temple, Sarnath	25.05.13
8.	Shri Ganesh Patel S/o Shri Ram Patel, Ganj, Sarnath	22.04.13
9.	Shri Pullu Yadav S/o Shri Lal Ji Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	03.03.13
10.	Shri Chote Lal Yadav S/o Shri Sanjay Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	20.02.13
11.	Shri Munnu Pandey, Hukulganj, Varanasi	09.11.12
12.	Shri Anuj Didwaniya S/o Shri Om Prakash Didwaniya, Ravindra Coloney, Varanasi	05.12.12; 11.12.12; 15.05.14
13.	Shri Munna Maurya S/o Shri Rajkumar Maurya, Ganj, Sarnath	06.04.12;
14.	Shri Govind Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	01.02.14
15.	Muneshwar Sardar Balike Viddyalaya, Varanasi	18.02.14
16.	Nathuni Yadav S/o Shri Ram Ji Yadav, H.No.SA 10/9, Near Sardar Muneswar School, Village-Ganj, Sarnath, Varanasi	26.02.14
17.	Regional Forest Officer, Sarnath	08.05.14
18.	Shri Hira Yadav S/o Late Kharpattu Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	05.05.14
19.	Shri Jywoot Yadav S/o Shri Bajarani Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	05.05.14
20.	Shri Ashok Yadav S/o Late Shri Kamla Yadav, Ganj, Varanasi	16.12.2014

Statement-III

*List of illegal construction within the regulated area of
Dhamekh Stupa at Sarnath*

Sl. No.	Name & Address of Illegal Constructors	Date of information to Police Station
1	2	3
1.	Shri Vishwanath Yadav S/o Late Chaman Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	05.05.14
2.	Shri Munna Kannaujiya, Village-Khajuhi, Sarnath	01.04.14

1	2	3
3.	Shri Pradeep Patel S/o Shri Nand Lal Patel, Village-Khajuhi, Sarnath	01.04.14
4.	Buddhist Vipashyana Centre, SA-9/98 B, Ghurahoopur, Sarnath	28.03.14;13.04.14; 18.04.14
5.	Dr. Shamsheer Singh, Shrinagar Bazar, Sarnath, Varanasi	03.04.14
6.	Shri N. A. Dubey, Ganj, Sarnath	28.03.14
7.	Shri Ghyanchandra Jaiswal and Shri Om Prakash Jaiswal S/o Late Shri Premchand Jaiswal, Ganj, Sarnath, Varanasi	26.12.2014

Statement-IV

*List of illegal construction within the regulated area of
Chaukhandi Stupa at Sarnath*

Sl. No.	Name and Address of Illegal Constructors	Date of information to Police Station
1	2	3
1.	Shri Vishwanath Yadav S/o Late Chaman Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	05.05.14
2.	Shri Munna Kannaujiya, Village-Khajuhi, Sarnath	01.04.14
3.	Shri Pradeep Patel S/o Shri Nand Lal Patel, Village-Khajuhi, Sarnath	01.04.14
4.	Wat Thai Varanasi Buddhist Vipashthana Centre, SA-9/98 B, Ghurahoopur, Sarnath	13.04.14; 18.04.14
5.	Dr. Shamsheer Singh, Shrinagar Bazar, Sarnath, Varanasi	03.04.14
6.	Shri Sashikant Tripathi, Buddha Nagar Colony, Ganj, Sarnath, Varanasi	02.09.14
7.	Shri Shravan Kumar Singh, Shri Rama Singh and Shri Dakhhu Singh S/o Shri Purushottam Singh Buddha Nagar Colony, Ganj, Sarnath	09.09.14
8.	Shri Champak Yadav, Ganj, Varanasi	12.12.14
9.	Shri Roopnarayan Mourya, Budh Nagar Colony, Ganj, Varanasi	12.12.14; 17.12.14

1	2	3
10.	Shri Sanjay Patel, Budh Nagar Colony, Ganj, Varanasi	17.12.14
11.	Shri Gautam Singh Yadav, Budh Nagar Colony, Ganj, Varanasi	17.12.14
12.	Shri Surendra Tiwari, Budh Nagar Colony, Ganj, Varanasi	17.12.14
13.	Shri Shiv Prasad Shukla, Budh Nagar Colony, Ganj, Varanasi	14.02.15; 10.03.15
14.	Shri Kripashankar Jaiswal, Budh Nagar Colony, Ganj, Varanasi	10.02.15; 10.03.15
15.	Shri Shashant Kejriwal, Budh Nagar Colony, Ganj, Varanasi	21.01.15; 10.03.15
16.	Smt. Puneeta Devi, Ganj, Sarnath, Varanasi	10.03.15

Declaration of some cities as world heritage city

2264. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Survey of India has been fine tuning reply to UNESCO to declare some of the cities in the country as world heritage city;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that many cities in the country were selected as India's official nomination to UNESCO for world heritage status in January last year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has submitted proposals to UNESCO to declare some of the cities in the country as World Heritage City. ASI as and when required submits relevant information regarding nomination proposals to World Heritage Centre and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). As per the UNESCO guideline, any proposal prior to its submission for the purpose of inscription in the World Heritage List is first sent for its Tentative listing in the prescribed format of UNESCO's Tentative listing of sites.

(c) and (d) The nomination dossier of 'Delhi's Imperial Capital Cities' and 'Victorian & Art Deco ensemble, Mumbai' were forwarded to UNESCO in January, 2014 for the purpose of their inscription in the World Heritage List.

Pilgrimage rejuvenation and spirituality augmentation drive

†2265. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places included in the scheme, called 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spirituality Augmentation Drive' (PRASAD) for 12 cities and 12 pilgrimage places included under 'Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana' (HRIDAY); and

(b) the details about the action plan and estimate of the expenditure to implement these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) (i) Twelve cities namely Amritsar, Ajmer, Amaravati, Dwaraka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Vellankani, Kedarnath and Kamakhya have been identified for development under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spirituality Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) by the Ministry of Tourism.

(ii) The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme aimed at preserving and revitalizing heritage cities in India, has been approved by the Ministry of Urban Development for the twelve cities under the scheme in the first phase, namely; Varanasi; Amritsar; Ajmer; Mathura; Gaya; Kanchipuram; Vellankani; Badami; Amaravati; Warangal; Puri and Dwarka.

(b) (i) To implement the PRASAD scheme a Mission Directorate has been set up in the Ministry of Tourism. The Budget provision of ₹ 15.60 crore has been made in Revised Estimate (RE) 2014-15. For Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya in Bihar under this Scheme first installment of ₹ 85.78 lakh has been released.

(ii) For the HRIDAY scheme under the Ministry of Urban Development the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) will act as National Project Management Unit (NPMU). National Advisory Committee (NAC), HRIDAY National Empowered Committee (HNEC) and City Level Advisory and Monitoring Committee (CLAMC) have been constituted at National level and District level respectively to advise, guide and review all components of the Scheme. For the first phase of 27 months ₹ 500 crore has been allocated to the HRIDAY scheme for implementation and development works.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Heritage buildings in West Bengal

2266. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the location-wise details of heritage buildings situated in West Bengal;
- (b) whether any fire hazard have been observed or reported in any of the buildings in West Bengal from 2005 to 2015;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the precautionary, during and post fire measures taken, if any, by Government to protect and preserve these heritage buildings; and
- (e) the year-wise, scheme-wise and allocation-wise details of the amount disbursed or funds allocated specifically for the purpose of the afore-mentioned in West Bengal since 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The location-wise details of 136 centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in West Bengal are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No fire hazard has been observed or reported in any of the centrally protected monuments/sites in West Bengal from 2005 to 2015.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Fire fighting equipment *viz.* fire extinguishers, sand filled buckets have been provided in important centrally protected monuments to avoid any fire hazards.

(e) No specific fund has been allocated for this purpose separately as such expenditure is covered under funds for Annual Maintenance of Monuments.

Statement

List of centrally protected monuments/sites under archaeological survey of India in West Bengal

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
1.	Brindaban Chandra Temple	Birsingha	Bankura
2.	Radha Damodar Temple	Birsingha	Bankura
3.	Ancient Temple	Bahulara	Bankura
4.	Dalmadal Gun and the platform on which it is mounted	Bishnupur	Bankura

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
5.	Gate of Old Fort	Bishnupur	Bankura
6.	Joremandir	Bishnupur	Bankura
7.	Jore Bangla Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
8.	Kalachand Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
9.	Lalji Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
10.	Madan Gopal Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
11.	Madan Mohan Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
12.	Malleswar Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
13.	Murali Mohan Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
14.	Nanda Lal Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
15.	Patpur Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
16.	Radha Vinod Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
17.	Radha Govinda Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
18.	Radha Madhav Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
19.	Radha Shyam Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
20.	Rasmancha	Bishnupur	Bankura
21.	Shyam Rai Temple	Bishnupur	Bankura
22.	Small Gateway of Fort	Bishnupur	Bankura
23.	Stone Chariot	Bishnupur	Bankura
24.	Saileswar Temple	Dihar	Bankura
25.	Sareswar Temple	Dihar	Bankura
26.	Temple of Radha Damodar Ji	Ghutgeria	Bankura
27.	Gokul Chand Temple	Gokulnagar	Bankura
28.	Temple of Ratneswar	Jagannathpur	Bankura
29.	Temple of Shyam Sunder	Madanpur	Bankura
30.	Temple site now represented only by a Mound and a Statue of Surya	Pareshnath	Bankura
31.	Temple site of an old Jain Temple now represented only by a Mound with a Jain statue.	Pareshnath	Bankura
32.	Image of Durga slaying Mahisasura under a tree	Sarengarh	Bankura

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
33.	Temple site now represented only by a Mound	Sarengarh	Bankura
34.	Temple site now represented only by a Mound with statues of Ganesh and Nandi on it.	Sarengarh	Bankura
35.	Temple site now represented only by a Mound with an Image of Nandi on it.	Sarengarh	Bankura
36.	Rock Inscription of Chandra Varman	Susunia	Bankura
37.	Temple of Radha Vinod commonly known as Joydev.	Joydeb-Kenduli	Birbhum
38.	Temple of Dharmaraj	Kubilashpur	Birbhum
39.	Two Mounds	Bhadeswar	Birbhum
40.	Temple of Basuli and the mound together fourteen other temples near them containing the Linga images of Shiva	Nanoor	Birbhum
41.	Temple of Rasmancha (Damodar Temple)	Suri	Birbhum
42.	Two Ancient Temple (Joint together)	Baidyapur	Burdwan
43.	Rudreswar Temple	Bamunara	Burdwan
44.	Group of four Ancient Temples	Begunia	Burdwan
45.	Tomb of Baharam Sakka, Sher Afghan and Nawab Qutabuddin	Burdwan	Burdwan
46.	Stone Temple	Garui	Burdwan
47.	Temple of Ichai Ghosh	Gourangpur	Burdwan
48.	Ancient Site	Nadhia	Burdwan
49.	Jain Brick Temple known as Sat-Deul	Deulia	Burdwan
50.	Group of Temples (12 Nos. Temples) 1 Bijoy Vaidyanath Temple 2 Giri Gobardhan Temple 3 Gopalji Temple, 4 Jaleswar Temple 5 Krishna Chandraji Temple 6 Lalji Temple, 7 Naba-Kailasha Temple 8 Pancharatna Temple	Kalna	Burdwan

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
	9 Pratapeswar Siva Temple in Rajbari Complex 10 Rameswar Temple, 11 Ratneswar Temple 12 Rupeswar Temple		
51.	Ancient Site and Remains of Panduk Rajar Dhipi	Panduk	Burdwan
52.	Ancient Mound	Bharatpur	Burdwan
53.	Metcalf Hall	Calcutta	Calcutta
54.	Cooch Behar Palace	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar
55.	Rajpath Site	Khalsa Gasanimari	Cooch Behar
56.	Tomb of Alexander-Csoma de Kores	Darjeeling	Darjeeling
57.	Tomb of General Llyod	Darjeeling	Darjeeling
58.	Mounds	Bangarh (Ganga rampur)	Dinajpur (South)
59.	Dargah of Shah Ata	Ganga rampur	Dinajpur (South)
60.	Haneswari and Basudev Temples	Bansberia	Hooghly
61.	Dutch Cemetery together with all tombs & monuments contained therein	Chinsurah	Hooghly
62.	Dutch Memorial monument of Susan Anna Maria	Chinsurah	Hooghly
63.	Group of temples known as Brindaban Chandra's Math	Guptipara	Hooghly
64.	Mounds	Mahanad	Hooghly
65.	Minar	Pandua	Hooghly
66.	Mosque	Pandua	Hooghly
67.	Mosque & Tombs	Satgaon	Hooghly
68.	i) Danish Cemetery ii) All ancient structures, all tombs stone monument remains and inscriptions within the area enclosed by the said walls.	Serampore	Hooghly

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
69.	Shrine and Mosque known as Dargah of Zafar Khan Gazi	Tribeni	Hooghly
70.	Sri Mayer Ghat	Howrah	Howrah
71.	Adina Mosque	Pandua (Adina)	Malda
72.	Baisgazi Wall	Gaur	Malda
73.	Baraduary Masjid or the Great Golden Mosque	Gaur	Malda
74.	Bhita of Chand Sadagar	Gaur	Malda
75.	Chamkatti Masjid	Gaur	Malda
76.	Chika Masjid	Gaur	Malda
77.	Dakhil Masjid	Gaur	Malda
78.	Firoz Minar	Gaur	Malda
79.	Gumti Gateway	Gaur	Malda
80.	Gunamant Mosque	Gaur	Malda
81.	Kotwali Darwaja	Gaur	Malda
82.	Lottan Masjid	Gaur	Malda
83.	Lukochori Gateway	Gaur	Malda
84.	Qadam Rasul Mosque	Gaur	Malda
85.	Tomb of Fateh Khan	Gaur	Malda
86.	Tantipara Masjid	Gaur	Malda
87.	Two Tombs in front of Tantipura Masjid	Gaur	Malda
88.	Two Stone Pillars	Gaur	Malda
89.	Tower	Nimasarai	Malda
90.	Eklakhi Mausoleum	Pandua	Malda
91.	Qutab Sahi Masjid	Pandua	Malda
92.	Kurumbera Fort	Gaganeswar	Midnapore
93.	John Pierce Tomb	Midnapore	Midnapore
94.	Tomb of Azimunnisha Begum daughter of Murshid Quli Khan	Azimnagar	Murshidabad
95.	Residency Cemetery also known as Station Burial ground	Babulbona Beharampore	Murshidabad

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
96.	Bhabaniswar Mandir	Baranagar	Murshidabad
97.	Char Bangla Group of Four Siva Temples	Baranagar	Murshidabad
98.	Tomb of Mirmardan	Faridpur	Murshidabad
99.	Dutch Cemetery	Kalikapur	Murshidabad
100.	Old English Cemetary or Old Residence Burial Ground	Kashim Bazar	Murshidabad
101.	Mosque	Kheraul	Murshidabad
102.	Tomb of Alivardi Khan & the tomb of Siraj-ud-daullah	Khosbag	Murshidabad
103.	Mound known as Barkona Deul Mound	Panchthupi	Murshidabad
104.	Mounds known as the Devil's Mound and Raja Karna's Palace	Rangamati	Murshidabad
105.	Tomb of Sujauddin	Roshnibag	Murshidabad
106.	Tomb & Mosque of Murhsid Kuli Khan	Sabjikatra	Murshidabad
107.	Jahan Kosa Gun	Topkhana	Murshidabad
108.	Hazarduari Palace & Imambara (Murshidabad)	Killa Nizamat	Murshidabad
109.	Motijhil Masjid	Murshidabad	Murshidabad
110.	Mound known as Bahanpukur Mound or Fort	Bamanpukur	Nadia
111.	Ruins of Fort	Bamanpukur	Nadia
112.	Temple	Palpara	Nadia
113.	Old Temple at Banda	Banda	Purulia
114.	Chandraketu's Fort	Berachampa	24 Parganas (North)
115.	Ancient Mound known as Barah Mihirer Dhipi also known as Khana Mihirer Dhibi	Deulia & Kaukipara	24 Parganas (North)
116.	Jattar Deul	Jata	24 Parganas (South)

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Sites	Location	District
117.	Currency Building	Dalhousie Square	Kolkata
118.	Asiatic Society Building	Park Street	Kolkata
119.	Maghen David Synagogue	Ward No. 45	Kolkata
120.	Beth-el-Synagogue	Pollock Street	Kolkata
121.	St. John's Church	Kolkata	Kolkata
122.	Dupleix Palace (Institute de Chandan Nagar)	Chandan Nagar	Hooghly
123.	South Gate, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
124.	Immambara, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
125.	White Mosque, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
126.	Yellow Mosque, Kella Nezamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
127.	Tripolia Gate, Kella Nizamat	Lalbag	Murshidabad
128.	Dharmaraj Temple, West Bengal	Pathra	Midanapur
129.	Temples of Bandyopadhyay Family, West Bengal	Pathra	Midanapur
130.	Sitala Temples, West Bengal	Pathra	Midanapur
131.	Navratna Temple Complex, West Bengal	Pathra	Midanapur
132.	Tamluk Rajbati, West Bengal	Padumbasan, Tamluk	Purba Medinipur
133.	Clive's House Dum Dum known as Barakothi	DUM DUM, P.O. Nagar Bazar,	Distt. 24 North Parganas
134.	26 Siva Temples	Barrakpore-Khardah	Distt. North 24 Parganas
135.	Nil Kuthi Mound	Mouza Chak, Chandpara	Distt. Mursidabad
136.	Warren Hastings House	Barasat	Distt. North 24 Parganas

Illegal occupation of ASI land

2267. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of illegal occupation of land holding belonging to ASI, surrounding various historical sites;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the land illegally occupied;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to reclaim these lands and stop illegal occupation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There are instances of encroachments at 278 centrally protected monuments. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The encroachment in the premises of the protected monuments/area 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. The Superintending Archaeologist in charge of the Circles have also 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. 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. 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.

Statement***List of centrally protected monuments under encroachment***

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Golkonda Fort	Hyderabad
Assam		
1.	Sri Suryapahar Ruins	Distt. Goalpara
2.	Rock-cut Caves	Jogighopa, Distt. Bongaigaon,

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
3.	Cachari Ruins	Khaspur, Distt. Cachar
4.	Kedar Temple, Hajo	Kamrup
5.	Ganesh Temple, Hajo	Kamrup

Bihar

1.	Sher Shah Tomb	Sasaram
2.	Buddhist Stupa	Kesaria, Distt. Champaran
3.	Hasan Shah Suri's Tomb	Sasaram, Rohtas
4.	Ashokan Pillar and Excavated Remains	Kolhua, Muzaffarpur

Chhattisgarh

1.	Danteswari Temple	Dantewada Distt.
2.	Chaiturgarh Fort	Lepha, Distt. Korba
3.	Kotmi Fort	Kotmi, Bilaspur
4.	Area around Sirpur Village and the mound	Sirpur
5.	Temples (Ruined)	Gatora, Bilaspur
6.	Malhar Fort	Malhar, District Bilaspur
7.	Shiva Temple	Belpur, District Bilaspur

Gujarat

1.	Malik Alam's Mosque	Ahmedabad,
2.	Saiyed Usman Mosque Ahmedabad	Usmanpura/Ahmedabad
3.	Small Stone Mosque, Ahmedabad	Paldi/Ahmedabad
4.	Dariyakhan Tomb, Ahmedabad	Back of Dudheshwar/ Ahmedabad
5.	Achyut Bibi's Mosque, Ahmedabad	Dudheshwar/Ahmedabad
6.	Khawaja Dana Saheb Dargah	Surat
7.	Ancient Site Gohilwad Timbo	Amreli Distt.
8.	Ruined Hindu Temple and Jain Temples on the top of Hill	Pavagadh/Godhra- Panchmahal
9.	Nawab Sardar Khan Roza with its compound Wall	Jamalpur/Ahmedabad
10.	Mir Abu Turab Tomb, Ahmedabad	Jamalpur/Ahmedabad
11.	Ram Laxman Temple, Baradia	Baradia/Distt. Jamnagar

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
12.	Shah Kupai Masjid, Ahmedabad	Karian Khas Bazar/ Ahmedabad
13.	Caves at Talaja and Jaina Temples	Talaja, District Bhavnagar
Haryana		
1.	Ancient Site, Ther Mound, Sirsa	Sirsa
2.	Mosque of Sarai of Ali Vardi Khan	Gurgaon
3.	Two Gateways of Mughal Sarai, Gharaunda	Karnal
4.	Prithviraj Chauhan's Fort	Hansi, District Hissar
5.	Ancient Site, Rakhigarhi	Hissar
6.	Buria Kal Nala	Faridabad
7.	Raja Harsh Ka Tila	Kurukshetra
8.	Kos Minar 22, Palwal	Palwal
9.	Ancient Site	Khokrakot
10.	Ancient Site	Theh Polar, District Kaithal
11.	Ancient Site	Naurangabad, Bhiwani
12.	Kos Minar	Sector 35, Faridabad
Himachal Pradesh		
1.	Gauri Shankar Temple	Naggar, Tehsil-Kullu, District- Kullu
2.	Nurpur Fort	Nurpur
Jammu and Kashmir		
1.	Hemis Monastery	Hemis, district Leh
2.	Phyang Monastery	Phyang, district Leh
3.	Likir Monastery	District Leh
4.	Lamayuru Monastery	Lamayuru, district Leh
5.	Rock-cut sculpture of Maitreya	Mulbeg, district Kargil
6.	Buddhist Monastery	Alchi, Ladakh J&K State
7.	Shey Palace	Shey, Ladakh
Karnataka		
1.	Ali Shaheed Peer Mosque	Bijapur (East)

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
2.	Allahpur Gate	Bijapur (East)
3.	Ambar Khan	Bijapur (East)
4.	Badi Kaman	Bijapur (East)
5.	Bahumani Gate	Bijapur (East)
6.	Bathulla Khan's Mosque	Bijapur (East)
7.	Fort Wall (from Managoli gate to Bahumani Gate)	Bijapur (East)
8.	Golgumbaz and other structures within the protected area	Bijapur (East)
9.	Haji Hassan Saheb's Tomb	Bijapur (East)
10.	Managoli Gate or Fateh Gate	Bijapur (East)
11.	Moats of the Fort Wall (from Bahumani Gate to Mangoli Gate)	Bijapur (East)
12.	Mubarak Khan Mahal	Bijapur (East)
13.	Mustafa Bad Gun	Bijapur (East)
14.	Mustafa Khan Mosque	Bijapur (East)
15.	Nagthan Gate	Bijapur (East)
16.	Nov Gumbaz	Bijapur (East)
17.	Padshapur Gate	Bijapur (East)
18.	Water Pavilion to the North of Mubarak Khan's Mosque	Bijapur (East)
19.	Water Tower No. 114 with inscriptions to the south of Asar Mahal	Bijapur (East)
20.	Water Tower No. 115 to the south of Chinch Didi Mosque	Bijapur (East)
21.	Water Tower No. 142 to the north west of Nav Gumbaz and to the west of Kawas Khan's Mahal	Bijapur (East)
22.	Water Tower No. 147 to the south of Badi Kaman	Bijapur (East)
23.	Water Tower No. 286 to the north east of Mecca Masjid	Bijapur (East)
24.	Sanda Burz	Bijapur (West)
25.	Shapur Gate	Bijapur (West)

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
26.	Jorapur Gate	Bijapur (West)
27.	Mecca Gate	Bijapur (West)
28.	Gun Farangi Shahiburz	Bijapur (West)
29.	Sarwad Mosque	Bijapur (West)
30.	Landa Khasba Gun	Bijapur (West)
31.	Small Pavilion in front of Asar Mahal	Bijapur (West)
32.	Water Pavilion	Bijapur (West)
33.	Arquilla Moat	Bijapur (West)
34.	Chinch Didi Mosque	Bijapur (West)
35.	Andu Masjid	Bijapur (West)
36.	Ibrahim Old Jami Mosque	Bijapur (West)
37.	Gummat Bavdi	Bijapur (West)
38.	Sikandar Shah Tomb	Bijapur (West)
39.	Yakub Dabuli Mahal (30)	Bijapur (West)
40.	Ikhlas Khan Mosque	Bijapur (West)
41.	Shah Nawaz Khan's Mosque/Tomb	Bijapur (West)
42.	Moti Darga (Mahal)	Bijapur (West)
43.	Hyder Khan's Tomb	Bijapur (West)
44.	Nityanavarasa Mosque	Bijapur (West)
45.	Tomb No. 47	Bijapur (West)
46.	Suneri Masjid	Bijapur (West)
47.	Tomb No. 22 near Chand Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
48.	Masjid Katijapur	Bijapur (West)
49.	Aqueduct running from Bhat Bavadi south west of Torvi village to Taj Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
50.	Chand Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
51.	Mulla Mosque	Bijapur (West)
52.	Zanziri Mosque of Jahan Begaum's Mosque (20)	Bijapur (West)
53.	Malik Sandal Mosque	Bijapur (West)
54.	Fort	Gulbarga
55.	Khan Jahan Barid Tombs	Bidar

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
56.	Bidar Fort (Inner and Outer)	Bidar
57.	Gowrishwara Temple	Chamanarajanagar, Yelandur
Kerala		
1.	St. Angelo Fort	Kannur
2.	Fort	Palakkad
3.	Bekal Fort	Pallikkare, Pallikkare Panchayat, Kasargod
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Gond Fort called Satkhanda and the tower on Rajghat called Shahburz and the Temples therein	Mandla, Distt. Mandla (Mandla)
2.	Pre-Historic Rock Shelters at Bhimbetka	Distt. Raisen
Maharashtra		
1.	Kotla of Twelve Imams	Ahmednagar
2.	Mucca Masjid	Ahmednagar
3.	Ancient Site locally known as Ladmod	Newasa, Ahmednagar
4.	Ancient Site at Paithan	Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad
5.	Ellora Caves	Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
6.	Grishneshwar Temple	Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
7.	Devi Temple at Patna	Patna Distt. Jalgaon
8.	Balapur Fort	Balapur, Distt. Akola
9.	Anchaleshwar Temple	Chandrapur
10.	Mahakali Temple	Chandrapur
11.	Temple of Shiva on further side of the stream at Parner	At-Parner, Distt.- Ahmednagar
12.	Siddheshwar Mahadeo Temple	At Kaigaontoka, Ahmednagar
13.	Ancient Site and remains at Tekwada	Jalgaon
14.	Group of Temple at Markandadeo	Gadchiroli
15.	Trimbakeshwar Temple	Nashik
16.	Mathichi Ghadi	Nashik

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
17.	Siddeshwar Mahadev Temple, at Vaghli, Distt- Jalgaon	Jalgaon
18.	Caves and Temple at Harishchandragad	Ahmednagar
19.	Sholapur Fort	Distt. Sholapur
20.	Ardhanari Nateshwar Temple	Velapur, Distt. Sholapur
21.	Raigad Fort	Distt. Raigad
22.	Kolaba Fort	Alibag, Distt. Raigad
23.	Mound locally known as Sonar Bhat	Nalasopra (Gas), Distt. Thane
24.	Group of monuments, Agarkot	Distt. Raigad
25.	Jageshwari Caves	Distt. Mumbai Suburban
26.	Ancient Site at Brahampuri	Distt. Kolhapur
27.	Bhuleshwar Mahadev Temple	Malsiras, Distt. Pune
28.	Hirakot Old Fort	Alibag Distt. Raigad
29.	Bassein Fort	Vasai, Distt. Thane
30.	Portuguese Monastery Over the Cave and Large Watch Tower on the Adjoining Hill, Mandapeshwar	Distt. Mumbai, Suburban
Delhi		
1.	Nili Masjid, Hauz Khas	Hauz Khas
2.	Ancient Mosque, Palam	Palam
3.	Qudasia Mosque, Qudasia Garden	Qudasia Garden
4.	Sunehri Masjid near Red Fort, Delhi Fort	Near Red Fort, Delhi Fort
5.	Purana Qila (Indraprastha), Two miles south of the	(Indraprastha), Two miles south of the
6.	Tughluqabad, Badarpur Zail	Badarpur
7.	Begumpuri Masjid and Bijai Mandal	Begumpur
8.	Sarai Shahji, Near Shivalik Malviya Nagar	Malviya Nagar
9.	Rajpur (Mutiny Cemetery), Old Rajpur Cantonment, North District	Old Rajpur Cantonment
10.	D' Eremao Cemetery,	Kishangaj

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
11.	Tomb of Razia Begum in Mohalla Bulbuli Khana, Sahajahanabad	Sahajahanabad
12.	Bijay Mandal neighbouring domes, buildings and dalan in village Kalusarai to north of Begumpur	Begumpur
Odisha		
1.	Barabati Fort	Cuttack
2.	Khandagiri Hill	Bhubaneswar
3.	Sisupalgarh	Bhubaneswar
4.	Choudwar Fort	Cuttack
Punjab		
1.	Bhatinda Fort	Bhatinda
2.	Mound known as Mud fort	Abohar, Distt. Firozpur
3.	Summer Palace of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Company Bagh	Amritsar
4.	Noor Mahal, Sarai	Jalandhar
5.	Ancient Site, Naggar	Jalandhar
Rajasthan		
1.	Chittourgarh Fort	Chittourgarh
2.	Ranthambhor Fort	Ranthambhor
3.	Kumbhalgarh Fort	Rajsamand
4.	Shiv Temple at Charchoma	Kota
5.	Saraj Sadulla, Bayana	Bharatpur
6.	Lal Mahal	Roopwas, Bharatpur
7.	Delhi Gate	Ajmer
8.	Babars Garden	Jhor, District Dholpur
9.	Sheargarh Fort	Dholpur
10.	Ancient Mound Bhadrakali	Hanumangarh
11.	Ancient Mound	Badopal, Hanumangarh
12.	Temple containing Fresco Paintings	Galtaji, Jaipur
13.	Ancient Site Lodruva Patan	Jaisalmer
14.	Kalapahar	Todaraisingh Distt. Tonk

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
15.	Ancient Mound	Bharatpur
Tamil Nadu		
1.	Megalithic Site, Thirupporur	Kanchipuram District
Tripura		
1.	Temple of Chaturdasa Devata	Udaipur, Distt. South Tripura
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Burhiya ka Tal	Itimadpur, Agra
2.	Jama Masjid	Itimadpur, Agra
3.	Jama Masjid	Agra
4.	Excavated Sites	Kankali Tila, Mathura
5.	Kota Mound	Mathura
6.	Gate Way and Sarai, Ekdil	Etawah
7.	Mosque and Sarai	Khudagunj, Farrukhabad
8.	Mound known as old Fort of Kannauj	Kannauj
9.	Mound known as Lakha Mandap, Barnawa	Baraut, Bagpat, Distt. Baghpat
10.	Khanquah Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
11.	Khatia Khana, Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
12.	Fort Wall near Lal Darwaza Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
13.	Jagner Fort	Agra
14.	Fortified Sarai with all its walls and gateways, Kosi	Mathura
15.	Khera ki Bandi, Old Cemetery	Lodhipur, Saharanpur
16.	Small high mound at Bara	Allahabad
17.	Ruined Fort of Samudra-Gupta and Hansagupta at Jhunsi	Allahabad
18.	Tomb of Solar Saifud-din	Bahraich
19.	Tomb of Rajab Salar Alias Hatila Salar	Bahraich
20.	Jama Masjid	Banda
21.	Monuments in memory of General White lock's force	Banda

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
22.	Extensive brick strewn mound at Asothar	Fatehpur
23.	Bagh Badshahi at Khajuha	Fatehpur
24.	Hathikhana Mosque or Jaichnadi Mosque at Hathgaon	Fatehpur
25.	Circular mound, the site of a temple at Khairai	Fatehpur
26.	Tikhariya extensive mound and a group of Hindu sculptures	Fatehpur
27.	Kurari Four temple	Fatehpur
28.	Square sand stone pillar bearing an inscription Mahipal Deva Samrat dated 974 in the Municipal Garden attached to the town hall	Fatehpur
29.	Tomb of Bahu Begum	Faizabad
30.	Tomb of Shuja-ud-Daula (Gulab Bari)	Faizabad
31.	Tomb of Hazi Iqbal	Faizabad
32.	Tomb of Nawab Sadar Jahan at Pihani	Hardoi
33.	Memorial Tomb at Khasaura	Hardoi
34.	Gandwa, Brick mound locally called banker garh	Hardoi
35.	Jain Temple mounds at Sumerpur	Hamirpur
36.	Panch Mahal complex, Jhansi Fort	Jhansi
37.	Mound at Bithur	Kanpur City
38.	Memorial well Garden	Kanpur City
39.	Subedar Ka Talab	Kanpur City
40.	Three images and a Gupta Pillar in the compound of a temple at Behta, Ghatampur	Kanpur Dehat
41.	Bundela Temple at Banpur	Lalitpur
42.	Jain Temple at Banpur	Lalitpur
43.	Large Temple in front of Panch Marhia Madanpur	Lalitpur
44.	Jain Temple and a Torana or gateway at Siron Khurd	Lalitpur
45.	Cemetery Kaiser Pasand near Kaiserbagh Bus Stand	Lucknow
46.	Kalan-ki-Lat at Amindabad	Lucknow

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
47.	British Cemetery at Chiria Jheel at Sapru Marg	Lucknow
48.	Two Cemeteries at Lucknow – Faizabad Road, miles 4.5	Lucknow
49.	Tomb of Janab-e-Aliya	Lucknow
50.	Bara Imambare (Asaf-ud-Daula's Imambara)	Lucknow
51.	Asafi Masjid	Lucknow
52.	Maqbara Shahnajaf or Tomb of Ghazi-ud-Din Haider	Lucknow
53.	Rauza-e-Kazmain/Kazmain building	Lucknow
54.	Picture gallery	Lucknow
55.	Jama Masjid at Hussainabad	Lucknow
56.	Chhota Imambara/Tomb of Mohammad Ali Shah	Lucknow
57.	Tahsin Ali Masjid	Lucknow
58.	Amjad Ali Shah's Mausoleum	Lucknow
59.	Sher Darawaza/Neil's Gate	Lucknow
60.	Kaisarbagh Gate	Lucknow
61.	General Wali Kothi	Lucknow
62.	Karbala Talkatora	Lucknow
63.	Dargah Hazarat Abbas	Lucknow
64.	Dianut-Daula Karbala	Lucknow
65.	Malka Jahan Karbala	Lucknow
66.	Nasir-ud-Din Haider's Karbala, Daliganj	Lucknow
67.	Nagram Mound	Lucknow
68.	Paharnagar Tikuria Mound	Lucknow
69.	Sikehawali Kothi	Lucknow
70.	Jama Masjid	Mahoba
71.	Lake of Kirat Sagar	Mahoba
72.	Lake of Madan Sagar	Mahoba
73.	Lake of Vijay Sagar	Mahoba
74.	A flat roofed temple at Urvara	Mahoba
75.	Large tank at Pathari Kadin	Mahoba

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
76.	Isauli Mosque	Sultanpur
77.	Large Dih called Majhangaon with brick towers on four comers	Sultanpur
78.	Mound known at Kutti Satruhan Das	Sravasti
79.	Small round shaped mound, Tandwa	Sravasti
80.	Tomb of Qurban Mohammed at Banger Mau	Unnao
81.	Old Nawabi Mosque	Ambedkar Nagar
82.	Stone Observatory, Man Mahal	Varanasi, District-Varanasi
83.	Dharahra Masjid	Dharahra, District-Varanasi
84.	Remains of fine massive brick fort	Chandravati, Distt.-Varanasi
85.	A large mound of brick ruins	Dhanapur, Distt.-Chandauli
86.	Tomb of Abhiman	Mehnnagar, Distt.-Azamgarh
87.	Atala Masjid	Jaunpur
88.	Jama Masjid	Jaunpur
89.	Lal Masjid (Lal Darwaza)	Jaunpur
90.	Ancient Mound	Fazil Nagar, Distt.-Kushinagar.
91.	Mound of brick ruins called Asmanpur Dih, Chetiaon	Distt.-Kushinagar
92.	Large flat topped mound of ruins called Dharmatiya	Chetiaon, Distt.-Kushinagar
93.	Ancient mound of ruins	Kakandi-Nagar, Distt.-Deoria.
94.	Dih or Mound apparently the remains of Buddhist Stupa	Tarkulwa, Distt.-Deoria
95.	High square shaped mound, Rudrapur	Distt.-Deoria.
96.	Extensive Mound	Sohnag, Distt.-Deoria

West Bengal

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| 1. | Clive House | Dum Dum, District 24 Parganas |
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Dilapidated condition of historical and archaeological sites

2268. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many historical and archaeological sites are lying in dilapidated condition due to poor maintenance, if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the details of the sites under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(c) how many sites are under severe threat of extinction;

(d) whether Government has taken any step to protect these sites, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Conservation work of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is attended regularly within the available resources and depending upon the requirements of different sites and they are in a good state of preservation.

(b) The details of protected monuments of ASI are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No protected monument of ASI is under severe threat of extinction.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement*Details of protected monuments of ASI*

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Nos. of Protected Monuments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Nos. of Protected Monuments
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
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
TOTAL		3685

Revisit of restrictions for construction near monuments

2269. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the restrictions for construction near monuments were being revisited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether it is also a fact that the maps for each site would be published soon; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Archaeological Survey of India has proposed to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 and has started the process of reviewing the Act including provisions on restrictions for construction near the monuments.

(c) and (d) Archaeological Survey of India has entrusted the responsibility of preparing the maps showing protected/prohibited/regulated areas of the protected monuments/sites of national importance to Survey of India. It has also been decided to collaborate with Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) for preparation of maps.

Classical status to Marathi language

2270. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted the proposal to the Ministry requesting the classical status to Marathi language;

(b) if so, is the proposal complete in all respects; and

(c) if answer to (b) above is 'yes' what is the time-frame to grant the status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Government of Maharashtra had submitted a proposal for grant of classical status to Marathi language. The proposal was considered by the Linguistic Experts Committee which recommended that classical status be given to Marathi language. No time-frame to declare the language a classical one can be fixed as the procedure involves consultation with various Ministries and finally approval of the Cabinet.

Promotion of Majuli as a World Heritage Act

2271. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Majuli, the largest River Island of Assam, is unique in its natural settings as well as cultural aspects and occupies a special place, the Satras of Majuli over the centuries given cultural heritage to the region;

(b) the Majuli, which is visited by a large number of tourists round the year, truly deserves to become a World Heritage Site with its ancient religious and cultural aspects and traditions; and

(c) what measures and actions Government has taken on this important matter and whether Government is taking a special and comprehensive plan and programme for promoting Majuli as a World Heritage Site?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Majuli is the largest River Island of Assam, and is unique in its natural setting as well as cultural aspects and occupies a special place. The Satras of Majuli over the centuries have given cultural heritage to the region.

(b) and (c) The nomination dossier of 'River Island Majuli Cultural Landscape in midstream of Brahmaputra river in Assam' was submitted to World Heritage Centre through PRI in January, 2012. It was not in consonance with the revised UNESCO Operational Guideline (OG) of 2011. The State Government was entrusted to prepare the Majuli nomination dossier as per the existing guidelines in force *vide* letter no.2/6/A/2002-UNESCO Pt-II dated 07.11.2014 from Hon'ble Minister of Culture, Government of India to Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam.

Showcasing Indian culture to foreign tourists

2272. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative to showcase Indian culture to the foreign tourists visiting the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any review to know the utility and impact of the programmes of the Ministry to showcase Indian culture to the foreign tourists;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and current year and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of flagship programmes implemented by Government for promoting Indian culture in the country and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Culture conducts regular programmes to disseminate Indian Art and Culture in India and abroad. These programmes are accessible to all and not specific to foreign tourists.

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

(d) There are no such flagship programmes.

Restoration and amenities at heritage sites

†2273. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the condition of heritage sites in the country is very poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government is taking for restoration of heritage sites and providing amenities therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Conservation work of protected monuments under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is attended regularly within the available resources and depending upon the requirements of different sites and they are in a good state of preservation. Public amenities such as toilet blocks, drinking water facility, signage etc. have been provided at all important monuments.

Digitizing and microfilming of historical records of princely states

2274. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work for digitizing and microfilming work of valuable historical records of princely states to preserve old and fragile documents, has been initiated;

(b) if so, the details thereof so far as the State of Rajasthan is concerned;

(c) whether the budgetary estimate for the project has been approved; and

(d) if so, the amount earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Rajasthan State Archives has intimated that 50 lakh pages of records of princely states have been digitized by them.

(c) and (d) The Rajasthan State Archives has intimated that during Twelfth Finance Commission the Department received ₹ 1.11 crore in 2007-08 and ₹ 1.23 crore in 2008-09 for digitizing and microfilming records of princely states. The Rajasthan State Archives has also informed that a project for ₹ 75 lakh has been approved by the National Archives of India in 2013-14 for digitization and microfilming of records in their Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur offices.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Research on Saraswati river by Saraswati
Heritage Development Board**

2275. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saraswati Heritage Development Board is doing research on Saraswati river;

(b) if so, whether Government has sanctioned any central assistance to the Board to carry out research work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per office records no such Board has been constituted till date by this Ministry.

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

Running traffic signals by solar energy

2276. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traffic signals across the country, particularly in Delhi are being run by electricity;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to run such traffic signals through solar energy to conserve electricity;

(c) if so, whether directions in this regard would also be issued to the State Government/UTs; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No centralized data is maintained in this regard. However, in Delhi, the traffic signals are run by electricity.

(b) to (d) There is no specific scheme for traffic signals under consideration of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

Police stations and jetties under Coastal Security Scheme

2277. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details regarding construction of police stations and jetties under phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme;

(b) whether Government has taken measures to fit all fishing vessels with navigational and communication equipments to facilitate tracking; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The State-wise details regarding construction of police stations and jetties under the phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme, being implemented *w.e.f.* 01.04.2011 to be completed over a period of five years has been given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Sir, the fishing vessels of 20 mtr. and above in length are mandatorily required to fit navigational and communication equipments to facilitate tracking. However, for the fishing vessels of below 20 mtr. in length, the Government is examining the possibilities of fitting with navigational and communication equipments to facilitate tracking.

Statement

State-wise details regarding construction of police stations and jetties under phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	Coastal Police Stations (CPSs)				
		Sanctioned	Site identified	Land acquired	Constructed	Under construction
1.	Gujarat	12	12	8	0	0
2.	Maharashtra	7	7	4	0	0
3.	Goa	4	4	2	0	0
4.	Karnataka	4	4	4	1	3
5.	Kerala	10	10	7	2	5
6.	Tamil Nadu	30	30	30	0	29
7.	Andhra Pradesh	15	15	15	0	2
8.	Odisha	13	13	12	1	7
9.	West Bengal	8	8	8	0	8
10.	Daman and Diu	2	2	2	1	1
11.	Puducherry	3	3	3	0	1
12.	Lakshadweep	3	3	2	0	1
13.	A & N Islands	20	20	20	20	0
TOTAL		131	131	117	25	57

Sl. No.	State/UT	Jetties				
		Sanctioned	Sites identified	Land acquired	Constructed/ upgraded	Under construction
1.	Gujarat	5	5	0	0	0
2.	Maharashtra	3	3	1	14	0
3.	Goa	2	2	2	0	0
4.	Karnataka	2	2	1	0	0
5.	Kerala	4	4	0	0	0
6.	Tamil Nadu	12	12	6	0	0
7.	Andhra Pradesh	7	7	0	0	0
8.	Odisha	5	3	1	0	0
9.	West Bengal	4	4	0	0	0
10.	Daman and Diu	2	2	2	1	1
11.	Puducherry	2	2	2	0	0
12.	Lakshadweep	2	2	0	0	0
13.	A & N Islands	10	10	6	6	0
TOTAL		60	58	21	21	1

ISI promoting terrorist activities in the country

†2278. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISI is promoting terror activities in the country due to which the organizations like ISIS of Baghdadi have become active; and

(b) if so, the policy Government has prepared to pre-emptively stop the terror incidents by checking the terrorist activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The interrogation of arrested terrorists by the security agencies has revealed that Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan is aiding terror activities in India by providing shelter, training, patronage and financial assistance to terrorists/terror outfits. There are no intelligence reports to indicate that outfits like ISIS of Baghdadi have become active in the country in connivance with ISI. However, some Indian youth have gone to Iraq/Syria to join ISIS.

(b) The Government is committed to fight the menace of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. There is close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the State levels. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and States, which ensures seamless flow of information between the State and the Central agencies. This has resulted in busting of many terror modules, thus neutralizing major terror attack plans.

As far as the recent threat posed by ISIS is concerned, the Government has recently declared ISIS as banned terrorist organization under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Also, the Government has raised the issue of ISI's support to various terror outfits in many fora like Home/Interior Minister/Secretary level talks, Foreign Secretary level talks, etc. and handed over relevant material/dossiers to the Pakistan Authorities. At the same time, the Government takes all necessary measures to foil the nefarious activities of Pak-based/supported terror outfits in India.

Massacre of people by NDFB(S) in Assam

2279. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Songibjit) militants massacred 75 people in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken a decision to increase the presence of Army in Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya where NDFB(S) militants have a footprint; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per report, the cadres of National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Songibjit)(NDFB/S) militant group had killed 66 persons including women and children in three districts of Assam on 23rd December, 2014.

(c) and (d) Adequate security forces including Central Armed Police Forces have already been deployed in Assam to deal with the activities of NDFB(S). Security in Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya have also been strengthened to deal with the militant groups including NDFB(S).

Resolving causes of naxal problem

†2280. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main causes of naxal problem are unequal distribution of natural resources, poverty, caste discrimination, exploitation, lack of justice and not pursuing of the land reforms; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to resolve this problem and the future course of action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Report “Development Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas, 2008” has identified land related factors, displacement and forced evictions, social oppression, lack of livelihood security, dissatisfaction with governance etc. as some of the factors which have led to people’s discontent and support for extremists. The Maoist insurgency, however, is a complex problem with many dimensions.

(b) 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 entitlement 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 security related interventions, apart from directly deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the States through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), the Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme etc. In addition, other security related interventions include providing helicopters to States, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools, assistance to raise India Reserve Battalions (IRB), modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme) etc.

On the development front, the Central Government is implementing special schemes for LWE affected areas like the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme (in place of old Integrated Action Plan), the Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I), project for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

installation of mobile towers, two Skill Development related Schemes, namely “ROSHNI” and “Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism” etc.

To ensure Rights and Entitlements of local communities, the Central Government is implementing the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Government is also emphasising on implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in these areas.

Under Public Perception Management, the Central Government is implementing the Media Plan to convey the Government’s view to the people of the LWE affected areas through the Media.

Persons with Z-plus security

†2281. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons in the country who have been provided Z-plus security;
- (b) whether any assessment is made of the security of the people who are availing the facility of Z-plus security; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Since ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the VII Schedule, List-II of the Constitution of India, the responsibility for providing security to an individual, who is ordinarily resident in or happens to be under the jurisdiction of a State Government, lies primarily with the State Government concerned. State Governments have their own mechanism for assessing threat, providing security and reviewing security. Details of State Government protectees are not maintained centrally.

The Central Government too provides security cover on the basis of assessment of threat. The security provided is subject to periodic review, based on which security is continued/withdrawn/downgraded/upgraded. Thus the number of protectees in the Central List varies from time to time. However, as on date, there are 30 threat-based Z-plus category protectees in the Central List.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Cadre allocation of IAS, IPS and other services in
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

2282. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the cadre allocation of IAS, IPS and other services in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh after bifurcation of State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): The cadre allocation of IAS, IPS and other services in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh after bifurcation of State is as under:—

AIS officers of Andhra Pradesh State			AIS officers of Telangana State		
IAS	IPS	IFS	IAS	IPS	IFS
161	116	69	133	95	58

In this connection, orders dated 05.03.2015 of cadre allocation of IAS, IPS and IFS issued by the DoP&T, MHA and MoEF&CC are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively.

Statement-I

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०

99/33004 REGD. NO. D.L.-33004



भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II-खण्ड 3-उप-खण्ड(ii)

PART-II-Section 3-Sub-section(ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
(Department of Personnel and Training)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2015

S.O.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 76 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 (6 of 2014) read with rule 5 of the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954, the Central Government, with effect from the date of publication of this order in the Official Gazette, hereby allocates the following members of the Indian Administrative Service, borne on the Andhra Pradesh cadre immediately before the appointed day :—

A. To the Andhra Pradesh cadre of Indian Administrative Service :—

Sl.No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
1.	Indrajit Pal	1977
2.	R. P. Watal	1978
3.	I. V. Subba Rao	1979
4.	I. Y. R. Krishna Rao	1979
5.	Aswini Kumar Parida	1980
6.	Chirravuri Viswanath	1981
7.	Sathya Prakash Tucker	1981
8.	Ramesh Kumar Nimmagadda	1982
9.	Lingaraj Panigrahi	1982
10.	T. Vijayakumar	1983
11.	L. V. Subramanyam	1983
12.	Randeep Sudan	1983
13.	Dinesh Kumar	1983
14.	Ajeya Kallam	1983
15.	Bhanwar Lal	1983
16.	Busi Sam Bob	1983
17.	Preeti Sudan	1983
18.	Anil Chandra Punetha	1984
19.	A. R. Sukumar	1984
20.	Nilam Sawhney	1984

Sl.No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
21.	A.Vidya Sagar	1984
22.	Ajay Prakash Sawhney	1984
23.	Sameer Sharma	1985
24.	R. Subrahmanyam	1985
25.	P. Venkata Ramesh Babu	1985
26.	Veena Ish	1985
27.	Manmohan Singh	1985
28.	Jagdish Chander Sharma	1985
29.	D. Sambasiva Rao	1986
30.	Abhay Tripathi	1986
31.	Satish Chandra	1986
32.	J. S. Venkateswara Prasad	1987
33.	Neerabh Kumar Prasad	1987
34.	D. Sreenivasulu	1987
35.	Aditya Nath Das	1987
36.	Aramane Giridhar	1988
37.	Poonam Malakondiah	1988
38.	Vijay Kumar	1988
39.	Somesh Kumar	1989
40.	R. Karikal Valaven	1989
41.	Rajat Bhargava	1990
42.	K. S. Jawahar Reddy	1990
43.	G. Anantha Ramu	1990
44.	Praveen Kumar Kolaventy	1990
45.	Sumita Dawra	1991
46.	G. Sai Prasad	1991
47.	Ajay Jain	1991
48.	Ram Prakash Sisodia	1991
49.	L. Premchandra Reddy	1991
50.	K. Madhusudana Rao	1991

Sl.No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
51.	K. Vijayanand	1992
52.	Budithi Rajsekhar	1992
53.	Shamsheer Singh Rawat	1992
54.	Anil Kumar Singhal	1993
55.	M. T. Krishna Babu	1993
56.	Gopal Krishna Dwivedi	1993
57.	B. Kishore	1993
58.	M. V. Satyanarayana	1993
59.	Y. V. Anuradha	1993
60.	B. Udayalaxmi	1993
61.	K. Damayanthi	1993
62.	D. Kadmiel	1993
63.	Praveen Prakash	1994
64.	G. Jayalakshmi	1995
65.	V. Usha Rani	1995
66.	I. Srinivas Srinaresh	1995
67.	K. Ramgopal	1995
68.	A. Vani Prasad	1995
69.	B. Ramanjaneyulu	1995
70.	Muddada Ravi Chandra	1996
71.	Lav Aggarwal	1996
72.	Shashi Bhushan Kumar	1996
73.	K. Sunitha	1996
74.	G. Vani Mohan	1996
75.	Peeyush Kumar	1997
76.	Jamjam Syamala Rao	1997
77.	D. Varaprasad	1997
78.	Rama Shankar Naik	1997
79.	Srikant Nagulapalli	1998
80.	Mukesh Kumar Meena	1998
81.	B. Sreedhar	1998

Sl.No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
82.	Kanti Lal Dande	1999
83.	N. Gulzar	1999
84.	S. Suresh Kumar	2000
85.	Solomon Arokiaraj	2000
86.	Siddharth Jain	2001
87.	G.S.R.K.R. Vijay Kumar	2001
88.	K.S. Sreenivasa Raju	2001
89.	K.R.B.H.N. Chakravarthy	2001
90.	M. Girija Shankar	2001
91.	Saurabh Gaur	2002
92.	G. Ravi Babu	2002
93.	Kona Sasidhar	2003
94.	Babu A.	2003
95.	Vijaya Mohan	2003
96.	N. Krishna	2003
97.	K.V. Ramana	2003
98.	P. Venkatarami Reddy	2003
99.	P. Lakshmi Narasimham	2003
100.	Bhaskar Katamneni	2004
101.	Pradyumna P. S.	2004
102.	M. Jagannadham	2004
103.	I. Samuel Anand Kumar	2004
104.	V. Karuna	2004
105.	K.V. Satyanarayan	2004
106.	H. Arun Kumar	2004
107.	M. Padma	2004
108.	P. Usha Kumari	2004
109.	P. A. Shobha	2004
110.	N. Yuvaraj	2005
111.	Mudavatu M. Nayak	2005

Sl.No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
112.	M. Janaki	2005
113.	K. Harshavardhan	2005
114.	P. Bhaskara	2005
115.	Pravin Kumar	2006
116.	D. Ronald Rose	2006
117.	Sujata Sharma	2006
118.	M. Hari Jawaharlal	2006
119.	T. Babu Rao Naidu	2006
120.	M. Rama Rao	2006
121.	K. Sarada Devi	2006
122.	K. Dhananjaya Reddy	2006
123.	Mutyalaraju Revu	2007
124.	J. Murali	2007
125.	Ch. Sridhar	2007
126.	M.V. Seshagiri Babu	2007
127.	D. Muralidhar Reddy	2007
128.	B. Laxmi Kantham	2007
129.	K. Kanna Babu	2007
130.	S. Satyanarayana	2007
131.	P. Basanth Kumar	2007
132.	Vinay Chand Vadarevu	2008
133.	Vivek Yadav	2008
134.	Kartikeya Misra	2009
135.	G. Veerapandian	2009
136.	Balaji Digambar Manjule	2009
137.	Narayana Bharath Gupta	2010
138.	Amrapali Kata	2010
139.	J. Nivas	2010
140.	Gandam Chandrudu	2010
141.	K. V. N. Chakradhara Babu	2011
142.	Hari Narayanan M.	2011

Sl.No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
143.	Shweta Teotia	2011
144.	Lathkar Shrikesh Balajirao	2011
145.	Mallikarjuna A.	2012
146.	Gagandeep Singh	2012
147.	Vijay Rama Raju V.	2012
148.	Prasanna Venkatesh V.	2012
149.	Nagalakshmi S.	2012
150.	Vijaya K.	2013
151.	Pattanshetti Ravi Subash	2013
152.	Himanshu Shukla	2013
153.	Sagili Shan Mohan	2013
154.	Lakshmisha G.	2013
155.	B. Rama Rao	#
156.	A. Suryakumari	#
157.	G. Rekha Rani	#
158.	Dr. C. Sreedhar	#
159.	A. Md. Imtiaz	#
160.	P. Koteswara Rao	#
161.	M. Prashanti	#

Batch has not been decided yet.

B. To the Telangana cadre of Indian Administrative Service :-

Sl. No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
1.	R. Bhattacharya	1978
2.	Chandana Khan	1979
3.	J. Ramanand	1979
4.	Satyanarayan Mohanty	1980
5.	D. Lakshmi P. Bhaskar	1980
6.	C. B. Venkataramana	1982
7.	Rajiv Sharma	1982
8.	Shyam Kumar Sinha	1982
9.	K. Pradeep Chandra	1982

Sl. No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
10.	Shekhar Prasad Singh	1983
11.	Mukkamala G. Gopal	1983
12.	Bibhu Prasad Acharya	1983
13.	Binoy Kumar	1983
14.	Vinod Kumar Agrawal	1983
15.	T. Radha	1983
16.	Ranjeev R. Acharya	1983
17.	V. Nagi Reddy	1984
18.	J. Raymond Peter	1984
19.	Shailendra Kumar Joshi	1984
20.	Ajay Mishra	1984
21.	Pushpa Subrahmanyam	1985
22.	Sutirtha Bhattacharya	1985
23.	Suresh Chanda	1985
24.	Heera Lal Samariya	1985
25.	Chitra Ramachandran	1985
26.	Rajeshwar Tiwari	1986
27.	Bhambal Ram Meena	1986
28.	B. Aravinda Reddy	1986
29.	Rajiv Ranjan Mishra	1987
30.	Vasudha Mishra	1987
31.	Yerra Srilakshmi	1988
32.	Adhar Sinha	1988
33.	Shalini Mishra	1988
34.	I. Rani Kumudini	1988
35.	A. Santhi Kumari	1989
36.	Shashank Goel	1990
37.	Sunil Sharma	1990
38.	K. Ramakrishna Rao	1991
39.	Rajat Kumar	1991
40.	Harpreet Singh	1991
41.	Aravind Kumar	1991

Sl. No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
42.	G. Asok Kumar	1991
43.	Jayesh Ranjan	1992
44.	Sanjay Jaju	1992
45.	Vikas Raj	1992
46.	Busani Venkateswara Rao	1993
47.	N. Siva Sankar	1993
48.	M. Jagadeeswar	1993
49.	C. Parthasarathi	1993
50.	V. N. Vishnu	1993
51.	R. V. Chandravadan	1993
52.	Sabyasachi Ghose	1994
53.	G. D. Aruna	1994
54.	B. Venkatesham	1995
55.	Sanjay Kumar	1995
56.	Benhur Mahesh Dutt Ekka	1995
57.	V. Anil Kumar	1995
58.	Navin Mittal	1996
59.	M. Dana Kishore	1996
60.	B. Janardhanreddy	1996
61.	L. Shasidhar	1996
62.	Shailaja Ramaiyer	1997
63.	Ahmed Nadeem	1997
64.	N. Sridhar	1997
65.	G. Venkata Ram Reddy	1997
66.	A. Ashok	1997
67.	M. Veerabramaiah	1997
68.	Sandeep Kumar Sultania	1998
69.	Anita Rajendra	1998
70.	Syed Omar Jaleel	1998
71.	V. Sheshadari	1999
72.	Syed Ali Murtaza Rizvi	1999
73.	M. Jagan Mohan	1999

Sl. No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
74.	Rahul Bojja	2000
75.	A. Dinakar Babu	2000
76.	Smita Sabharwal	2001
77.	Neetu Kumari Prasad	2001
78.	Christina Z. Chongthu	2001
79.	G. Kishan	2001
80.	C. Sudharsan Reddy	2002
81.	Jyoti Buddha Prakash	2002
82.	M. Raghunandan Rao	2002
83.	T. Chiranjeevulu	2002
84.	G. D. Priyadarshini	2002
85.	Yogita Rana	2003
86.	Lokesh Kumar Ds	2003
87.	T. Vijaya Kumar	2003
88.	P. Satyanarayana Reddy	2003
89.	E. Sridhar	2004
90.	Mohammed Abdul Azeem	2004
91.	T. K. Sreedevi	2004
92.	B. Bala Maya Devi	2004
93.	Anita Ramachandran	2004
94.	K. Nirmala	2004
95.	Gaurav Uppal	2005
96.	Ilambarithi K.	2005
97.	K. Manicka Raj	2005
98.	L. Sharman	2005
99.	Parvathi Subramanian	2005
100.	A. Sharath	2005
101.	Gorrela Suvarna Panda Das	2006
102.	M. Champalal	2006
103.	Akunuri Murali	2006
104.	Pausumi Basu	2007
105.	Rajat Kumar Saini	2007

Sl. No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
106.	B. Bharathi Lakpathi Naik	2007
107.	B. Vijiendra	2007
108.	K.Y. Naik	2007
109.	P. Venkata Rami Reddy	2007
110.	K. Surendra Mohan	2007
111.	Dr. M.V. Reddy	2007
112.	Hari Kiran Chevvuru	2009
113.	Sarfaraz Ahmad	2009
114.	D. Divya	2010
115.	Bharati Hollikeri	2010
116.	Hari Chandana Dasari	2010
117.	Preeti Meena	2010
118.	Sweta Mohanty	2011
119.	Patil Prashant Jeevan	2011
120.	D. Krishna Bhaskar	2012
121.	Alagu Varsini V. S.	2012
122.	Rajeevgandhi Hanumanthu	2012
123.	R. V. Karnan	2012
124.	Khartade Kalicharan Sudamrao	2012
125.	K. Shashanka	2013
126.	Srijana G.	2013
127.	Shruti Ojha	2013
128.	Adwait Kumar Singh	2013
129.	Siva Sankar Lotheti	2013
130.	D. Venkateswara Rao	#
131.	A. Sri Devasena	#
132.	N. Satyanarayan	#
133.	S. Arvinder Singh	#

Batch has not been decided yet.

Statement-II

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल० ९९/३३००४-

REGD. NO. D.L.-99/33004



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

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[No.503]

New Delhi, Thursday, March 9, 2015/Phalguna 14, 1936

Ministry of Home Affairs

(Police-I Division)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2015

S.O. 690 (E)-In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 76 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 (6 of 2014) read with rule 5 of the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954, the Central Government, with effect from the date of publication of this order in the Official Gazette, hereby allocates the following members of the Indian Police Service borne on the Andhra Pradesh Cadre immediately before the appointed day :—

A. To the State of Andhra Pradesh cadre of Indian Police Service :—

Sl.No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
1.	Ashok Prasad	1979
2.	B. Prasada Rao	1979
3.	S. A. Huda	1979
4.	Vivek Dube	1981

Sl.No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
5.	Jasthi Venkata Ramudu	1981
6.	S.Venkataramana Murti	1982
7.	Dr. B. Bhoobathi Babu	1983
8.	N. Sambasiva Rao	1984
9.	T. Krishna Raju	1984
10.	M. Malakondaiah	1985
11.	V.S.K. Kaumudi	1986
12.	R.P. Thakur	1986
13.	Ray Vinaya Ranjan	1986
14.	D. Gautam Sawang	1986
15.	T.A. Tripathy	1987
16.	Santosh Mehra	1987
17.	N.V. Surendra Babu	1987
18.	A.R. Anuradha	1987
19.	A.B. Venkateswara Rao	1989
20.	K.R.M. Kishore Kumar	1989
21.	Ch. D. Tirumala Rao	1989
22.	Anjani Kumar	1990
23.	Smt. Anjana Sinha	1990
24.	Madireddy Pratap	1991
25.	Mohd. Ahsan Reza	1991
26.	Harish Kumar Gupta	1992
27.	P.S.R. Anjaneyulu	1992
28.	K.V. Rejendranath Reddy	1992
29.	Nalin Prabhat	1992
30.	Mahesh Dixit	1993
31.	Amit Garg	1993
32.	P.V. Sunil Kumar	1993
33.	V. Venugopala Krishna	1993
34.	Kumar Viswajit	1994
35.	Dr. A.Ravi Shankar	1994

Sl.No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
36.	N. Balasubramanyam	1994
37.	Kripananda Tripathy Ujela	1994
38.	Ms Abhilasha Bisht	1994
39.	Atul Singh	1995
40.	Rajeev Kumar Meena	1995
41.	Dr S B Baghchi	1996
42.	N. Sanjay	1996
43.	Smt. Bhavana Saxena	1996
44.	G. Surya Prakasa Rao	1996
45.	N. Madhusudhan Reddy	1997
46.	Mahesh Chandra Laddha	1998
47.	B. Sreenivasulu	1998
48.	P. Umapathi	1998
49.	E. Damodar	1998
50.	B. Balakrishna	1998
51.	Abraham Lincoln	1998
52.	A. Sundar Kumar Das	1998
53.	T. Yoganand	1998
54.	K. Venkateswara Rao	1998
55.	M. Shiva Prasad	1998
56.	A. Ravi Chandra	1998
57.	D. Rama Krishnaiah	1999
58.	Shaik Mohd. Iqbal	1999
59.	Dr. M. Kantha Rao	1999
60.	Manish Kumar Sinha	2000
61.	P.V.S. Ramakrishna	2000
62.	K.V.V. Gopala Rao	2000
63.	B.V. Ramana Kumar	2000
64.	P. Hari Kumar	2000
65.	C.S. R.K.L.N. Raju	2000
66.	Dr. M. Naganna	2000

Sl.No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
67.	Vineet Brij Lal	2001
68.	Chiruvolu Srikanth	2002
69.	A.S.Khan	2002
70.	J. Sathyanarayana	2003
71.	J. Prabhakar Rao	2003
72.	G. Srinivas	2003
73.	D. Nagendra Kumar	2003
74.	Naveen Gulati	2004
75.	Kanti Rana Tata	2004
76.	Syamsundar S.	2005
77.	C. M. Thri Vikrama Varma	2005
78.	Kolli Raghuram Reddy	2006
79.	Ake Ravi Krishna	2006
80.	Sarvashrestha Tripathi	2006
81.	R. Jayalakshmi	2006
82.	Burugu Raja Kumari	2007
83.	Gajarao Bhupal	2008
84.	Gopinath Jatti	2008
85.	S. Senthil Kumar	2008
86.	Ms Shemushi	2008
87.	Grewal Navdeep Singh K.S.	2008
88.	Koya Praveen	2009
89.	Bhaskar Bhushan	2009
90.	Vijayarao Champatapalli	2010
91.	Rahul Dev Sharma	2010
92.	Vishal Gunni	2010
93.	Bhusarapu Satya Yeshubabu	2011
94.	Abhishek Mohanty	2011
95.	Venkata Applanaidu Chintam	2011
96.	Anburajan K.K.N.	2011
97.	Babujee Attada	2011

Sl.No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
98.	Fakkeerappa Kaginelli	2011
99.	Varun B.R.	2012
100.	K. Sasi Kumar	2012
101.	Siddharth Kaushal	2012
102.	Adnan Nayeem Asmi	2013
103.	Aishwarya Rastogi	2013
104.	T. Ravi Kumar Murthy	#
105.	K. Koteswara Rao	#
106.	L.K.V. Ranga Rao	#
107.	P. Venkatarami Reddy	#
108.	G. Pala Raju	#
109.	G.V.G. Ashok Kumar	#
110.	G. Vijay Kumar	#
111.	S. Hari Krishna	#
112.	M. Ravi Prakash	#
113.	S.V. Rajasekhar Babu	#
114.	K.V. Mohan Rao	#
115.	P.H.D. Ramakrishna	#
116.	Dr. Ch. Shyam Prasad Rao	#

Batch has not been decided yet.

B. To the Telengana Cadre of Indian Police Service :—

Sl. No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
1.	T. P. Das	1979
2.	Aruna Bahuguna	1979
3.	Navneet Rajan Wasan	1980
4.	K. Durga Prasad	1981
5.	Abdul Khayum Khan	1981
6.	Anurag Sharma	1982
7.	Smt. Tajdeep Kaur Menon	1983
8.	Sudeep Lakhtakia	1984

Sl. No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
9.	Dr. Ish Kumar	1985
10.	Rajiv Trivedi	1986
11.	Mahender Reddy	1986
12.	Prabhakar Alok	1986
13.	T. Krishna Prasad	1986
14.	V.K. Singh	1987
15.	Satyanarain	1987
16.	Dr. B.L. Meena	1987
17.	M. Gopi Krishna	1987
18.	J. Poornachandra Rao	1988
19.	Umesh Sharaf	1989
20.	Govind Singh	1990
21.	Ravi Gupta	1990
22.	Rajiv Ratan	1991
23.	C. V. Anand	1991
24.	Jitender	1992
25.	Sandeep Sandilya	1993
26.	Vinayak P. Apte	1994
27.	K. Sreenivas Reddy	1994
28.	B. Sivdhar Reddy	1994
29.	Dr. Soumya Mishra	1994
30.	Ms. Shikha Goel	1994
31.	Dr. R. S. Praveen Kumar	1995
32.	V.V. Srinivas Rao	1995
33.	Ms. Swati Lakra	1995
34.	Mahesh Murlidhar Bhagwat	1995
35.	Smt. Charu Sinha	1996
36.	Anil Kumar	1996
37.	V. C. Sajjanar	1996
38.	Smt. Ritu Mishra	1996
39.	V. Naveen Chand	1996

Sl. No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
40.	Vijay Kumar	1997
41.	Yaram Nagi Reddy	1997
42.	Devendra Singh Chauhan	1997
43.	Sanjay Kumar Jain	1997
44.	N. Suryanarayana	1997
45.	M. K. Singh	1997
46.	Vikram Singh Mann	1998
47.	R. B. Naik	1998
48.	K. Venugopal Rao	1998
49.	B. Malla Reddy	1998
50.	T. Murali Krishna	1998
51.	Stephen Ravendra	1999
52.	T. V. Seshidhar Reddy	1999
53.	Y. Gangadhar	1999
54.	P. Muni Swamy	2000
55.	Dr. Akun Sabharwal	2001
56.	G. Sudheer Babu	2001
57.	Dr. T. Prabhakar Rao	2001
58.	C. Ravi Varma	2001
59.	P. Pramod Kumar	2001
60.	Rajesh Kumar	2002
61.	N. Shivashankar Reddy	2002
62.	Shahnawaz Qasim	2003
63.	A. Satyanarayana	2003
64.	Dr. V. Ravinder	2003
65.	Tarun Joshi	2004
66.	Avinash Mohanty	2005
67.	Kartikeya	2006
68.	Vikarm Jeet Duggal	2007
69.	Tafseer Iqbal	2008

Sl. No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
70.	B. Naveen Kumar	2008
71.	Ambar Kishor Jha	2009
72.	Rama Rajeswari R.	2009
73.	Nyalakonda Prakash Reddy	2010
74.	D. Joel Davis	2010
75.	Sunpreet Singh	2011
76.	Vijay Kumar S.M.	2012
77.	Bhaskaran R.	2012
78.	Ms. G. Chandana Deepti	2012
79.	Kalmeswar Shingenavar	2012
80.	Viswajit Kampati	2013
81.	Vishnu S Warier	2013
82.	Chetna Mylabhutala	2013
83.	K. Ramesh Naidu	#
84.	V. Satyanarayana	#
85.	V. Shiva Kumar	#
86.	V. B. Kamalasan Reddy	#
87.	S. Chandrasekhar Reddy	#
88.	A.R. Srinivas	#
89.	P. Viswaprasad	#
90.	M. Ramesh	#
91.	S. J. Janardhan	#
92.	A. V. Ranganath	#
93.	B. Sumathi	#
94.	M. Srinivasulu	#
95.	A. Venkateswara Rao	#

Batch has not been decided yet.

[F.No. 21023/27/2014-IPS.IV]
M. GOPAL REDDY, Jt. Secy.

Statement-III

[To be published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II,
Section 3, Sub-section (ii)]

Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

ORDER

New Delhi, dated the 5 March, 2015.

S.O.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 76 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 (6 of 2014) read with rule 5 of the Indian Forest Service (Cadre) Rules, 1966, the Central Government, with effect from the date of publication of this order in the Official Gazette, hereby allocates the following members of the Indian Forest Service, born on the Andhra Pradesh cadre immediately before the appointed day—

A. To the Andhra Pradesh cadre of Indian Forest Service :—

Sl. No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
1.	A.V. Joseph	1979
2.	S.B.L. Misra	1980
3.	C.S. Ramalakshmi	1980
4.	K.D.R. Jaya Kumar	1980
5.	R.G. Kalaghatgi	1981
6.	B. Muralikrishna	1981
7.	D. Sudhakar	1982
8.	V. Venkataramaiah	1982
9.	P.K. Sarangi	1982
10.	Chandan Mitra	1982
11.	B.S.S. Prasad	1983
12.	K. Sugunakar Reddy	1983
13.	Surendra Pandey	1983
14.	M. Sudhakar	1983

Sl. No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
15.	Soumykanta Chottray	1984
16.	Pushker Srivastava	1984
17.	B.V. Prasada Reddy	1985
18.	P.A.V. Udaya Bhaskar	1985
19.	C.K. Mishra	1985
20.	P. Mallikarjuna Rao	1985
21.	Mohd. Iliyas Rizvi	1985
22.	N. Prateep Kumar	1986
23.	Satish Kumar Kaushik	1986
24.	Vipin Chaudhary	1986
25.	V.B. Ramana Murthy	1987
26.	D. Nalini Mohan	1987
27.	Sanjay Gupta	1987
28.	Anil Kumar Maurya	1987
29.	Chiranjiv Choudhary	1989
30.	Ajay Kumar Naik	1989
31.	Y. Madhusudhan Reddy	1990
32.	E. Narasimhulu	1990
33.	Anoop Singh	1990
34.	Binod Kumar Singh	1990
35.	Rajendra Prasad Khajuria	1991
36.	Kallol Biswas	1991
37.	S.S. Sreedhar	1992
38.	Anand Kumar Jha	1992
39.	Ramesh Kumar Suman	1993
40.	Mohd. Ibrahim	1993
41.	Ratnakar Jauhari	1994
42.	P.V. Chalapathi Rao	1994

Sl. No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
43.	K. Gopinatha	1994
44.	J.S.N. Murthy	1994
45.	P.V. Ramana Reddy	1995
46.	M. Revathi	1996
47.	Shanti Priya Pandey	1997
48.	Rahul Pandey	1997
49.	A. Bharat Kumar	1997
50.	K. Suryanarayana	1997
51.	B. Sundar	1998
52.	S. Saravanan	1999
53.	M. Ravi Kumar	1999
54.	N. Chandra Mohan Reddy	2001
55.	K. Lohitasyudu	2001
56.	P.S. Srinivasa Sastry	2002
57.	P. Subba Raghavaiah	2003
58.	P. Ram Mohan Rao	2004
59.	T.V. Subba Reddy	2004
60.	S. Srikantanatha Reddy	2005
61.	B.N.N. Murthy	2007
62.	B. Mohamed Diwan Mydeen	2008
63.	M. Siva Prasad	2010
64.	R. Yesodabai	2010
65.	Alan Chong Teran	2011
66.	C. Selvam	2012
67.	Sekhar Babu Geddarn	2013
68.	Nandani Salaria	2013
69.	Jagannath Singh R.	2013

B. To the Telangana cadre of Indian Forest Service :—

Sl. No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
1.	Rajesh Mittal	1979
2.	P.K. Sharma	1980
3.	A.K. Srivastava	1981
4.	R. Sundar Vadan	1982
5.	D.K. Pandey	1982
6.	K.P. Srivasuki	1982
7.	P. Madhusudhana Rao	1982
8.	M. Rama Prasad	1983
9.	Ashok Kumar Jain	1983
10.	P.K. Jha	1983
11.	Manoranjan Bhanja	1984
12.	P. Raghuveer	1984
13.	Harish Chandra Mishra	1984
14.	M. Prudhvi Raju	1984
15.	Suresh Nagesh Jadhav	1984
16.	Kanwarjit Singh	1985
17.	Chandra B. Malasi	1985
18.	R.U. Kashappa	1985
19.	Tej Singh Kardam	1985
20.	K. Tirupathaiah	1986
21.	R. Shobha	1986
22.	Munindra	1986
23.	Rakesh Mohan Dobriyal	1987
24.	Lokesh Jayaswal	1987
25.	Sunil Kumar Gupta	1987
26.	Y. Babu Rao	1987
27.	N. Shyam Prasad	1987
28.	Swargam Srinivas	1989
29.	Mohan Chandra Pargain	1990
30.	A. Kishan	1990

Sl. No.	Name (Mr./Ms.)	Batch
31.	Elusing Meru	1990
32.	Sidhanand Kukrety	1991
33.	C. Suvarna	1991
34.	G. Chandra Sekhara Reddy	1991
35.	Ashok Kumar Sinha	1992
36.	Vinay Kumar	1992
37.	Sanjeev Kumar Gupta	1993
38.	Sunitha M. Bhagwat	1996
39.	B. Basivi Reddy	1996
40.	P. Venkata Raja Rao	1997
41.	B. Anand Mohan	1997
42.	Mohd. Jalaluddin Akbar	1999
43.	T.P. Thimma Reddy	1999
44.	D. Nagabhushanam	2000
45.	G. Narsaiah	2001
46.	C. Saravanan	2002
47.	Akoijam Sonibala Devi	2002
48.	B. Srinivas	2002
49.	Priyankaa Varghese	2003
50.	B. Shafiullah	2003
51.	C.P. Vinod Kumar	2003
52.	S. Ramesh	2004
53.	Shivani Dogra	2007
54.	V.S.N.V. Prasad	2009
55.	S. Shantharam	2010
56.	Sri Sivala Ram Babu	2011
57.	Dr. Sunil S. Hiremath	2011
58.	Tirumala Ravi Kiran	2012

[F. No. 16016/02/2014-IFS-II]

(Dr. Rekha Pai)
Inspector General of Forest

Outfits under UPF in Manipur

2283. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zomi Revolutionary Organisation, with its Arm Wing ZRA along with other Tribals Outfits, have come together under United People's Front (UPF), based in Manipur, if so, the details of outfits under UPF;

(b) whether the UPF comes under suspension of operation (SoP) with Government of India since August, 2008;

(c) if so, the number of political talks held since then and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether interlocutor for smooth tri-partite talk involving State Government and Central Government would be appointed soon and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir. The details of outfits under United People's Front (UPF) are as under:

- (i) Kuki National Front (KNF)
- (ii) United Kuki Liberation Front (UKLF)
- (iii) Zomi Revolutionary Army (ZRA)
- (iv) Hmar Peoples Conference/Democratic (HPC/D)
- (v) Zou Defence Volunteer – (ZDV-UPF)
- (vi) Zomi Reunification Front (ZRF)
- (vii) Kuki Revolutionary Army (Unification)-KRA(U)
- (viii) Kuki Revolutionary Front-(KRF)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no political talk with the Group.

(d) Appointment of an interlocutor is not under consideration at the moment.

Decline of Padma awards

†2284. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the famous movie writer Salim has declined to accept Padma award;

(b) the number of persons who have declined to accept civil honours; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the concerned persons are asked before announcing their names for civil honours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) In accordance with the normal practice, willingness of the person proposed to be conferred Padma Awards is informally ascertained (to the extent possible) before the announcement of the Award. Five persons including Shri Salim Khan declined to accept the Padma Awards in 2015.

Strengthening the States

2285. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal for strengthening the States through more powers in conformity with the true federal character of the country;

(b) if so, whether any request has been received by the Centre recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Government is committed to fostering the spirit of cooperative federalism so that the Union and the State Governments come on a platform to forge a common national agenda for development. However, No specific proposal has been received in this regard.

Recruitment of SC/ST persons in CAPF

†2286. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the rank-wise, gender-wise and force-wise number of persons belonging to the category of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs);

(b) whether persons belonging to the category of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are recruited in very small number in the CAPF;

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

(d) whether Government has recently launched any special drive for the recruitment of the persons belonging to the category of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in CAPFs; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The total number of persons belonging to SC/ST category in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) is as under:—

Name of the Force	SC	ST
CRPF	52637	28309
CISF	21595	12472
SSB	12780	9766
BSF	43020	25729
ITBP	15507	8043
ARs	6325	10755
TOTAL	151864	95074

Force-wise, rank-wise, gender-wise detailed break-up are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) It has not been possible to fill up all the vacancies under SC/ST categories in the absence of eligible candidates. Some of the steps taken to enhance employability of reserved category candidates are:—

- (i) Imparting of finishing training and interview skills.
- (ii) Conduct of separate recruitment drives for allied officers.
- (iii) Wide publicity to special recruitment drives by forwarding copies to National Commission for SC/ST and State Commissions.

(d) and (e) The CAPFs have conducted special recruitment drive for SC/ST. Details are given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

Force-wise, rank-wise, gender-wise details of total number of persons belonging to SC/ST category in CAPFs

Sl. No.	Rank	SC		ST	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
CRPF					
1.	IG	2	-	1	-
2.	DIG	20	-	12	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Comdt.	55	1	27	1
4.	2-IC	48	2	25	2
5.	Dy. Comdt.	109	9	55	1
6.	AC	407	7	197	5
7.	Medical Officers	37	16	24	18
8.	SM	28	3	15	7
9.	Insp.	664	37	228	24
10.	SI	2123	151	767	77
11.	ASI	3285	109	1435	60
12.	HC	8294	138	3512	62
13.	Constable	36413	679	21307	446
TOTAL		51485	1152	27605	704

CISF

1.	DIG	1	-	2	-
2.	AIG/Comdt.	8	-	6	1
3.	Dy. Comdt.	26	-	14	-
4.	AC	147	3	66	1
5.	Insp.	297	14	167	6
6.	SI	1261	135	529	62
7.	ASI	1238	59	678	30
8.	HC	4095	57	1723	17
9.	Const.	13322	915	8422	743
10.	Sr. AO	1	-	-	-
11.	SO	3	-	2	-
12.	Sr. PS	1	-	-	-
13.	Assistant	3	1	-	-
14.	Accountant	-	-	1	-
15.	Sr. HT-II	-	1	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Stn. GD.-I	-	1	-	-
17.	Pharmacist	3	-	-	-
18.	N.O.	3	-	1	1
TOTAL		20409	1186	11611	861

SSB

1.	IG	0	0	1	0
2.	DIG	4	0	4	0
3.	Commandant	7	0	3	0
4.	Second-In Commandant	6	1	1	0
5.	Deputy Commandant	14	0	8	0
6.	Medical Officers (AC to CO)	13	5	8	4
7.	Assistant Commandant	89	2	51	0
8.	Area Organiser	1	0	5	2
9.	JAO	4	0	2	0
10.	SAO	23	0	10	0
11.	Circle Organiser	4	0	2	0
12.	Asst. Director	2	0	1	0
13.	Section Officer	10	0	2	2
14.	Accounts Officer	1	0	0	0
15.	APO	3	0	2	0
16.	SFO	2	0	0	0
17.	AIA	0	0	1	0
18.	SVO	1	0	0	0
19.	Executive Engineer	1	0	0	0
20.	Asst. Engineer Gr.I	3	0	1	0
21.	Asst. Engineer Gr. II	1	0	1	0
22.	Inspector	86	0	8	0
23.	Sub Inspector	303	2	218	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	ASI	380	0	295	1
25.	Assistant	9	1	2	0
26.	Private Secretary	3	0	1	0
27.	PA	4	0	2	0
28.	FO	5	0	1	0
29.	DFO	25	1	10	5
30.	HC	1969	1	1746	4
31.	NK	64	0	226	0
32.	LNK	38	0	83	0
33.	CT	9191	174	6831	101
34.	UDC	9	2	3	2
35.	Peon	37	7	10	6
36.	Stenographer	3	1	0	0
37.	FPO	3	0	0	0
38.	AFO	22	4	15	3
39.	SFA	84	14	40	2
40.	FA	16	6	6	0
41.	Store Keeper	1	0	0	0
42.	Record Sorter	1	0	0	0
43.	Daftry	0	1	1	0
44.	Safaiwala	56	1	1	0
45.	Mali	2	0	0	0
46.	Staff Car Driver Grade-II	19	0	10	0
47.	Cleaner (MT)	1	0	2	0
48.	Dispatch Rider	1	0	0	0
49.	Assistant (Cook)	1	0	1	0
50.	Washerman	9	0	0	0
51.	Maid Servant	0	1	0	2
52.	Waterman	5	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	Group Leader	0	0	2	0
54.	Chowkidar	8	0	6	0
55.	Clerk	1	0	0	0
56.	Bearer	2	0	0	0
57.	Pharmacist	3	0	0	0
58.	Lab Technician	4	1	0	0
59.	Nursing Assistant	1	0	0	1
TOTAL		12555	225	9625	141

BSF

1.	DG	-	-	-	-
2.	ADG	-	-	-	-
3.	IG	2	-	1	-
4.	DIG	11	-	7	-
5.	Comdt.	75	4	33	2
6.	2-IC	60	1	30	1
7.	Dy. Comdt.	242	2	130	2
8.	AC	281	2	136	2
9.	SM	4	-	4	-
10.	Insp.	401	4	166	1
11.	SI	1354	43	565	38
12.	ASI	2459	28	1104	11
13.	HC	6358	38	2968	13
14.	NK	6	-	2	1
15.	L/NK	114	-	119	-
16.	Const.	30639	483	20073	267
17.	Sr. PS	1	-	-	-
18.	SO	2	-	-	-
19.	UDC	2	-	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	PS	1	-	-	-
21.	Jr. Acctt.	1	-	2	-
22.	Asstt. Suptd.	2	-	-	-
23.	Clk-ST Keeper	19	-	10	-
24.	Daftry	3	1	-	-
25.	Cleaner	1	-	-	-
26.	Tradesman	9	-	-	-
27.	Kennel Man	13	-	-	-
28.	Syce/Khoji	2	-	1	-
29.	Peon	3	2	-	3
30.	FCC	2	-	-	-
31.	Farash	-	2	-	-
32.	SWPR	318	-	36	-
33.	SWPR/S Man	4	-	-	-
34.	Draughtsman	2	-	-	-
35.	Rang Chkdr.	1	-	-	-
36.	Ward Boy	8	3	-	-
37.	Gardner	1	-	-	-
38.	Boat Man	1	-	-	-
39.	Matron	1	-	-	-
40.	Masalchi	2	-	-	-
41.	Table Boy	2	-	-	-
TOTAL		42407	613	25388	341

ITBP

1.	DG	-	-	-	-
2.	ADG	-	-	-	-
3.	IG	1	-	1	-
4.	DIG	8	-	4	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Comdt.	15	-	8	-
6.	2 IC	16	-	6	-
7.	Dy. Comdt.	17	1	9	-
8.	AC	106	2	54	1
9.	JAG	1	-	-	-
10.	MO to CMO	28	8	20	6
11.	IFA	-	-	-	-
12.	CAO	-	-	-	-
13.	SAO	1	-	1	-
14.	SO	3	-	-	-
15.	PS	-	-	-	-
16.	SM	20	1	16	-
17.	Insp.	445	8	213	5
18.	SI	784	16	334	4
19.	ASI	891	6	408	3
20.	HC	3591	31	1421	13
21.	Const.	9349	150	5432	83
22.	Asstt.	2	1	1	-
23.	PA	-	-	-	-
24.	UDC	4	1	-	-
TOTAL		15282	225	7928	115

Assam Rifles

1.	2IC	6	-	4	4
2.	Dy. Comdt.	5	1	1	-
3.	Asstt. Comdt.	10	-	14	2
4.	Subedar Major	30	-	24	-
5.	Subedar	150	-	65	-
6.	Naib Subedar	235	-	130	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Sr. Teacher	5	1	-	-
8.	Jr. Teacher	9	1	3	2
9.	Hindi Translator	7	-	2	-
10.	Sister	-	6	1	19
11.	Staff Nurse	-	6	-	6
12.	Hindi Teacher	14	1	2	1
13.	Warrant Officer	236	-	166	-
14.	Havildar	1572	-	948	-
15.	Riflemen	3989	-	9316	-
16.	Female Attendant	-	7	-	15
17.	Aya	-	20	-	10
18.	ANM	-	1	-	14
19.	VFA	3	-	1	-
20.	Hindi Typist	7	-	3	1
21.	Duftry	1	-	-	-
22.	Draughtman	-	1	1	-
23.	Peon	1	-	-	-
TOTAL		6280	45	10681	64

Statement-II**Special Recruitment drive to fill up SC/ST in CRPF**

The vacancies remained unfilled after recruitment rallies have been organized/ conducted to fill up the unfilled vacancies during the year 2012 and 2013 for the post of CT/GD J&K and 26 severely naxal affected areas districts of 7 LWE States. In addition to above special drive for 153 nos of backlog vacancies (SC) for the post of HC(Min) has also been conducted.

Special Recruitment drive to fill up SC/ST in CISF

Year	Notified		Filled		Backlog	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
2012	1171	208	319	114	852	94
2013	62	8	62	8	0	0

Recruitment of SC/ST in BSF for the last two years

Year	Notified		Filled		Backlog	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
2012	1	14	-	-	1	14
2013	247	126	247	126	-	-

Details of Special recruitment rallies conducted in border districts falling in the AOR of ITBP is as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Vacancy	SC	ST	Total
1.	Jammu and Kashmir 2011 & 2012	Advertised	98	2	100
		Filled	0	2	2
		Unfilled	98	0	98
2.	Himachal Pradesh 2012	Advertised	0	1	1
		Filled	0	1	1
		Unfilled	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Advertised	2	0	2
		Filled	0	0	0
		Unfilled	2	0	2
4.	Sikkim	Advertised	4	7	11
		Filled	0	7	7
		Unfilled	4	0	4

Helpline numbers for safety of women and girls

2287. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established any helpline numbers in order to provide effective service by the police particularly for safety of women and girls in the country;

(b) if so, the location-wise details of such numbers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing an emergency response system to attend calls from women in distress and provide them immediate assistance. The project is under implementation.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is also setting up a universal helpline designed to support women affected by violence both in public and private places including the family, community workplace etc.

There is no centralized data available with the Ministry of Home Affairs on number of women safety/emergency helplines operating in the country.

Citizenship to children born to a surrogate Indian mother

2288. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sought to clarify its stand on the citizenship of children born *via* an Indian surrogate mother in India, but whose biological mother is a foreign national;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to avoid legal problems that would arise due to the birth of such children to surrogate mother in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) This Ministry has already developed guidelines for the foreign nationals intending to visit India for commissioning surrogacy. These guidelines have been notified *vide* our letter no. F No.25022/74/2011-F.I dated 9th July, 2012 and have also been circulated to all the Indian missions/posts.

(c) The following provisions have been made under these guidelines for the foreign nationals coming to India for commissioning surrogacy:

1. The appropriate VISA category for the foreign nationals coming to India for commissioning surrogacy will be "Medical Visa".
2. It will also be necessary in such cases to ensure that the surrogate mother is not cheated. Therefore such a visa may only be granted if the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (i) The foreign man and woman are duly married and the marriage should have sustained at least for two years.
 - (ii) A letter from the Embassy of the foreign country in India or the Foreign Ministry of the country should be enclosed with the Visa application stating clearly that (a) the country recognizes surrogacy and (b) the child/children to be born to the commissioning couple through the Indian surrogate mother will be permitted entry into their country as a biological child/children of the couple commissioning surrogacy.

- (iii) The couple will furnish an undertaking that they would take care of the child/children born through surrogacy.
 - (iv) The treatment should be done only at one of the registered Assisted Reproduce Technology (ART) clinics recognized by ICMR. (The list of such clinics will be shared with MEA from time to time).
 - (v) The couple should produce a duly notarized agreement between the applicant couple and the prospective Indian surrogate mother.
3. If any of the above conditions are not fulfilled, the visa application shall be rejected.
4. Before the grant of visa, the foreign couple need to be told that before leaving India for their return journey, 'exit' permission from FRRO/FRO would be required. Before granting 'exit', the FRRO/FRO will see whether the foreign couple is carrying a certificate from the ART clinic concerned regarding the fact that the child/children have been duly taken custody of by the foreigner and that the liabilities towards the Indian surrogate mother have been fully discharged as per the agreement. A copy of the birth certificate(s) of the surrogate child/children will be retained by the FRRO/FRO along with photocopies of the passport and visa of the foreign parents.

Compensation fund for victims of acid attacks

2289. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a Central Victim Compensation Fund for the victims of acid attacks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the total number of acid attacks reported during the year 2014 across the country;

(d) whether Government has sought any suggestions from the State Government to prevent acid attacks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs has moved a proposal for creation of Central Victim Compensation Fund including compensation for the Victim of acid attacks.

(c) As per the provisional data furnished by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 309 number of acid attacks cases have been registered during the year 2014 across the country.

(d) and (e) Several interactions were held with States/UTs to discuss various directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on W.P.(Crl) no. 129/2006; *Laxmi Vs UoI* and other related matters. Accordingly an Advisory was issued to all the States/UTs titled 'Measures to be taken to prevent acid attacks on people and for treatment and rehabilitation of survivors' dated 30th August, 2013 with the objective to prepare Rules as per the provisions of the Poisons Act 1919 in accordance with the Hon'ble Supreme Court's guidelines to check easy availability of acids and also rehabilitation of the victims. An affidavit has also been filed in the Supreme Court by most of the States/UTs.

Many Advisories had been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the State/UT Governments to safeguard the interest of the Citizens and to protect them from various crimes and to efficiently handle the case in a time bound manner. All these Advisories are available in the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs' Link: www.mha.nic.in.

**Difference in pension of ex-Andaman prisoners
and other freedom fighters**

2290. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for difference in pension of ex-Andaman political prisoners and other freedom fighters;

(b) whether Government proposes to include those prisoners who were sentenced less than three months or were released from jail due to formation of parallel Governments in various parts of the country before completing the three months of prison in the category of freedom fighters;

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the number of such prisoners; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Ex-Andaman political prisoners are eligible for higher basic pension because they had undergone imprisonment for five years or more in Andaman Cellular Jail in connection with the freedom struggle.

(b) to (d) At present there is no such proposal to review the eligibility criteria/evidentiary requirements of the freedom fighters, under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

Dead bodies found floating in Ganga

†2291. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of dead bodies were recently found on the Pariyar Ghat of Ganga river and in the Betwa river in Unnao of Uttar Pradesh in January, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter including funeral ceremony of the dead bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A total number of 81 bodies have been recovered by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and after attending to the formalities of the DNA analysis etc., these bodies were disposed off after performing the last rituals. Further, Health being a State subject, the State Government is responsible for disposal of human remains/body parts of unidentified bodies.

Extremism counselling hotline

2292. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is studying an extremism counselling hotline set up recently by the Austrian authorities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government also looks at the US, UK models to curb radicals;

(c) whether Government is aware that a pro-ISIS rally was taken out in Srinagar recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. India has Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism with 24 countries including USA and UK. The meeting of these Joint Working Groups are being held from time to time to discuss counter terrorism issues including radicalization and to share intelligence, experience, expertise and good practices in the matter.

(c) and (d) There is no input regarding pro-ISIS rally taken out in Srinagar recently. However, some youth were seen unfurling the flags of ISIS on different occasions in Srinagar around 4-5 months back and their interrogation revealed that they were influenced by the ISIS related literature on social media.

Grant of full statehood to NCT of Delhi

2293. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to grant full statehood to the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the issues and reasons identified by Government for not granting the full statehood to the NCT of Delhi?

THE MINISTER of STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal with the Government for granting full statehood to the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

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

Visa On Arrival for Pakistani senior citizens

2294. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started Visa On Arrival (VOA) for Pakistani senior citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such facility is extended at present to Indian citizens in Pakistan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for one sided implementation of the agreement by India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has provided facility of manual Visa On Arrival for single entry, 45 days stay and maximum visit of up to 5 places to Pakistani national who is more than 65 years old and is crossing Attari immigration point on foot subject to certain conditions.

(c) to (e) The new Visa Agreement between India and Pakistan signed on 8th September, 2012 provides for Visa On Arrival on both sides for the people of more than 65 years of age who will be granted Single Entry Visa On Arrival at the Attari/Wagha check post for 45 days.

Renaming of police modernisation scheme

2295. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question 1305 given in the Rajya Sabha on 5th December, 2012 and to state:

(a) whether the Central Police Modernisation Scheme has been extended;

(b) if so, the updated status of action taken by Government for renaming it as Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Police Modernisation Scheme; and

(c) by when the renaming would be done which would be homage to the great nation builder Sardar Patel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS), in its meeting held on 07.02.2013 had approved the proposal for continuation of the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) for five years from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

(b) and (c) While giving reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1305 on 05-12-2012, it was stated that the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) had ended on 31st March, 2012 and the proposal for renaming the Scheme would be examined once the extension of the Scheme from 2012-13 onwards was approved by the competent authority. The matter has been subsequently examined and while fulfilling the assurance, it has been indicated in March, 2013 that since the MPF Scheme is under implementation since 1969-70 and is not a purely (100%) Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the State Governments also contribute their share of funds under the Scheme, it may, therefore, not be appropriate to rename the Scheme.

Stringent law to curb fake currency cases

2296. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of recent spurt in fake currencies being pumped from across border and anti-national elements to derail our economy;

(b) if so, the corrective and preventive steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether there have been consultations with State Governments and other Government entities in this regard to chalk out a comprehensive strategy to curb this and fish out fake currency and the State-wise number of such cases registered during last three years along with conviction details; and

(d) whether Government would make stringent law as a deterrent in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information available, high quality Fake Indian Currency Notes printed in Pakistan are being smuggled into the country from across the border from neighbouring countries by creating a self-sustaining criminal network in the South and South East Asian Region *via* Nepal, Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and United Arab Emirates. The Central Bureau of Investigation and the National Investigation Agency are the Central Agencies responsible for investigation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) cases. A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell is functioning in NIA to focus on terror funding and fake currency cases. Further, a simplified mechanism for reporting and filing of FIR in FICN cases has been put in place. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Advisories to the Law Enforcement Agencies of the States, Central Armed Police Forces, Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security to augment the security arrangements and to adopt effective counter measures against the menace of FICN.

The security features in the High Value currency notes are being constantly upgraded by the Ministry of Finance. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks. The RBI has undertaken awareness campaign by running educational programmes for the public and by organising training programmes for the employees of Banks and other organisations handling large amounts of cash.

(c) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several Agencies such as the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, RBI, CBI and

Security/Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and the States, are working in tandem to thwart this illegal activity.

Further, one special FICN Coordination Centre (FCORD) has been formed in MHA to share the intelligence/information amongst the different Security Agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of counterfeit currency notes. This Group also coordinates all the matters relating to intelligence collection compilation and collation in India and abroad for the Member Agencies.

As per the data available, the State/Union Territory-wise details of fake Indian currency note cases registered during the last three years *i.e.* 2012, 2013 and 2014, along with details of accused persons are given in Statement - I, II and III respectively (*See* below).

(d) Counterfeiting of currency notes is an offence under (Section 489{A-E}) of the Indian Penal Code, 1961, with maximum punishment being life Imprisonment. The legal regime to counter FICN menace has been further strengthened by way of recent amendments in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 wherein the damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian Paper Currency, coin, or any other material has been declared as a 'terrorist act'.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise and denomination-wise details of counterfeit currency (recovered and seized) and details of accused persons
Yearly Report From 1.1.2012: 31/12/2012

(As per database on 2/20/2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination										Others		No. of Notes		Total Notes	Value in ₹		FIR	Total Accused	
		1000		500		100		50		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)		(R+S)	Total Value			
1.	A. & N Islands	@	0	@	1	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	1	1	@	500	500	1	0
2.	A.P.	218	4306	1491	17207	626	5936	29	145	4	0	2368	27594	29962	1027630	13510350	14537980	172	246		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	16	&	0	&	33	&	0	&	0	&	49	49	&	19300	19300	2	2		
4.	Assam	121	500	497	2109	149	1059	4	122	2	300	773	4090	4863	384640	1671500	2056140	55	63		
5.	Bihar	88	2848	380	3354	174	4563	580	254	0	258	1222	11277	12499	324400	4996660	5321060	29	53		
6.	Chandigarh	3808	11	13425	143	21553	39	1854	0	43	0	40683	193	40876	12769260	86400	12855660	2	0		
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	81	~	950	~	902	~	65	~	0	~	1998	1998	~	649450	649450	55	38		
8.	D. & N Haveli	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0		
9.	Daman & Diu	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0		
10.	Delhi	15725	53463	41563	217647	13884	86536	2805	9127	17	48	73994	366821	440815	38035342	171397142	209432484	61	73		
11.	Goa	~	62	~	143	~	20	~	114	~	0	~	339	339	~	141200	141200	16	3		
12.	Gujarat	412	3044	1712	11261	487	1931	38	238	1	15	2650	16489	19139	1318620	8879660	10198280	213	133		
13.	Haryana	#	859	#	2069	#	557	#	0	#	0	#	3485	3485	#	1949200	1949200	15	30		
14.	H.P.	#	0	#	11	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	11	11	#	5500	5500	1	2		

15. J & K	111	522	679	4034	471	1371	13	0	0	0	1274	5927	7201	498250	2676100	3174350	17	30
16. Jharkhand	}	137	}	474	}	16	}	0	}	0	}	627	627	}	375600	375600	8	7
17. Karnataka	8680	5124	17359	14836	1697	1788	79	1055	2	1	27817	22804	50621	17533180	12773560	30306740	80	85
18. Kerala	207	742	546	3380	50	145	0	0	30	29	833	4296	5129	485300	2446790	2932090	60	38
19. Lakshadweep	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	0	{	0	0	0	0
20. M.P.	90	670	235	1961	1316	4400	0	860	0	30	1641	7921	9562	339100	2134010	2473110	19	31
21. Maharashtra	3350	9467	12642	9556	2914	5679	113	578	2	60	19021	25340	44361	9968080	14842630	24810710	279	204
22. Manipur	&	1	&	1	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	2	2	&	1500	1500	2	2
23. Meghalaya	&	210	&	695	&	126	&	0	&	3	&	1034	1034	&	570150	570150	18	21
24. Mizoram	&	397	&	710	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	1107	1107	&	752000	752000	6	7
25. Nagaland	&	24	&	663	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	687	687	&	355500	355500	7	10
26. Odisha	148	10	480	37	319	6	21	0	1	0	969	53	1022	420970	29100	450070	6	10
27. Puduchery	^	244	^	338	^	1	^	0	^	0	^	583	583	^	413100	413100	5	7
28. Punjab	#	3940	#	2443	#	2167	#	0	#	0	#	8550	8550	#	5378200	5378200	28	61
29. Rajasthan	2374	2670	8972	4634	5317	565	320	14	7	0	16990	7883	24873	7407830	5044200	12452030	49	69
30. Sikkim	@	22	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	22	22	@	22000	22000	1	1
31. Tamil Nadu	10415	7375	31857	21269	5733	3145	275	143	17	23	48297	31955	80252	26930845	18331580	45262425	373	71
32. Tripura	&	15	&	147	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	162	162	&	88500	88500	9	17
33. U.P.	6918	3897	37055	7581	19106	5379	2807	782	47	7	65933	17646	83579	27497170	8264610	35761780	176	148
34. U.K.	%	78	%	110	%	186	%	3324	%	0	%	3698	3698	%	317800	317800	17	21
35. W.B.	7024	5009	19584	14076	4430	282	270	4	0	1	31308	19372	50680	17272500	12075410	29347910	122	35
TOTAL	59689	105744	188477	341840	78226	126832	9208	16825	173	775	335773	592016	927789	162213117	290199202	452412319	1904	1518

Note: R Recovered by different branches of RBI
S Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx
Others include denomination 20,10,5,2,1
Data sent by RBI Chandigarh

{ Data sent by RBI Patna
& Data sent by RBI Guwahati
^ Data sent by RBI Chennai
{ Data sent by RBI Thiruvananthapuram

Statement-II

State/UT-wise and denomination-wise details of counterfeit currency (recovered and seized) and details of accused persons

Yearly Report From 1.1.2013: 31/12/2013

(As per database on 2/2/2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination										Others		No. of Notes		Total Notes	Value in ₹		FIR	Total Accused
		1000		500		100		50		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)		Total Value	(R+S)		
1.	A & N Islands	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	0	0	0	0
2.	A.P.	4326	11422	11647	23381	9587	14893	153	482	9	44	25722	50222	75944	11116010	24626380	35742390	170	242	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	0	0	&	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	501	1933	1533	1503	739	589	100	218	3	0	2876	4243	7119	1346435	2754300	4100735	81	72	
5.	Bihar	2364	1169	8919	2961	4958	91	185	69	0	3150	16426	7440	23866	7328550	2693550	10022100	31	44	
6.	Chandigarh	3764	0	10404	0	20803	0	2069	0	31	0	37071	0	37071	11150240	0	11150240	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	164	~	2345	~	288	~	28	~	15	~	2840	2840	~	1366850	1366850	29	29	29
8.	D & N Haveli	\$	0	\$	3	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	3	3	\$	1500	1500	1	0	0
9.	Daman & Diu	\$	12	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	12	12	\$	12000	12000	1	2	2
10.	Delhi	20802	25016	46112	60932	19648	20517	1142	1510	7	19406	87711	127381	215092	45879980	57706260	103586240	67	50	50
11.	Goa	~	546	~	1335	~	146	~	29	~	0	~	2056	2056	~	1229550	1229550	19	0	0
12.	Gujarat	9913	4784	20033	7092	5345	1869	224	205	11	4	35526	13954	49480	20475330	8527210	29002540	143	83	83
13.	Haryana	#	6000	#	17887	#	9715	#	1514	#	4	#	35120	35120	#	15990760	15990760	16	25	25
14.	H.P.	#	116	#	401	#	746	#	0	#	0	#	1263	1263	#	391100	391100	12	21	21
15.	J & K	306	1292	678	2864	1511	51	34	0	1	0	2530	4207	6737	797810	2729100	3526910	26	45	45

16. Jharkhand	}	745	}	685	}	5	}	0	}	0	}	1435	}	1435	}	1088000	1088000	7	21
17. Karnataka	9742	5166	17640	5100	2011	1849	111	10	6	103	29510	12228	41738	18768730	7902950	26671680	53	NA	
18. Kerala	2604	418	3424	2551	274	3358	23	89	165	176	6490	6592	13082	4346770	2035800	6382570	49	35	
19. Lakshadweep	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	}	0	0	0	{	0	0	0	0
20. M.P.	1966	1195	7979	3421	6444	2925	366	160	20	4	16775	7705	24480	6618440	3206060	9824500	29	63	
21. Maharashtra	21245	9287	46087	10996	8785	7137	436	577	53	18	76606	28015	104621	45189730	15527745	60717475	231	186	
22. Manipur	&	1	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	1	1	&	1000	1000	1	1	
23. Meghalaya	&	235	&	477	&	50	&	0	&	0	&	762	762	&	478500	478500	15	19	
24. Mizoram	&	600	&	564	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	1164	1164	&	882000	882000	6	11	
25. Nagaland	&	888	&	25	&	69	&	1	&	2	&	985	985	&	907460	907460	5	18	
26. Odisha	558	279	2973	281	923	700	25	2	0	0	4479	1262	5741	2138050	489600	2627650	14	28	
27. Puducherry	^	11	^	138	^	0	^	0	^	1	^	150	150	^	80020	80020	5	1	
28. Punjab	#	4078	#	9443	#	1263	#	0	#	0	#	14784	14784	#	8925800	8925800	29	41	
29. Rajasthan	2808	283	7989	260	6238	417	252	36	2	162	17289	1158	18447	7438940	458285	7897225	9	17	
30. Sikkim	@	2	@	105	@	0	@	0	@	0	@	107	107	@	54500	54500	1	1	
31. Tamil Nadu	9404	10114	21571	14393	2030	961	109	208	8	2	33122	25678	58800	20398070	17417040	37815110	288	25	
32. Tripura	&	325	&	538	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	863	863	&	594000	594000	17	22	
33. U.P.	6690	2859	29755	3567	19887	4856	1785	699	94	29	58211	12010	70221	23646870	5163440	28810310	124	129	
34. U.K.	%	896	%	631	%	129	%	0	%	0	%	1656	1656	%	1224400	1224400	30	34	
35. W.B.	7938	NR	19134	NR	4058	NR	191	NR	5	NR	31326	NR	31326	17920440	NR	17920440	NR	NR	
TOTAL	104931	89836	255878	173879	113241	72624	7205	5837	415	23120	481670	365296	846966	244560395	184465160	429025555	1509	1265	

Note: R Recovered by different branches of RBI
S: Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx
Others include denomination 20,10,5,2,1
* Figures are provisional
{ Data by RBI Thiruvananthapuram

@ Data sent by RBI Kolkata
~ Data sent by RBI Nagpur/N Mumbai
\$ Data sent by RBI Ahmedabad
Data sent by RBI Chandigarh
NR Data not received

} Data sent by RBI Patna
& Data sent by RBI Guwahati
^ Data sent by RBI Chennai
% Data Sent by RBI Kanpur

Statement-III

State/UT-wise and denomination-wise details of counterfeit currency (recovered and seized) and details of accused persons

Yearly Report From 1.1.2014: 31/12/2014

(As per database on 2/20/2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Denomination										No. of Notes		Total Notes	Value in ₹		Total Value	FIR	Total Accused	
		1000		500		100		50		Others					(R)	(S)				(R)	(S)	(R+S)
		(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R)	(S)	(R+S)	@	(R)	(S)	(R+S)		
1.	A & N Islands	@	25	@	0	@	1	@	0	@	0	@	26	26	@	25100	25100	25100	1	2
2.	A.P.	6372	5401	13828	8274	16648	5409	192	251	3	0	37043	19335	56378	14960440	10091450	25051890	117	168	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	&	0	&	2	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	2	2	&	1000	1000	1000	1	0
4.	Assam	1579	713	3148	1488	1423	227	224	3	3	0	6377	2431	8808	3306560	1479850	4786410	48	49	
5.	Bihar	2449	1018	8595	313	4648	0	145	15	9	0	15846	1346	17192	7218660	1175250	8393910	9	13	
6.	Chandigarh	4393	0	9633	0	18722	0	802	0	19	0	33569	0	33569	11122100	0	11122100	0	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0	~	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	0
8.	D & N Haveli	\$	78	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	78	78	\$	78000	78000	78000	1	2
9.	Daman & Diu	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	0	\$	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	21669	21626	40925	44194	24429	25451	959	1547	3	2602	87985	95420	183405	44622400	46358480	90980880	66	42	
11.	Goa	~	154	~	221	~	46	~	4	~	0	~	425	425	~	269300	269300	269300	13	5
12.	Gujarat	10663	5860	18294	9969	5863	3268	172	74	19	7	35011	19178	54189	20405160	11175080	31580240	87	41	
13.	Haryana	#	405	#	641	#	12120	#	7	#	0	#	13173	13173	#	1937850	1937850	1937850	37	17
14.	H.P.	#	4	#	13	#	0	#	0	#	0	#	17	17	#	10500	10500	10500	2	2
15.	J & K	190	28	707	2716	999	0	7	0	0	0	1903	2744	4647	643750	1386000	2029750	2029750	10	11
16.	Jharkhand	}	113	}	100	}	115	}	0	}	0	}	328	328	}	174500	174500	174500	4	7

17. Karnataka	6384	1023	13370	1774	2194	218	53	12	1	4	22002	3031	25033	13291060	1932440	15223500	31	2
18. Kerala	4616	623	5895	1307	1022	635	42	4	2	10	11577	2579	14156	7667830	1340330	9008160	59	88
19. Lakshadweep	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	0	{	{	0	0	0	0
20. M.P.	1683	489	5756	4023	5107	1477	290	209	29	18	12865	6216	19081	5086650	2658970	7745620	25	56
21. Maharashtra	21932	13425	38019	8244	9233	5013	513	42	51	7	69748	26731	96479	41891110	18050500	59941610	192	171
22. Manipur	&	13	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	13	13	&	13000	13000	1	1
23. Meghalaya	&	0	&	40	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	40	40	&	20000	20000	1	1
24. Mizoram	&	259	&	461	&	0	&	0	&	0	&	720	720	&	489500	489500	5	8
25. Nagaland	&	139	&	80	&	81	&	0	&	0	&	300	300	&	187100	187100	4	10
26. Odisha	522	47	2390	6	1213	22	11	0	0	0	4136	75	4211	1838850	52200	1891050	4	4
27. Puducherry	^	2	^	7	^	0	^	1	^	0	^	10	10	^	5550	5550	3	0
28. Punjab	#	154	#	40	#	33	#	0	#	0	#	227	227	#	177300	177300	5	10
29. Rajasthan	2952	0	7038	1	5950	0	179	0	5	0	16124	1	16125	7075010	500	7075510	1	0
30. Sikkim	@	243	@	36	@	23	@	2	@	19	@	323	323	@	263585	263585	3	2
31. Tamil Nadu	8820	3209	18747	6894	3493	744	204	4	12	2	31276	10853	42129	18553160	6730640	25283800	74	27
32. Tripura	[	2005	[	1731	[	876	[	16	[	0	[	4628	4628	[	2958900	2958900	39	61
33. U.P.	&	24	&	82	&	3	&	0	&	0	&	109	109	&	65300	65300	4	4
34. U.K.	16756	2700	50105	3183	44714	3410	1715	105	710	74	114000	9472	123472	46373400	4638990	51012390	44	66
35. W.B.	%	14	%	140	%	16	%	0	%	0	%	170	170	%	85600	85600	5	3
36. W.B.	5793	NR	12567	NR	4072	NR	247	NR	0	0	22679	NR	22679	12496050	NR	12496050	NR	NR
TOTAL	116773	59794	249017	95980	149730	59188	5755	2296	866	2743	522141	220001	742142	256552190	113832765	370384955	896	873

Note: R Recovered by different branches of RBI
S Seized by Police and information received from SCRBx
\$ Data sent by RBI Ahmedabad
Others include denomination 20,10,5,2,1
% Data sent by RBI Kanpur
NR Data not Received

@ Data sent by RBI Kolkata
- Data sent by RBI Nagpur/N Mumbai
* Data sent by RBI Ahmedabad
Figures are provisional
{ Data by RBi Thiruvananthapuram

} Data sent by RBI Patna
& Data sent by RBI Guwahati
* Data sent by RBI Chennai
Data sent by RBI Chandigarh
{ Data sent by RBI Hyderabad

Financial and technical assistance for smart/model police stations

2297. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up SMART police stations/ Model police stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by when such stations are likely to be set up in the country; and

(c) whether Government has extended all assistance including financial and technical assistance to the States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) During the 49th Annual Conference of Director Generals/Inspector Generals of Police held on 29th November, 2014, the concept of S.M.A.R.T Police was introduced wherein 'S' stands for Sensitive and Strict, 'M' for Modern with Mobility, 'A' for Alert and Accountable, 'R' for Reliable and Responsive and 'T' for Trained and Techno-savvy. The Government has decided to establish one model SMART Police Station in each State to start with. Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has prepared a plan for building of such Police Stations.

Rise in rate of acquittals in criminal cases

2298. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of acquittals in criminal cases is on the rise over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether the lack of a law to protect witness is the main reason behind such acquittals; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to bring in such a law and plug in the gaps in the criminal justice systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per data maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the rate of conviction/acquittal varies from year to year and information for the last three years (2011-2013) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) There are a number of reasons behind the incidence of acquittals including *inter-alia* the quality of investigation and prosecution, the witnesses turning hostile, inadequacy of procedures to protect witnesses and delay in disposal of cases. Government has taken a number of steps to improve the rate of conviction including accepting and implementing various recommendations of the Justice J.S. Verma committee. Emphasis is being given to training of police officers and the public prosecutor to improve the quality of prosecution and assist the judges in disposal of cases. Government has also set up the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms for reducing delays and arrears through policy and legislative changes, reengineering procedures and leveraging ICT for better justice delivery.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of cases in which Trials completed (TC), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Acquitted (CA) and percentage of cases acquitted under IPC during 2011-2013

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011				2012				2013			
		TC	CV	CA	% of Cases acquitted	TC	CV	CA	% of Cases acquitted	TC	CV	CA	% of Cases acquitted
1.	A.P.	110646	36911	73735	66.6	114732	34043	80689	70.3	104456	34211	70245	67.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	511	227	284	55.6	526	213	313	59.5	332	160	172	51.8
3.	Assam	23876	4744	19132	80.1	20244	2154	18090	89.4	29360	2512	26848	91.4
4.	Bihar	56741	8792	47949	84.5	57361	9116	48245	84.1	70278	9433	60845	86.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	29942	13364	16578	55.4	37901	17437	20464	54.0	39974	15510	24464	61.2
6.	Goa	1237	320	917	74.1	1420	312	1108	78.0	1501	361	1140	75.9
7.	Gujarat	64674	25301	39373	60.9	66995	23811	43184	64.5	78479	32020	46459	59.2
8.	Haryana	41888	10685	31203	74.5	43343	13800	29543	68.2	43679	13678	30001	68.7
9.	H.P.	5286	1326	3960	74.9	6384	1461	4923	77.1	6381	1348	5033	78.9
10.	J & K	10172	5140	5032	49.5	15915	5890	10025	63.0	19685	6002	13683	69.5
11.	Jharkhand	22256	6517	15739	70.7	24777	5739	19038	76.8	26767	6709	20058	74.9
12.	Karnataka	78182	28294	49888	63.8	108153	34069	74084	68.5	97566	31700	65866	67.5
13.	Kerala	97344	63500	33844	34.8	92305	60381	31924	34.6	98930	67749	31181	31.5
14.	M.P.	145607	62260	83347	57.2	122948	58645	64303	52.3	116764	58040	58724	50.3
15.	Maharashtra	99516	8168	91348	91.8	104748	9807	94941	90.6	108847	14487	94360	86.7
16.	Manipur	54	28	26	48.1	70	49	21	30.0	69	30	39	56.5

17.	Meghalaya	699	289	410	58.7	210	91	119	56.7	290	118	172	59.3
18.	Mizoram	1177	1054	123	10.5	1394	1248	146	10.5	1252	1046	206	16.5
19.	Nagaland	1193	1050	143	12.0	530	455	75	14.2	871	715	156	17.9
20.	Odisha	34320	3544	30776	89.7	35744	3922	31822	89.0	28913	2983	25930	89.7
21.	Punjab	22454	8729	13725	61.1	22138	8304	13834	62.5	24482	8909	15573	63.6
22.	Rajasthan	72599	46825	25774	35.5	75685	46382	29303	38.7	70529	43872	26657	37.8
23.	Sikkim	296	142	154	52.0	287	111	176	61.3	1295	567	728	56.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	109821	68222	41599	37.9	128570	72675	55895	43.5	167297	98376	68921	41.2
26.	Tripura	2751	401	2350	85.4	6206	923	5283	85.1	3994	637	3357	84.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	121537	72480	49057	40.4	82747	43531	39216	47.4	82898	44017	38881	46.9
28.	Uttarakhand	3028	1983	1045	34.5	6895	5260	1635	23.7	5944	4174	1770	29.8
29.	West Bengal	24703	3298	21405	86.6	39790	4160	35630	89.5	31396	4512	26884	85.6
TOTAL (STATES)		1182510	483594	698916	59.1	1218018	463989	754029	61.9	1262229	503876	758353	60.1
30.	A & N Islands	77	55	22	28.6	380	206	174	45.8	454	233	221	48.7
31.	Chandigarh	1348	664	684	50.7	1621	819	802	49.5	2308	1175	1133	49.1
32.	D & N Haveli	93	12	81	87.1	231	23	208	90.0	183	11	172	94.0
33.	Daman & Diu	138	30	108	78.3	94	13	81	86.2	90	0	90	100.0
34.	Delhi UT	25316	12177	13139	51.9	29700	15565	14135	47.6	22914	11214	11700	51.1
35.	Lakshadweep	51	37	14	27.5	65	24	41	63.1	25	4	21	84.0
36.	Puducherry	1692	1427	265	15.7	2029	1621	408	20.1	1945	1613	332	17.1
TOTAL (UTs)		28715	14402	14313	49.8	34120	18271	15849	46.5	27919	14250	13669	49.0
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		1211225	497996	713229	58.9	1252138	482260	769878	61.5	1290148	518126	772022	59.8

Source: Crime in India

Cases of sexual abuse of children pending in courts

2299. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of sexual abuse of children cases reported and pending in the various courts during each of the last three years and the current year along with their present status;

(b) whether Government has analysed the reasons behind this trend; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in this regard to prevent such crimes and to improve the conviction rate in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted, persons convicted, cases conviction rate and cases pending for trial under child rape during 2011-2013 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government is pursuing the States to set up Fast Track Courts (FTCs). In the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held in New Delhi on 7th April, 2013, it has been resolved that the State Governments shall, in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts, take necessary steps to establish suitable number of FTCs relating to offences against women, children, differently abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of the society, and provide adequate funds for the purpose of creating and continuing them. Government has requested the State Governments and the Chief Justices of the High Courts to implement this decision.

The Government has taken major initiatives for pendency reduction. The number of District and Subordinate Courts has increased from 16,949 in 2010 to 19,518 in 2013. The Central Government has provided financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 3,132 crores to State Governments and Union Territories for upgradation/construction of court complexes and residential units for judicial officers in the last four years.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) and Conviction Rate (CVR) Cases Pending Trial (PT) under rape of children during 2011

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	PT
1.	Andhra Pradesh	646	468	37	720	561	55	11.1	935
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	19	2	20	19	2	100.0	78
3.	Assam	40	28	1	40	24	1	7.7	98
4.	Bihar	91	84	10	93	99	12	15.2	274
5.	Chhattisgarh	477	446	63	555	552	78	24.8	1272
6.	Goa	20	24	4	21	29	4	44.4	76
7.	Gujarat	130	121	5	166	164	5	14.3	699
8.	Haryana	66	62	27	73	78	28	27.6	153
9.	Himachal Pradesh	72	70	11	83	81	8	39.3	180
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	7	0	8	8	0	-	32
11.	Jharkhand	16	14	1	16	14	2	10.0	14
12.	Karnataka	97	96	13	147	147	16	21.0	333
13.	Kerala	423	265	16	570	281	14	21.9	1161
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1262	1248	245	1524	1520	324	25.4	3035
15.	Maharashtra	818	720	48	1053	971	61	16.6	4899

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	PT
16.	Manipur	19	0	0	5	0	0	-	2
17.	Meghalaya	66	32	0	48	21	0	-	157
18.	Mizoram	40	36	18	41	37	18	90.0	47
19.	Nagaland	15	0	1	15	0	1	100.0	0
20.	Odisha	165	150	11	150	150	13	25.0	440
21.	Punjab	166	148	40	172	182	52	36.4	210
22.	Rajasthan	394	272	61	328	326	68	37.4	1372
23.	Sikkim	11	12	12	12	12	12	70.6	57
24.	Tamil Nadu	271	175	22	263	192	26	19.0	462
25.	Tripura	45	85	14	144	96	18	28.6	214
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1088	934	405	1573	1328	548	60.1	1794
27.	Uttarakhand	23	21	7	25	25	5	63.6	33
28.	West Bengal	252	108	7	182	115	6	18.9	213
TOTAL (STATES)		6742	5645	1081	8047	7032	1377	31.0	18240
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	19	0	15	43	0	-	49
30.	Chandigarh	15	11	7	17	22	8	63.6	24
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	1	1	0	-	5
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	3

33.	Delhi	339	322	108	402	349	127	43.0	1046
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
35.	Puducherry	6	4	0	17	16	0	-	27
TOTAL (UTs)		370	357	115	452	431	135	43.4	1154
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		7112	6002	1196	8499	7463	1512	31.9	19394

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) and Conviction Rate (CVR) Cases Pending Trial (PT) under rape of children during 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	PT
1.	Andhra Pradesh	613	624	46	604	705	56	9.7	1081
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	11	1	18	10	1	25.0	85
3.	Assam	156	93	0	155	93	0	-	176
4.	Bihar	137	113	17	148	141	17	19.3	299
5.	Chhattisgarh	519	524	96	531	540	78	34.4	1510
6.	Goa	38	23	1	49	29	1	33.3	96
7.	Gujarat	150	143	12	210	201	13	17.9	774
8.	Haryana	276	245	15	379	379	15	16.0	304
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89	73	16	129	118	23	35.6	207
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	13	1	21	21	1	20.0	38
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	0	4	2	0	-	7

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	PT
12.	Karnataka	142	130	17	178	156	19	17.3	365
13.	Kerala	455	387	22	604	476	25	26.5	1465
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1632	1638	232	1970	1983	279	22.0	3586
15.	Maharashtra	917	825	43	1257	1212	47	13.3	5396
16.	Manipur	17	1	0	7	1	0	-	3
17.	Meghalaya	81	20	2	84	25	2	66.7	174
18.	Mizoram	73	64	29	74	64	27	93.5	80
19.	Nagaland	7	14	10	8	24	24	100.0	4
20.	Odisha	192	174	7	242	232	11	23.3	584
21.	Punjab	295	190	54	282	234	68	35.1	246
22.	Rajasthan	572	408	111	491	488	142	34.5	1456
23.	Sikkim	21	30	10	19	12	30	40.0	62
24.	Tamil Nadu	292	242	33	333	285	44	26.0	577
25.	Tripura	17	36	2	12	45	12	11.8	233
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1040	930	250	1581	1349	333	56.4	2281
27.	Uttarakhand	34	31	15	33	30	13	62.5	40
28.	West Bengal	285	186	8	178	138	8	22.9	364
TOTAL (STATES)		8087	7170	1050	9601	8993	1289	27.2	21493

29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	5	1	17	8	1	33.3	51
30.	Chandigarh	17	21	7	18	18	8	36.8	26
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	1	2	33.3	3
32.	Daman and Diu	4	4	1	9	9	1	50.0	5
33.	Delhi	415	368	97	516	507	145	45.8	1202
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
35.	Puducherry	7	10	1	9	13	1	20.0	32
TOTAL (UTs)		454	409	108	570	556	158	44.3	1319
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		8541	7579	1158	10171	9549	1447	28.2	22812

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) and Conviction Rate (CVR) Cases Pending Trial (PT) under rape of children during 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	PT
1.	Andhra Pradesh	770	616	42	820	616	58	11.5	1331
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	23	0	33	24	0	-	108
3.	Assam	230	134	4	223	139	4	4.9	229
4.	Bihar	86	117	20	96	116	21	38.5	364
5.	Chhattisgarh	595	593	66	682	682	130	24.7	1836
6.	Goa	59	38	1	63	45	1	25.0	130
7.	Gujarat	263	243	11	314	302	19	13.1	933

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CVR	PT
8.	Haryana	388	335	49	477	468	58	22.7	423
9.	Himachal Pradesh	130	124	32	205	198	28	29.4	222
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	17	2	25	25	2	14.3	41
11.	Jharkhand	23	9	1	10	12	4	14.3	5
12.	Karnataka	270	203	17	330	293	14	11.0	412
13.	Kerala	637	457	34	703	554	25	32.7	1818
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2112	2033	457	2538	2518	574	30.7	4098
15.	Maharashtra	1546	1309	44	1932	1762	58	16.4	6435
16.	Manipur	40	4	0	3	2	1	-	7
17.	Meghalaya	112	90	4	99	91	5	66.7	258
18.	Mizoram	57	42	11	56	44	11	61.1	104
19.	Nagaland	3	3	7	3	3	3	100.0	0
20.	Odisha	509	377	20	479	469	21	28.2	890
21.	Punjab	490	369	182	520	402	191	47.3	230
22.	Rajasthan	892	689	99	902	903	232	35.6	1865
23.	Sikkim	25	25	48	43	50	45	73.8	22
24.	Tamil Nadu	419	378	32	505	423	33	18.2	779
25.	Tripura	43	51	4	68	54	10	33.3	272

26.	Uttar Pradesh	1381	1166	264	2143	1701	334	61.5	3018
27.	Uttarakhand	32	28	20	39	38	29	60.6	35
28.	West Bengal	377	335	9	354	377	13	14.5	637
TOTAL (STATES)		11549	9808	1480	13665	12311	1924	31.1	26502
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	29	2	29	41	2	22.2	71
30.	Chandigarh	19	13	15	27	14	16	65.2	16
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	2	0	4	2	0	-	5
32.	Daman and Diu	4	4	0	4	4	0	-	9
33.	Delhi	757	657	114	804	830	120	35.1	1534
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
35.	Puducherry	9	3	0	14	7	0	-	34
TOTAL (UTs)		814	708	131	882	898	138	36.6	1669
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		12363	10516	1611	14547	13209	2062	31.5	28171

Source: Crime in India.
Disposal of cases and persons by court and police during the year may be reported in previous year.
- Indicates division by zero.
Conviction Rate = % of Cases convicted out of cases in which Trial were completed.

**Amending IPC and CrPC to deal with racial
attacks on people of NER**

2300. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to amend Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) to deal more sternly with racial attacks against people from North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) whether anytime line has been fixed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) On the basis of the Bezbaruah Committee recommendations, a proposal in this regard has been referred to the Legislative Department of Ministry of Law and Justice. No time line has been fixed as the matter involves legislative process.

Infiltration through sea route

2301. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in order to check the infiltration of terrorists from the sea side, what action has been taken to avoid the 26/11 kind of situation;

(b) what action Government has taken to check the small boats which can avoid or escape the notice of coastal patrolling; and

(c) how may such cases of infiltration have been reported during last six months ending 31st December, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) To check the infiltration of terrorists from the sea side and to check the small boats, the following measures have been initiated.

- (i) Establishment of three-tier arrangement for protection and maritime security of the country by the Indian Navy, the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and the Marine Police of the coastal States and Union Territories.
- (ii) Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I), implemented from 2005-06 to 2010-11. The coastal States/UTs have operationalized 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts and 30 barracks. The Coastal States/UTs were provided with 204 boats, 153 jeeps, 312 motor cycles and 10 Rigid Inflatable Boats (RIBs) for surveillance offshore and onshore.

- (iii) Implementation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme, commenced *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2011 over a period of 5 years, where States/UTs would be provided with 131 Marine Police Stations, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Operation Centres, 225 boats, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles.
- (iv) Registration of all sea-going vessels including fishing vessels has been made mandatory.
- (v) Installation of Automatic Identification Systems for above 20 mtr. Vessels to track their movements is being ensured by DG (Shipping). For less than 20 mtr. Size boats Government is examining the various modalities for installation of Proprietary transponder in consultation with stake holders.
- (vi) Establishment of four Joint Operation Centres at Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam, Kochi and Port Blair.
- (vii) Establishing Coastal Surveillance Network (CSN) comprises 46 stations having RADAR, day/night camera and weather sensors.
- (viii) Establishing National Automatic Identification System (NAIS) networks comprises 74 Automatic Identification System (AIS) receiving stations along the coastline.
- (ix) Establishment of nine additional Coast Guard Stations.
- (x) Installation of VTMS in all the major ports and a few non major ports to monitor and regulate the movement of ships.
- (xi) Establishing institutional arrangement at States and district level for coordination among various agencies including ICG and Navy.
- (xii) Strengthening of intelligence sharing mechanism through Multi Agency Centre (MAC) Subsidiary Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) among all the security agencies.
- (xiii) Issuance of bio-metric cards to coastal population and to the fishermen and issuance of card readers to the user agencies.
- (xiv) Demarcation of the area of Coastal Police Station.
- (xv) Notifying the fish landing points and monitoring thereof.
- (xvi) Mapping of vital details such as locations of Marine Police Stations, fishing landing points, non fishing landing points, hospitals, railway stations, customs 'naka', bomb disposal facilities etc. on the map of all, the coastal States/UTs.
- (xvii) Colour coding of fishing boats.

(xviii) Sustained deployment of 25-30 Indian Coast Guard Ships per day at sea and on an average 8-10 aircrafts deployed daily for maritime aerial surveillance.

(c) During the last six months, 21 foreign fishing boats along with 204 crew were apprehended for poaching in Indian waters in violation of Maritime Zones Act, 1981 and one suspect terror boat was intercepted by the Indian Coast Guard on the midnight on 31st December, 2014.

Stopping freedom fighters pension to dependents in Kerala

2302. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has stopped/cancelled payment of Swatantrata Sainik Samman pension/family pension to the dependents of some freedom fighters with retrospective effect in Kerala recently and beneficiaries has been asked to pay back the pension received so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) During the course of ongoing verification of pensioners receiving Central Freedom Fighter Pension through various Public Sector Banks, anomaly in disbursement in case of some of the dependent family pensioners have been observed. Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, dependent spouse/unmarried and unemployed daughters (upto three daughters) of the freedom fighter pensioner are eligible for dependent family pension. The dependent family pension wrongly disbursed to the ineligible dependents by the banks in various States including that of Kerala and not covered under the Scheme has been stopped and recovery ordered.

Extension of Sixth Schedule provision to ADCs of Manipur

2303. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Autonomous District Council (ADCs) that exist in the North Eastern States, the State and district-wise, details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that except ADCs of Manipur, all are under Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India and if so, the Constitutional Status of ADCs of Manipur;

(c) whether it is also a fact that State Government of Manipur has recommended several times for extension of the Sixth Schedule Provision to existing ADCs of Manipur, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the roadmap for extension of Sixth Schedule provision to ADCs of Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) At present, 10 (ten) Autonomous Councils/Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) are constituted under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. State-wise ADCs are as below:—

Assam

- (i) Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC)
- (ii) North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council (NCHAC)
- (iii) Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)

Meghalaya

- (iv) Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council (KHADC)
- (v) Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council (JHADC)
- (vi) Garo Hills Autonomous District Council (GHADC)

Tripura

- (vii) Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC)

Mizoram

- (viii) Lai Autonomous District Council (LADC)
- (ix) Mara Autonomous District Council (MADC)
- (x) Chakma Autonomous District Council (CADC)

(b) Autonomous District Councils in Manipur have been constituted under the provisions of the Manipur (Hills Area) District Council Act, 1971. The State of Assam has also set up six Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) under the State Legislation in addition to three ADCs already set up under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India.

(c) and (d) The Government of Manipur had conveyed its no objection to the extension of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution in the tribal areas, in the hill districts of Manipur with certain local adjustments and amendments in the year 2001.

The Government of Manipur was requested to send details of local adjustments and amendments. The Government of Manipur has not sent details of local adjustments/ revised proposal in this regard so far.

Tracing missing children

2304. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the Centre had told Parliament in August that the number of untraced children from 2011-2013 in Chhattisgarh was 3129, the affidavit filed in Supreme Court reduced it drastically to 1204;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of missing children in the country till October, 2014; and

(c) what has been done by Government to trace the missing children and how many have been traced so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) There has been some discrepancy in the data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) which was submitted in the Parliament as a reply and affidavit filed by the State Government of Chhattisgarh in respect of missing children.

(b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise number of missing children in the country and children traced/ untraced for the year 2011-14 is given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) 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 a 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.

Statement-I

Total No. of children missing (male-female) State-wise for the year 2011-14

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	A & N Islands	Male	19	12	14	13
		Female	48	15	23	18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	2084	1769	2283	1585
		Female	3386	3079	3869	2573
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	23	32	12	5
		Female	41	64	12	30
4.	Assam	Male	835	772	618	526
		Female	1455	1437	1001	946
5.	Bihar	Male	504	833	NR	NR
		Female	385	633	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	Male	104	62	46	52
		Female	107	94	90	105
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	1248	1225	902	664
		Female	2657	2627	2005	963
8.	D & N Haveli	Male	2	4	4	5
		Female	5	2	3	5
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	4	5	4	3
		Female	4	4	1	2
10.	Delhi	Male	2943	2356	3286	2905
		Female	3111	2561	3895	3583
11.	Goa	Male	108	108	68	31
		Female	140	161	91	53
12.	Gujarat	Male	1074	1375	973	700
		Female	2243	2423	1828	1257

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2011	2012	2013	2014
13.	Haryana	Male	698	722	546	597
		Female	493	489	472	604
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	192	178	131	90
		Female	245	196	125	106
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	198	239	202	229
		Female	243	222	229	261
16.	Jharkhand	Male	NR	298	NR	NR
		Female	NR	675	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	Male	1624	473	1865	767
		Female	2214	617	1977	843
18.	Kerala	Male	428	391	578	554
		Female	855	777	1003	925
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
		Female	NIL	NIL	NIL	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	4369	NR	4076	857
		Female	7765	NR	6972	1198
21.	Maharashtra	Male	5932	6296	5874	4808
		Female	8201	9147	9460	8282
22.	Manipur	Male	37	63	30	43
		Female	35	70	16	40
23.	Meghalaya	Male	68	38	66	NR
		Female	105	49	83	NR
24.	Mizoram	Male	6	1	NIL	2
		Female	3	12	1	5
25.	Nagaland	Male	84	78	77	85
		Female	105	92	100	108
26.	Odisha	Male	643	1076	711	297
		Female	1533	2907	1943	650

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2011	2012	2013	2014
27.	Puducherry	Male	21	20	20	24
		Female	53	30	29	40
28.	Punjab	Male	427	407	343	371
		Female	248	329	175	155
29.	Rajasthan	Male	1635	1423	1133	964
		Female	2539	2470	1715	1368
30.	Sikkim	Male	24	146	48	46
		Female	53	132	76	50
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	961	1095	1090	1174
		Female	1867	2117	2181	2231
32.	Telangana	Male	-	-	-	1381
		Female	-	-	-	1533
33.	Tripura	Male	149	144	136	598
		Female	374	423	350	285
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	2368	2317	NR	1916
		Female	1461	1540	NR	3806
35.	Uttarakhand	Male	334	428	240	209
		Female	280	302	122	187
36.	West Bengal	Male	5825	1316	NR	NR
		Female	13429	3640	NR	NR
TOTAL (MALE)			34971	25702	25376	21501
TOTAL (FEMALE)			55683	39336	39847	32213
GRAND TOTAL			90654	65038	65223	53714

Note: 1. NR stands for data not received.

2. Data for 2014 is provisional.

3. Data for Telangana from June only.

4. Nil stands for no children missing.

Statement-II

Total No. of missing children (male-female) traced/untraced State-wise for the year 2011-14

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2011		2012		2013		2014	
			Traced	Un-Traced	Traced	Un-Traced	Traced	Un-Traced	Traced	Un-Traced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	A & N Islands	Male	16	3	5	7	7	7	12	1
		Female	42	6	7	8	16	7	17	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	1398	686	888	881	1079	1204	791	794
		Female	2369	1017	1580	1499	1840	2029	1210	1363
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	16	7	10	22	NIL	12	NIL	5
		Female	31	10	18	46	NIL	12	7	23
4.	Assam	Male	450	385	330	442	275	343	247	279
		Female	879	576	648	789	413	588	494	452
5.	Bihar	Male	237	267	160	673	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	267	118	150	483	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	Male	90	14	30	32	3	43	14	38
		Female	74	33	35	59	11	79	29	76
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	871	377	988	237	446	456	453	211
		Female	1654	1003	1840	787	836	1169	564	399
8.	D & N Haveli	Male	2	NIL	4	NIL	1	3	2	3

		Female	3	2	2	NIL	2	1	2	3
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	3	1	4	1	1	3	3	0
		Female	3	1	4	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	2
10.	Delhi	Male	2427	516	1228	1128	1908	1378	1816	1089
		Female	2396	715	1315	1246	2031	1864	1874	1709
11.	Goa	Male	88	20	90	18	50	18	24	7
		Female	115	25	131	30	62	29	37	16
12.	Gujarat	Male	637	437	1242	133	581	392	439	261
		Female	1082	1161	2108	315	790	1038	598	659
13.	Haryana	Male	451	247	402	320	330	216	274	323
		Female	305	188	269	220	302	170	239	365
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	172	20	114	64	79	52	58	32
		Female	221	24	98	98	61	64	58	48
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	155	43	110	129	118	84	126	103
		Female	185	58	87	135	119	110	109	152
16.	Jharkhand	Male	NR	NR	171	127	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	NR	NR	320	355	NR	NR	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	Male	968	656	194	279	710	1155	254	513
		Female	1388	826	233	384	717	1260	285	558
18.	Kerala	Male	310	118	239	152	407	171	457	97
		Female	671	184	467	310	687	316	765	160

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
		Female	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	3314	1055	NR	NR	1932	2144	358	499
		Female	5212	2553	NR	NR	2828	4144	395	803
21.	Maharashtra	Male	4702	1230	4665	1631	3776	2098	3050	1758
		Female	6312	1889	6676	2471	5637	3823	4814	3468
22.	Manipur	Male	21	16	44	19	22	8	35	8
		Female	29	6	54	16	15	1	36	4
23.	Meghalaya	Male	60	8	31	7	64	2	NR	NR
		Female	94	11	30	19	78	5	NR	NR
24.	Mizoram	Male	6	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	0
		Female	3	NIL	10	2	1	NIL	4	1
25.	Nagaland	Male	23	61	18	60	20	57	24	61
		Female	40	65	42	50	25	75	34	74
26.	Odisha	Male	122	521	299	777	229	482	120	177
		Female	265	1268	499	2408	419	1524	210	440
27.	Puducherry	Male	16	5	12	8	19	1	19	5
		Female	50	3	22	8	27	2	32	8
28.	Punjab	Male	198	229	118	289	72	271	47	324
		Female	104	144	60	269	24	151	18	137

29.	Rajasthan	Male	1306	329	1150	273	650	483	547	417
		Female	2085	454	2140	330	898	817	696	672
30.	Sikkim	Male	19	5	96	50	9	39	11	35
		Female	30	23	70	62	32	44	5	45
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	676	285	578	517	630	460	711	463
		Female	1305	562	1442	675	1349	832	1490	741
32.	Telangana	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	786	595
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	721	812
33.	Tripura	Male	47	102	37	107	12	124	245	353
		Female	91	283	68	355	23	327	146	139
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	1615	753	1410	907	NR	NR	1155	761
		Female	871	590	895	645	NR	NR	2300	1506
35.	Uttarakhand	Male	236	98	190	238	155	85	82	127
		Female	193	87	113	189	45	77	77	110
36.	West Bengal	Male	2523	3302	570	746	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	4704	8725	1281	2359	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL (MALE)			23175	11796	15428	10274	13585	11791	12162	9339
TOTAL (FEMALE)			33073	22610	22714	16622	19289	20558	17267	14946
GRAND TOTAL			56248	34406	38142	26896	32874	32349	29429	24285

Note: 1. NR stands for data not received. 2. Data for 2014 is provisional.
3. Data for Telangana from June only. 4. Nil stands for no children missing.

Amending laws for tackling crime against children

2305. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and crime-wise details of trend in the crime against children especially girls in the country during last five years;
- (b) whether the existing laws are sufficient to tackle such crimes; and
- (c) if not, the details of measures taken to amend these laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise details of crimes against children are given in <http://mha1.nic.in/par2013/par2015-pdfs/PQ-BS-2305-Cases%20Reported-2009-13-Ann-I.pdf> <http://mha1.nic.in/par2013/par2015-pdfs/PQ-BS-2305-MCS-CAC-2014-Ann-II.pdf>. However data on crimes against girls are not separately maintained.

(b) and (c) There are a plethora of legislations for providing comprehensive safety and security of the children. However, as per the Constitution of India, 'Police' is a State subject; hence it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to provide safety and security of the children. The Ministry of Home Affairs augments the efforts of States/UTs through advisories, schemes etc.

Insurgent and militant organisations active in North-Eastern States

2306. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many insurgent and militant organizations are presently active in the North-Eastern States; and
- (b) whether Government is going to draw up a plan of action to check and curb the militant and insurgency activities in the near future and bring them back to the mainstream with appropriate rehabilitation programmes for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The details of major insurgent and militant groups operating in the North-Eastern States are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Central Government is supplementing the efforts of State Governments to curb and control the militancy/insurgency in the North Eastern Region which, *inter-alia*, include deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF), Central assistance for modernization of State Police Forces, reimbursement of security related expenditure,

sanction of India Reserve Battalions, banning the Unlawful Associations under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, declaring specific areas/States as 'disturbed areas' under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act etc. Besides, Government has been pursuing a policy of talks/negotiations with any outfit which showed willingness to abjure path of violence. As a result, a number of militant groups have surrendered after laying down arms and joined the mainstream of society. Under the scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants/insurgents of North Eastern Region, one time grant/money, monthly stipend, incentives for weapons etc. are given to the surrenderees as a rehabilitation package. The surrenderees are initially lodged in rehabilitation camps where they are imparted training in a trade/vocation of their liking or befitting their aptitude.

Statement

Major militant/insurgent groups active in the North-Eastern States

Assam

- (i) United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
- (ii) National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
- (iii) Kamtapur Liberation Organisations (KLO)

Manipur

- (i) People's Liberation Army (PLA)
- (ii) United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
- (iii) Peoples' Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
- (iv) Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
- (v) Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
- (vi) Manipur Peoples' Liberation Front (MPLF)
- (vii) Revolutionary Peoples' Front (RPF)
- (viii) Coordination Committee Cor-com
(conglomerate of six valley base UG outfits).

Meghalaya

- (i) Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC)
- (ii) Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA)

Tripura

- (i) All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
- (ii) National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)

Nagaland

- (i) The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) [NSCN (I/M)]
- (ii) The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN (K)]
- (iii) The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khole-Kitovi) [NSCN (KK)]

Memorandum regarding Sixth Schedule provision to Manipur

2307. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether delegation of Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) of Manipur have submitted memorandum to the Minister of Home Affairs and MoS Home (Shri Kiren Rijiju) demanding extension of Sixth Schedule provision of the Constitution in the hill areas of Manipur;

(b) whether the Hill Areas Committee of Manipur in its meeting with Governor of Manipur on 26th June, 2014 expressed that extension of Sixth Schedule to the hill areas of Manipur was the only viable lasting solution for resolving the problems faced by ADCs of Manipur;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry would consider the same; and

(d) the action taken by the Ministry in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) No, such report has been received. However, in the year 2001, the Government of Manipur had conveyed its no objection to the extension of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution in the tribal areas, in the hill districts of Manipur with certain "local adjustments and amendments". The Government of Manipur was requested to send details of local adjustments and amendments. The Government of Manipur has not sent details of local adjustments/revised proposal in this regard so far.

Illegal PGs and hostels in the country

2308. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the illegal PGs and hostels running across various cities in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to control illegal PGs and hostels in the country;

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure safety of girls/women in PGs and hostels in the country;

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide safe accommodation for working women and students in the cities; and

(e) what is the capacity of Government run/aided hostels in India, the city-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) No, such data is maintained in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Further, 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. 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 approved setting up of 150 Investigative Units for Crime against Women (IUCAW) in most crime prone districts of each State on a 50:50 cost sharing basis with the States. The objective of these units is to assist the local police in investigation of heinous crimes against women.

Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Working Women Hostel Scheme with a view to provide safe and affordable accommodation to working women. Under the Scheme financial assistance is provided both to Government and non-government agencies for construction of Hostels for those working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area and for those women who are under training for job. Since 2010, grant towards rental is also being provided for running hostels in rented premises and as till now 916 hostels have been sanctioned.

Extension of scheme of pension to meritorious sportspersons

2309. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposals to extend the scheme of pension to meritorious sportspersons, and medal winners of national championships for creating a sense of security amongst the young talent and to attract them towards sports as their career;

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

(c) the details of international and national level sportspersons who were given financial assistance for treatment of serious injuries or other ailment during the last three years; and

(d) the measures taken for promoting sports among the women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) At present, there is no proposal to extend the scheme of pension to meritorious sportspersons to medal winners in national championships.

(b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports gives incentives such as cash awards and pension to the sportspersons who excel in international sports events. Sports is a State subject and primary responsibility of promotion of sports lies with the State Governments. Central Government only supplements their efforts.

(c) The details regarding financial assistance given to sportspersons for treatment of injuries and medical treatment are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) All schemes of the Ministry and the Sports Authority of India are inclusive schemes and are equally applicable to women sportspersons. Further, for encouraging sports among women, sports competitions are held at district, State and national levels under the scheme of National Championship for Women, presently merged with the scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) now revised as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA).

Statement

Details of the names of sportspersons given assistance for treatment of injuries and medical treatment during last three years

Year	Sl. No.	Name of sportsperson	Purpose	State/UT to which beneficiary belongs	Amount paid
1	2	3	4	5	6
2012	1.	Shri Yuvraj Singh, Cricketer	For medical treatment	Chandigarh	₹ 5,00,000
	2.	Ms. Nisha Rani Dutta, Archery	Living in indigent circumstances	Jharkhand	₹ 5,00,000
	3.	Shri Virender Bhatnagar, Cricket Coach (SAI)	For medical treatment	Delhi	₹ 5,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
2013	4.	Ms. Barbara J. Francies	For medical Treatment	Maharashtra	₹ 50,000
	5.	Ms. Shanthi Sondarajan	For Diploma Course	Kerala	₹ 60,500
	6.	Ms. Ruma Chattoupadhyay	Financial Assistance to Family	Calcutta	₹ 5,00,000
	7.	Ms. Sulinder Kaur	Financial Assistance	Punjab	₹ 2,00,000
2014	8.	Ms. Munia	For medical Treatment	Uttar Pradesh	₹ 2,00,000
	9.	Ms. Barbara J. Francis	For medical Treatment	Maharashtra	₹ 50,000/-
	10.	Shri Salem	For medical Treatment	Hyderabad	₹ 5,00,000
	11.	Shri Charanjit Singh	Financial Assistance	Himachal Pradesh	₹ 7,50,000
	12.	Shri Gurbux Singh	Financial Assistance	West Bengal	₹ 7,50,000
	13.	Shri Dharam Singh	Financial Assistance	Punjab	₹ 7,50,000
	14.	Shri Harbinder Singh	Financial Assistance	New Delhi	₹ 7,50,000
	15.	Shri Balbir Singh	Financial Assistance	Punjab	₹ 7,50,000
	16.	Shri Haripal Kaushik	Financial Assistance	Punjab	₹ 7,50,000
	17.	Shri Darshan Singh	Financial Assistance	Punjab	₹ 7,50,000
	18.	Shri Ali Sayeed	Financial Assistance	Uttar Pradesh	₹ 7,50,000
	19.	Smt. Shanti S. Laxman widow of late Shri Shankar Laxman	Financial Assistance	----	₹ 7,50,000
	20.	Smt. Charanjit Kaur widow of late Shri Prithpal Singh	Financial Assistance	Punjab	₹ 7,50,000
	21.	Smt. Surinder Kaur widow of late Shri Jagjit Singh	Financial Assistance	Punjab	₹ 7,50,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Smt. Shaniti Mary widow of late Shri V.J. Peter	Financial Assistance	---	₹ 7,50,000	
23.	Smt. Bhupinder Kaur widow of Shri Joginder Singh	Financial Assistance	West Bengal	₹ 7,50,000	

Merger of trifurcated MCDs Into one unit

2310. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been sent from North Delhi Municipal Corporation to Government for merger of trifurcated MCDs into one unit;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) what financial assistance would be extended to tide over their financial crunch which is affecting development of the areas;

(d) whether any committee would be constituted to go into the whole issue threadbare and come out with a solution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that no such proposal has so far been sent from North, South and East Delhi Municipal Corporations.

(c) As on 13.03.2015, East DMC requires ₹ 1,002.79/- crore and North DMC requires ₹ 1388/- crore to tide over their financial crunch. No request has been sent by South DMC to Government of NCT of Delhi. No recommendation for financial assistance to DMCs has been received by the Government from Government of NCT of Delhi. However, a reference in this regard was received from East DMC and the same was forwarded to GNCTD for necessary action.

(d) No, such committee has been constituted by the North, South and East DMC in this regard.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Funds to States for strengthening law and order machinery

2311. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is helping the States in strengthening the law and order machinery and maintaining the jails to the International standard; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of funds given during the past five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) 'Prisons' is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and Prison Administration is primarily, the responsibility of the State Governments. No funds have been granted to the States/UTs under Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons after expiry of scheme on 31.3.2009. However, the Thirteenth Finance Commission has allocated ₹ 609 crore from 2011-15 for upgradation of prisons to Andhra Pradesh (₹ 90 crore), Arunachal Pradesh (₹ 10 crore), Chhattisgarh (₹ 150 crore), Kerala (₹ 154 crore), Maharashtra (₹ 60 crore), Mizoram (₹ 30 crore), Odisha (₹ 100 crore) and Tripura (₹ 15 crore).

New guidelines to tackle acid attacks

2312. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to issue new guidelines to tackle acid attacks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is working on a web application to regulate the sale of acid, developing a mechanism to ensure cashless treatment to acid attack survivors and framing rules for time bound investigation of such cases by the police and disposal of cases by courts in addition to similar measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs is working on preparing a web based application for regulating and tracking sale of acid. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also approached the nationalised insurance agencies to develop a mechanism for providing cashless treatment facility to acid attack victims throughout

the country. Fast Tracking of all cases of crimes against women has always been priority of the Government. Necessary steps have been taken in this regard.

Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy for left wing extremists

2313. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether revised 'Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy' has been implemented for Left-Wing Extremists in the country, if so, the details of policy and progress thereof;

(b) the details of number of people who have availed the Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy and the method/mechanism of doing so;

(c) the incentives offered by Government for surrender of weapons/ammunition under the scheme and whether any weapons/ammunition have been surrendered yet;

(d) if so, how Government dispose off/deal with the surrendered weapons/ammunition; and

(e) the details of funds sanctioned and released in 2014-15 and 2015-16 under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) In order to bring Left Wing Extremists (LWE) into the mainstream, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for Left Wing Extremism affected States in terms of its own policy in this regard. The Government of India has revised the guidelines for 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Scheme of Left Wing Extremists in the affected States' with effect from 1.4.2013. As per the revised policy, the Central Government provides reimbursement of expenditure incurred on an immediate grant for surrendered LWE cadres subject to a ceiling of ₹ 2.5 lakh for higher ranked LWE cadres and ₹ 1.5 lakh for middle/lower ranked LWE cadres. The additional incentives given for surrender of weapons/ammunition is also reimbursed which ranges from ₹ 10 to ₹ 35000 per weapon depending on type of weapon surrendered from detonator to Light Machine Gun, Rocket Launcher etc. In addition, the monthly stipend paid to the surrenderee while undergoing vocational training is also reimbursed subject to the ceiling of ₹ 4000 per month per surrenderee for a maximum period of 36 months.

The revised policy envisages formation of the Screening-cum-Rehabilitation

Committees by the State Governments which are involved in the process of identification and rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadres. The details of surrenderees are maintained at State level and the surrendered weapons/ammunition is disposed off as per the extant rules and regulation of the respective State Governments in this regard.

The State-wise details of funds released to LWE affected States under the SRE Scheme, *inter-alia*, including reimbursement made for rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadres during last three years and the current year 2014-15 (as on 13.3.2015) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

State-wise details of Funds released under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for LWE affected States during last three years and current year (as on 13.3.2015)

(₹ in lakh)

States	Funds released			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 13.3.2015)
Andhra Pradesh	1072.77	1512.82	1798.02	1202.21
Bihar	1364.91	786.83	1710.89	1898.79
Chhattisgarh	4237.08	5074.01	4214.41	4179.51
Jharkhand	7535.95	6754.94	4778.74	4801.23
Madhya Pradesh	27.50	65.05	55.75	140.07
Maharashtra	762.91	460.44	738.51	1758.21
Odisha	2156.62	1531.34	4813.30	4624.69
Telangana	—	—	—	509.56
Uttar Pradesh	200.01	550.11	533.28	316.02
West Bengal	1390.68	1330.70	2065.10	1277.71
	18748.43	18066.24	20708.00	20708.00

Note: Under the SRE Scheme for LWE affected States, expenditure incurred by the State Governments on counter-LWE operations, *inter-alia*, including expenditure incurred on rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadres are reimbursed as per the extant guidelines in this regard.

Steps to prevent racial attacks

2314. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to bring forward a legislation to prohibit discrimination or violence on the basis of race, religion, caste and language etc.;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the other measures taken/being taken by Government to prevent racial attacks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) “Public Order” and “Police” being State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India, the responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration and prosecution of crimes rest primarily with the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

There are adequate provisions of laws to deal with the cases of discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, language or religion. Advisories have been issued to all States Governments and Union Territories in this regard. The State Governments and Union Territories are taking all necessary security measures to strictly follow the directions given in the advisories. In order to deal with the concerns of the people hailing from the North Eastern States living in different parts of the country, especially in the Metropolitan cities, a Committee was constituted in February, 2014 under the Chairmanship of Shri M.P. Bezbaruah, Member, North Eastern Council and other members to suggest suitable remedial measures which could be taken by the Government. Recommendations made by the Committee mainly comprise legal measures, special police initiatives for safety and security of North Eastern people living in Delhi, NCR and other parts of the country, educating people about the North East and addressing their grievances including that of lack of accommodation etc. The recommendations have been accepted and are at various stages of implementation.

Cases of terrorist/naxal attacks

2315. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases of terrorist/naxal activities reported in various parts of the country including Jammu and Kashmir, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand during last one year;
- (b) the State/UT-wise number of security personnel and civilians killed and injured during the past one year till present in such attacks;
- (c) the State/UT-wise details of compensation paid to the victims in such attacks;
- (d) whether Government has any guidelines in place regarding compensation to terrorist/naxal victims;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the efforts taken by Government to control terrorist/naxal activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of terrorist incidents in the country including in Jammu and Kashmir, are given in Statement-I (*See* below) and the details of the number of incidents, number of security personnel and civilians killed/injured in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States including Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand during the year 2014 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Under the compensation policy for civilian victims of terrorism and Left Wing Extremist violence, a scheme titled “Central Assistance to the civilian victims of terrorist/communal/LWE violence” is administered by the Central Government. Under the said scheme, an amount of ₹ 3 lakh is given to the civilian victim/Next of Kin (NOK) of the victim in case of death or incapacitation/disability of 50% or more. The number of civilian victims/their next of kin who were given compensation during the last year and the current year is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(f) The Central Government has formulated a national policy on LWE, which is applicable to all LWE affected States. Further, the Central Government has evolved a proper mechanism to deal with terrorism in coordination with the States concerned.

Public Order and Police are State subjects. The primary responsibility to address these issues remains with the State Governments. However, it is the belief of the Central Government that combating terrorism is a shared responsibility, considering its implications on internal security.

In order to deal with the menace of Left Wing Extremism and terrorism, the Government of India has taken various measures which, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- Augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces;
- Establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai;
- Empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency;
- Tighter immigration control;
- Effective border management through round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders;
- Establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment;
- Upgradation of Intelligence set up;
- Strengthening the coastal security.

- Amendments to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 in 2008 and 2012 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism.
- The constitution of the National Investigation Agency under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in its Schedule.
- Establishment of the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) with an intention to link data bases for collecting actionable intelligence to combat terrorism and internal security threats.
- Amendments to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act in 2009 to *inter-alia*, include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence.
- Raising of the issues of Cross-Border Terrorism in all its manifestations including its financing in various multi-lateral and bilateral fora as part of India's zero tolerance policy towards terrorism.

In addition, there is close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the State levels. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and States, which ensures seamless flow of information between the State and the Central agencies. This has resulted in busting of many terror modules, thus neutralizing major terror attack plans.

Statement-I

Details of terror attacks/bomb blasts in the hinterland of the country in 2014

Sl.No.	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons arrested
1.	01.05.2014 IEDs explosion, at Chennai Central Railway Station, in a stationary train	01	14	-
2.	02.10.2014 Bomb blast in Burdwan	02	01	07
3.	28.12.2014 IED blast in Bengaluru	01	03	-

Details of terror attacks in Jammu and Kashmir in 2014

Year	Incidents	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2014	222	47	28	110

Statement-II*Details of Left Wing Extremism violence in 2014*

States	Incidents	Deaths including civilians/ SFs	SFs killed	Left Wing Extremists killed	Left Wing Extremists arrested
Andhra Pradesh	18	4	0	3	66
Assam	0	0	0	0	7
Bihar	163	32	6	1	383
Chhattisgarh	328	111	59	35	687
Jharkhand	384	103	9	8	396
Kerala	8	0	0	0	2
Madhya Pradesh	3	0	0	0	11
Maharashtra	70	28	12	10	18
Odisha	103	26	0	6	82
Telangana	14	5	1	0	32
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	5
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	6
TOTAL	1091	309	87	63	1696

Statement-III

The number of civilian victims/next of kin given assistance during the last one year and the current year under the 'Central Scheme for Assistance to civilian victims of terrorist/Left Wing Extremist violence'

Name of State	2013-2014		2014-15 (upto 12.2.2015)	
	No. of civilian beneficiaries		No. of civilian beneficiaries	
	Terrorist incidents	LWE incidents	Terrorist incidents	LWE incidents
Assam	1	-	52	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	6	-	4
Bihar	-	1	-	12
Chhattisgarh	-	45	-	39
Jharkhand	-	3	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-	24
West Bengal	-	-	-	132
TOTAL	1	55	52	211

Attack on women in public places

2316. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the comparative data of attacks on women in public places during day time and at night both in cities and rural areas;

(b) whether Government has taken all necessary steps to ensure safety of women;

(c) whether women are working in urban and rural areas equally during day and night; and

(d) in the background of instances of molestation of women in the morning, what steps Government is taking for safety of women at places of work and at all times?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), this specific information is not available with the Bureau.

(b) The Government of India has taken several steps in form of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, setting up of Investigative Units on Crimes against Women (IUCAW), etc. to provide comprehensive safety and security to the women.

(c) The specific data is not available with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 which cover all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protect them against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganized.

Undertrials and convicted persons in jails

2317. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons are in jails in India at present;

(b) how many of them are undertrials and how many of them are convicted; and

(c) how many of the undertrials have been in jail for more than 10 years and from 5 to 10 years, and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2013, there were

4,11,992 inmates in the jails of the country, out of which the number of convict prisoners was 1,29,608 and the number of undertrials was 2,78,503.

(c) 'Prisons' is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and Prison Administration is primarily, the responsibility of the State Governments. The total number of undertrials in jails for a period above 5 years was 3047 in the jails of the country at the end of 2013.

Opposition to creation of special cadre to investigate crimes

2318. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of States have opposed creation of special cadre to investigate crimes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has began grappling afresh with the issue of ushering in major police reforms; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the major police reforms which Government is intending will take care of need of special crime probe cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) In Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996-Prakash Singh & others, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed seven directives on 22nd September, 2006. The fourth directive states—

“The investigating police shall be separated from the law and order police to ensure speedier investigation, better expertise and improved rapport with the people. It must, however, be ensured that there is full coordination between the two wings. The separation, to start with, may be effected in towns/urban areas which have a population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extended to smaller towns/urban areas also.”

A copy of the judgement was sent to all State Governments/Union Territories for information and further necessary action.

“Public Order” and “Police” are “State Subjects” falling in Entry 1 and 2 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and therefore, the responsibility for implementation of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court falls within the domain of the State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) Administrations. State Government/UTs have examined the directives and taken steps to implement them, including the fourth directive, by issue of executive orders, amendments to existing Police Acts, enactment of new Police Act, etc. The matter is *sub-judice* and Hon'ble Supreme Court is reviewing the implementation of its directives by the State Governments.

Over estimation of Indian youths joining ISIS

2319. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) pull among Indian youth through internet has been over estimated and that there is no immediate threat to India from young men joining the outfit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any information about the youths who sneaked into Syria for joining ISIS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) As per available information, a small number of Indian youth have joined the ISIS after travelling to Iraq and Syria. Further, the intelligence/security agencies have foiled the plans of some youth to travel to Syria/Iraq, who are under counselling/monitoring at present. A certain number of ISIS sympathisers are also under surveillance by security agencies.

Strength of SSB

2320. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the post-wise details of present sanctioned strength of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) *vis-a-vis* actual present strength;

(b) whether Government has decided to convert two battalions of SSB for disaster management role;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for expansion and reorganization of SSB to ensure proper management and security of borders with Nepal and Bhutan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) Post-wise sanctioned (authorized) and posted strength of SSB is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As on date, no decision has been taken on conversion of two battalions of SSB for disaster management role.

(d) Government has sanctioned 32 additional Battalions to SSB *vide* order dated 25th June, 2010. Further Government, *vide* order dated 19th April, 2011 has approved reorganization of SSB, by creation of 9776 combatised posts and abolishing of 4629 combatised posts and adjustment/abolition of 4787 non-combatised posts.

Statement

Details of Authorised, Posted and Vacancy position of SSB as on 28.02.2015

Sl. No.	Rank	Auth	Posted		Posted	Vacancy
			Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Director General	1	1	0	1	0
2.	Additional Director General	1	1	0	1	0
3.	Inspector General (IPS)	5	3	1	4	1
	Inspector General (Cadre)	5	5	0	5	0
4.	Dy. Inspector General (IPS)	19	5	0	5	14
	Dy. Inspector General (Cadre)	26	22	0	22	4
5.	Judge Attorney General (Deputy Inspector General)	1	1	0	1	0
6.	Deputy Inspector General (Communication)	2	0	0	0	2
7.	Inspector General (Medical)	1	1	0	1	0
8.	Deputy Inspector General (Medical)	3	3	0	3	0
9.	Specialist Medical Officer (Contractual Specialist Doctors=11 are included)	21	1	0	1	20
10.	Asstt. Comdt. (Dentist)	3	1	1	2	1
11.	Medical Officer (AC) to Commandant/MO to CMO (SG) (Regular GDMOs=97 & 06 Regular Doctors Non-Combatized=103 and Contractual GDMOs=22 are not included)	174	83	15	98	76
12.	Inspector General (Works)	1	0	0	0	1
13.	Deputy Inspector General (Works)	3	0	0	0	3
14.	Commandant (Engineer)	2	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Deputy Commandant (Engineer)	9	0	0	0	9
16.	Assistant Commandant (Engineer)	35	0	0	0	35
17.	Deputy Inspector General (Veterinary)	1	1	0	1	0
18.	Commandant (Veterinary)	3	3	0	3	0
19.	Second-in-Command (Veterinary)	0	1	0	1	-1
20.	Deputy Commandant (Veterinary)	6	6	1	7	-1
21.	Assistant Commandant (Veterinary)	33	17	2	19	14
22.	Commandant (Tech.)	1	0	0	0	1
23.	Deputy Commandant (Tech.)	7	0	0	0	7
24.	Assistant Commandant (Tech.)	2	0	0	0	2
25.	Commandant (GD)	102	64	0	64	38
26.	Second-in-Command (GD)	117	51	1	52	65
27.	Dy. Commandant (GD)	341	87	0	87	254
28.	Assistant Commandant (GD)	540	471	4	475	65
29.	Comdt. (Comn.)	6	0	0	0	6
30.	DC (Comn.)	28	9	0	9	19
31.	DC (Min)	4	0	0	0	4
32.	Asstt. Comdt. (Comn.)	81	50	0	50	31
33.	Asstt. Comdt. (Min.)	27	26	0	26	1
34.	Asstt. Comdt. (PS)	13	11	0	11	2
35.	Addl. Judge Attorney General (Comdt.)	5	3	0	3	2
36.	Dy. Judge Attorney General (DC)	8	2	0	2	6
37.	Judge Attorney General (AC)	5	0	0	0	5
38.	Hindi Officer/AD (OL)	1	0	0	0	1
39.	Comdt. LO GR-I	2	0	0	0	2
40.	Dy Comdt. LO GR-II	2	0	0	0	2
41.	Area Organiser	37	20	4	24	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42.	JAO	25	24	1	25	0
43.	SAO	126	95	2	97	29
44.	Circle Organiser	76	17	0	17	59
45.	Jt. Dy. Director	1	1	0	1	0
46.	Asstt. Director	5	4	0	4	1
47.	Asstt. Director (OL)	1	1	0	1	0
48.	Section Officer	32	27	4	31	1
49.	Accounts Officer	16	11	0	11	5
50.	Dy. Director (CC)	1	1	0	1	0
51.	Asstt. Director (CC)	2	2	0	2	0
52.	SFO (CC)	2	1	0	1	1
53.	Publicity Officer	5	4	0	4	1
54.	APO	19	17	0	17	2
55.	Sr. Instructor (Mtrg.)	1	0	0	0	1
56.	SFO (Mtrg.)	2	1	0	1	1
57.	SFO (G)	2	2	0	2	0
58.	DD (Tele)	1	0	0	0	1
59.	AD (Tele)	3	0	0	0	3
60.	SFO (Tele)	6	6	0	6	0
61.	Hindi Officer	1	0	0	0	1
62.	AIA	1	1	0	1	0
63.	CIOA	1	1	0	1	0
64.	Dy. CIOA	1	1	0	1	0
65.	CVO (SG)	1	0	0	0	1
66.	CVO	5	0	0	0	5
67.	SVO	8	2	0	2	6
68.	CAS Gd.I (Vety)	4	4	0	4	0
69.	Chief Engineer	1	0	0	0	1
70.	Supdt. Engineer	1	1	0	1	0
71.	Executive Engineer	10	9	0	9	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
72.	Sr. Architect	1	0	0	0	1
73.	Asstt. Engineer Gr.I	8	12	0	12	-4
74.	Asstt. Engineer Gr.II	8	10	0	10	-2
75.	Senior Medical Officer (Homoeo)	0	3	1	4	-4
OFFICERS/GOS TOTAL		2061	1207	37	1244	817
76.	SM (Sister)	3	0	0	0	3
77.	Insp. (GD)	957	392	0	392	565
78.	Insp. (Comn.)	125	27	0	27	98
79.	Insp. (Min.)	147	40	0	40	107
80.	Insp. (PA)	35	1	0	1	34
81.	Insp. (Sister)	6	0	0	0	6
82.	Insp. (Pioneer)	24	23	0	23	1
83.	Insp. (Draughtsman)	1	0	0	0	1
84.	Insp. (Armr.)	19	16	0	16	3
85.	Insp. (Vety)	2	0	0	0	2
86.	Insp. (JHT)	2	0	0	0	2
87.	Junior Translator	1	0	0	0	1
88.	SI (GD)	2019	1268	16	1284	735
89.	SI (Min.)	323	163	0	163	160
90.	SI (Comn.)	273	273	0	273	0
91.	SI (Steno)	56	52	0	52	4
92.	SI (Armr.)	78	9	0	9	69
93.	SI (Comp/Medic)	0	4	0	4	-4
94.	SI (Staff Nurse)	44	0	29	29	15
95.	SI (Pharmacist)	8	8	0	8	0
96.	SI (Radiographer)	4	0	0	0	4
97.	SI (Vety)	7	0	0	0	7
98.	SI (Mech.)	123	28	0	28	95
99.	SI (P)	77	87	1	88	-11
100.	SI (Draughtsman)	3	0	0	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
101.	SI (MT)	113	39	0	39	74
102.	ASI (GD)	5323	898	0	898	4425
103.	ASI (Comn.)	1231	805	0	805	426
104.	ASI (Min.)	366	319	0	319	47
105.	ASI (Steno)	99	93	0	93	6
106.	ASI (Radiographer)	9	4	0	4	5
107.	ASI (Pharmacist)	77	66	1	67	10
108.	ASI (Lab Tech.)	13	20	0	20	-7
109.	ASI (Comp/Medic)	0	58	0	58	-58
110.	ASI (Physiotherapist)	3	2	1	3	0
111.	ASI (O.T.Tech.)	3	1	0	1	2
112.	ASI (Dental Tech.)	3	1	0	1	2
113.	ASI (Vety)	30	0	0	0	30
114.	Assistant	112	32	5	37	75
115.	Private Secretary	24	19	3	22	2
116.	PA	31	21	9	30	1
117.	Accountant	13	0	0	0	13
118.	FO (CC)	5	5	0	5	0
119.	DFO (CC)	19	8	2	10	9
120.	Artist Retoucher	1	1	0	1	0
121.	FO (Mtrg.)	2	0	0	0	2
122.	DFO (Mtrg.)	2	4	0	4	-2
123.	FO (G)	6	2	1	3	3
124.	DFO (G)	19	5	2	7	12
125.	FO (Tele.)	31	15	0	15	16
126.	DFO (Tele.)	67	68	0	68	-1
127.	Hindi Translator	1	0	1	1	0
128.	Special Grade Driver	13	12	0	12	1
129.	FO (Armr.)	4	3	0	3	1
130.	DFO (Armr.)	11	8	0	8	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
131.	Sr. Inspector (CIOA)	3	3	0	3	0
132.	Inspector (CIOA)	7	6	0	6	1
133.	DFO (Vety)	1	1	0	1	0
134.	FO (Mess)	1	1	0	1	0
135.	Manager Gd.II	1	1	0	1	0
136.	DFO (WI)	4	0	4	4	0
137.	DFO (Medic)	58	51	7	58	0
138.	Staff Nurse	1	0	1	1	0
JCO/Sos TOTAL		12044	4963	83	5046	6998
139.	HC (GD)	7902	9061	1	9062	-1160
140.	HC (Comn.)	2351	1685	0	1685	666
141.	HC (Min.)	504	592	29	621	-117
142.	HC (Mech.)	407	167	0	167	240
143.	HC (Dvr.)	539	523	0	523	16
144.	HC (Armr.)	219	191	0	191	28
145.	HC (Medic.)	0	82	0	82	-82
146.	HC (N Asstt.)	15	0	0	0	15
147.	HC (Steward)	3	1	0	1	2
148.	HC (Vety)	177	53	3	56	121
149.	HC (Elect.)	98	89	0	89	9
150.	HC (Mason)	0	15	0	15	-15
151.	HC (Carp.)	0	15	0	15	-15
152.	NK (GD)	0	295	0	295	-295
153.	NK (Mason)	0	26	0	26	-26
154.	NK (Carp.)	0	29	0	29	-29
155.	NK (Armr.)	0	0	0	0	0
156.	LNK (GD)	0	128	0	128	-128
157.	NK (Dvr.)	0	0	0	0	0
158.	L/NK (Dvr.)	0	3	0	3	-3
159.	LNK (Cook)	0	1	0	1	-1
160.	LNK (WM)	0	2	0	2	-2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
161.	L/NK (Armr.)	0	32	0	32	-32
162.	CT (GD)	51874	46615	762	47377	4497
163.	CT (Orderly)	0	266	0	266	-266
164.	CT (Cook)	2396	2136	28	2164	232
165.	CT (WM)	1141	1011	12	1023	118
166.	CT (Barbar)	556	490	11	501	55
167.	CT (Safaiwala)	1249	1119	14	1133	116
168.	CT (Helper)	0	6	0	6	-6
169.	CT (Waiter)	64	44	0	44	20
170.	CT (Wartercarrier)	1176	810	17	827	349
171.	CT (Comn.)	175	404	0	404	-229
172.	CT (Dvr.)	2735	2306	0	2306	429
173.	CT (Armr.)	518	170	0	170	348
174.	CT (Lab Asstt.)	79	37	5	42	37
175.	CT (Nursing Orderly)	98	104	7	111	-13
176.	CT (Table Boy)	3	3	0	3	0
177.	CT (Ayah)	9	0	5	5	4
178.	CT (Masalchi)	6	6	0	6	0
179.	Hospital Cook	6	0	0	0	6
180.	Peon	9	0	0	0	9
181.	CT (Vety)	292	246	2	248	44
182.	CT (Mason)	24	39	0	39	-15
183.	CT (Plumber)	24	24	0	24	0
184.	CT (Carp.)	83	78	0	78	5
185.	CT (Blacksmith)	24	27	0	27	-3
186.	CT (Painter)	74	56	1	57	17
187.	CT (Tailor)	148	134	0	134	14
188.	CT (Cobbler)	162	138	1	139	23
189.	CT (Gardener)	75	71	0	71	4
190.	UDC	162	94	32	126	36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
191.	LDC	7	1	1	2	5
192.	Stenographer	66	21	4	25	41
193.	FPO	29	27	0	27	2
194.	Key Board Operator	1	1	0	1	0
195.	Plate Maker	1	0	0	0	1
196.	Proof Reader	1	1	0	1	0
197.	Machine Operator Offset	1	1	0	1	0
198.	Machine Attendent	1	1	0	1	0
199.	AFO (Mtrg.)	7	3	0	3	4
200.	SFA (Mtrg.)	1	1	0	1	0
201.	AFO (G)	20	19	1	20	0
202.	SFA (G)	35	32	1	33	2
203.	FA (G)	54	16	2	18	36
204.	Store Keeper - III	2	2	0	2	0
205.	Store Keeper - II	10	9	0	9	1
206.	Sr. Gest Operator	2	0	0	0	2
207.	Jr. Gest. Operator	2	0	0	0	2
208.	Peon	216	141	38	179	37
209.	Record Sorter	2	1	0	1	1
210.	Daftry	17	4	1	5	12
211.	Farash	11	5	0	5	6
212.	Safaiwala	66	58	1	59	7
213.	Mali	10	7	0	7	3
214.	AFO (Tele.)	82	22	0	22	60
215.	SFA (Tele.)	5	1	0	1	4
216.	Staff Car Driver Grade-I	90	88	0	88	2
217.	Staff Car Driver Grade-II	45	26	0	26	19
218.	Driver (Ordinary Grade)	0	0	0	0	0
219.	Cleaner (MT)	12	11	0	11	1
220.	Dispatch Rider	2	2	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
221.	SFA (Mech.)	2	2	0	2	0
222.	Helper	1	0	0	0	1
223.	AFO (Armr.)	19	16	0	16	3
224.	SFA (Armr.)	32	14	0	14	18
225.	AFO (Vety)	25	25	0	25	0
226.	SFA (Vety)	187	166	3	169	18
227.	Draughtsman Gd. II	1	1	0	1	0
228.	Draughtsman Gd. III	1	1	0	1	0
229.	SFA (Blacksmith)	4	4	0	4	0
230.	FA (Electrician)	4	3	0	3	1
231.	SFA (Mason)	3	3	0	3	0
232.	FA (Mason)	2	2	0	2	0
233.	FA (Tailor)	2	2	0	2	0
234.	SFA (Carpenter)	6	6	0	6	0
235.	FA (Carpenter)	4	4	0	4	0
236.	Naik (Cook)	35	33	0	33	2
237.	Assistant (Cook)	15	15	0	15	0
238.	FA (Barber)	2	1	0	1	1
239.	Washerman	9	9	0	9	0
240.	Maid Servant	7	0	6	6	1
241.	Waterman	21	17	1	18	3
242.	Fatigue Man	4	3	0	3	1
243.	SFA (Tailor)	1	1	0	1	0
244.	FA (Painter)	3	3	0	3	0
245.	Group Leader	0	3	0	3	-3
246.	Chowkidar	0	38	0	38	-38
247.	Asstt. Manager-cum-Store Keeper	1	1	0	1	0
248.	Clerk (Coupon/Kitchen/Office/ Accounts)	2	1	1	2	0
249.	Bearer	5	6	0	6	-1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
250.	Tea Maker	1	1	0	1	0
251.	Halwai	2	1	0	1	1
252.	Cook	1	1	0	1	0
253.	AFO (WI)	8	0	12	12	-4
254.	SFA (WI)	12	0	12	12	0
255.	AFO (WM)	4	0	4	4	0
256.	SFA (WM)	2	0	5	5	-3
257.	FA (Lady)	9	0	12	12	-3
258.	AFO (Medic)	89	82	7	89	0
259.	SFA (Medic)	364	234	14	248	116
260.	SFA (Homeo)	0	58	0	58	-58
261.	Pharmacist	25	19	0	19	6
262.	Lab Technician	23	13	3	16	7
263.	Nurshing Assistant	13	8	5	13	0
264.	Radiographer	3	2	0	2	1
265.	SFA (FF)	0	1	0	1	-1
266.	FA (FF)	0	30	0	30	-30
267.	FA (FF) Driver	0	7	0	7	-7
ORS TOTAL		77129	70762	1064	71826	5303
TOTAL		91234	76932	1184	78116	13118

Low police population ratio

2321. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has one of the worst police-population ratio in the world with 106 policemen for every one lakh population and there is a shortage of more than 1000 IPS officers in the police force;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the State-wise shortage of IPS and vacancies thereof;

(c) whether Government had introduced Limited Competitive Examination (LCE) through which junior level State police officers were to be inducted earlier which

was opposed by IPS lobby; 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 the compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, the total police-population ratio in India as on 01.04.2014 is 139.76 policemen per lakh population.

There is a shortage of 906 IPS Officers as on 01.01.2015. Details showing the state-wise vacancy position and in position strength in Indian Police Service as on 01.01.2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. In order to mitigate the shortage of IPS officers, the Government has introduced “Limited Competitive Examination” as the third mode of recruitment to IPS officers. Officers of the rank of Dy. SPs of State Police Services, Assistant Commandants of Central Para-military Forces and Captains and Majors of Defence Forces fulfilling certain eligibility criteria are eligible for appearing in the aforesaid examination. However, a large number of Court cases have been received in this Ministry, UPSC, DoP&T and MoD challenging various aspects of the scheme of this mode of recruitment. At present, the matter is *sub-judice*.

Statement

State-wise strength of IPS officers as on 01.01.2015

Sl.No.	State	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144	118	26
2.	AGMUT	295	242	53
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	188	155	33
4.	Bihar	231	190	41
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	88	15
6.	Gujarat	195	158	37
7.	Haryana	137	106	31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89	69	20
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	98	49
10.	Jharkhand	135	106	29
11.	Karnataka	205	146	59
12.	Kerala	163	124	39

Sl.No.	State	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
13.	Madhya Pradesh	291	245	46
14.	Maharashtra	302	240	62
15.	Manipur	89	61	28
16.	Nagaland	70	44	26
17.	Odisha	188	109	79
18.	Punjab	172	141	31
19.	Rajasthan	205	179	26
20.	Sikkim	32	28	4
21.	Tamil Nadu	263	216	47
22.	Telangana	112	91	21
23.	Tripura	65	53	12
24.	Uttar Pradesh	517	388	129
25.	Uttarakhand	69	59	10
26.	West Bengal	347	249	98
	2014 batch of IPS probationers		145	-145
TOTAL		4754	3848	906

Discontinuation of ESIC scheme

2322. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to discontinue existing Employees' State Insurance Corporation scheme and also to introduce a new method; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of Ministry of Labour and Employment/Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question above.

Taking over delivery of medical services under ESI scheme

2323. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to take over delivery of medical services from the States to serve insured persons directly under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) scheme:

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the number of Employees; State Insurance Corporation hospitals taken over so far; and

(d) the details of additional facilities proposed to be provided to the beneficiaries of ESI scheme throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Had in 2006 decided to take over the administration of ESI Medical Scheme from those States who were willing to hand over the same to the ESI Corporation. The ESI Corporation has so far taken over 22 such ESI hospitals from the State Governments. ESI Corporation has taken and proposes to take a number of measures to improve the delivery of medical care services under ESI Scheme like increasing fee to be paid to Insurance Medical Practitioners (IMP), setting up of State Executive Committees with delegated powers in every State, heavy dispensaries to have minimum investigation facilities etc.

Non-Payment of Minimum Salary

†2324. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is receiving complaints regarding non-payment of minimum salary as per the norms to employees by private institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received by Government during last five years till date; and

(d) the details of action taken by Government against these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Complaints regarding

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

non-payment of minimum wages in private institutions mostly go to State Government, which is the appropriate Government.

(c) and (d) The implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is carried out by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective Jurisdiction. In the Central sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked. The details of the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in the Central sphere during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in the Central sphere during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Dec., 2014)
1.	No. of inspections conducted	15272	15550	13099	4852
2.	No. of prosecution launched	6937	5307	5167	1790
3.	No. of irregularities detected	291032	291148	270273	179958
4.	No. of convictions	6816	4954	5074	1041

Online issuing ESIC cards

2325. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made provision for issuing EIC cards online throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of ESI hospitals that are functioning properly and providing effective treatment and necessary medicines to the insured persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The process of issuance of Pehchan

Card requires collection of biometric data of Insured Persons (IPs) which require IPs to visit camps at the Branch Office of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) or camp held at the premises of the employer from time to time. Thereafter, de-duplication of biometric data is done before Pehchan Card is issued. Similar process is followed for issuance of Pehchan Card to the family of Insured Persons (IPs).

(c) At present, there are 151 Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals in the country for providing treatment and supply of medicines to the Insured Persons (IPs).

Proposal to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

2326. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to permit easier retrenchment of workers by industries; 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) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has suggested certain amendment to Section 25FFF of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in the context of implementing the National Manufacturing Policy. This Ministry has organized two tri-partite consultations with the stakeholders to ascertain their views. The proposed amendments have not been finalized.

Non-payment of minimum wages by outsourcing agencies

2327. DR. T. N. SEEMA:

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many services of Government departments/semi-Government/Public Sector are operated and delivered through outsourcing agencies and that the employees of such agencies are not provided adequate salary as per the Minimum Wages Act, medical facilities and PPF schemes;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and the mechanism existing with Government to ensure payment of minimum wages to their employees as per the Minimum Wages Act; and

(c) the action taken against those outsourcing agencies for non-payment of minimum wages to their employees as per the Minimum Wages Act during last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The workers are engaged through agencies as per provisions of General Financial Rules. Under Minimum Wages Act (MW Act), if any short payment is detected then claim is filed before the authority by the officer in addition to filing of the prosecution against the outsourcing agencies in the court of law. Authority directs to pay the difference of actual wages paid and minimum rates of wages fixed under Minimum Wages Act, along with compensation. The details of the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, in the Central sphere during the last two years and the current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in the Central sphere during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Dec., 2014)
1.	No. of inspections conducted	15550	13099	4852
2.	No. of prosecution launched	5307	5167	1790
3.	No. of irregularities detected	291148	270273	179958
4.	No. of convictions	4954	5074	1041

Minimum wages for workers in factories and companies

†2328. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed minimum wages for the workers working in factories and companies;

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

(c) whether Government has any monitoring mechanism in place to find out whether the workers are being exploited in any particular factory or company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government. Rest of the firms comes under State sphere.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is carried out by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. In the Central sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-employer or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

Skilling 500 million people by 2022

2329. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a target of skilling 500 million people by 2022, apprenticeship will be India's key to increasing the employability of its youth force;

(b) whether currently around 2.8 lakh apprentices are trained each year against 4.9 lakh seats in Central and State Sector establishments; and

(c) whether Indian companies are wary of engaging apprentices because of the cumbersome 52 year old law requiring rigid compliance norms, inspections by Labour Department officials and penalties that include imprisonment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Apprenticeship scheme is a cost effective mode for vocational training because it utilizes the existing facilities available in the industries for providing hands on training to youth which enhances their skills for higher employability.

(b) Yes, Sir. The apprenticeship regime in India manages to train 2.97 lakh apprentices under the categories of Trade apprentices, Graduate apprentices, Technician apprentices and Technician (Vocational) apprentices against 5.27 lakh apprenticeship seats located in the Central and State Sector establishments (Public and Private).

(c) The Apprentices Act, 1961 has been amended and brought into effect from 22.12.2014 to provide necessary flexibility with safeguards, and facilitate wider participation of youth and the industry.

Taking State Government into confidence for amending labour laws

2330. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken State Governments into confidence so far amending labour laws are concerned;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) how the proposed amendments protect the interest of working class at the same time benefiting the employers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Amendments proposed in labour laws goes through the process of Tripartite Consultation where the representatives from Central Trade Unions, Employees' Associations and State Governments are invited to express their views and suggestions on the proposed changes.

(c) The approach of the Government has been to reform the labour laws by easing the complexity of compliance of labour laws by the employers through simplified procedures without compromising on the interest of the workers.

Ambiguity in meaning and coverage of workman and factory

2331. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that meaning and coverage of key concepts like workman and factory are ambiguous and varies among labour Acts;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this leads to problems in enforcement of labour laws;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to clarify and harmonise these definitions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The enforcement of each labour Act is done as per the provisions of the Act, by taking into consideration the definitions and provisions under the Act. There is no problem in enforcement as per these provisions. The violations under each Act are punishable under the provisions of the same Act normally.

Provident funds portability

2332. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any initiative in reforming labour related laws has been taken by Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether provident fund portability has been implemented and if so, the number of beneficiaries thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Labour Law reforms are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address, the need of the hour. Government has recently taken a number of initiatives to address the Issue of complexity in compliance by the industry because of multiplicity of labour laws. The steps taken by the Government include:

- Governance reforms through use, of technology including launching of unified Shram Suvidha Portal which provides for allotment of unique Labour Identification Number (LIN) to establishments and also a transparent Labour Inspection Scheme based on risk based criteria.
- Legislative measures to make Labour Laws more effective and contemporary as well as to bring ease of compliance. The amendments in the Labour Laws (Exemption from furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Act, 1988 carried out recently will make it easy for the very small and small industrial units to maintain the records and registers for compliance of labour laws. Further the amendments in the Apprentices Act, 1961, carried out recently will facilitate and increase the participation of industry in engaging apprentices thus improving the employability of youth.

(c) With the introduction of Universal Account Number (UAN) with Known Your Customer (KYC) digitally approved by the employer, the portability facility for the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) has been introduced to contributing members of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), who are the beneficiaries. Total number of such beneficiaries, as on 10.03.2015, is 1,52,26,380.

**Bringing hotel and private security workers
under social security scheme**

2333. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the unorganized workers particularly in hotel, private security and others are not getting any benefit of various Government welfare schemes;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any representation to bring such workers under the ambit of Unorganized Workers Social Security Act and the welfare/social security scheme under the said Act to make them eligible for the said benefits; and

(c) if so, the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) With a view to providing social security to unorganized workers including those in hotel, private security and others, the Government enacted the "Unorganised Workers" Social Security Act, 2008'. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the central level to recommend social security schemes *viz.* Life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganised workers.

(b) and (c) The 'unorganised worker' has been defined under the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 as a home-based worker, self-employed worker or a wage worker in the unorganized sector and includes a worker in the organized sector who is not covered by any of the Acts mentioned in Schedule-II of this Act. As such all unorganised workers including those in hotel, private security and others are covered as per the provisions of the Act are eligible to take benefits under the social security schemes/welfare schemes framed under the Act.

Collection of cess from construction sector for welfare of workers

2334. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the cess on construction sector collected during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the State-wise details of proportion of the said amount being used for the welfare of the construction workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from State Governments, the amount of cess collected and amount spent during the last 3 years and current year is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise position of Cess Collection and amount spent under the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	During the last years and current year (from 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2014)		
		Cess Collected	Amount Spent	Percentage of Amount Spent
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	521.94	60.64	11.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.93	2.07	18.94
3.	Assam	160.73	1.69	1.05
4.	Bihar	260.83	8.3	3.18
5.	Chhattisgarh	398.36	224.66	56.4
6.	Goa	33.09	0	0
7.	Gujarat	73.09	5.99	8.2
8.	Haryana	894.81	36.81	4.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	282.44	93.6	33.14
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1480.3	105.32	7.11
13.	Kerala	474.06	512.45	108.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	780.43	376.48	48.24
15.	Maharashtra	2655.56	163.98	6.17
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	48.37	0.23	0.48
18.	Mizoram	16.14	8.93	55.33
19.	Nagaland	3.49	0.05	1.43
20.	Odisha	234.37	0.3334	0.14
21.	Punjab	425.14	96.01	22.58

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	127.78	22.22	17.39
23.	Sikkim	30.52	2.77	9.08
24.	Tamil Nadu	525.32	181.31	34.51
25.	Tripura	61.73	4.72	7.65
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1065.4	99.44	9.33
27.	Uttarakhand	36.56	0.16	0.44
28.	West Bengal	71.8	2.69	3.75
29.	Delhi	847.94	122.25	14.42
30.	A and N Islands	19.84	0.57	2.87
31.	Chandigarh	45.72	1.07	2.34
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.91	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	15.9	0.02	0.13
34.	Lakshadweep	1.71	0	0
35.	Puducherry	35.93	19.65	54.69
TOTAL		11643.14	2154.41	18.5

Non-ratification of ILO convention on domestic workers

2335. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has not rectified ILO Convention No 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers;

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

(c) the time by when the National Policy for domestic workers is likely to be notified; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to have an effective legislation to curb exploitation and abuse of domestic workers and also to provide them social security cover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Government of India has not ratified ILO Convention No. 189 on decent work for domestic workers.

(b) In India we ratify an ILO Convention only when the national laws and practices are brought fully into conformity with the provisions of the Convention in question. Since the national laws and practices are not in conformity with the provisions India has not yet ratified the ILO Convention No. 189.

(c) The National Policy on Domestic Workers is under Active consideration of the Government. No time-frame has been indicated to finalize the policy.

(d) Domestic work falls under the purview of State sphere. It is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to take action for protection people including domestic workers from exploitation. The Central Government has enacted the Unorganised Sector Social Security Act, 2008 for providing social security to unorganized workers including domestic workers. Minimum wages have been fixed for domestic workers by a number of states. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) benefits have also been extended to various categories of workers including domestic workers.

Production/requirement of iron ore

†2336. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantum of the production and requirement of iron ore in the country;

(b) the quantum of iron ore likely to be required in the country in 2018;

(c) the quantum of iron ore being exported every year along with the name of countries to which iron ore are being exported;

(d) whether Government will put a ban on the export of iron ore with a view to meet the existing demand and the future requirements; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Details of the production and reported domestic consumption of iron ore during the year 2011-12 to 2014-15 (upto October, 2014) is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The mining sector has been liberalized since the year 1993. The demand and supply of minerals including iron ore is driven by the market. The Working Group for Twelfth Five Year Plan, Planning Commission of India has estimated that the apparent consumption of iron ore maybe at 218 million tonnes by 2016-17 at 8% growth rate.

(c) Country-wise details of quantum of iron ore exported during the year 2011-12 to 2014-15 (April-December, 2014) is given in Statement-II (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) Export of minerals including iron ore is guided by the Export-Import policy of Government. To conserve natural resources and to meet the domestic requirement, duty on export of iron ore has been increased from 20% to 30% *ad valorem* basis on all grades of iron ore (except pellets) with effect from 30.12.2011. Export duty of 5% has been imposed on iron ore pellets with effect from 27.01.2014.

Statement-I

Details of quantum of the production and reported consumption of iron ore in the country

(In Million tonnes)

Iron ore	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (P) (upto December, 2014)
Production	168.58	136.62	152.43	91
Reported Consumption	100.57	103.40	110.50 (E)	NA

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

(P): Provisional (E) Estimated NA: Not Available

Statement-II

Country-wise details of export of iron ore

(Quantity in Million tonnes)

Country	2011-12	2012-13 (R)	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (P) (upto October, 2014)
China Republic	43.79	16.08	13.47	2.91
Japan	1.94	1.54	1.96	1.04
Korea Republic	0.84	0.13	0.41	0.29
U Arab Emts	0.02	0.02	0.05	++
Other Countries	0.55	0.34	0.41	0.14
TOTAL	47.14	18.11	16.30	4.38

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

P: Provisional R: Revised ++: Negligible

Revision of royalty rates on minerals

2337. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands of the various States for revision of royalty rates on different minerals are increasing;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made in this regard by various States through different fora/representation; and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the time by when new royalty rates on minerals are likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) As per section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Central Government is empowered to enhance or reduce the rate at which royalty shall be payable in respect of any mineral, provided that the Central Government shall not enhance the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once during any period of three years.

The Ministry of Mines constituted a Study Group, on 13.9.2011 to make recommendation for revising the rates of royalty on minerals (other than minor minerals, Coal, Lignite and Sand for stowing) including representatives of the State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha and Rajasthan. Mineral rich States urged for increase in the rates of royalty on various minerals, specifically for iron ore. States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan have demanded a hike ranging from 12% to 32% *ad valorem* basis for iron ore. The Study Group considered the comments of State Governments. Based on the report of the Study Group Report, the Government has revised the rates of royalty and dead rent on minerals (other than minor minerals, Coal, Lignite and Sand for stowing) on 01.09.2014.

Permission of mining activities in area of ST and ST majority areas

2338. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is permitting mining activities in the areas where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in majority;

(b) if so, whether any stringent rules have been prescribed by Government for mining activities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) Regulation of mining, including grant of mineral concessions, is governed by the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, which does not have an embargo on grant of mining leases in the areas where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in majority.

As per section 4(k) of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 the recommendations of the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be made mandatory prior to grant of prospecting licence or mining lease for minor minerals in the Scheduled Areas. Approvals under the MMDR Act, 1957 does not absolve the mineral concession holders from compliance of prescribed statutory provisions in force.

The MMDR Amendment Ordinance, 2015 promulgated on 12.1.2015 to amend the MMDR Act, 1957 *inter-alia* provides for establishment of District Mineral Foundation for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations.

Rate of royalty on minerals

†2339. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise quantum of funds provided as royalty on minerals to the mineral-producing States during the last three years;

(b) the latest rate of royalty with regard to per tonne of mineral as on date;

(c) whether Government proposes to entrust the right to make revision in the rates of royalty on mineral to the States again; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Royalty on minerals is collected and appropriated entirely by the State Governments. Data on collection of royalty by State Governments is not maintained Centrally.

(b) The extant rates of royalty for minerals other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing, which were notified in the Gazette of India *vide* Notification No. GSR 630 (E) dated 1st September, 2014 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As per section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Central Government is empowered to enhance or reduce the rate at which royalty shall be payable in respect of major minerals, provided that the Central Government shall not enhance the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once during any period of three years. However, in respect of minor minerals, as per section 15 (1A) (g) of the MMDR Act, 1957, State Governments are empowered to make rules for fixing and collection of royalty.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Rates of royalty in respect of major minerals (excluding coal, lignite and sand for stowing)

1.	Apatite and Rock Phosphate:	Five per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
	(i) Apatite	
	(ii) Rock Phosphate	Twelve and half per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
	(a) Above 25% P_2O_5	
	(b) Upto 25% P_2O_5	Six per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
2.	Asbestos:	
	(i) Chrysotile	Eight Hundred and Eighty rupees per tonne.
	(ii) Amphibole	Fifteen per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
3.	Barytes:	Six and half per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
4.	Bauxite and Laterite:	<p>(a) Metallurgical Grade: Zero point six zero per cent of London Metal Exchange Aluminium metal price chargeable on the contained aluminum metal in ore produced for those dispatched for use in alumina and aluminium metal extraction.</p> <p>(b) Non Metallurgical Grade: Twenty five per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis for those dispatched for use other than alumina and aluminium metal extraction.</p>
5.	Brown Ilmenite (Leucoxene), Ilmenite, Rutile and Zircon:	Two per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
6.	Cadmium:	Fifteen per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
7.	Calcite:	Fifteen per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.

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|-----|---|---|
| 8. | China clay or Kaolin: (including ball clay and white shale, white clay) | |
| | (i) Crude | Eight per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| | (ii) Processed
(including washed) | Twelve per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 9. | Clay others: | Twenty rupees per tonne. |
| 10. | Coal (including Lignite): | * |
| 11. | Chromite: | Fifteen per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 12. | Columbite-tantalite: | Ten per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 13. | Copper: | Four point six two per cent of London Metal Exchange Copper metal price chargeable on the contained copper metal in ore produced. |
| 14. | Diamond: | Eleven point five per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 15. | Dolomite: | Seventy-five rupees per tonne. |
| 16. | Dunite: | Thirty rupees per tonne. |
| 17. | Felspar: | Fifteen per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 18. | Fire Clay: (including plastic, pipe, lithomargic and natural pozzolanic clay) | Twelve per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 19. | Fluorspar: (also called fluorite) | Eight per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| 20. | Garnet: | |
| | (i) Abrasive | Four per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
| | (ii) Gem | Ten per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis. |
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21. Gold:

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|----------------------|---|
| (i) Primary | Four per cent of London Bullion Market Association Price (commonly referred to as London Price) chargeable on the gold metal in ore produced. |
| (ii) By-product gold | Three point three per cent of London Bullion Market Association Price (commonly referred to as London Price) chargeable on the by-product gold metal actually produced. |

22. Graphite:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) With 80 per cent or more fixed carbon | Two hundred and twenty-five rupees per tonne. |
| (ii) With 40 per cent or more fixed carbon but less than 80 per cent fixed carbon | One hundred and fifty rupees per tonne. |
| (iii) With 20 per cent or more fixed carbon but less than 40 per cent fixed carbon | Sixty-five rupees per tonne. |
| (iv) With less than 20 per cent fixed carbon | Twenty-five rupees per tonne. |

23. Gypsum:

Twenty per cent of average sale price on *ad valorem* basis.

24. Iron Ore: (CLO, Lumps, fines and concentrates all grades)

Fifteen per cent of average sale price on *ad valorem* basis.

25. Lead:

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (a) | Eight point five per cent of London Metal Exchange Lead metal price chargeable on the contained lead metal in ore produced. |
| (b) | Fourteen point five per cent of London Metal Exchange Lead metal price chargeable on the contained lead metal in the concentrate produced. |
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26.	Limestone:	Ninety rupees per tonne.
	(i) L. D. Grade (less than 1.5 per cent. silica content)	
	(ii) Others	Eighty rupees per tonne.
27.	Lime kankar:	Eighty rupees per tonne.
28.	Limeshell:	Eighty rupees per tonne.
29.	Magnesite:	Three per cent. of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
30.	Manganese Ore:	
	(i) Ore of all grade	Five per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
	(ii) Concentrates	One point seven per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
31.	Marl:	Sixty rupees per tonne.
32.	Crude Mica, waste mica and scrap mica:	Four per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
33.	Monazite:	One hundred and twenty-five rupees per tonne.
34.	Nickel:	Zero point one two per cent of London Metal Exchange Nickel metal price chargeable on the contained nickel metal in ore produced.
35.	Ochre:	Twenty-four rupees per tonne.
36.	Pyrites:	Two per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
37.	Pyrophyllite:	Twenty per cent. of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
38.	Quartz:	Fifteen <i>per cent</i> of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
39.	Ruby:	Ten per cent. of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
40.	Sand (others):	Twenty rupees per tonne.
41.	Sand for stowing:	**
42.	Shale:	Sixty rupees per tonne.
43.	Silica sand and moulding sand and Quartzite:	Ten per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.

44.	Sillimanite:	Two point five per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
45.	Silver:	
	(i) By-product	Seven per cent of London Metal Exchange Price chargeable on by-product silver metal actually produced.
	(ii) Primary Silver	Five per cent of London Metal Exchange Silver Metal Price chargeable on the contained silver metal in ore produced.
46.	Slate:	Forty-five rupees per tonne.
47.	Talc, Steatite and Soapstone:	Eighteen per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
48.	Tin:	Seven point five per cent of London Metal Exchange Tin metal price chargeable on the contained tin metal in ore produced.
49.	Tungsten:	Twenty rupees per unit per cent. of contained WO_3 per tonne of ore and on pro rata basis.
50.	Uranium:	Two per cent of annual compensation amount received by M/s. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., to be apportioned among the States on the basis of data provided by Department of Atomic Energy.
51.	Vanadium:	Twenty per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
52.	Vermiculite:	Five per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
53.	Wollastonite:	Fifteen per cent of average sale price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis.
54.	Zinc:	(a) Nine point five per cent of London Metal Exchange Zinc metal price on <i>ad valorem</i> basis chargeable on contained zinc metal in ore produced.

- (b) Ten per cent of London Metal Exchange Zinc metal price on *ad valorem* basis chargeable on contained zinc metal in concentrate produced.
55. All other minerals not herein Twelve per cent of average sale price before specified (Agate, Corundum, on *ad valorem* basis.
Diaspore, Felsite, Fuschite-Quartzite,
Jasper, Kyanite, Perlite, Pyroxenite,
Rock Salt, Selenite etc.)

* Retes of royalty in respect of item No. 10 relating to Coal including Lignite Lignite as revised vide notification number G.S.R. 349 (E), dated the 10th May, 2012, read with Corrigendum G.S.R. 525 (E) dated 14.06.2012 of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal shall remain in force until revised through a separate notification by the Ministry of Coal.

** Rates of Royalty n respect of item 41 relating to Sand for Stowing as revised vide notification number G.S.R. 214(E) dated the 11th April, 1997 will remain in force until revised through a separate notification by the Department of Coal.

Cooperation with Australia and South Africa in mining sector

2340. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Australia and South Africa for cooperation in mining sector; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no Memorandum of Understanding in the mining sector between the Government of India and Australian Government. However, there is an India-Australia Joint Working Group (JWG) on Energy and Minerals established under the India–Australia Joint Commission in the year 2000 for enhancing bilateral co-operation in the energy and mineral sectors for mutual benefit of India and Australia. So far eight JWG meetings have been held. Last JWG meeting was held during 11-12 June, 2013 at New Delhi.

An Agreement on Cooperation in the fields of Geology and Mineral Resources was signed on 07.10.1997 between the Government of India and the Government of South Africa.

Appointment of Board of Directors for oil PSUs

2341. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has appointed Board of Directors for the Public Sector

Companies coming under the Ministry like ONGC, ONGC Videsh, IOCL, BPCL, HPCL, Oil India Limited, Engineers India Limited, etc.;

(b) if so, PSU-wise details thereof and the current status report as on date;

(c) whether Government has any plans to appoint IAS/IPS officers (retired) and Government officials (Retired) as the Non-Official Part-Time Directors;

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

(e) the rules and norms and the eligibility criteria laid by Government in appointing the NOPT Directors and Government nominees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Board of Directors is appointed by norms and procedures as laid down by the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) and Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT). As and when vacancy arises, the process of appointment is undertaken.

(b) As given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) As per Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT) guidelines, retired Government officials with a minimum of 10 years experience not below the rank of Joint Secretary level are eligible for consideration for appointment as NOPT Directors.

(d) As given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) As given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Statement-I

Current status of Board of Directors in Public Sector Companies under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Name of PSU	Functional Director		Government Director		Non-Official Part-Time Directors	
	In position	Vacant position	In position	Vacant position	In position	Vacant position
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	6	2	1	1	3	7
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)	6	1	2	0	1	8
GAIL (India) Limited	5	1	1	1	0	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	5	0	2	0	2	5
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	5	0	2	0	4	3
Oil India Limited (OIL)	4	1	2	0	5	2
Engineers India Limited (EIL)	6	0	1	0	3	4
Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)	3	0	1	0	0	6
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL)	4	0	1	0	1	6
Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited (BLC)	5	0	2	0	0	7
Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL)	3	0	2	0	3	1
ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	4	0	2	0	3	1
Biecco Lawrie Limited (BLL)	1	0	2	0	0	2
Balmer Lawrie Investment Limited (BLIL)	0	0	1	1	0	2

Statement-II

*Details of IAS/IPS officers (retired) and Government officials (retired)
as the Non-Official Part-Time Directors*

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Name of Ex-IAS/IPS appointed on the Board of Oil PSUs as Non-Official Part-Time Directors (S/Shri)
1	2	3
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	Shyamala Gopinath, Ex.Dy. Gov, RBI
2.		Shyam Saran, Ex. IFS
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	Bimalendu Chakrabarti, Ex.CMD, New India Assurance
4.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	G.K. Pillai, Ex. IAS
5.		A.C. Mahajan, Ex. CMD, Canara Bank

1	2	3
6.	Oil India Limited (OIL)	Anup Mukherjee, Ex. IAS
7.	Engineers India Limited (EIL)	Bijoy Chatterjee, Ex. IAS
8.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL)	L. Rynjah, Ex. IAS
9.	ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Shyam Saran, Ex. IFS

Statement-III

Criteria for appointment of Non-Official Directors on the Boards of PSUs (DPEs OM No.9(15)/2012-GM dated 31.07.2013):

- (A) **Criteria of Experience:** Retired Government officials with a minimum of 10 years experience at Joint Secretary level or above, and etc.
- (B) **Criteria of Educational Qualification:** Minimum graduate degree from a recognized university.
- (C) **Criteria of Age:** The age band should be between 45-65 years (minimum/maximum limit). This could however, be relaxed for eminent professionals, for reasons to be recorded, being limited to 70 years.
- (D) **Reappointment:** The non-official Directors will not be re-appointed in the same CPSE after completing a maximum of two tenures, each tenure being for a period of three years.
- (E) **Appointment in number of CPSEs at the same time:** One person will not be appointed as Non-Official Director on the Boards of more than three CPSEs at the same time.
- (F) **Directorship in private companies:** A person being considered for appointment as Non-Official Director on the Board of CPSEs should not hold directorship in more than 10 private companies.

Criteria for appointment of Government Directors on the Boards Of PSUs (DPE O.M. No. 18 (6)/91-GM dated 16.03.1992)

The number of the Government Directors on the Board of Directors of an enterprise should not exceed one-sixth of the actual strength of the Board.

- (i) It will be preferable to have only one Government Director from the concerned Administrative Ministry on each Board. The choice of the nominee Director would vest with the Secretary of the concerned Department.
- (ii) In case of PSEs where it is considered essential to give representation on the Boards to other concerned Government agencies/Ministries/State Governments,

only one representation from the Group could also be appointed on the Board as Part-Time Government Director.

- (iii) The number of Government Directors on a Board should in no case exceed two.

Investment in various schemes in Bihar

†2342. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to invest ₹ 2.5 thousand crores on various schemes for Bihar during the next five years and whether most of the money out of it would be spent in the construction of Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline;

(b) if so, by when these schemes would be completed; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to augment the refining capacity of Barauni refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Gail (India) Limited has been authorized to lay 2668 Km. of pipeline from Jagdishpur to Haldia, covering approximately 617 Km. in the State of Bihar at an estimated expenditure of ₹ 2300 crore.

Besides, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has approved/implementing various projects for upgradation/modernisation of Barauni Refinery and for laying of crude oil/products pipeline in the State with an estimated investment of about ₹ 3050 crore.

Reimbursement of LPG subsidy into bank accounts of consumers

†2343. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG consumers who have got the subsidy into their bank accounts in the country as on date;

(b) the number of LPG consumers who are deprived of getting the subsidy; and

(c) by when the deprived consumers would get the subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) As on 11th March, 2015, 11.94 crore LPG consumers have joined the PAHAL scheme out of which 9.81 crore have received permanent advance/subsidy in their bank accounts.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

No consumer, who has successfully enrolled under PAHAL scheme, is deprived of subsidy. All LPG consumers who have not joined the scheme, will be given a grace period of three months from the date of launch to join the scheme. During grace period such consumers will get LPG, as per their entitlement, at subsidized price. Additionally, a period of three months beyond grace period known as parking period has been 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.

Mechanism to reach zero flaring of gas

2344. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present about 3 per cent of the gas produced by the ONGC and Oil India Limited is flared;

(b) if so, whether there is a need to stop such flaring through use of this gas by the local industry and/or gathering it either through compression or by liquefaction mode and then re-injecting the gas into pipeline; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to stop such wasteful flaring of gas and to develop separate mechanism to reach zero flaring of gas and its commercialisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The average gas flaring from ONGC operated fields during April, 2014 to December, 2014 is 1.65 MMSCMD, which amount to 2.73% of the gas production of ONGC. As far as OIL is concerned, the average quantity of natural gas flared is 0.44 MMSCMD, which amount to 5.8% of the total production.

(b) and (c) Continuous efforts are undertaken to bring it down to bare minimum *i.e.* upto technical flaring and maximize gas utilization through creation of necessary infrastructure of pipelines/compressors, development of markets and consumers and by identification of technologies for utilization of gas from isolated areas not connected to any gas grids but under production for crude oil.

Closure of unit of Bhatinda Refinery

2345. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a unit of Bhatinda Refinery was closed when a major fire broke in the refinery;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the losses suffered by the refinery due to fire;
- (c) whether the closed unit has been started; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) There was a fire in VGO-HT Unit of Bhatinda Refinery on 20.6.2014 which led to its shut down. Subsequently other units of refinery were also shut down. There was substantial damage of structure, pipeline, instruments and electrical cables etc. amounting to approximately ₹ 200 crore. However, no casualty 1 injury of persons due to the incident were reported.

- (c) Yes, Sir. The units have been functioning from the last week of September, 2014.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above

Petroleum product line to Nepal

2346. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Nepal has demanded petroleum product line from India, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether India has signed any agreement with Nepal in this regard and whether site selection has been done;
- (c) what is the length of the proposed line and its starting and ending point and when this line is expected to be laid; and
- (d) the details of proposed cost of this project, implementing agency and mechanism for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Talks are on between Indian Oil Corporation and Nepal Oil Corporation for setting up a Petroleum product pipeline from Raxaul in India to Amlekhganj in Nepal.

(b) No, sir.

(c) and (d) The length of the proposed pipeline would be approximately 38 Km. The estimated cost of this pipeline is likely to be around ₹ 200 crore.

Health risks for operators on off-shore oil and gas blocks

2347. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the oil and gas exploration industry, especially on off-shore blocks, risks due to high decibel noise of drilling and exposure to hazardous and poisonous gases and chemicals to human life are high compared to other sectors like mining, etc;

(b) if so, whether energy majors operating in Indian exploration blocks are mandated to put in place a robust health occupational management system; and

(c) if so, whether all personal safety norms mandated under industrial safety regulations like gloves, masks, etc. are being enforced on operatives working on rigs on off-shore sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In oil and gas exploration industry some occupational health hazard such as physical hazard (high noise level) and chemical hazard (gases and chemicals) are more prevalent.

(b) Yes, Sir. Energy majors are mandated to put in place a robust health occupational management system in accordance with the requirements of Petroleum and Natural Gas (Safety in Off-shore Operations) Rules, 2008.

(c) It is mandatory for operational and other crew personnel to wear Personal Protective Equipments (PPE) like hand gloves, helmet, safety goggles, safety shoes, coveralls, masks etc., in respective workplaces. In addition, it is enforced that they wear safety harness when working at a height. Usage of required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is verified through audits and surprise checks.

Launch of 5 kg. LPG cylinder for BPL families

2348. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched small capacity domestic LPG cylinder for the BPL families under free trade;

(b) if so, whether the rate of 5 kg. LPG cylinder is cheaper compared to the rate of normal cylinder of 14.2 kg. domestic LPG; and

(c) if not, the details as to how it benefits the BPL families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) 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. 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 includes 5 kg cylinder connections.

As on date, the security deposit for 5 kg. domestic LPG connections is lower as compared to security deposit on 14.2 kg. domestic LPG connection. The refundable security deposit for domestic cylinder(s) and regulator is ₹ 1450/- per 14.2 kg. LPG cylinder and ₹ 150/- for pressure regulator (PR) except for North Eastern States where the deposit rate is ₹ 1150/- and ₹ 100/- respectively. The security deposit for 5 kg. domestic LPG cylinder is ₹ 350/- per cylinder for whole country and ₹ 150/- for PR except North Eastern States where it is ₹ 100/-. The retail selling price for 14.2 kg. cylinder at Delhi is ₹ 417 for subsidized LPG and ₹ 610 for non subsidized LPG. On the other hand, retail selling price for 5 kg. LPG cylinder at Delhi is ₹ 155 for subsidized LPG and ₹ 233 for non-subsidized LPG.

Converting waste plastic into petrol, diesel, LPG

2349. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to convert waste plastic into petrol, diesel/LPG;
- (b) if so, the details thereof with status of the project;
- (c) whether these projects have been developed under the guidance of Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL);
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) how far will this help to save fuel costs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. GAIL is pursuing a project on “conversion of waste plastic to petrol, diesel/LPG”

for which lab-scale studies and bench-scale studies have been carried out. The Basic Design and Engineering Package was prepared in 2013-14 for setting up of pilot plant. However, options for setting up of the pilot plant are presently being explored.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. GAIL in collaboration with Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehradun has developed the catalyst and a two-stage process for conversion of waste plastics to diesel, petrol, LPG and Aromatics.

(e) The economics of cost saving shall be known only after the process conditions are established in the pilot plant.

Fee for change of name in gas connection

†2350. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has determined any fee for change of name in gas connections;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of fee determined for name change in gas connection;

(c) the State-wise details of the amount received under this head from various States from 1st June, 2014 to 31st January, 2015;

(d) whether the consumers are being given a proper receipt of the fee charged; and

(e) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they have not prescribed any fee for change of name in LPG gas connection. However, there is a security deposit towards the LPG cylinder(s) and Pressure Regulator loaned to the consumers. The security deposit remains the same in case of transfer of the connection within family of the registered consumer. In case of transfer of the LPG connection to a person other than the family member, the differential between the original security deposit and prevailing rate, if any, is recovered.

OMCs have reported that their LPG distributor issue cash-memos for the amounts recovered from the consumers on this count.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pending registrations under DBTL scheme

2351. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of people registered under the Direct Benefits Transfer of LPG (DBTL) subsidy scheme;

(b) the number of pending registrations under the scheme;

(c) budgetary allocation for DBTL subsidy scheme in 2014-15 and actual expenditure on the same; and

(d) the details of oil marketing companies (OMCs) through which consumers can avail subsidized LPG cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) State-wise number of domestic LPG consumers registered under Direct Benefits Transfer of LPG (DBTL) subsidy scheme of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) as on 05.03.2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The budgetary allocation [Revised Estimates(RE)] for the year 2014-15 for DBTL subsidy scheme is ₹ 2500 crore, which has been transferred to OMCs. As on 5th March, 2015, 11.89 crore active LPG consumers have joined the scheme and an amount of ₹ 7256 crore has been transferred to the customers by OMCs.

Statement

State-wise number of domestic LPG connections registered under Direct Benefits Transfer of LPG (DBTL) as on 05.03.2015.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43375	Daman and Diu	45761
Andhra Pradesh	8081198	Delhi	3009799
Arunachal Pradesh	123960	Goa	365418
Assam	2053243	Gujarat	4901468
Bihar	4479316	Haryana	3361008
Chandigarh	210161	Himachal Pradesh	1007290
Chhattisgarh	1257316	Jammu and Kashmir	978693
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48495	Jharkhand	1210241

Karnataka	7757566	Punjab	4509005
Kerala	6326579	Rajasthan	6237532
Lakshadweep	3172	Sikkim	83280
Madhya Pradesh	4887004	Tamil Nadu	12547899
Maharashtra	14423615	Telangana	5905392
Manipur	159776	Tripura	267156
Meghalaya	103479	Uttar Pradesh	13423842
Mizoram	88764	Uttarakhand	1358590
Nagaland	84104	West Bengal	7338763
Odisha	1934147	GRAND TOTAL	118899941
Puducherry	283534		

Progress of PAHAL scheme

†2352. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme PAHAL initiated for transfer of LPG subsidy has been progressing as per targets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the special measures being taken to remove various difficulties being faced by the people in the implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) 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, 11.89 crore active LPG consumers had 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, will be given a grace period of three months from the date of launch to join the scheme. During grace period such consumers will 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.

Moreover, following measures have been taken for convenience of the consumers:-

1. A unified form has been developed for the consumers to join the scheme covering Aadhaar and Bank mode.
2. Multi-lingual SMSs are being sent to the consumers at every stage of joining the scheme
3. A portal has been developed wherein apart from other LPG related services, the consumers can join PAHAL and see the status of the same.
4. Consumer can check which bank account number has been linked to his/her Aadhaar number by dialing *99*99# from his mobile
5. Grievance redressal system has been strengthened in order to cater to the complaints received from the LPG consumers. In this regard a dedicated Grievance Redressal form has also been developed that can be filled and submitted at the distributorship.
6. A toll free number 18002333555 is in operation for registering and resolving complaints of consumers.

Requirement of Aadhaar card for LPG connection

2353. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aadhaar card is necessary for an LPG connection or continuance thereof;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government is aware that the LPG distributors are insisting on Aadhaar card, in the absence of which they have stopped services and delivery; and

(d) if so, the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Aadhaar card is not mandatory for availing or continuance of LPG refill or LPG connection.

(c) and (d) OMCs have been directed that blocking of refills of Non Cash Transfer Compliant customers at local level by LPG distributors is not permitted and complaints in this regard should be immediately taken up and resolved along with necessary action against the erring distributor as deemed fit.

Nexus between field officers of OMCs and LPG distributors

2354. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the LPG distributors are indulging in malpractices and irregularities;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of them get away with the charges with the tacit help and support of the Field Officers of the oil companies;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the complaints of consumers are proved unsubstantiated by the Field Officers of oil marketing companies in order to protect the guilty distributors; and

(d) the specific action plan to break this nexus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported cases of malpractices/irregularities by LPG distributors.

In all established cases, action has been initiated against erring LPG distributors as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Distributorship Agreement.

OMCs have reported that they have not noticed any established cases of their officers letting off the erring LPG distributors.

Delay in allocation of blocks for extraction of CBM gas

2355. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delay in allocation of blocks for extraction of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) gas, arising out of Government's inaction in auctioning the same along with the auction of coal blocks is causing wastage of limited resources of CBM gas; and

(b) if so, the estimated quantity and valuation of the gas which is not being extracted and harnessed due to delay in allocation of CBM blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Coal Bed Methane (CBM) resources are extracted from deeper coal deposits at depths more than 300-m to 1400-m whereas coal mining is undertaken at shallow depths upto 300-m.

In order to harness CBM potential in the country, the Government of India has awarded 33 CBM blocks under 4 rounds of CBM bidding and nomination basis. Total prognosticated CBM resources for 33 awarded blocks is about 63.3 TCF (1792.43 BCM) of which so far, 9.9 TCF (280.8 BCM) has been established as Gas-In-Place (GIP). As on date, 8 CBM blocks have entered in Development Phase. 5 blocks are in exploration phase and, for 4 CBM blocks, grant of PEL from State Government is awaited. 16 CBM blocks are relinquished/under relinquishment.

**Illegal trade of petroleum products due to price
difference among States**

2356. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State/product-wise rates of petroleum products such as petrol, diesel, CNG, LPG etc. including taxes/duties;

(b) whether the differences in prices of petroleum products amongst various States leads to illegal trade of petroleum products from neighbouring States;

(c) if so, the list of stakeholders and the responsible authorities involved in checking the black marketing of petroleum products along with the role played by the Central Government in this regard; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government in this regard including maintaining uniform prices of all petroleum products across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The current Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel [as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)] and Subsidized Domestic LPG at all State/UT capitals are given in the Statement (*See below*).

As regards CNG, the price of CNG is fixed by the concerned City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006.

(b) and (c) IOCL has informed that the possibility of diverting petroleum products such as Petrol, Diesel by unscrupulous elements to derive monetary benefit especially in the border areas of States cannot be ruled out due to the price differential existing in different States. IOCL has further informed that they have a robust system in place to check irregularities/malpractices. In case of any irregularities, action is taken as per the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG). The MDG has provisions to take punitive action against erring dealers found indulging in irregularities/malpractices including unauthorized purchase/sale/exchange of Petrol/Diesel.

(d) The basic price of Petrol and Diesel and Excise Duty levied thereon by the Central Government is uniform across the country. However, the final prices vary from market to market mainly due to changes in State level VAT/ Sales tax and local freight/delivery charges/levies etc.

Statement

Retail Selling Price of Petrol, Diesel and Subsidized Domestic LPG at State/UT Capital/City

(As on 01.03.2015)

State/UT	Capital/City	Petrol	Diesel	Subsidized Domestic LPG
		₹/Litre		₹/Cyl.
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	54.12	47.60	440.00
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	68.23	56.21	444.50
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	60.04	49.42	441.00
Assam	Guwahati	63.04	52.18	417.50
Bihar	Patna	67.63	55.26	441.50
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	61.52	49.42	426.00
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	62.30	54.98	421.50
NCT of Delhi	Delhi	60.49	49.71	417.00
Goa	Panjim	55.33	53.96	426.50
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	63.87	55.41	427.00
Haryana	Ambala	63.60	49.57	423.50

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	64.77	50.13	435.50
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	66.32	53.14	435.00
Jharkhand	Ranchi	62.11	54.85	445.00
Karnataka	Bengaluru	66.18	54.06	425.00
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	66.60	55.55	446.00
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	66.76	56.92	457.00
Maharashtra	Mumbai	68.14	57.08	452.00
Manipur	Imphal	59.68	49.68	446.50
Meghalaya	Shillong	60.65	50.19	424.50
Mizoram	Aizwal	59.64	49.10	430.00
Nagaland	Kohima	60.50	49.53	446.00
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	62.18	54.83	430.50
Panjab	Jalandhar	67.03	49.52	437.00
Puducherry	Puducherry	60.13	52.12	400.50
Rajasthan	Jaipur	65.91	54.79	420.00
Sikkim	Gangtok	66.10	53.99	435.00
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	63.31	52.92	404.50
Tripura	Agartala	59.49	49.54	423.50
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	67.35	54.72	437.00
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	63.65	54.78	437.50
West Bengal	Kolkata	67.92	54.29	419.00

Source: IOCL.

Guidelines for identification of rural areas for LPG connection

2357. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is following any separate guidelines/special criteria for identifying a particular area as a rural area in order to give LPG connection;

(b) if so, the details of areas which are identified by Government as rural area; and

(c) the details of LPG connection given in those rural areas, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have reported that there is no separate guidelines/special criteria followed by them in identifying a particular area as rural in order to give LPG connection.

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

Natural gas agencies to villages under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojna

†2358. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions being made by Government for providing natural gas agencies to the villages selected under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojna; and

(b) if so, the places where natural gas agency has been provided and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir. At present no such provisions are being made by Government for providing natural gas agencies to the villages selected under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojna.

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

Iron ore exported from the country

2359. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a substantial portion of iron ore is exported from the country;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of such export during the last five years;

(c) whether Government has taken any measure to increase the production of steel in the country;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) the State-wise details of steel manufactured in the country during the last five years and gap of demand and supply of the steel, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Details of production and export of iron ore is shown in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Table below year-wise for the last five years. Iron ore exports from India as a percentage of production have fallen from 47% in 2009-10 to 11% in 2013-14.

Table*Iron Ore Production and Export*

Year	(a) Production (mt.)	(b) Export (mt.)	% Share of (b) in (a)
2009-10	219	102	47
2010-11	207	46.9	23
2011-12	169	47.2	28
2012-13	136	18	13
2013-14	151	16	11

Source: JPC; mt.= million tonnes.

(c) and (d) Steel is a deregulated sector. The role of Government is that of a facilitator for encouraging industrial growth. The decision regarding increasing production or setting up of a plant is taken by the entrepreneur based on prevailing market conditions and economic viability of the project.

(e) Detail of State-wise production of crude steel in the country during the last five years is given in the Statement (*See below*). It may kindly be noted that the gap between domestic demand and domestic supply is represented by imports. Details of import of total finished steel by India during the last five years is given below:—

Year	Total Finished Steel (mt.)	
	Production for sale	Import
2009-10	60.62	7.382
2010-11	68.62	6.664
2011-12	75.69	6.863
2012-13	81.68	7.925
2013-14	87.67	5.450

Source: JPC; mt.= million tonnes.

Statement
State-wise production of crude steel ('000 Tonnes)

Public Sector		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Plant	State					
SAIL Plants (PSU)						
Bhilai Steel Plant	Chhattisgarh	5108	5329	4901	5008	5136
Durgapur Steel Plant	West Bengal	1966	1961	1914	2034	2019
Rourkela Steel Plant	Odisha	2128	2160	2170	2209	2291
Bokaro Steel Plant	Jharkhand	3599	3592	3647	3757	3776
IISCO Steel Plant	West Bengal	400	411	330	135	127
Alloy Steel Plant	West Bengal	205	200	200	131	122
Salem Steel Plant	Tamil Nadu	0	0	96	73	91
Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant	Karnataka	103	108	91	64	13
TOTAL (SAIL) : No. of units		8	13509	13761	13349	13411
RINL/Vizag Steel Plant		Andhra Pradesh	3205	3235	3128	3071
TOTAL: PSU		9	16714	16996	16477	16482
						16777

Private Sector						
State	Working Units	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Andhra Pradesh	47	1074	1272	1449	1373	847
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	16
Assam	12	78	108	136	114	147
Bihar	42	205	388	599	718	545
Chandigarh	2	94	95	26	29	20
Chhattisgarh	69	3738	4323	5061	6067	4862
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	227	237	301	288	65
Daman and Diu	27	356	405	606	398	305
Delhi	20	22	27	16	13	386
Goa	60	439	423	450	476	5104
Gujarat	14	5413	5643	6093	6190	805
Haryana	15	981	1107	925	991	360
Himachal Pradesh	7	260	210	204	193	94
Jammu and Kashmir	131	156	174	88	101	15726
Jharkhand	29	7510	8565	9132	10329	5536

Karnataka	41	6076	6879	7698	8878	335
Kerala	15	398	373	406	403	129
Madhya Pradesh	74	182	236	178	196	9265
Maharashtra	12	8679	8965	9729	10078	104
Meghalaya	3	95	144	216	238	20
Odisha	116	3667	3252	3246	2697	3839
Puducherry	19	366	343	372	376	286
Punjab	128	1703	2084	2124	2400	2449
Rajasthan	62	394	712	833	1106	1980
Tamil Nadu	116	1965	1852	2115	2135	2014
Telangana	45	0	0	0	0	693
Uttar Pradesh	95	2410	1762	1702	1412	1502
Uttarakhand	21	262	365	201	243	269
West Bengal	86	2376	3733	3907	4493	7213
TOTAL: Private Sector	1321	49125	53676	57814	61934	64916
GRAND TOTAL	1330	65839	70672	74291	78416	81693

Source: JPC

Steel plants incurring losses

2360. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) how many steel industries are there in the country and their production capacity especially public sector undertaking industries;

(b) how many steel plants are running under loss and quantum of loss incurred during last three years;

(c) the number of employees working in these industries; and

(d) the steps taken by the Ministry to overcome from these lacunae?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) There are 9 steel plants in the public sector and 1321 steel plants in the private sector. The production capacity of public sector steel plants and private sector steel plants is given below:

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Sector	Capacity
Public Sector Steel Plants	15929
Private Sector Steel Plants	85092

(b) and (c) The Government does not maintain any records of the steel plants running under loss and the number of employees working in steel industries. However, no PSU is running in loss and the number of employees working in Public Sector Steel Plants is given below:

Name of the PSU	No. of employees as on 1.3.2015
Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	93851
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)	18111

(d) Steel being a deregulated sector, the role of the Government is limited to that of a facilitator only.

Policy to boost performance of steel sector

2361. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently reviewed the performance of steel industry in public and private sector in terms of targets sets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of major policy, decision taken in the recent past/under consideration to boost the sagging performance of steel sector; and

(d) the details of progress and investment made/proposed to be made for modernisation of steel PSUs, PSU-wise structural revamp in general and for SAIL in particular for coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Steel regularly reviews the performance of its Public Sector Undertakings. In these meetings, the issues of CPSEs pending to be taken up with other Ministries/Departments as also with other State Governments are identified/flagged and pursued.

Steel is a de-regulated sector and the role of Government is that of a facilitator only and hence Government has no control over the performance of private sector steel industry.

(c) Government has issued Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015 and the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014 which would facilitate the availability of raw materials to various sectors including Steel sector.

(d) Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has undertaken modernization and expansion of its five integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur and Burnpur and special steel plant at Salem 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 and Expansion works out to ₹ 61,870 crore. Besides, provision of ₹ 10,264 crore has been made towards investment in existing mines and development of Rowghat mine.

The expansion project at Salem Steel Plant has been completed and all facilities under the integrated process route at Rourkela and IISCO Steel Plants are in operation, stabilization and ramp-up.

At Bokaro, Durgapur and Bhilai Steel Plants, operation has started from completed facilities.

RINL has undertaken Modernisation and Expansion plan at an estimated cost of about ₹ 14701 Crore. Units under stage-I expansion have been commissioned and are in regular operation.

Pellet Manufacturing Plant at Gua Iron Ore Mines in Jharkhand

2362. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pellet manufacturing plant is being established in the iron ore mines of gua, situated in West Singhbhum District of Jharkhand;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any process has been taken place so far in this direction;
- (d) the expected outlay of the Pellet Plant and expected production therefrom; and
- (e) the status of the action plan of such Pellet Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) will invest about ₹ 4749 crore to enhance its iron ore production capacity of the iron ore mines of Gua in West Singhbhum District of Jharkhand. This includes an outlay of about ₹ 2743 crore to set up state of the art crushing, beneficiation and pelletisation plant facilities. Letter of Award (LoA) for the main package consisting of crushing plant, downhill conveyor, a beneficiation plant and pellet plant module has been awarded in April, 2014 and it is to be completed in 40 months. After expansion the capacity of Gua mines will increase to 10 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) which includes 6 MTPA of iron ore lumps and fines and 4 MTPA of pellets.

Accidents in various steel plants

2363. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been increase in the number of accidents in the various steel plants in the country including the privately-owned companies during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the plant-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor including the number and nature of accidents that took place in various steel plants along with the number of persons injured/died in such accidents during each of the last three years and the current year; and
- (c) the amount of compensation paid to the injured/families of the deceased persons in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Details of accidents which occurred in different public sector steel plants of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*). The accidents at these plants have occurred due to reasons such as fall from height, gas poisoning, electrocution, burn injury, fire/explosion etc.

Steel is a deregulated sector. There are a large number of steel factories/plants in the country. Therefore, in regard to the private steel sector, the requisite data/information is not maintained by the Ministry of Steel.

(c) In case of fatal accidents of regular employees, the compensation is given as per the law/company policy. SAIL and RINL provide compensation to their employees in case of death/disablement due to accident arising out of and in course of employment as per The Employees' Compensation Act, Employee Family Benefit Scheme and company policy. In case of contract labour, compensation/dependent benefit is paid under the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) by the ESI Corporation. SAIL and RINL have paid approximately ₹ 19,20,21,578/- as compensation to the injured persons and families of deceased from 2012 till date.

Statement

Details of accidents which occurred in different public sector steel plants and units of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the last three years and the current year (plant-wise).

Plants/Units	Fatal accidents (fatality)				Other reportable accidents (excluding fatal accidents)			
Period	2012	2013	2014	2015 (Till 10th Mar. 2015)	2012	2013	2014	2015 (Till Feb. 2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Steel Authority of India Limited								
Bhilai Steel Plant (Chhattisgarh)	1	5	8	1	6	10	11	2
Durgapur Steel Plant (West Bengal)	7	7	4	0	0	3	2	0
Rourkela Steel Plant (Odisha)	5	2	2	0	4	4	1	1
Bokaro Steel Plant (Jharkhand)	9	6	2	0	6	5	8	0
IISCO Steel Plant (West Bengal)	3	3	8	0	8	7	29	1
Alloy Steel Plant (West Bengal)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Salem Steel Plant (Tamil Nadu)	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (Karnataka)	0	0	0	0	8	3	1	0
Chandrapur Ferro Alloys Plant (Maharashtra)	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	1
Stock yard	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Raw Material Division (Mines) (Odisha)	0	3	1	0	2	5	3	0
Bhilai Mines (Chhattisgarh)	1	0	0	0	17	19	10	0
Collieries (Jharkhand)	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
SAIL Refractory Unit (Chhattisgarh)	0	0	0	0	20	16	10	1
TOTAL (SAIL)	27	28	27	1	78	75	86	6
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	25	3	5*	1**	33	20	14	3
GRAND TOTAL	52	31	32	2	111	95	100	9

* Includes 2 persons in the units of expansion not handed over to RINL.

** Upto Feb.' 2015.

Measures to stem the surge in steel imports

2364. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sharp increase in import of steel is hurting the domestic steel manufacturing sector and could cost hundreds of jobs;

(b) whether Government proposes to impose higher import duty and put in place anti-dumping measure to stem the sharp surge in steel imports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) There have been representations from the various quarters regarding increased import of steel products in the country.

(b) to (d) The Government has raised the tariff rate of import duty on iron and steel goods covered under Chapter 72 and Chapter 73 of HS Classification, from 10% to 15% *ad valorem*. The Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of a duly substantiated petition filed by the domestic industry alleging dumping

of goods into the country causing injury to the domestic industry. Presently three Measures are in force on Stainless Steel products *i.e.* Cold Rolled flat products of Stainless Steel, Certain Hot Rolled flat products of Stainless Steel and Stainless Steel Cold Rolled Flat products of 400 series having width below 600 mm.

Domestic and foreign tourists in the country

2365. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts and effective measures proposed to be taken by Government to attract more domestic and foreign tourists in the next five years;

(b) the steps taken and schemes implemented through both Government and private sectors by the Union Ministry to increase the foreign tourists in world renowned tourist spots in the country;

(c) the measures taken by Government to equip the tourist destinations preferred by foreign tourists in India with latest state-of-art facilities; and

(d) the year-wise revenue generated from the foreign tourist inflow in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its ongoing promotional activities, releases campaigns in the international and domestic markets under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of India to increase foreign tourist arrivals and domestic visits within the country.

In addition to the above, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential markets overseas through the India Tourism offices abroad and within India through domestic India Tourism offices, with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential to foreign and domestic tourists.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has introduced Tourist Visa on Arrival enabled with Electronic Travel Authorisation to attract more foreign tourists to visit India. This facility is available to the nationals of 44 countries arriving at 9 airports in India (*viz.* Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Goa airports).

The Ministry of Tourism implements the following schemes for development and promotion of tourism:

Major Ongoing Plan Schemes of Ministry of Tourism**Central Sector Scheme (CSS):**

- (i) Externally Aided Projects
- (ii) Assistance to Institute of Hotel Managements/Food Craft Institutes/Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management/National Institute of Water Sports
- (iii) Capacity Building for Service Providers
- (iv) Overseas Promotion and Publicity
- (v) Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality
- (vi) Market Research including 20 Years Perspective Plan
- (vii) Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects
- (viii) Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism infrastructure development

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS):

- Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC).

Two new schemes under Central Sector were announced in Budget 2014-15 and the same were launched during the current financial year.

- Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits.
- National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD).

(d) The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism for the country as a whole during 2012, 2013 and 2014 are estimated at ₹ 94,487 crores (revised), ₹ 1,07,671 crores (Revised) and ₹ 1,20,083 crores (Provisional), respectively.

Hindu Pilgrimage Circuit

2366. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to create a Hindu pilgrimage circuit in the country including the North-East;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether pilgrim centres of Maharashtra would also be included in the circuit; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) In the Budget 2014-15 two new Schemes under Central Sector were announced. These are:

- (1) Integrated Development of Theme Based Circuit-Swadesh Darshan.
- (2) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive-PRASAD.

Under Swadesh Darshan, the following five circuits have been identified initially for development. These are:

- (i) North East Circuit
- (ii) Buddhist Circuit
- (iii) Himalayan Circuit
- (iv) Coastal Circuit
- (v) Krishna Circuit

Under PRASAD, the following twelve cities have been identified to be taken up initially. These are:

Dwarka, Amritsar, Ajmer, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Amravati, Kanchipuram, Velankanni, Kedarnath and Kamakhya.

Identification of new circuits and destinations under these schemes is a continuous process.

Creation of five tourist circuits

2367. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to create five Tourist Circuits around specific themes;
- (b) if so, the steps taken in this direction;
- (c) whether location of the five tourist circuits have been finalized; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has formulated a new Plan Scheme 'Swadesh Darshan' in the current financial year for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.

Under this scheme the following five circuits have been identified initially for development:

- (i) North East Circuit
- (ii) Buddhist Circuit
- (iii) Himalayan Circuit
- (iv) Coastal Circuit
- (v) Krishna Circuit

State-wise tourists

2368. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) how many tourists visited the country during the last three years;
- (b) the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any step to attract more tourists to the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The total number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) to different States/Union Territories (UTs) during 2011, 2012 and 2013 are as under:

Year	DTV's (in million)	FTV's (in million)
2011	864.53	19.50
2012	1045.05	18.26
2013 (P)	1145.28	19.95

P: Provisional.

This information is not available for the year 2014.

(b) State/UT-wise break up of DTV's and FTV's during 2011, 2012 and 2013 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Steps taken to boost tourism in the country are as follows:

i. New Schemes: In the Budget for 2014-15, following two new schemes were announced:

- (1) **Swadesh Darshan-** Integrated Infrastructure Development as Theme-Based Tourist Circuits.

- (2) 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.

ii. Publicity and Promotion: The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination, including the various tourism destinations and products of every State/Union Territory of the country, in the domestic and international markets.

As part of its promotional activities, Ministry of Tourism undertakes centralized international media campaigns (prints, electronics and online) under the Incredible India brand-line in key source markets as well as potential markets across the world.

The Ministry has taken up creation, development and maintenance of Walking Tours product which is an online, interactive web product that will help national and international tourists, plan and take walking tours in all major cities in India.

The Ministry of Tourism has signed an agreement with M/s Worth Your Holidays as part of which an automated holiday planner (Tripigator.com) has been linked to the website of the Ministry of Tourism to facilitate the tourists to make itineraries.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international and domestic markets under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.

iii. Electronic Travel Authorization: The Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVoA) enabled with the Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) Scheme was launched on 27.11.2014 for nationals of 43 countries and was subsequently extended to nationals of Guyana in January, 2015 whose sole objective of visiting India is recreation, sight-seeing, short duration medical treatment, casual business visit, casual visit to meet friends or relatives etc. for a short stay of 30 days. Earlier the TVoA facility was available for nationals of 12 countries only. The TVoA enabled with ETA will enable the prospective visitor to apply for an Indian Visa from his/her home country online without visiting the Indian Mission and also pay the visa fee online. Once approved, the applicant will receive an email authorising him/her to travel to India and he/she can travel with a print out of this authorization. On arrival, the visitor has to present the authorisation to the immigration authorities who would then stamp the entry into the country. The entry into India will be allowed within 30 days from the date of approval of ETA and will be valid for 30 days stay in India from the date of arrival in India.

iv. Restriction on gap for re-entry lifted: The restriction of two-month gap on re-entry of foreign nationals coming to India on Tourist Visa and Tourist Visa on Arrival has been lifted with effect from 4th December, 2012.

v. Central Financial Assistance: 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.

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

Statement

State/UT-wise number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) during 2011, 2012 and 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011		2012		2013	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	202221	15814	238699	17538	243703	14742
2.	Andhra Pradesh	153119816	264563	207217952	292822	152102150	223518
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	233227	4753	132243	5135	125461	10846
4.	Assam	4339485	16400	4511407	17543	4684527	17638
5.	Bihar	18397490	972487	21447099	1096933	21588306	765835
6.	Chandigarh	909904	37181	924589	34130	936922	40124
7.	Chhattisgarh	14320503	3973	15036530	4172	22801031	3886
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	422265	1412	469213	1234	481618	1582
9.	Daman and Diu	832906	4484	803963	4607	819947	4814
10.	Delhi	15428865	2159925	18495139	2345980	20215187	2301395
11.	Goa	2225002	445935	2337499	450530	2629151	492322
12.	Gujarat	21017478	166042	24379023	174150	27412517	198773
13.	Haryana	5988062	130435	6799242	233002	7128027	228200
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14604888	484518	15646048	500284	14715586	414249
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	13071531	71593	12427122	78802	13642402	60845
16.	Jharkhand	10796286	72467	20421016	31909	20511160	45995

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Karnataka	84107390	574005	94052729	595359	98010140	636378
18.	Kerala	9381455	732985	10076854	793696	10857811	858143
19.	Lakshadweep	9424	567	4417	580	4784	371
20.	Madhya Pradesh	44119820	269559	53197209	275930	63110709	280333
21.	Maharashtra	55333467	4815421	74816051	2651889	82700556	4156343
22.	Manipur	134505	578	134541	749	140673	1908
23.	Meghalaya	667504	4803	680254	5313	691269	6773
24.	Mizoram	62174	658	64249	744	63377	800
25.	Nagaland	25391	2080	35915	2489	35638	3304
26.	Odisha	8271257	60722	9052871	64719	9800135	66675
27.	Puducherry	897896	52298	981714	52931	1000277	42624
28.	Punjab	16416638	150958	19056143	143805	21340888	204074
29.	Rajasthan	27173723	1351974	28611831	1451370	30298150	1437162
30.	Sikkim	552453	23602	558538	26489	576749	31698
31.	Tamil Nadu	137512991	3373870	184136840	3561740	244232487	3990490
32.	Tripura	359515	6046	361786	7840	359586	11853
33.	Uttar Pradesh	155430364	1887095	168381276	1994495	226531091	2054420
34.	Uttarakhand	25946254	124653	26827329	124555	19941128	97683
35.	West Bengal	22256968	1213270	22730205	1219610	25547300	1245230
	TOTAL	864532718	19497126	1045047536	18263074	1145280443	19951026

Scheme to develop new tourist spots

†2369. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is running any scheme to develop new tourist spots;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of tourist spots developed by Government during the last five years and the State-wise details of revenue earned from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Under the “Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC)” the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, 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.

Further, two new Plan Schemes have been formulated by the Ministry of Tourism in the current financial year.

(1) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes. Under this scheme the following five circuits have been identified for development:

(i) North East Circuit

(ii) Buddhist Circuit

(iii) Himalayan Circuit

(iv) Coastal Circuit

(v) Krishna Circuit

(2) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.

Under this scheme, initially twelve cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kedarnath, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni.

(c) The details of tourism projects sanctioned to various State/UT Governments during the last five years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

State-wise details of revenue generated by tourism are not compiled/maintained by Ministry of Tourism.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*(A) Number of Projects* and Amount Sanctioned* during the 2010-2011 & 2011-2012.*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	20.38	12	50.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	32.26	11	30.68
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	4	23.55	5	11.08
5.	Bihar	1	3.60	0	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	5	11.04	2	0.25
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	20.95	1	0.35
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	5	9.75	4	2.72
11.	Goa	3	12.78	1	4.98
12.	Gujarat	1	0.14	3	51.75
13.	Haryana	6	27.41	6	0.80
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	34.98	5	0.47
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	56.17	33	171.23
16.	Jharkhand	5	7.56	6	48.15
17.	Kerala	3	42.87	7	23.76
18.	Karnataka	2	8.59	6	21.95
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	3	11.30	8	82.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Manipur	8	39.40	5	30.73
22.	Meghalaya	9	22.53	3	0.50
23.	Mizoram	9	11.51	7	13.91
24.	Madhya Pradesh	13	30.85	8	40.43
25.	Nagaland	10	29.10	19	65.45
26.	Odisha	6	20.29	6	11.95
27.	Puducherry	3	50.26	4	0.30
28.	Punjab	4	11.91	2	4.39
29.	Rajasthan	7	31.32	3	14.50
30.	Sikkim	14	23.48	8	25.15
31.	Tamil Nadu	6	60.00	6	20.75
32.	Tripura	12	40.73	6	15.44
33.	Uttar Pradesh	14	27.85	11	51.00
34.	Uttarakhand	8	29.78	14	102.66
35.	West Bengal	8	22.02	11	28.80
GRAND TOTAL		228	774.36	223	927.66

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

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

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (till 31.12.2014)		(₹ in crore)
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	
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 and 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	0	0.00	
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.50	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
10.	Delhi	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	
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	53	333.93

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

**Development of Hyderabad-Nalgonda-Warangal-Karimnagar-Adilabad
tourism circuit**

2370. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question 3836 given in the Rajya Sabha on 13th August, 2014 and to state:

(a) when the National Level Consultant engaged by the Ministry identified Hyderabad-Nalgonda-Warangal-Karimnagar-Adilabad Circuit in Telangana;

(b) the expenditure involved to develop the above circuit;

(c) the plan of action the Ministry has prepared to develop the above Circuit; and

(d) by when it is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Hyderabad–Nalgonda–Warangal–Karimnagar–Adilabad Circuit was identified through a study during 2011-12 by the National Level Consultant engaged by the Ministry of Tourism.

(b) As per the report of the study, the cost involved in development of the circuit is ₹ 261.50 Crore.

(c) and (d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various States/UTs, including Telangana, for various tourism projects prioritized for every financial year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, adherence to the scheme guidelines and liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier. Tourism Circuits/Destinations prioritized for development during 2014-15 by Ministry of Tourism in consultation with State Government is as under:

Mega Circuit:

- Warangal –Karimnagar Mega Circuit.

Circuit:

- Rachakonda Fort – Arutla (Temple) – Rangapur Observatory – Galishahid Dargah – Allapuram Village (Temples) – Narayanpur (Temples) – Sivanna Gudem Rock Formations – Valley of Banzaras Circuit.

Destinations:

- Development of Durgam Cheruvu Lake Hyderabad.
- Development of Heritage Theme Park in Hyderabad.
- Development of Khammam Fort and surrounding areas in Khammam District.
- Development of tourist places in Karimnagar District.
- Development of Tourist Facilities in Temples of Panagal and Udaya Samudram in Panagal, Nalgonda.

Tourism projects during current Five Year Plan

2371. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourism projects sanctioned during the current Five Year Plan for various States of the country;

(b) the details of such projects completed so far and the remaining projects yet to be completed; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in completion of the pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Details of tourism projects sanctioned to various States/UTs during the current Five Year Plan and the status thereof is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Development, promotion, and completion 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) only on the liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier.

Statement
The State/UT-wise details of Number of Projects, Amount Sanctioned, Amount Released and Amount Utilized and Status during Twelfth Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released	Amt. Utilised	Status	
						Ongoing	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2012-2013							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	6278.73	2269.67	2269.68	4	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	6612.50	2597.08	2277.71	9	7
3.	Bihar	1	500.00	100.00	100.00	Dropped	
4.	Delhi	2	2461.91	1465.61	935.98	1	1
5.	Goa	2	50.00	50.00	50.00	0	2
6.	Gujarat	1	486.75	389.40	0.00	1	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11	3029.88	2433.89	2433.81	5	6
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	11260.00	4765.34	2846.40	23	2
9.	Jharkhand	2	4885.71	2142.35	555.70	2	0
10.	Kerala	6	7826.53	2345.69	2243.96	5	1
11.	Maharashtra	5	7914.79	1602.96	1129.23	4	1
12.	Manipur	7	3595.62	759.09	360.86	6	1
13.	Meghalaya	1	17.94	17.94	17.94	0	1

14.	Mizoram	3	49.15	49.15	49.15	0	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	20	20989.75	9376.02	10579.90	17	3
16.	Nagaland	11	4556.66	2013.32	1544.33	8	3
17.	Odisha	2	61.30	61.30	61.30	0	2
18.	Punjab	2	50.00	50.00	50.00	0	2
19.	Sikkim	13	7020.18	2656.85	1856.85	13	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	2	2041.97	1116.17	243.84	2	0
21.	Telangana	5	4191.34	3016.47	2690.41	4	1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	12	3486.15	2011.97	1768.78	11	1
23.	Uttarakhand	2	1297.47	1037.97	1057.97	1	1
24.	West Bengal	3	4694.46	2360.23	0.00	3	0
TOTAL		158	103358.79	44688.47	35123.80	119	38
2013-2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	4532.02	925.99	0.00	14	0
Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana		1	4588.80	917.76	0.00	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7473.64	1534.72	0.00	9	2
3.	Bihar	14	11109.85	3255.08	1585.83	11	3
4.	Delhi	2	5768.98	1028.97	0.00	2	0
5.	Haryana	8	1487.25	357.45	75.00	5	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3371.52	5.00	0.00	1	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	7618.54	838.44	263.65	13	2
8.	Jharkhand	1	500.00	100.00	0.00	1	0
9.	Kerala	10	4065.63	698.00	0.00	10	0
10.	Karnataka	8	3228.71	665.74	0.00	8	0
11.	Maharashtra	6	6795.18	1847.13	372.50	6	0
12.	Manipur	8	7234.84	1486.95	436.71	6	2
13.	Meghalaya	3	46.90	46.90	0.00	3	0
14.	Mizoram	10	4711.16	974.17	40.00	8	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9	10021.29	2149.16	2629.17	7	2
16.	Nagaland	11	5222.01	1072.40	667.83	8	3
17.	Odisha	12	6543.08	1232.26	0.00	9	3
18.	Puducherry	1	4848.16	970.00	0.00	1	0
19.	Punjab	2	1038.86	346.77	0.00	2	0
20.	Rajasthan	10	5174.71	1034.85	90.63	10	0
21.	Sikkim	14	10485.00	2160.00	35.00	14	0
22.	Telangana	8	3370.07	673.99	0.00	8	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	26	13071.32	2164.21	1038.55	24	2
24.	Uttarakhand	29	21772.67	6282.45	1275.24	29	0
TOTAL		234	154080.19	32768.39	8510.11	210	24

2014-2015 (till 31.12.2014)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	3**	30.00	30.00	0.00	3	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	2614.00	534.00	0.00	5	0
3.	Assam	1	2400.79	21.65	0.00	1	0
4.	Bihar	1	474.55	94.91	0.00	1	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	990.13	238.02	0.00	5	0
6.	Goa	1*	879.04	175.81	0.00	1	0
7.	Haryana	1	30.00	30.00	0.00	1	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	17.00	3.40	0.00	1	0
9.	Karnataka	1	5000.00	1000.00	0.00	1	0
10.	Manipur	5	5394.26	1118.85	0.00	5	0
11.	Mizoram	3	4879.69	291.48	0.00	3	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	33.00	33.00	0.00	1	0
13.	Nagaland	10	5980.20	1216.04	1280.52	10	0
14.	Punjab	1	30.00	30.00	0.00	1	0
15.	Rajasthan	1	40.00	40.00	0.00	1	0
16.	Sikkim	8	5200.00	1040.00	0.00	8	0
17.	Telangana	1	454.36	90.87	0.00	1	0
18.	Uttarakhand	1	17.00	3.40	0.00	1	0
TOTAL		50	34464.02	5991.43	1280.52	50	0

* Central Agency

** Festivals

Development of coastal areas to boost tourism

2372. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to develop areas along river banks and the origin of some rivers to boost tourism;

(b) if so, the river-wise and State-wise details thereof along with funds allocated and expenditure incurred thereon during last three years;

(c) whether Government has any scheme for development of coastal areas to boost tourism in the country;

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with details of coastal areas developed so far including Mumbai; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to conduct a study to ascertain tourism potential in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects including river banks and coastal areas 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 details of tourism projects sanctioned and amount released to various State/UT Governments relating to rivers/lakes and coastal areas during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, the Ministry of Tourism has formulated a new Plan Scheme Swadesh Darshan in the current financial year for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes. One of the circuits identified under this scheme is Coastal Circuit, which includes Maharashtra.

(e) Ministry of Tourism has so far not conducted any specific study to ascertain tourism potential of areas across the rivers and coastal areas.

Statement

The details of tourism projects sanctioned and amount released to various State/UT Governments relating to rivers/lakes and coastal areas during the last three years.

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
2011-12			
Goa			
1.	Baga Beach Tourism Destination Development in Goa	497.84	398.27
Himachal Pradesh			
1.	Celebration of International Rafting Championship at River Sutlaj Valley (March, 2012) in H.P.	10.00	10.00
Kerala			
1.	Development of Neriampilam into a Tourist Destination in Kerala	309.62	247.70
2.	Development of Cruise Passenger Facilitation Centre at Cochin Port Cochin.	491.53	354.53
3.	Development of Peruvannamuzhi and Kakkayam Dam sites in Kozhikode District in Kerala	500.00	400.00
4.	Development of Karappuzha Dam site and surroundings into a major destination in Kerala	492.03	393.62
Karnataka			
1.	Tourist Infrastructure at Vanivilas Sagar Dam in Chitradurga District in Karnataka.	500.00	400.00
2.	Destination Development of Almatti Dam area in Bijapur District as a tourist destination in Karnataka	470.23	376.18

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra			
1.	Development of Mega Tourist Circuit at Mahur –Nanded-Vishnupuri Back water-Kandhar (Fort Circuit) (Nanded-Kaleshwar-Mahur-Kandhar-Hottal) in Maharashtra	4510.99	2547.32
2.	Beach and Resort Development at Harihareshwar district Raigad in Maharashtra	221.75	177.40
Tamil Nadu			
1.	Providing Infrastructure and Amenities at Vaigai Dam in Theni District in Tamil Nadu	459.39	367.51
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as a Mega Tourist Circuit	3178.66	1589.33
2.	Celebration of (i) Kajri Mahotsav (₹ 5.00 lakh), (ii) Ganga Water Rally (₹ 5.00 lakh) and (iii) Kapilvastu Budh Mahotsav (₹ 2.50 lakh) in U.P.	12.50	12.50
3.	Celebration of Ganga Mahotsav (6th - 10th November, 2011) in UP.	15.00	15.00
Uttarakhand			
1.	Development of Nirmal Gangotri Eco-Tourism Mega Circuit at Uttarakashi in Uttarakhand	5000.00	2500.00
2.	Development of Haripura & Nanaksagar Reservoir-Lohaghat-Naukuchiyata-Mayawati Ashram-Kathgodam Tourism Circuit in Uttarakhand	689.53	551.62
3.	Development of Haridwar-Rishikesh-Munikireti – Swargashram as Mega Circuit in Uttarakhand-CFA for Remaining Works	541.21	270.60
West Bengal			
1.	Destination Tourism Project at Ganga Sagar 24, Paragnas (South) West Bengal	500.00	400.00

1	2	3	4
2012-13			
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Development of East Godavari Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	755.13	604.10
2.	Development of Beach Park at Kakinada, East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh	450.74	360.59
3.	Development of Visakhapatnam–Bheemunipatnam Beach Corridor Mega Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	4588.85	917.77
Himachal Pradesh			
1.	Development activities in Sarkaghat Area in Mandi as Tourism Development in Himachal Pradesh	464.71	371.77
Kerala			
1.	Development of Thumboormozhi Dam sites and surrounding into a major destination in Kerala	146.99	117.59
2.	Development of dedicated cruise berthing facilities at Cochin Port	2243.32	1121.66
3.	Development of Back Water Circuit in Alappuzha in Back Water Region as a Mega Circuit in Kerala.	4762.48	952.49
4.	Development of Kappil Beach and Boat Club as a tourist destination in Kerala	322.70	64.54
Tamil Nadu			
1.	Cruise Passenger Facilitation Centre in the existing Passenger Terminal at Chennai Port. (CENTRAL AGENCY)	1724.66	862.33
Telangana			
1.	Development of Buddhavanam Project at Nagarjunasagar as a Mega Destination in Andhra Pradesh	2224.23	1779.39

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Supply and fixing of signages for various historical places and roads in Varanasi in U.P.	389.35	311.48
2.	Construction of Garwa Ghat on left bank of the Ganga River, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	401.32	321.06
3.	Development of Tourist Circuit Garhmau Lake. Kashua Lake and Pahunj Dam in District Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh under PIIDC.	586.23	117.25
4.	Development of Ghats and Allied works at Palta Devi Mandir, Siddharth Nagar in Uttar Pradesh	64.59	12.92
5.	Ganga Mahotsav, Varanasi, 2012	15.00	15.00
Uttarakhand			
1.	Development of Water Adventure Centre, District Tehri in Uttarakhand.	497.47	397.97
2013-14			
Kerala			
1.	Development of Marine Drive walkway in Kochi in Kerala.	500.00	5.00
2.	Development of Light House Beach and Surroundings-Kovalam in Kerala.	386.20	77.24
3.	Development of Samudra Beach and Surroundings-Kovalam in Kerala	419.05	83.81
Odisha			
1.	Puri-Bhubaneswar-Chilka Mega circuit Phase-II.	1957.33	391.46
Puducherry			
1.	Development of Recreational Parks/Gardens and tourist amenities around Yanam Tower, Development of Oussudu lake and Arikamedu and lighting of heritage monuments and buildings	4848.16	970.00 (Adjustment)

1	2	3	4
Telangana			
1.	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Alisagar, Nizamabad District, Andhra Pradesh	383.27	76.65
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Provisions of basic tourist facilities at main Ghats of Varanasi as Mega Destination in U.P.	1800.23	5.00
2.	Dev. of Mathura-Vrindavan District Mathura as Mega Destination in U.P.	790.03	1.00
3.	Construction of Bathing Ghat on Right Bank of Ganga River at Mandu Ashram in District Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.	334.52	66.90
4.	CFA for Mega Destination development of Tajganj around the World Heritage Site Taj Mahal (East gate and West gate), Agra, Uttar Pradesh	2495.51	499.10
5.	Const. of Maharishi Jamdagni Parashuram Rishi Ghat at right back of Ganga river in Zamania, Distt. Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh	419.73	83.94
6.	Const. of Rain Basera and Public Conveniences at Bhagwan Awadhoot Ram Sthal in Distt. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	59.37	11.87
7.	Const. of Main Narwa Ghat at right bank of Ganga River in Gahmar, Dist. Ghazipur in U.P.	465.39	93.07
Uttarakhand			
1.	Development of Water Sports and Eco-Tourism at Maneri, Uttarkashi in Uttarakhand	498.22	99.64
2.	Integrated Development of Mega Project at Tehri Lake Mega Circuit	3597.86	1798.93
3.	Development of Kurur-Nand Kesari Vaan/Wan-Bedni Jheel Heritage and Eco-Tourism Circuit—Integrated Circuit Development for Eco and Adventure Tourism, Distt. Chamoli in Uttarakhand.	800.00	160.00
4.	Dev. of River Rafting Center, Eco-Tourism and adventure Center at Jaul Jibi, Distt. Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand	499.54	99.90

1	2	3	4
5.	Dev. of River Rafting Center and Eco-Tourism Dest., Tons River Valley, Mori, Distt. Uttarkashi in Uttarakhand	499.02	99.80
6.	Development of Eco-Tourism at Back Waters of Tehri Lake in Uttarakhand	498.79	99.76
7.	Reconstruction, Restoration and Dev. of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit- TRH, Night Shelters, Restaurant/Dining Hall, Ghat for Chhat Puja, Sulabh Toilets at Kaudiyala-Devprayag-Chamba-Rishikesh-Sheesham Jhadi-Tapovan Ghat- Selupani-Swargashram, District New Tehri in Uttarakhand	787.50	157.50

Upgradation of infrastructure and facilities at tourist and pilgrimage places

†2373. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the measures and action-plan to upgrade the infrastructure and facilities at tourist and pilgrimage places, along with locations thereof;

(b) the pilgrimage places where the river ghats are being renewed and details of work being done and expenditure being incurred at every site; and

(c) the information about tourists trains and travelling facilities for 'Swadesh Darshan' and pilgrimage circuits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects including to upgrade the infrastructure facilities at pilgrimage places under Centrally Sponsored Scheme *viz.* Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, prioritized in consultation with them, as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and subject to availability of funds.

Details of the some of the major tourist projects for development of river ghats are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Further, two new Plan Schemes have been formulated by the Ministry of Tourism in the current financial year.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(1) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes. Under this scheme the following five circuits have been identified for development:

- (i) North East Circuit
- (ii) Buddhist Circuit
- (iii) Himalayan Circuit
- (iv) Coastal Circuit
- (v) Krishna Circuit

(2) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.

Under this scheme, initially twelve cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kedarnath, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni.

Some of the major tourist trains details of which are available on the website of Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd. (IRCTC) are given below:

1. Pilgrim Special Tourist Trains
2. Luxury Tourist Trains
3. Buddhist Circuit Tourist Train
4. Bharat Darshan
5. Steam Express
6. Toy Trains in Hilly Areas

Statement

Details of the some of the major tourist projects for development of river ghats

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh			
2012-13			
1.	Development of Ghats & Allied works at Palta Devi Mandir, Siddhart Nagar in Uttar Pradesh.	64.59	12.92
2.	CFA for construction of Garwa Ghat on left bank of river Ganga at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.	401.32	321.06

1	2	3	4
2013-14			
1.	Construction of Bathing Ghats on right bank of Ganga River at Mandu Ashram in Distt. Bulandshahar, U.P.	334.52	66.90
2.	Construction of Maharishi Jamdagni Parashuram Rishi ghat at right bank of Ganga River in Zamania, U.P.	419.73	83.94
3.	Construction of Main Narwa Ghat at right bank of Ganga River in Gahmar, Distt. Ghazipur in U.P.	465.39	93.07
4.	Provision of basic tourist facilities at main ghats of Varanasi as Mega Destination in U.P.	1800.23	1070.12
Uttarakhand			
2013-14			
1.	Development of Tourism infrastructure Circuit of Wayside Amenities, TRG, Bio Toilets, Tourist Facilitation Centre, retaining wall, pathway and reconstruction of Snan Ghat, Rafting Deck under Panch Prayag Circuit in chamoli Distt. Uttarakhand	719.25	143.85
2.	Circuit at Joshimath enroute to Badrinath, Gobind Ghat enroute to Hemkund Sahib and Valley flowers in Uttarakhand	787.50	157.50
3.	Restoration and Dev. of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit- TRH, Night Shelters, Restaurant/Dining Hall, Ghat for Chhat Puja, Sulabh Toilets at Kaudiyala- Devprayag- Chamba- Rishikesh- Sheesham Jhadi - Tapovan Ghat- Selupani- Swargashram, District New Tehri in Uttarakhand	787.50	157.50

Promotion of religious tourism in the country

2374. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has recently consulted or had a meeting with the States to find out about the potential of religious tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the areas identified or places selected for promotion of religious tourism in the country;

(c) what facilities have been provided and financial assistance given to the States in this regard; and

(d) what places have been identified in the State of Maharashtra and how much assistance has been given or proposed to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Consultations with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to identify the potential areas for development of tourism, including religious tourism, is a continuous process. The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, 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.

(b) to (d) Two new Plan Schemes have been formulated by the Ministry of Tourism in the current financial year.

(1) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes. Under this scheme the following five circuits have been identified for development:

- (i) North East Circuit
- (ii) Buddhist Circuit
- (iii) Himalayan Circuit
- (iv) Coastal Circuit
- (v) Krishna Circuit

Maharashtra is part of the Coastal Circuit identified under this scheme.

(2) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.

Under this scheme, initially twelve cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kedarnath, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni.

Under this Scheme one project has already been sanctioned for development and basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya in Bihar for an amount of ₹ 428.92 lakh with release of ₹ 85.78 lakhs (20%) as 1st installment.

Identification of new circuits and destinations under these schemes is a continuous process.

Status of Incredible India project

2375. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the status of “Incredible India” project launched to attract tourists from different countries;

(b) the country-wise position for the last three years, and, the countries that have shown lack of interest for India;

(c) whether it is proposed to grant certain incentives to foreign tourists to woo them in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan to include civic sense among the public especially in the metros for keeping the premises and public utility services clean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its on-going promotional activities releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international markets, under the ‘Incredible India’ brand-line, to showcase India’s tourism potential and to increase foreign tourist arrivals to the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are also undertaken annually through the India Tourism Offices overseas in important and potential source markets. These include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising Road Shows, Know India seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality programme of the Ministry.

(b) Nationality-wise foreign tourist arrivals in India during the period 2011 to 2013 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Government of India has introduced Tourist Visa on Arrival enabled with Electronic Travel Authorisation to facilitate foreign travellers visiting India. This facility is available to the nationals of 44 countries arriving at 9 airports in India (*viz.* Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Goa airports).

(e) Ministry of Tourism releases the ‘*Atithi Devo Bhava*’—Social Awareness Campaigns to sensitize the stakeholders as well as masses regarding cleanliness, civic sense, conduct, behavior towards tourists. These campaigns are released nationally in select Print, Electronic, outdoor and Online Media.

Statement

Nationality-wise foreign tourist arrivals in India during the period 2011 to 2013

Country of Nationality	Number of Arrivals				% Share			% Change		
	2011	2012	2013		2011	2012	2013	12/11	13/12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
North Americas										
Canada	259017	256021	255222	4.11	3.89	3.66		-1.2		-0.3
U.S.A	980688	1039947	1085309	15.54	15.81	15.58		6.0		4.4
TOTAL	1239705	1295968	1340531	19.65	19.70	19.24		4.5		3.4
Central and South America										
Argentina	9391	9831	10325	0.15	0.15	0.15		4.7		5.0
Brazil	17268	18440	18551	0.27	0.28	0.27		6.8		0.6
Mexico	10876	11254	13074	0.17	0.17	0.19		3.5		16.2
Others	23453	24174	26486	0.37	0.37	0.38		3.1		9.6
TOTAL	60988	63699	68436	0.97	0.97	0.98		4.4		7.4
Western Europe										
Austria	36483	38585	36465	0.58	0.59	0.52		5.8		-5.5
Belgium	40478	42604	38091	0.64	0.65	0.55		5.3		-10.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Denmark	34683	33084	30842	0.55	0.50	0.44	-4.6	-6.8
Finland	23730	22416	21212	0.38	0.34	0.30	-5.5	-5.4
France	231423	240674	248379	3.67	3.66	3.56	4.0	3.2
Germany	240235	254783	252003	3.81	3.87	3.62	6.1	-1.1
Greece	7253	7493	7983	0.11	0.11	0.11	3.3	6.5
Ireland	22089	24546	27174	0.35	0.37	0.39	11.1	10.7
Italy	100889	98743	93951	1.60	1.50	1.35	-2.1	-4.9
Netherlands	75153	74800	69547	1.19	1.14	1.00	-0.5	-7.0
Norway	24578	23569	21462	0.39	0.36	0.31	-4.1	-8.9
Portugal	24061	24670	29612	0.38	0.38	0.42	2.5	20.0
Spain	71405	67044	62079	1.13	1.02	0.89	-6.1	-7.4
Sweden	48690	51058	48826	0.77	0.78	0.70	4.9	-4.4
Switzerland	46332	48388	48821	0.73	0.74	0.70	4.4	0.9
U.K.	798249	788170	809444	12.65	11.98	11.62	-1.3	2.7
Others	12964	12439	9975	0.21	0.19	0.14	-4.0	-19.8
TOTAL	1838695	1853066	1855866	29.14	28.17	26.64	0.8	0.2

Eastern Europe									
Czech Rep.	11256	11129	10121	0.18	0.17	0.15	-1.1	-9.1	
Hungary	6900	6507	6614	0.11	0.10	0.09	-5.7	1.6	
Kazakhstan	9810	11653	14680	0.16	0.18	0.21	18.8	26.0	
Poland	28499	25030	23785	0.45	0.38	0.34	-12.2	-5.0	
Russian Fed.	144312	177526	259120	2.29	2.70	3.72	23.0	46.0	
Ukraine	23467	29033	31826	0.37	0.44	0.46	23.7	9.6	
Others	50354	51808	58937	0.80	0.79	0.85	2.9	13.8	
TOTAL	274598	312686	405083	4.35	4.75	5.81	13.9	29.5	
Africa									
Egypt	8791	10571	15062	0.14	0.16	0.22	20.2	42.5	
Kenya	30045	34037	40484	0.48	0.52	0.58	13.3	18.9	
Mauritius	22091	25013	27418	0.35	0.38	0.39	13.2	9.6	
Nigeria	33537	36762	34522	0.53	0.56	0.50	9.6	-6.1	
South Africa	58430	50161	58023	0.93	0.76	0.83	-14.2	15.7	
Sudan	8414	9626	8778	0.13	0.15	0.13	14.4	-8.8	
Tanzania	19470	21862	23345	0.31	0.33	0.34	12.3	6.8	
Others	51608	73396	67639	0.82	1.12	0.97	42.2	-7.8	
TOTAL	232386	261428	275271	3.68	3.97	3.95	12.5	5.3	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Asia								
Bahrain	9587	10045	10531	0.15	0.15	0.15	4.8	4.8
Iraq	30808	38826	41218	0.49	0.59	0.59	26.0	6.2
Israel	48089	47649	48737	0.76	0.72	0.70	-0.9	2.3
Oman	40577	49759	62252	0.64	0.76	0.89	22.6	25.1
Saudi Arabia	26268	32127	42892	0.42	0.49	0.62	22.3	33.5
Turkey	17359	22986	25022	0.28	0.35	0.36	32.4	8.9
U.A.E.	66383	41664	51513	1.05	0.63	0.74	-37.2	23.6
Yemen Arab Rep.	14955	18654	25019	0.24	0.28	0.36	24.7	34.1
Others	24747	29286	35929	0.39	0.45	0.52	18.3	22.7
TOTAL	278773	290996	343113	4.42	4.42	4.92	4.4	17.9
South Asia								
Afghanistan	89605	95231	111370	1.42	1.45	1.60	6.3	16.9
Iran	43399	40973	30527	0.69	0.62	0.44	-5.6	-25.5
Maldives	53999	50428	45270	0.86	0.77	0.65	-6.6	-10.2
Nepal	119131	125375	113790	1.89	1.91	1.63	5.2	-9.2
Pakistan	48640	59846	111794	0.77	0.91	1.60	23.0	86.8

Bangladesh	463543	487397	524923	7.35	7.41	7.53	5.1	7.7
Sri Lanka	305853	296983	262345	4.85	4.51	3.77	-2.9	-11.7
Bhutan	15489	15266	15016	0.25	0.23	0.22	-1.4	-1.6
TOTAL	1139659	1171499	1215035	18.06	17.81	17.44	2.8	3.7
South East Asia								
Indonesia	32530	29559	33747	0.52	0.45	0.48	-9.1	14.2
Malaysia	208196	195853	242649	3.30	2.98	3.48	-5.9	23.9
Myanmar	25043	30588	34916	0.40	0.47	0.50	22.1	14.1
Philippines	31151	33323	42224	0.49	0.51	0.61	7.0	26.7
Singapore	119022	131452	143025	1.89	2.00	2.05	10.4	8.8
Thailand	92404	105141	117136	1.46	1.60	1.68	13.8	11.4
Vietnam	9809	11332	12312	0.16	0.17	0.18	15.5	8.6
Others	3600	3666	4045	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.8	10.3
TOTAL	521755	540914	630054	8.27	8.22	9.04	3.7	16.5
East Asia								
China (Main)	142218	168952	174712	2.25	2.57	2.51	18.8	3.4
China (Taiwan)	25916	31639	35491	0.41	0.48	0.51	22.1	12.2
Japan	193525	220015	220283	3.07	3.34	3.16	13.7	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rep. of Korea	108680	109469	112619	1.72	1.66	1.62	0.7	2.9
Others	5612	5547	4200	0.09	0.08	0.06	-1.2	-24.3
TOTAL	475951	535622	547305	7.54	8.14	7.85	12.5	2.2
Australia								
Australia	192592	202105	218967	3.05	3.07	3.14	4.9	8.3
New Zealand	36839	38917	40801	0.58	0.59	0.59	5.6	4.8
Others	3734	3489	3806	0.06	0.05	0.05	-6.6	9.1
TOTAL	233165	244511	263574	3.70	3.72	3.78	4.9	7.8
Not classified elsewhere	13547	7356	23333	0.21	0.11	0.33	-45.7	217.2
GRAND TOTAL	6309222	6577745	6967601	100.00	100.00	100.0	4.3	5.9

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India.
Nationality wise FTAs in India during 2014 are not available.

Development of Buddhist sites at Mehshi in Bihar

†2376. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out a plan to develop the Buddhist site situated at Mehshi in order to promote tourism in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects which are identified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and funds are released for the projects that are complete as per scheme guidelines, subject to availability of funds, *inter-sepriority* and liquidation of pending utilization certificates for funds released earlier.

Details of funds allocated to the State Government of Bihar for the Development of Buddhist sites there, during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

List of project sanctioned for the Buddhist sites during last three years

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Sanctioned Year	Name of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	2011-12	Nil	Nil
2.	2012-13	Development of Antichak, Vikramshila in Bihar (2012-13).	500.00
3.	2013-14	Development of Mega Destination Installation of Ropeway at Vishwa Shanti Stupa, Phase-I Rajgir, Bihar	722.41

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
4.	2013-14	Development of Basic Tourist Facilities and Site Dev. at Pragbodhi, Bodhgaya Bihar	306.02
5.	2013-14	Development of Kesariya Stupa, Lauriya and Nandangarh Stupa, Bihar	689.45
6.	2013-14	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Patharkatti, Gaya under Destination in Bihar	500.00
7.	2013-14	Development of Basic Tourist Facilities and Site Development at Sujata Kuti, Barkrour	283.48
8.	2013-14	Development of Mega Project in Rajgir Rejuvenation of Pond and development of Infrastructure and Tourist Amenities at Pandu Pokhar, Rajgir in Bihar	1111.22
TOTAL			4112.58

Promotion of Silk Route tourism

2377. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to promote the Silk Route tourism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) Silk Route Programme is a collaborative platform of 31 Member States dedicated to the sustainable and internationally competitive development of Silk Road tourism. The Programme aims to maximize the benefits of tourism development for local Silk Road communities, while stimulating investment and promoting the conservation of the route's natural and cultural heritage. India at present is not member of this programme. The Ministry of Tourism has received a communication dated 22.02.2015 from the UNWTO requesting for official partnership between India and the Silk Road Programme.

Declaring 2015 as year for Chinese tourists

2378. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has declared 2015 as visit India year for the Chinese tourists;

(b) if so, whether there is any special scheme or plan to make this initiative a success;

(c) how many Chinese tourists have visited in the last two years; and

(d) whether hotels, restaurants and tourist spots have been identified as safe and clean, comfortable for the visitors from China and such Buddhist circuit countries, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The year 2015 is being observed as the “Visit India Year” in China. Various promotional activities are being organized to showcase and promote the varied tourism destinations and products of India in China, with the objective of increasing foreign tourist arrivals from China to India. These include advertising in the local print, online and outdoor media, participation in travel fairs and exhibition; organising Road Shows, ‘Know India’ seminars and workshops; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

(c) The number of Chinese tourists who have visited India during 2012 and 2013 is as under:

Year	Number of Chinese tourists
2012	168952
2013	174712

(d) The Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of launching the Campaign Clean India with a vision to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness and hygiene at tourist destinations in the country.

The Ministry of Tourism has also taken various steps to ensure the safety and security of tourists including foreign tourists. These are given as under:

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism has set up an 'Incredible India Help Line' on a pilot basis, to guide tourists.
- (ii) A code of conduct for Safe and Hon'ble Tourism has been adopted which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
- (iii) All the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations have been asked to take immediate effective steps for ensuring a conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity, if any.
- vi) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents involving foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has also posted an advisory on its website www.incredibleindia.org.
- v) Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/ Union Territories and Tips for Travellers were formulated in August, 2014 and circulated to all State Governments and Union Territories. These guidelines have been issued with an objective to help/provide direction to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in formulating guidelines for tourists' safety and security. The guidelines also include 'tips for travellers' visiting India.

New tourist places in Himachal Pradesh

†2379. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified some of the new tourist places for development in Himachal Pradesh;

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

(c) the details of the new steps taken by Government to provide better infrastructure, especially development of new tourist places in Himachal Pradesh and bringing them on the national and international tourist map?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Identification and development of new tourist places is primarily undertaken by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for projects which are prioritized in consultation with them. The projects which are complete as per scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, *inter-se*-priority and liquidation of pending utilization certificates for funds released earlier.

The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has identified and prioritized following project proposals for development of tourism infrastructure in the State in the current financial year; *i.e.* 2014-15:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
1.	Integrated Development of Theme Parks in Major Tourist Circuit Shimla-Kangra-Kullu-Una.
2.	Integrated Development of Medication Centres at Chail, Manali, Palampur, Fagu and Chindi.
3.	Integrated Development of Sirmour-Churdhar-Chopal as a Tourist Destination.
4.	Integrated Development of Chamba-Khajjiar-Dalhousie as Tourist Destination.
5.	Up-gradation of Website Phase II.
6.	Fairs and Festivals.

The Ministry of Tourism regularly brings out publicity material including booklets, leaflets, maps etc., on various tourism products and places of tourist interest in the country. Awareness about tourism is also generated through 'Media Campaigns' in the international as well as domestic markets and through Ministry's domestic and overseas offices.

Destinations/circuits identified for development of tourism

2380. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified 50 circuits/destinations for development of tourism in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 2 circuits/destinations have been identified from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(c) if so, the details of circuits/destinations identified;

(d) the details of proposed Central financial and other assistance given to develop above destinations; and

(e) by when the above circuits/destinations are going to be totally developed, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The List of 50 identified circuits is given in the Statement (*See below*). This has been shared with the States/UTs for comments/suggestion.

(d) and (e) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under the Scheme *viz.* Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations prioritized in consultation with them, as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

Statement

List of the 50 circuits/destinations

Sl.No.	State	Destinations under the Circuits
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	Port Blair – Neil - Havelock – Little Andaman
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam – Araku – Srikakulam – Vizianagaram (Coastal Circuit)
3.	Telangana	Hyderabad – Nalgonda – Warangal – Karimnagar – Adilabad
4.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit – Bodhgaya – Nalanda – Rajgir – Vaishali – Kahalgaon – Patna Ramayana Circuit – Tar – Ahirauli – Ram Rekha Ghat – Pretshila hills – Giddheshwar – Kako – Singheshwar Asthan – Phullahar – Sitakund – Sitamarhi – Revelganj – Ramchura – Ahilya Asthan – Janki Temple Sitamarhi – Janki Temple Punaaura – Haleshwar Asthan – Panth Pakar – Chanki garh – Valmiki nagar – Sitakund Sufi Circuit – Bibi Kamal Sahiba at Kako – Munger – Hazrat Jandaha at Hajipur – Hajipur karbala – Manersharif – Phulwarisharif – Khankah Emadia at Mangal Talab

Sl.No.	State	Destinations under the Circuits
		– Dargah Sharif at Mithan Ghat – Dargah of Shah Arzani – Bihar Sharif – Mausoleum of Muslim saint Data Kambal Shah – Pakki Sarai – Amjhar Sharif – Pirnagar Jain Circuit – Bisram – Masadh – Lachhaur – Kundghat – Gonava Jee – Kamaldah – Kundalpur – Jalmandir – Samosaran – Maniyar Math – Sone Bhandar – Veerayatan – Kundgram – Mandar Hill – Champanagar.
5.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdulpur Chitrakoot – Kondagaon – Kutumsar caves – Kangerghati NP – Kailash Gufa – Tirathgarh Falls
6.	Chandigarh	Destination Development (Sector 17, 34, 42, Shilpagram)
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Daman circuit and DNH: Daman – Silvassa – Khanvel – Dudhni exit through Igatpuri/Nasik – Shirdi – Mumbai.
8.	Delhi	Mehrauli Archaeological Park (Qutub Complex, Jogmaya Temple, MCD Library, Metcalfe Lake, Mehrauli Village, Zafar Mahal, Hauz-i-Shamsi, Jahaaz Mahal), Tughlaqabad Surajkhanda Circuit (Tughlaqabad, Adilabad & Nai ka Kot, Surajkund, Khirkee Mosque, Satpula) Lodhi road circuit (Safdarjung's Tomb, Lodi Garden, Purana Qila, Firoz Shah Kotla), Hauz Khas Village (Begumpuri Mosque, Deer Park Najaf Khan's Tomb, Dilli Haat Phase II), Shahjahanabad (Mutiny Memorial to Coronation Park, Central Vista Rashtrapati Bhavan).
9.	Daman and Diu	Diu Destination Development: Diu – Ghogla Beach, Nagoa Beach, Kodhiyar Beach, Gomti Beach, Nayada Caves, Gangeshwar Temple, INS Memorial Khokari Open Air Theatre, Diu Fort, Pani Khota, Bird Sanctuary
10.	Goa	Destination Development: Bambolim Beach, Dona Paula, Miramar Beach, Coco Beach, Sinquerim Beach, Candolim Beach, Calangute Beach, Baga Beach, Anjuna Beach, Morgim Beach, Mandrem Beach, Arambol Beach, Siridao Beach, Vaingninim Beach, Quepem Beach, Mala Lake, Agoda Fort,

Sl.No.	State	Destinations under the Circuits
		Bogmolo Beach, Velsao Beach, Majorda Beach, Uttarda Beach, Cavellossim Beach, Betalbatim Beach, Colva Beach, Benaulim Beach, Agonda Beach, Varca Beach, Mobor Beach, Betul Beach, Canguinim Beach, Palolem Beach, Concona Beach, Netrawali Water Falls, Vasco island, Development of Jetties at Varca, Colva Majorda and Concona, Development of Jetties at Calangute, Baga and Condolim, Development of Ropeway, Development of Tourist Tram
11.	Gujarat	Dwarka – Bet Dwarka – Gopitalav – Nageshwar Gir (Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary) – Somnath (Somnath Beach, Somnath Temple, Triveni Tirth) – Ahmedpur Mandvi (Ahmedpur Mandvi Beach) – Junagadh (Uparkot and other sites)
12.	Haryana	Pinjor – Mallah – Maorni / Tikkar tal – Ambala – Kurukshetra – Karnal – Panipat – Sonapat – Rai – Rohtak – Jhajjar – Gurgaon – Bhondsi – Damdama – Dharuhera – Rewari – Narnaul – Mahendragarh – Madhogarh
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Swarghat – Bilaspur (Vyas Goofa, Govind Sagar Lake, Bandla) – Mandi (Rewalsar lake, Prashar Lake, Barot) – Kullu – Manikaran (Khirganga, Bhuntar, Kasol) – Naggar, Banjar Area, Solang Valley and Rohtang (Naggar, Manali, Vashisht)
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kashmir Circuit: Srinagar – Dachigham – Gulmarg – Watlab – Manasbal – Sonmarg (Chashma Shahi, Botanical Garden, Nishat Bagh, Shalimar Bagh, Dachigham National Park, Sonmarg, Manasbal lake, Wular Lake, Hazratbal shrine, Tangmarg) Lakhanpur – Basoli (Dhar Mahanpur, Snan Ghat, Ranjit Sagar (Thein) Dam, Chamunda Devi Temple) – Surinsar (Surinsar Lake) – Mansar – Jammu (Bagh-e-Bahu Fort, Raghunath Temple, Ranbireshwar Temple, Peer Kho Cave Temple) – Katra – Shivkhori – Shud Mahadev (Sudhamahadev Mela) – Patnitop

Sl.No.	State	Destinations under the Circuits
		Leh (Stok Palace and Monastery, Hemis Monastery, Other Monasteries in the vicinity of Leh, The Castle of Leh and the temple of Namgial Tsemgo, Gompa Monastery, Nyoma, Tangtse, Basgo, Basgo Monastery, Hundar (Nubra), Turtuk (Nubra), Mangue, Temisgang, Temisgang Monastery, Khaltisi) – Lamayuru – Stok – Hemis- Khardung la – Pangong
15.	Jharkhand	Deoghar (Basukinath, Baidyanath Dham, Naulakha Temple, Trikut, Tapovan) – Giridih (Harihar Dham, Khandoli, Usri Falls) – Khandoli (Parasnath Temples/ Madhuban) – Usri – Parsvnath – Topchanchi (Topchanchi Wildlife Sanctuary and Reservoir) – Dhanbad (Maithon)
16.	Karnataka	Coastal Karnataka Circuit: tourism destinations in and around Mangalore, Udupi, rest of Dakshina and Uttara Kannada along the coastline extending up to Karwar (Thaneerbhavi (Mangalore), Sultan Battery (Mangalore), Beach at Ullal (Mangalore), Panambur beach (Mangalore), Someshwar Beach (Mangalore), Surathkal beach (Mangalore), Sasihithlu beach (Mangalore), Pilikula (Mangalore) – site under Vamanjoor TB Hospital of around 18 acres, River cruise on Netravati / Gurupur rivers Thalapady beach, Kadri Hill Park (Mangalore), Bappanad (Mulki), Kaup (Kapu) beach, Malpe Beach, St. Mary's Island, Mattu – backwaters, Barkur – backwaters, Gangoli – backwaters, Trasi beach, Maravanthe beach, Udupi and Murudeshwar, Murudeshwar beach, Yana, Gokarna beach, Om beach, Kudle beach, Apsara konda – beach and falls, Dandeli Wild Life Sanctuary, Supa Dam (within Dandeli Sanctuary), Gokarna and Karwar, Kali river estuary near foothills of Sadashivgarh, Karwar (Tagore Beach)
		North Karnataka comprising tourism destinations in and around Hubli, Hampi, Badami (Badami Town, Basavanna Temple), Pattadakal (Group of

Sl.No.	State	Destinations under the Circuits
		Monuments (World Heritage Site), Around Group of Monuments), Aihole (Group of Monuments, Around Group of Monuments), Bijapur (Gol Gumbaz, Ibrahim Rouza Barah Kaman Jama Masjid, Malik-e-maidan (cannon on fort wall), Gagan Mahal, Asar Mahal, Bijapur town), Bidar (Bidar Fort, Madrassa Mahmood Gawan, Gurudwara Nanak Jhira Saheb, Narasimha Jhira Cave Temple, Bidar Town, Basavakalyan Fort, Shiva Temple at Narayanpura) and Gulbarga (Gulbarga Fort) Saat Gumbad (7 tombs) Gulbarga Town, Banashankari Temple, Mahakuta Temple
17.	Kerala	<p>North Regional Circuit consisting of Kozhikode-Malappuram – Nilambur – Wayanad – Kannur – Bekal (Vadakara sand banks beach, Kappad beach, Kozhikode beach, S.M. Street, Canoly Canal, Beypore, Kadalundi, Sarovaram Biopark, Kakkayam, Peruvannamoozhi dam, Kuttichira, Thusharagiri falls, Iringal Craft Village, Ponnani, Thirunavaya, Vandoor, Karuvankundu, Malappuram, Beeyam Kayal, Padinjaraikkara beach, Kadampuzha Temple, Chamravattom regulator bridge, Pookot Lake, Soochipara waterfalls, Edakkal caves, Karapuzha dam, Wayanad heritage museum, Pazhassi Park at Mananthavady, Panamaram, Banasura Dam, Muzhuppilangad beach, St. Anjelo's fort, Payyambalam beach, Meenkunnu beach, Pythal Mala, Pazhassi dam, Arakkal Palace, Dharmadam Island, Bekal, Valiyaparamba backwaters, Ranipuram and Kappil beach)</p> <p>Central Regional Tourism Circuit : Kochi – Ernakulum District (Fort Kochi- heritage town, Mattancherry Panampally Nagar, Willingdon Island, Vypin, Cherai beach, Hill Palace Museum, Thrikkakkara, Kalady, Munambam beach, Bhoothathan-kettu, Poothotta) – Kottayam District (Kumarakom bird sanctuary,</p>

Sl.No.	State	Destinations under the Circuits
		Aymanam village, Vaikom) – Elaveezhappoonjira to Vagamon Green Tourism Circuit (trekking) Development connecting destinations in Idukki and Kottayam (around 100 kms), Kavanattinkara (Kumarakom), Malarikkal – Kumarakom – Vagamon – Thekkady – Munnar – Kalady – Thrissur – Guruvayoor – Palakkad – Kochi (or Kozhikode)
18.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti, Agatti, Andrott, Amini, Kilton, Chetlat, Bitra, Bangaram, Thinnakara, Suheli, Valiyakara, Cheriya
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior – Shivpuri-Orchha-Khajuraho (Beja Talab, Katora Talab, Maharaj Bada, Gwalior Fort, Monuments outside Gwalior Fort premises, Tansen ka Maqbra, Bhadaiya Kund, Sakhya Sagar Lake, Chhatris, Madhav National Park, Orchha, Kanchana Ghat, Laxmi Narayan Temple, Phool Bagh, Market Complex outside Ram Raja Mandir, Shaheed Smarak, MPTDC Resort, Sunset Point, Khajuraho, Institute of Hospitality and Skill Development, Dantla Pahad Area, Kutni Dam and Raneh Falls) Jabalpur (Bargi Reservoir Dumna Nature Reserve, Madan Mahal Fort, Tilwara Ghat) – Bhedaghat (Lambeta Ghat, Dhuandhar Falls, Chausath Yogini Temple, Ram Ghat) – Mandla – Kanha – Bandhavgarh – Amarkantak (Kapildhara, Shambhu Dhara, Ram Ghat, Narmada ji ka Udgam, Group of Ancient Temples, Amarkantak, Sone Nadi ka Udgam, Maai Ki Bagia)
20.	Maharashtra	Beach and Fort Circuit (Mumbai to Goa): Mumbai – Thane – Alibagh – Murud – Mahad – Mhasla – Sri Vardhan – Sasvad – Dapoli – Chiplun – Sawantwadi – Malvan (Amboli, Tirali Dam, Tarkarli Beach (Malvan Beach), Karli Creek, Sindhudurg Fort, Sindhudurg, Ganapatiphule Beach, Valeneshwar Beach, Murud Beach, Harnei Fort, Raigarh Fort, Sau Hot Water Spring, Umrat, Chavdar Lakes, Pala Caves and Water Fall,

Sl.No.	State	Destinations under the Circuits
		<p>Shrivardhan Beach, Harihareshwar Beach, Diveagar Beach, Khokhari Tomb, Janjira Fort, Murud Beach, Kashid Beach and Phansar WLS, Kihim Beach, Dighi Port, Alibagh Beach, Rewas Jetty, Mandwa Jetty (Beach), Kharakvasla Reservoir, Sinhgad Fort, Torna Fort, Lonavala, Erangal Beach, Boardie Beach, Jawahar Fort, Tetwala Gurukul Temple, Mumbai)</p> <p>Igatpuri (Ghatdevi temple, Kavnai temple, Vipassana meditation centre) – Nashik (Godavari Kund, Godavari river, Someshwar temple, Gangapur Dam, Bhatsa Dam, Lower Vaitarna Dam, Upper Vaitarna Dam, Darna Dam) – Trimbakeshwar (Jyotirling temple, Teerthkund, Pryagtirth, Srikshetra Kapildhara, Anjaneri, Dugarwadi waterfall) – Shirdi (Sai baba temple complex, Puntamba temple, Mohatadevi, Kanifnath Mandir) – Nashik region (Saptashrungi Devi temple) Dhule (Panzara river, Ekvira temple) Jalgaon (Kothali Dam, Padmalya temple, Hot water spring) Ambalner Mangal Devi temple,</p>
21.	Odisha	<p>Chilka lake – Puri –Konark- Dhaulagiri – Bhubaneshwar – Cuttak – Udaygiri – Ratnagiri – Lalitgiri – Udaygiri – Languid</p>
22.	Puducherry	<p>Covering tourist places in Puducherry (Beach Area/ Beach Promenade, Boulevard Area (French Quarter), Botanical Garden, Murungapakkam (Ariyankuppam river), Arikamedu Archaeological Site, Chunnambar Backwaters (Paradise Island), Entry Points to Pondicherry (Kalapet, Kannaikoil Managadipet), Dino Park, Ousteri Lake and Bahour Lake)</p>
23.	Punjab	<p>Prominent Gurdwaras in Punjab including 3 Takhts in Punjab: Kapurthala, Batala, Amritsar, Anandpur Sahib, Bathinda</p>
24.	Rajasthan	<p>Desert Circuit: Jodhpur – Jaisalmer – Bikaner</p> <p>Jaipur – Ajmer – Pushkar (Chandra Mahal, Amer Palace, Hawa Mahal, Nahargarh Fort, Jai Garh Fort,</p>

Sl.No.	State	Destinations under the Circuits
		Jai Mahal, Central Museum, Jantar Mantar, Dargah of Hazrat Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti, Taragarh Fort, Adhai-Din-Ka-Jhonpra, Akbar's palace, Ana Sagar Lake, Nasiyan Jain Temple, Kishangarh Fort, Pushkar Lake, Brahma Lake, Savitri Temple, Rangji Temple, Apteshwar Temple)
25.	Tamil Nadu	<p>Trichy – Tanjavur – Kumbakonam – Mayiladuthurai – Vaitheswarankoil – Sirkhazi – Chidambaram – Virudachalam – Tholudur – Rock Fort temple, Srirangam temple, Arulmigu Jambukeswarar Akilandeswari Temple, St. Lourds Church, Bathing Ghat (Amma Mandapam), Sri Brihadeeshwara Temple and Fort (Temple under ASI Control), Sri Subramaniya Temple, Punnai Nallur Mariamman Temple, Arulmigu Kasi Viswanatha Swamy Temple Maha Maham Tank, Sri Kalahasteswarar Temple, Kumbakonam (Kasi Viswanathar Temple), Sri Chakrapani Swami Temple, Aadi Kumbheswaraswamy Temple, Arulmigu Ramaswamy Temple, Arulmigu Kampattaviswanatha Swamy Temple, Arulmigu Periyannayagi Sametha Nageswaraswamy temple, Arulmigu Sarangapani Swamy Temple, Mayurnathar Temple, Uthaiyarswamy Temple, Parimala Ranganatha Temple, Vaithyanatha Swamy Temple, Sattanatha Swamy Temple, Sirkazhi Beach, Pichavaram Backwaters, Veranam Lake, MGR Thittu, Perangipettai, Samiyarpettai, Virdagiriswarar Temple, Wellington Lake, Other Attractions)</p> <p>Trichy – Pudukottai ((Pudukottai-Palace Museum, Chittannavasal Caves) – Sivagangai (Sivagangai – Chettinad Clan Temples,) – Rameswaram (Rameswaram – Ramanathaswamy temple, Dhanushkodi Beach, Rameswaram Beach, Ramanathapuram Palace) Tuticorin (Tuticorin – Kattabommam Memorial Fort, Tiruchendur – Lord Murugan Temple, Navathirupathi Temples (9 sacred Srivaishnava Temples), Manapad Roman Catholic</p>

Sl.No.	State	Destinations under the Circuits
		Church – Tiruchendur – Tirunelveli (Tirunelveli – Papanasam Temple Aasthiyar Falls, Mundanthurai Wild Life Sanctuary, Aadhichanallur, Courtallam,) – Kanyakumari (Kanyakumari – Kanyakumari Temple Kanyakumari Beach, Suchidram, Tiruparappu Falls Udayagiri Fort, Padmanabhapuram Palace) Madurai (Meenakshi Temple, Mariamman Teppakulam, Thirumalai Nayak Palace, Gandhi Museum) – Dindigul (Dindigul Fort, Palani Murugan Temple (Cable Car), Kodaikanal) – Kodaikanal – Coimbatore (Indira Gandhi Wild Life Sanctuary, Top Slip / Aliyar, Karamadai Range Forest – Baralikadu, Thirumoorthy Hills and Temple) – Ooty (Ooty (Hill stn.) – Boat House, Botanical Garden, Rose Garden, Doddabetta Telescope House, Coonoor – Sim's Park, Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary)
26.	Uttar Pradesh	<p>Braj-Agra Circuit: Mathura, Gokul, Vrindawan, Govardhan, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri</p> <p>Allahabad-Varanasi circuit (Allahabad-Sangam, Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad fort, Patalpuri temple, Ashoka pillar, All Saint Cathedral, Khushroo Bagh, Mayo Memorial Hall, Mankameshwar temple, Hanuman Mandir, Shankar Viman Mandapam, Varanasi-Kashi Vishawnath Temple, Assi Ghat, Dashaswamedh Ghat, Man Mandir Ghat, Manikarnika Ghat, Scindia Ghat, Panchganga Ghat, Vishwanath Khand, Chunar – Chunar Fort, Vindhyachal – Vindhyachal Dham)</p>
27.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun – Mussoorie – Dhanaulti – Kanatal – Rishikesh – Haridwar – Dehradun (Dehradun and environs, Rajpur village, Forest Research Institute, Robbers Cave, Malsi deer Park, Clock Tower and City Centre, Parade Ground, Sahastradhara Tourist spot, Garhi cantt. Lachhiwala picnic spot, Mussoorie and environs, Jharipani, Gun Hill, The Library Bazaar, Camel's Back road, Kempty fall,

Sl.No.	State	Destinations under the Circuits
		Dhanaulti and environs, Chamba and environs, Rishikesh and environs, Haridwar and environs, Rajaji National Park)
		Adi Badri- Simli- Karnaprayag- Chamoli- Pipalkoti-Urgam- Vradh Badri- Joshimath-Bhavishya Badri-Yogdhyan Badri (Pandukeshwar)- Tapovan- Malari-Niti Village Circuit (Adi Badri, Karanprayag, Chamoli, Pipalkoti, Tapovan, Malari)
28.	West Bengal	Nature Tourism Circuit: Duars and Darjeeling Circuit (Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary, Gorumara National Park, Buxa Tiger Reserve, Chapramari Forest Resort and Sanctuary, Neora valley, Jayanti, Pokhri Pahar, Rajabhat-khawa, Bindu/Jaldhaka/Samsing, Santaley Khola/Suntalekhola, Rasikbill, Cooch Behar, Dhupjhora, Toto Para, Bhutan Ghat, Chilapata/Raimatang, Tiger Hill, Batasia Loop and the War Memorial, Ava Art Gallery, Chowrashta and the Mall Road, Rock Garden and Ganga Maya Park, Peace Pagoda, Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park (PNHZA) and Himalayan Mountaineering Institute (HMI), Nightingale/Shrubbery Park, Darjeeling-Rangit Valley Passenger Cable Car)
		Western Sunderbans – Mahisal – Dighe and adjacent beaches – Jhargam – Mukutmanipur – Jhilmili – Ayodhya hills
29.	NE1 (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya)	Guwahati-Bomdilla-Tawang-Tezpur/Guwahati (Arunachal Pradesh) Dibrugarh-Sibasagar-Jorhat-Majuli-Kaziranga-Guwahati (Assam) Guwahati-Tura-Balpakram-Tura-Manas-Guwahati (Meghalaya)
30.	NE2 (Sikkim)	Gangtok (Buddhist Cultural interpretation Centre)
31.	NE 3 (Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura)	Silchar – Imphal – Loktak – Imphal – Moreh – Imphal (Manipur) Silchar – Aizawl and surroundings (including Reiek) – Champhai – Zohkhawthar – Aizawl (Mizoram) Dimapur – Kohima – Wokha –

Sl.No.	State	Destinations under the Circuits
		Mokukchung – Mom – Jorhat (Nagaland) Agartala – Udaipur – Agartala – Jampui hills – Aizawl (Tripura)
32.	Hindu Circuit	Haridwar – Kedarnath – Badrinath (Uttarakhand)
33.	Muslim Circuit	Nizamuddin Aulia Dargah (Delhi) – Ajmer Sharif (Rajasthan) – Charar-e-Sharif (Kashmir)
34.	Christian Circuit	St. Xavier (Goa) – Vellankani (Tamil Nadu) – St.Thomas Church (Kerala)
35.	Sikh Circuit	Patna Sahib (Bihar) – Harmandir Sahib (Punjab) – Hemkund Sahib (Uttarakhand) – Nanded Sahib (Maharashtra)
36.	Jain Circuit	Pawapuri (Bihar) – Mount Abu (Rajasthan) – Palitana (Gujarat) – Shravanbelgola (Karnataka)
37.	Parsi Circuit	Udvada (Gujarat) – Sanjan – Navsari

Development of tourist spots in U.P. with WB and ADB assistance

2381. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have provided any financial assistance for development of the tourism sector in the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States and areas particularly backward and tribal areas in Uttar Pradesh where the said financial assistance has been utilized for development of tourist spots as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Details of financial assistance received from the World Bank for development of the tourism sector in the country during the last two years are as follows:

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, the Departments of Tourism of the Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and International Finance Corporation (World Bank Group) had entered into an agreement in October 2013 to cooperate in upgrading the quality of services and goods provided for tourists along the “Buddhist

Circuit” in India. The project has been completed. The contributions for the project (Phase-I) were as follows:

Total Cost : ₹ 450.00 lakh

IFC – 40% of the project cost in Phase-I	₹ 180.00 lakh
Ministry of Tourism – 50% of the project cost in Phase-I	₹ 225.00 lakh
State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar – 5% each of the project cost in Phase-I	₹ 45.00 lakh (₹ 22.50 lakh each)

The details of financial assistance received from the Asian Development Bank for development of the tourism sector in the country is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Tourism Projects with assistance from the Asian Development Bank

Sl. No.	Name	Dates of Signing / Closing	Net Loan Amount (US\$ million)	Cumulative disbursement upto 31.1.2015 (US\$ million)	States	District Currently covered under the Project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	LN-2578 South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project	04.10.2010 / 15.03.2015	12.0	3.33	Sikkim	Rumtek Monastery, Pemanyangtse Monastery, Yuksam base camp, Shanti view point, West Sikkim Himalayan Trail, Himalayan Training Institute and the adjacent site of the Guru Padmasambhava statue.
2.	LN-2676 Infrastructure Development Investment Programme for Tourism – Project- 1	20.07.2011 / 30.06.2017	43.42	11.55	Himachal Pradesh and Punjab	Himachal Pradesh: Kangra, Bilaspur, Shimla, Una Punjab: Amritsar, Gurdaspur
3.	LN-2833 Infrastructure Development Investment Programme for Tourism – Project-2	02.04.2012 / 13.12.2017	42.5	2.55	Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu	Uttarakhand: Nanital, Udhm Singh Nagar, Pithoragarh, Haridwar, Pauri,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Tehri, Dehradun, Champawat, Bageswar, Almora, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag
						Tamil Nadu: Kancheepuram, Kanniyakumari, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, The Nilgris, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirapalli
4.	LN-3055 Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project	05/02/2014 / 31/03/2017	200	5.33	Uttarakhand	Tourism infrastructure will be restored and reconstructed in five districts namely Bageshwar, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag and Uttarkashi. [Project overall aims for restoration of public & social infrastructure and improvement of disaster preparedness in the State. Restoration of affected tourism infrastructure is one of the components besides Roads & Bridges, Urban Infrastructure and Improved capacity on disaster preparedness and management]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	LN-3223 Infrastruc- ture Development Investment Programme for Tourism – Project- 3	Negotiated on 17th Nov. 2014	123.5	0.00	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab & Uttara- khand	Punjab: Patiala, Sri Fatehgarh Sahib, Amritsar, Kapurthala, Tarn Taran, Gurdaspur Roopnagar, Mohali. Uttarakhand: Dehradun, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Pauri, Tehri, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital Himachal Pradesh: Shimla, Solan, Kulu, Kangra, Chamba, Bilaspur, Mandi, Una.

Financial support to institutions working in tribal areas

†2382. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry extends any financial support to various institutions in tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the year-wise details of amount given to institutions during the last three years and the details of the proprietors of such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Sir, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs do not extend direct financial support under its schemes to institutions like Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)/Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Micro Projects, Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) etc. in tribal areas. The funds are released through the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. These administrative structures are not proprietary in nature but are Government institutions. The institutions like ITDA/ITDP etc. were created in 1970s and 1980s as additional institutions of delivery of public goods and services to

Scheduled Tribes. Besides, the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) were to be knowledge institutions and helpful in building capacities in tribal people and official concerned amongst other things. The Ministry has decided to strengthen these institutions with adequate skilled manpower and infrastructure to improve service delivery and to create new ITDAs where census data suggests tribal concentration. The States are also being encouraged to create new Micro Project Agencies for addressing development of specific tribal groups in both ITDA and non-ITDA areas as well as administrative structures in urban areas to facilitate tribals in these areas for protecting their rights and accessing various benefits to which they are entitled for. The Ministry has also made provision for providing upto 20% of grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution as and when asked for by the States for this purpose.

Scheme for promotion of tribal culture and art

2383. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented any scheme for promotion of tribal culture, customs, art and tribal museum in the country;

(b) if so, the State/institution-wise details thereof along with the funds granted to various organisations/institutions for the said purpose during the last three years and current year;

(c) whether Government proposes to establish a National Tribal Museum in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when the said museum is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) This Ministry implements a Central Sector Scheme of 'Grant-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes' under which financial assistance is extended to States/UT for Tribal Research Institutes set up by them for various activities which *inter-alia* include (i) Documentation of intangible heritage/arts and crafts of the tribal communities, (ii) Developing database for STs and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) including collection of documentation, translation and publication on the tribal heritage, festivals, oral and visual folklore, arts, local games, sports, songs, literature etc. (iii) development and printing of primers in tribal languages and local official language, publication of books/dictionaries of tribal languages and translating policy provisions in major tribal

languages for dissemination of the same amongst tribal etc and (iv) Organization of tribal festival and exchange of visits by tribals. Details showing funds released during the last three years and the current year under the above mentioned scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*). In addition to the above, this Ministry has launched Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana as a strategic approach in 2014-15 and one of the activities of this strategy is to thrust on promotion of tribal culture.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

Details showing funds sanctioned/released to States/UTs for Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) during the last three years and the current year as on 16.03.2015

(₹ in lakh)					
Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	23.25	--	96.50
2.	Assam	40.84	27.56	60.01	85.77
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	15.50	--	164.50
4.	Jharkhand	88.31	0.00	--	107.11
5.	Gujarat	15.00	0.00	16.10	--
6.	Karnataka	8.50	16.00	29.00	93.00
7.	Kerala	43.87	44.93	--	45.45
8.	Madhya Pradesh	54.275	77.00	--	157.50
9.	Manipur	55.50	68.64	56.50	151.00
10.	Maharashtra	--	--	--	58.10
11.	Odisha	50.34	115.31	109.8	305.50
12.	Tamil Nadu	--	--	--	32.50
13.	Telangana	---	--	--	60.16
14.	Tripura	9.88	28.02	Nil	66.00
15.	West Bengal	--	---	--	73.00
16.	A and N Islands	0.00	0.00	3.00	41.00
TOTAL		366.515	416.21	273.69	1537.14

Non-utilisation of funds earmarked for MSP for MFP

2384. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the end of the 2014-15, half of ₹ 100 crore earmarked for the Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) lies unutilized;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the last one year prices have not gone below MSP;

(d) whether Government had asked the State Governments to acquire only about 20-25 per cent of the forest produce; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) The entire budget of Rs. 100.00 crore earmarked for Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) of the Financial Year 2014-15 provided at Revised Estimate (RE) Stage has been disbursed to the concerned State/Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED). The details are as under:

		(₹ in crore)
Sl.No	State	Amount
1.	Odisha	8.20
2.	Chhattisgarh	80.16
3.	Jharkhand (JHASCOLAMPF) Ranchi	4.64
4.	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED)	7.00
TOTAL		100.00

(c) No information from any State has been received about market prices going below MSP.

(d) and (e) No such instruction has been given to the State Government.

Population of ST communities in Assam

2385. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the community-wise details of total population of ST communities in Assam;

- (b) the percentage of ST communities vis-a-vis Assam population; and
- (c) what are the new schemes for ST communities in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) As per the information provided by the Office of the Registrar General, India, the Scheduled Tribe (ST)-wise details of population of STs in Assam as per 2011 Census is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population of Assam is 12.4%.

(c) In so far as Ministry of Tribal Affairs is concerned, no new scheme for Scheduled Tribes in Assam has been launched. However, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is running the following programmes/schemes across the country for the development of Scheduled Tribes:

- (i) Scheme of Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys.
- (ii) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas.
- (iii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
- (iv) Upgradation of Merit of ST Students.
- (v) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX and X.
- (vi) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs.
- (vii) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs.
- (viii) Top Class Education for ST students.
- (ix) Grants in aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of STs.
- (x) Coaching for Scheduled Tribes.
- (xi) Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (xii) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.
- (xiii) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- (xiv) Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations.
- (xv) Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP.
- (xvi) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.
- (xvii) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP).
- (xviii) Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce (Grants in aid to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED).

Statement*Scheduled Tribes population in Assam as per 2011 Census*

		Person	Male	Female
	All Scheduled Tribes in Assam	38,84,371	19,57,005	19,27,366
	In the autonomous district of Assam			
	Name of the Scheduled Tribe			
1.	Chakma	2,032	1,043	989
2.	Dimasa, Kachari	1,02,961	51,832	51,129
3.	Garo	25,315	12,684	12,631
4.	Hajong	436	223	213
5.	Hmar	15,745	7,964	7,781
6.	Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam	15,936	7,916	8,020
7.	Any Kuki Tribes, including:**	33,399	17,220	16,179
8.	Lakher	37	20	17
9.	Man (Tai speaking)	1,269	644	625
10.	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	880	419	461
11.	Karbi	4,30,452	2,17,758	2,12,694
12.	Any Naga tribes	29,767	14,905	14,862
13.	Pawi	3	1	2
14.	Syntheng	5	2	3
15.	Lalung	18,252	9,128	9,124
	In the State of Assam excluding the autonomous district			
16.	Barmans in Cachar	6,716	3,398	3,318
17.	Boro, Borokachari	13,61,735	6,82,931	6,78,804
18.	Deori	43,750	21,938	21,812
19.	Hojai	642	327	315
20.	Kachari, Sonwal	2,53,344	1,27,692	1,25,652

	Person	Male	Female
21. Lalung	1,82,663	91,340	91,323
22. Mech	9,883	4,968	4,915
23. Miri	6,80,424	3,45,786	3,34,638
24. Rabha	2,96,189	1,48,887	1,47,302
25. Dimasa	19,702	9,738	9,964
26. Hajong	34,253	17,385	16,868
27. Singhpho	2,342	1,175	1,167
28. Khampti	1,106	566	540
29. Garo	1,36,077	68,594	67,483

Note : (i) All Scheduled Tribes includes figures for Generic Tribes, i.e. those who returned as Anusuchit Jan-jati, Girijan, Adivasi, etc.

(ii) Any Kuki Tribes including**

** Biate, Biete, Changsan, Chongloi, DOUNGEL, Gamalhou, Gangte, Guite, Hanneng, Haokip, Haupt, Haolai, Hengna, Hongsungh, Hrangkhwal, Rangkhoh, Jongbe, Khawchung, Khawathlang, Khothalong, Khelma, Kholhou, Kipgen, Kuki, Lengthang, Lhangum, Lhoujem, Lhouvun, Lumpheng, Mangjel, Misao, Riang, Sairhem, Selnam, Singson, Sitlhou, Sukte, Thado, Thangngeu, Uibuh, Vaiphei.

Non-implementation of MSP for MFP

2386. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) to cover about 100 million tribals, is floundering in the first year of its implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that two of the nine States where the ambitious programme had to be implemented, have still not agreed to do away with the established system of procuring MFP and introducing the new procedure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) The scheme was launched in mid 2013-14 and fund for the scheme was made available at supplementary stage. Therefore, funds could be released to the concerned State agencies at the fag end of the Financial Year 2013-14. Actual status of implementation of the scheme can be assessed only after end of the current procurement season.

(c) and (d) The scheme provides for non-nationalization of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) by the State concerned, so that the collectors of MFP are free to sell the MFP in open market if the market price is more than the Minimum Support Price (MSP) declared. States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are still following the practice of nationalization of MFP. Therefore, the scheme has not been implemented in these two States.

Scheme for skill development of tribals

2387. SHRI SANJAY DATTATRAYA KAKADE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme running in the country for the skill development of the tribal population; and

(b) if so, the details of budgetary provisions made for the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Ministry has not launched any specific scheme for skill development of Tribals/Scheduled Tribes in the country. However, Government is pursuing an integrated approach to ameliorate the situation of unemployment among ST population across the country. Ministry of Tribal Affairs under its Special Area Programmes 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 2014-15, 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 skills like paintings, handlooms, handicrafts, artisans, skilled employment and other arts and 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 and medical practices etc.

(b) Details showing amount sanction to the States for undertaking Skill Development and other Employment-cum-income generation programmes under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and Grants under Article 275(1) during 2014-15 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Details of amount sanctioned to the States for undertaking Skill Development and other Employment-cum-income generation programmes under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) during 2014-15 and Grants under Article 275(1)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Assam	1699.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00
3.	Meghalaya	500.00
4.	Mizoram	53.36
5.	Nagaland	355.00
6.	Gujarat	4620.00
7.	Karnataka	900.00
8.	Kerala	530.00
9.	Manipur	150.00
10.	Jharkhand	3492.96
11.	Bihar	250.00
12.	Odisha	4584.47
13.	Chhattisgarh	2029.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8057.55
15.	Tripura	1038.50
16.	Andhra Pradesh	487.82
17.	Telangana	1750.00

Sl.No.	Name of State	Amount Sanctioned
18.	Maharashtra	1100.00
19.	West Bengal	3110.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	536.92
21.	Himachal Pradesh	241.58
22.	Rajasthan	1650.00
23.	Sikkim	60.00
TOTAL		37296.97

Vocational training to tribal youth in field of art and craft

2388. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide vocational training in the field of tribal art and craft to the youth of the tribal area; and

(b) if so, what are the art and craft which have been identified for providing vocational training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Government is pursuing a holistic approach to ameliorate the situation of unemployment among ST population across the country. 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 including Marketable traditional skills like paintings, handlooms, handicrafts, artisans, skilled employment and other arts and crafts, Entrepreneurship.

It is advocated to expend 50% of the allocated funds to the State Governments for female beneficiaries.

In addition, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, promotes entrepreneurial development

amongst Scheduled Tribes. This Corporation provides concessional financial assistance to individuals or groups of STs for undertaking self-employment income generation activities through its channelizing agencies. Further, Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) imparts skill development and capacity building training to tribal artisans and tribal Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers.

Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

†2389. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana functioning for the development of tribals in the country is showing good results;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme has been started in order to provide the hostels for nomadic and semi-nomadic tribals notified by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Government has launched “Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)” as a Central Sector Scheme during the current year 2014-15. The VKY has been adopted as a strategic process. This process envisages to ensure delivery of goods and services to the tribal population across the country with outcome oriented approach while striking at the critical gaps in the sectors of Housing, Livelihood, Health and Sanitation, Drinking Water, Agriculture and Irrigation, Electricity, Education, Skill development, Sports and Games and Preservation of Cultural Heritage etc. through appropriate convergence of resources and institutional mechanism. The State Governments have been impressed upon to endeavour effecting convergence of resources under various Central as well as State Government schemes appropriately while formulating Annual Plan and long term perspective plan for holistic development of tribals commensurating the objectives of VKY.

(c) and (d) Government has launched Nanaji Deshmukh Centrally sponsored scheme for construction of hostels for the welfare of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) in 2014-15. The objective of the scheme is to improve educational

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

empowerment of the DNTs who are not covered under SC/ST/OBC categories. The welfare schemes for the DNTs are to be implemented through allocation of funds to the State Governments in proportion to their DNT population. The ratio of the State and Centre would be 25:75 for funding. The rate norms for the construction of hostels would be ₹ 3.00 lakh per seat plus ₹ 5000/- per seat for furniture.

Committee for socio-economic status of tribals

2390. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up a high level Committee to look into the current socio-economic, health and educational status of tribals in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and composition thereof;
- (c) the details of number of meetings held by the Committee so far;
- (d) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by when the said report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Yes, Sir. A High Level Committee (HLC) was constituted to prepare a position paper on the present socio-economic, health and educational status of Scheduled Tribes in the country.

(b) The Committee had to suggest policy initiatives as well as effective outcome-oriented measures to improve development indicators and strengthen public service delivery to Scheduled Tribes and other tribal populations. The Committee consisted of the following members :—

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (1) Prof. Virginius Xaxa | - Chairperson |
| (2) Dr. Usha Ramanathan | - Member |
| (3) Dr. Joseph Bara | - Member |
| (4) Dr. K. K. Misra | - Member |
| (5) Dr. Abhay Bang | - Member |
| (6) Ms. Sunila Basant | - Member |
| (7) Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs | - Member Secretary |

(c) The Committee held 11 meetings on 10th September, 2013, 26th September, 2013, 11th October, 2013, 08th November, 2013, 18th December, 2013, 18th January, 2014, 27 February, 2014, 15th and 16th April, 2014, 05th, 06th and 07th May, 2014, 14th and 15th May, 2014 and 29th May, 2014.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Committee has submitted its report on 29th May, 2014.

(e) The Committee has recommended with regard to :—

- (i) Legal and Administrative Framework
- (ii) Livelihoods and Employment Status
- (iii) Education
- (iv) Health
- (v) Land Alienation, Displacement and Enforced Migration.
- (vi) Legal and Constitutional Issues
- (vii) Delivery of Public Goods and Services

containing a total of 111 number of recommendations.

Monitoring functioning of Indian sports leagues

2391. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to monitor the functioning of various Indian premier leagues that have been started in the country viz., Indian Premier League, Pro-Kabaddi League, Indian Super League, etc., in the backdrop of Spot-fixing and Match-fixing in IPL;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Sir, National Sports Federations (NSFs) are autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. NSFs are primarily responsible for the overall management, promotion and development of sports of the discipline for which they have been given recognition by the Government. The Ministry only supplements their efforts in this direction by providing financial assistance in accordance with the approved norms.

During the last few years, games like Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis, Kabaddi, etc. have been organizing league based tournaments involving Indian and foreign players. Such events are organized with the financial support and sponsorships of various business concerns.

This Ministry only considers grant of permission from sports angle at no cost to Government subject to clearance of the Ministry of External Affairs from political angle and Ministry of Home Affairs from security angle. This Ministry does not deal with any other matter relating to such leagues, because national teams do not participate in these events.

Law enforcement agencies of the Government deal with issues of match fixing and spot fixing.

Expenditure on National Games

2392. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure separately by the Centre and State Governments in the recently held National Games;

(b) whether any private party sponsorship was there for the event apart from Government expenditure; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Government of India has released ₹ 121 crore as one time Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the Government of Kerala towards creation/ upgradation of sports infrastructure and sports facilities for conduct of 35th National Games held in Kerala from 31st January to 14th February 2015. According to the information received from Government of Kerala, total release including from Central and State Government comes to ₹ 393.12 crore. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 367.54 crore was spent upto 28.02.2015.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from the Government of Kerala, thirteen (13) clients including Public Undertakings and Private firms have offered a total amount of ₹ 542 lakh as sponsorship money out of which about ₹ 1 crore has so far been received. Action is being taken by them to collect the balance amount.

PYKKA centres for promotion of sports

†2393. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is running Panchayat Yuva Krida Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) centre in the country for promoting sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the district-wise details of funds allocated to PYKKA centres in Bihar during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) has since been revised and renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) w.e.f. 01.04.2015. Therefore, no further grants are being released for creation or maintenance of playfields under PYKKA. During the currency of the PYKKA from 2008-09 to 2013-14, a total of 67,931 playfields were approved (65943 at Village Panchayat level and 1988 at Block Panchayat level). Out of the playfields approved, 57,839 playfields have been developed till February, 2015.

(c) No fund has been allocated to the PYKKA centres in Bihar during the last three years.

Amount sanctioned from NSDF to West Bengal

2394. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no amount was sanctioned for promotion and development of sports in West Bengal from the National Sports Development Fund since 2011 to 2015;

(b) if not, the details of the amount sanctioned for development of sports in the State of West Bengal and the intended purpose thereof;

(c) if so, why Government has been selective in sanctioning funds to States;

(d) what is the basis for determining the sanctions and the amount to be disbursed; and

(e) whether there is a mechanism in place to assess the benefit from the NSDF amount disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (e) National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) does not provide financial assistance State-wise. NSDF considers assistance to Sports Academies/Institutes/Organizations for promotion/development of sports with reference to specific proposals for development of sports infrastructure etc. NSDF has not provided assistance to any Sports Academies/ Institutes/Organizations located in West Bengal.

Sports Academies/Institutes preferably promoted by Olympic Medalists, Asian Games Gold Medalists, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Awardees and Dronacharya Awardees are eligible for assistance; in such cases the concerned sportspersons/awardees should continue to be actively associated with such Academies/Institutes; the Academies/Institutes should be in existence at least for three years. The success of such Academies/Institutes in producing champions over the period of its functioning would be taken into account while considering applications for financial assistance. The applicant Organization should have a dedicated wing and clear action plan for promotion of sports and games including Sports Science and Medicine. Assistance will be given for construction of facilities and for purchase of state of the art equipments for promotion of excellence in sports and games. The assistance is decided based on the type of proposals and it may be for the whole project or identified items/components of such projects.

The beneficiary organization should sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Sports Authority of India (SAI) on sharing the facilities, being created with NSDF assistance, which include organizing training camps for sportspersons, conduct of tournaments at national level etc. The terms and conditions of the MOU ensure monitoring the functioning of the beneficiary organizations.

Bringing Professionalism in sports administration

2395. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken to bring professionalism in sports administration in the country by adopting a system based on selection of competence and not politics;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sports administration and fitness vocational courses will be included in the Skill India project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, promotion and development of specific sports disciplines is mainly the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs). 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, in order to bring in transparencies and good governance in sports bodies, the Government has issued guidelines which, *inter-alia*, provide for inclusion of sportspersons in their executive body with voting rights. These guidelines are contained in the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 (NSDCI) which have been effective from 31.1.2011.

(c) and (d) For skill development in sports sector, Sports Authority of India has identified 20 courses, *viz*, Sports Massage, Physical Conditioning, Gym Management, Life Guards – Pool Swimming, Personal Fitness Training, Sports Nutrition & Dietetics, Sports Communication, Project/Event Management, Sports Physiology, Prevention and Management of Injuries, Talent Identification in Sports, Rehabilitation and Recovery, Psychology of Sport, Sports Law, Sociology of Sport, Bio-Mechanics of Human Performance, Training Methods, Sports Anthropometry, Research Methodology in Sports and Measurement and Evaluation in Sports. Out of these 20 courses, SAI has already started 7 courses, *viz*, Physical Conditioning, Bio-Mechanics of Human Performance, Gym Management, Psychology of Sports, Personal Fitness Training, Sports Physiology and Sports Nutrition and Dietetics.

Development of sports for persons with disability

2396. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of action taken for the development of sports among disabled persons and also development of sports infrastructure for them;

(b) the quantum of funds allocated for the same during the last three years;

(c) the details of sports events organized exclusively for the disabled so far; and

(d) the measures taken to create a dedicated group of coaches for the disabled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (d) Development and

promotion of various disciplines of sports including organizing National/International championships and participation of disabled sportspersons in various championships is the responsibility of the relevant National Sports Federations (NSFs). Paralympic Committee of India (PCI), Special Olympic Bharat (SOB) and All India Sports Council of the Deaf (AISCD) which are autonomous in their functioning are responsible for promotion of sport among the physically challenged, differently abled and deaf sportspersons respectively. The Government provides financial assistance to these sportspersons for participation in international competitions abroad, organizing national championships every year in the senior, junior and sub-junior categories, international championships in India, conducting coaching camps, purchase of equipments, engagement of foreign coaches etc under the Scheme of "Assistance to National Sports Federations". The details of financial assistance given to PCI, SOB and for deaf athletes under the aforesaid scheme during the last three years and current year is as below:—

					(₹ in lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of the recipient	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-15 (upto December 2014)
1.	Paralympic Committee of India	13.38	175.46	143.40	196.03
2.	Special Olympic Bharat	285.89	69.28	274.51	19.16
3.	For deaf Athletes.	75.82	59.07	87.49	3.02

'Sports' is a State subject and therefore, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide sports facilities including stadia for the sportspersons and sporting events. Although SAI does not have exclusive training centres and stadia for differently-abled sportspersons, its training centres and stadia in various parts of the country are available for training of such sportspersons.

Further, during XI Plan, Government launched a Scheme of Sports and Games for the Disabled under which financial assistance is provided to Schools/Institutes to engage coaches for training of disabled students and also procurement of consumable and non consumable sports equipment.

Besides, there is a provision under the scheme to sanction grant to Special Olympic Bharat, the Nodal Agency under the Department of Sports to organize coaches' training and sports competitions in selected sports disciplines at District,

State and National level to promote the potential of disabled persons in sports and games.

The main aim of coaches training at District and State level is to create a pool of community-based coaches so that their services may be utilized for development of sports activities amongst disabled. Similarly, provision has been made in the Scheme to organize sports and games in Volleyball, Football, Handball, Basketball, Kabaddi, Hockey, Kho Kho, Athletics and any 2 indigenous sports depending upon the popularity and traditions of the same in districts and the State.

Details of funds released under the Scheme for the last three years including the current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

Grants released under the Scheme of Sports & Games for the Disabled during the year of 2010-11 to 2014-15 (up to 19.02.2015)

Name of State/UT	Name of Organization	Grant released as per Scheme (In Rs.)					
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Andhra Pradesh	Nirman Association for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad.	122700	146250	Nil	194250	181284*	
	Government Girls Residential School for Visually Challenged, Yended, Beach Road, Vishakapatnam, AP-530045	236250	102621	146000	214000	240000	
	Government Residential School for Deaf, Avanthipuram, (V), Post-Amruth Nagar, Miryalguda, Distt.-Nalgonda, AP-508207	236250	216750	188980	175886	174820	
	Government Residential School for Hearing Handicapped, House No. 16-2-738/C/16 to 18, Asman garh, Malaket, Hyderabad-500036.	192000	-Nil-	180000	160000	160000	
Assam	Kachajuli Physically Handicapped (Deaf & Dump) School & Training Centre, Lakhimpur.	236250	196000	236250	20050		
	Bikalanga Kalyan Kendra, Lakhimpur.	236250	207890	315000	315000		
	Ashadeep School for the Mentally Disabled, Guwahati.	236250	248830	314496	260260		

Bihar	Child Concern (Institute for Child Development, Patna.	236250	Nil	315000	Nil	315000*
	Bihar Disabled Sports Academy, Patna.	236250	Nil	315000	Nil	315000*
	Buddham Sharnam, Gaya	Nil	236250	270000	Nil	
	Viklang Samman Sansthan, Koshi, Roh, Nawada (Bihar)-805107.	Nil	236250	275000	Nil	315000*
	Umag Bal Vikas, Patna	Nil	236250	314800	Nil	293083*
Chandigarh	Society for the Blind, Sector -26 Chandigarh.	183750	309154	236250	180000	300237
	Government Model Senior Secondary School, Raipur, Khurd, Chandigarh-160003.	236250	103799	236250		291884
	Government Model Senior Secondary School, Sector 37-B, Chandigarh	236250	Nil	311177		
	J.P.M Sr. Secondary School For the Blind, Lalbahadur Shastri Marg.	236250	Nil	175144	Nil	
Delhi	Umrao Singh Education Society- Koshish Special School, Karkardoona, Delhi.	230250				
	School for the Handicapped, Rohini.	Nil	315000	228697	Nil	
	School for the Mentally retarded Children, Mayur Vihar Phase I.	Nil	181255	146250	Nil	313777*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	Gujarati Samaj Educational Trust for the Handicapped, Aquem, Margao.	236250	101380	206250	168956	
	Peoples Education Trust, School for Appropriate Learning, Mala, Panaji, Goa.	146250	70000	Nil	Nil	
	Lokvishwas Pratishtan's Virani-Isani High School for the Deaf & Dumb Children, Shantadurga, Krupashram, Dhavali, Ponda, Goa-403401	236250	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Daddy's Home Special School, Gogol, PO Fatorda, Opp, Mutt Complex, Margao, Goa. 403602	236250				
	Caritas-Goa for St. Xavier's Academy, Kadamba Road, Old Goa.	236250	Nil	Nil	18750	121250
Gujarat	Khodiyar Education Trust, Mehsana,	Nil	275000	236250	305000	315000
Haryana	State institute for Rehabilitation, Training & Research (SIRTAR) Deptt of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt of Haryana, Gandhi Nagar, Rohtak, Haryana-124001 Tele: 01262212211, 212065 (Fax), 212066 email:sirtarrtk@gmail.com	Nil	236250			

Himachal Pradesh	BIITS Vocational Educational Institute, Word No.8, Kalanaur, Rohtak, Haryana-124113	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Modern Education Society, Smarth Special School for Disabled, Kharkhoda, Sonapat, Haryana. 03	Nil	Nil	nil
	Sahyog Bal Shravan Sahyog Bal Shravan Vikalang Kalyan Samiti. Nagchala, NH-21, Distt.-Mandi (HP).	290960	236250	313424 293825
	Nav-Chetna Parents Association for the Mentally challenged, Kullu, HP.	Nil	307363	274390 247270
	Chinmaya Organisation for Rural Development (CORD), Distt. Kangra	Nil	312335	285447 268970
	Chander Abha Memorial School for Blind, Kullu.	236250	285000	Nil 306460* 239910
	Prem Ashram, Institute of Sisters of Charity, UNA.	397750	236170	231583 229010*
	Himachal Pradesh State Council for Child Welfare (for School/Home for Speech and Hearing Impaired Children, Dhalli), Shimla	Nil	197500	231583 236250*
	Prerna Institute of Rehabilitation and Research, R. S. Pura Jammu.	236250	315000	Nil
	Humanity Welfare Organisation Help Line, Anantnag, J & K.	146250	283545	Nil 287120*
Jammu and Kashmir				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	Zila Vikalang Residential School, Jailhata, Palamau.	236250	40000	215000	276517	244301
	Madhur Muskan, Main Road Ranchi.		146250	165000	Nil	375000*
	Jharkhand Disabled Sports, Briyatu, Ranchi.		236250	275000	310500	
	Jharkhand Disabled Sports, Art, Craft, Culture and Youth Affairs Association.		236250	275000	Nil	
Kerala	Karuna Speech and Hearing School for the Deaf, Eraniel, Calicut.	236250	240076	275000	Nil	
	Ta'leemul Islam Trust, Kannur, Vilayancode, Kannur.		236250	108711	Nil	
	Wayanad Orphanage, Muttill, Wayanad.		236250	Nil	Nil	
Madhya Pradesh	Sahyog Vishesh Aawasiya Vidyalaya (Drastibandhitharth), Hoshangabad.	295000	236250	315000	296500	
	Chingari Trust, Bhopal	236250	Nil	220197	253110	236374
	Sneh Shikha and Manav Seva Sansthan, Reva.	236250	78750	236250	Nil	240000*
Maharashtra	Vikalang Seva Bharti M.P. Jabalpur.	236250	Nil	315000	261450	
	Amar Jyothi School, Gwalior.	236250	39000	236250	Nil	227068
	Sahyadri Adivasi Gramin Vikas Pratishthan Manchar, Pune.	Nil	195000	Nil	123440	

Manipur	Maji Vidyarthi Sangh, Pimpalgaon Deaf & Dump Residential School, Pimpalgaon, Jalgaon, Maharashtra. 424203	146250	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Institute of Rural Pediatrics, 6/269, Newase Road, Baramati, Distt. Pune, Maharashtra. 413102	236250	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Bliss Island School, Churachandpur.	236250	295000	315000	303500
	Regional Institute of Handicapped Persons (RIHP), Yairipok.	236250	121633	236250	315000
	Achievement of Rising Maiden (ARM), Imphal.	236250	236250	315000	315000
Meghalaya	Society for Empowerment of the Disabled, Phiwangbam, Moirang.	236250	Nil	315000	308500
	Spastic Society of Manipur, Ghari, IMPHAL	236250	Nil	315000	289810
	Dwar Jingkymren, School for Children in need of Special Education, Shillong.	Nil	236250	Nil	254881
	Bethani Society, (For Jyoti Sroat School), Lady Veronica Len, Laitumkhrach, Shillong (Meghalaya).	Nil	236250	236250	290775
	Lynti Jingkymren, School for Children in need of Special Education, West Khasi Hills	Nil	146250	114443	Nil
	Ferrando Speech and Hearing Centre, Umniuh-khwan, Distt. Ri-Bhoi, Meghalaya-79312	Nil	236250	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mizoram	Spastics Society of Mizoram, Aizawl	295000	236250	315000	305920	
	Special Blind School (Samaritans Association for the blind), Durtlang Venglai.	137400	118125	185625	Nil	195000
Odisha	Open Learning Systems, Khurda.	236250	239900	Nil	315000	
	Open Learning Systems, Puri,	Nil	236250	Nil	302915	
	Mahasbir Trg. And Research Centre-Mahabir School for the Deaf and Dumb, Ichhapur, Bhadrak, Odisha	236250				
	Bhima Bhoi School or the Blind Unit IX, Bhubaneswar.	236250	Nil	Nil	136250	
	Kabi Narasingha Matha Blind and Deaf School, at-bakilikana, Po:Dengapadara via:Burupada, distt: Ganjam, Orisha-761146	Nil	236250	Nil	Nil	
Punjab	Umang School, Faridkot (Mentally retarded)	236250	128000	Nil	154632	
	Ujala School, Faridkot (Visually handicapped).	146250	99000	129966	363717	
	Umeed Red Cross School, Faridkot (Deaf and Dumb).	146250	82300	145635	168558	
	Sant Educational And Welfare Society, 10, Pacca Bagh, Ropad.	236250	Nil	290838	289367	
Puducherry	Satya Special School, Muthialpet.	225000	198000	288153	315000	236250

Rajasthan	Carunnai Society for Education, Reddiyarpalayam.	236250	235000	315000	315000	240000
	(SADAY School for Special Needs) Lions Complex Centre for Special Attention Deserving Adaptable Youngsters, Lions Club Street, Behind Yatri Niwas, Kennedy Nagar, Puducherry-6050001.	236250	235000	Nil	Nil	
	Railbow Foundation Trust, No.22-23, Balamurugan Nagar I/a Abdulkalam Nagar, Puducherry-605004	118125	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Society for the Welfare of Mentally Handicapped, Jaipur.	209290	Nil	182646	287690	
	Netraheen Vikas Sansthan, Jodhpur,	236250	295000	315000	294090	
	Asha Ka Jharna (Institute for Special Education), Nawalgarh, Rajasthan.	205000	264580	240000	314218	315000
	Topovan Manovikas Vidyalaya NH 15, Sriganganagar.	236250	201900	315000	Nil	285321*
	Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal, (RMKM), Ajmer (Rajasthan).	236250	Nil	307420	261450	315000
	CSI HS and Vocational Training Centre for Deaf, Satchiyapuram,	193200	227580	236250	236187	236250
	CSI Higher Secondary School for Deaf, Mylapore, Chennai, TN-600004	236250	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Tamil Nadu						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sivabakkiam special school for the mentally challenged and rehabilitation centre, elanagar.	275000	236250	235000	224851	
	Helen Keller School for the Hearing Impaired, Ariyalur.	236250	175075	295691	Nil	
	Colourful Children St. Annes School for the differently abled children, Trichy Main Road, Nallur, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu-637020	261750	Nil	Nil	nil	
Uttar Pradesh	Sanchit Vikas Sansthan (Mansik Mand Vidyalya) Gonda.	236250	Nil	315000	283890	264180
	Amethi Gram Vikas Sansthan, Chatrapathi Sahuji Maharaj Nagar.		146250	160000	221250	
	Asha Vidyalya for the Deaf, Gaziabad run by Ingraham Institute, 252, GT Road, Hapur Road, UP-201001	236250	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Margdarshan, D-Manaki, Distt. Hospital Campus, Jagdishpur, Ballia (UP)-277001.	Nil	236250	Nil	Nil	
Uttarakhand	Samarth Sewa Samiti, Kankhal Haridwar.	148323	114100	126000	119508	128295
West Bengal	Jnandwip Handicapped School and Training Centre, Kadamtala, Patlakhawa, Distt-Cooch Behar (WB)-736101.	228000	100859	253888	246582	226583

	Kenduadihi Bikash Society, Bankura.	226700	151800	168602	310848	166112
	Noble Mission of South Kolkata, Kolkata	236250	143750	232500	Nil	248500*
	Nimtouri Tamluk Unnayan Samity, Medinipur,	Nil	236250	185888	216062	229062
MP	Lakshmibai Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior. (MP)		5122491	5690719	5690719	4043090
		Nil				
Delhi	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	42250000	26585504	35004143	37221823	20168887

*For 2013-14

Special provision for welfare of youth in Himalayan and NE States

†2397. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether special provisions have been made for the welfare of youth of the Himalayan and North East States of the country at the time of formulating National Sports Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the development of youth from economically and sport-wise weak States will take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) The National Sports Policy, 2001, provides that high priority will be accorded to the development of Sports in the rural areas to harness the available talent and potential. In this context, the Village Panchayats/Gaon Sabhas as well as rural Youth and Sports clubs will be mobilized to facilitate development of the requisite infrastructure and for the identification of talent through an appropriate competition structure in the rural areas as also in the disadvantaged and remote parts of the country which appear to merit special consideration under various schemes including for the North East. Efforts will also be made for tapping such potential as swimming in coastal areas and Archery in tribal areas. The available talent will be nourished and actively supported. Geographically disadvantaged Regions will be extended additional support for the promotion of Sports. There has been a strong tradition of Indigenous and traditional games in practically all parts of the country through ages. Indigenous games will be promoted through schemes related to rural sports.

The Policy recognizes the inter-dependence and inter-relationship between the Sports and Tourism sectors, the integrated development of which is capable of generating very substantial revenues and ensuring a high volume of tourist traffic from within the country and from overseas, while simultaneously promoting a sports & fitness culture in the country. Adventure Sports, in particular, have great potential for the promotion of tourism. Towards this end, the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Union and State Governments, that is those handling Sports, Tourism and related subjects, will strive to draw up joint/unified Plans and Proposals for various parts of the country, with due reference to the possibilities in the North Eastern Region, and to execute these programmes in a systematic and coordinated manner.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In addition, the Ministry of Youth Affairs is implementing the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) which provides for construction of a sports complex (comprising outdoor playfield and indoor sports hall) at each block of the country, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines, on land measuring about six - seven acres at a cost of ₹ 80 lakh each (Total ₹ 1.60 crore) and conducting annual sports competitions, including a special competition called the North-East Games exclusively for the North-East States.

Unique sports traditions have developed in the Himalayan region in the countries and the States that are a part of it. To promote these, the Government proposes to hold an annual event to promote these games in which countries such as Nepal and Bhutan will also be invited to participate in addition to the Indian States such as J&K, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and the North Eastern States.

Participation of youth in sports competitions

2398. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken/being taken for participation of Indian youth in various international sports tournaments/competitions and overall improvement of their performance;

(b) whether there is any plan to review the existing sports facilities/training facilities in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports *viz.* Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, National Sports Development Fund, Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports, and Schemes of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) *viz.* National Sports Talent Search (NSTS) Scheme, Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme, SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme, Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme, Centres of Excellence (COE) Schemes are being implemented with the objective of preparing Indian sportspersons and teams for improved performance in international sports events.

(b) and (c) As 'sports' is a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to create adequate sports infrastructure including state-of-the-art sports facilities, playgrounds and recreation centres.

However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports supplements the efforts of State Governments in the promotion and development of sports, including creation of sports infrastructure under its existing schemes.

Sports infrastructure of international standards is being augmented/upgraded on a continuing basis. Inadequacies in terms of high performance centres, modern equipment, sports science and sports medicine facilities etc. are also addressed on a regular basis.

Tribal youth excelling in national games

2399. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the name-wise, discipline-wise and State-wise details of tribal youth excelled at national level in national games;

(b) the special schemes Government is running to catch young talents from general villages and also tribal villages; and

(c) how many have been selected, at what age, the details of their States, game chosen, special training allowance or stipend per sportsperson?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not maintain data about participation of tribal youth in National Games.

(b) Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under administrative control of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing various schemes such as National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC), Special Area Games (SAG), SAI Training Centre (STC), Centre of Excellence (COX) which aim at talent identification and nurturing of identified talented sportspersons, which also include talented sportspersons from rural areas and tribal community.

Talent identification is also done from following sports competitions conducted under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), which includes sportspersons from rural areas and tribal community:

(i) rural competitions

(ii) women competitions

(iii) North East Games

(iv) competitions conducted in Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (LWEAA)

Further, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has recently introduced National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSScheme), which would apply to talents from rural areas and tribal areas also. The Scheme has following objectives:

- (i) Identification of sporting talent among students in the age group of 8–12 years (for admission in Class IV to Class VI) who possess inborn qualities such as anthropometric, physical and physiological capabilities without any anatomical infirmities
- (ii) Nurturing of the Sporting Potential/talent in District level Sports schools/ Central Sports Schools/National Sports Academies etc., to make them excel at the National and international sports competitions.
- (c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not maintain data about the sportspersons selected for participation in National Games, training imparted by the concerned States, special training allowance or stipend paid by the State Government to the sportspersons selected for participation in National Games.

Promotion of sports in Himachal Pradesh

†2400. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise and sports-wise details of amount allocated/spent to promote sports in Himachal Pradesh during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans;

(b) whether Government has received any complaints regarding the misappropriation of allocated amount;

(c) if so, the district-wise details of the complaints received during the last three years and current year; and

(d) whether Government has taken any action on such complaints and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Sports is a State Subject and the Central Government only supplements the efforts of the States in this regard. To this end, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Department of Sports is implementing only one Centrally Sponsored Scheme for promotion of sports in the country, namely, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) [formerly Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)]. Since the funds under RGKA (formerly PYKKA) are released directly to the States. District-wise and sports-wise details of funds released under this Scheme are not maintained by this Ministry.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is also implementing the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) on pilot basis under which 100% financial assistance, subject to stipulated ceilings, is provided to State Government/Union Territories for development of synthetic playing surface (for Hockey and Athletics) and for Multipurpose Indoor Hall. State Governments, Local Civic Bodies, Schools, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments, and Sports Control Boards are eligible to receive financial assistance for creation of sports infrastructure under this scheme. Details of funds released to the State of Himachal Pradesh under the PYKKA/RGKA and USIS during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, as far as the Sports Promotional Scheme of Sports Authority of India (SAI) are concerned, information with respect to district in which SAI centres or SAI Extension Centres are functional, discipline-wise in Himachal Pradesh during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan is given in Statement - II (*See below*).

(b) No complaints have been regarding the misappropriation of amounts released to the State of Himachal Pradesh under the RGKA/PYKKA Scheme, USIS Scheme or with regard to the functioning of SAI Training Centres, including Extension centers.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement-I

*Details of funds released under PYKKA/RGKA and
USIS to the State of Himachal Pradesh*

(₹ in Crore)

Plan Period	Year	Under PYKKA/RGKA		Under USIS
		Under Sports Competition	Under Infra-structure	
11th Plan Period	2008-09	-	2.01	-
	2009-10	0.71	2.01	-
	2010-11	1.33	8.80	3.5
	2011-12	1.23	3.66	-
12th Plan Period	2012-13	1.26	6.34	-
	2013-14	0.83	2.99	-
	2014-15 (RGKA)	1.79	-	1.5

Statement-II

Details of funds released under the Sports Promotional Scheme of Sports Authority of India (SAI) to districts in which SAI centres or SAI extension centres are functional, discipline-wise, in Himachal Pradesh during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan.

A. Eleventh Five Year Plan

Sl.No.	Year	Discipline	Amount (₹)
Distt.-Bilaspur			
1.	2007-08	Athletics, Boxing, Basketball, Badminton, Football, Hockey, Kabaddi, Volleyball	18,20,505.85
2.	2008-09	Athletics, Boxing, Basketball, Badminton, Football, Hockey, Kabaddi, Volleyball	17,42,480/-
3.	2009-10	Athletics, Boxing, Basketball, Badminton, Football, Hockey, Kabaddi, Volleyball	22,13,406/-
4.	2010-11	Athletics, Boxing, Basketball, Badminton, Football, Hockey, Kabaddi, Volleyball	21,83,206/-
5.	2011-12	Athletics, Boxing, Basketball, Badminton, Football, Hockey, Kabaddi, Volleyball	26,85,326/-
GRAND TOTAL			1,06,44,923.85

Distt.-Solan (Rajpura, Teh. Nalagarh)

1.	2007-08	Kabaddi	52,500/-
2.	2008-09	Kabaddi	52,000/-
3.	2009-10	Kabaddi	66,000/-
4.	2010-11	Kabaddi	22,500/-
5.	2011-12	Kabaddi	79,500/-
GRAND TOTAL			2,72,500/-

Distt.-Hamirpur

1.	2007-08	Athletics	44,500/-
2.	2008-09	Athletics	20,500/-
3.	2009-10	Athletics	1,000/-
4.	2010-11	-	-
5.	2011-12	-	-
GRAND TOTAL			66,000/-

Sl.No.	Year	Discipline	Amount (₹)
Distt.-Dharamshala			
1.	2007-08	Athletics, Basketball, Hockey, Kabaddi, Volleyball	26,92,073/-
2.	2008-09	Athletics, Basketball, Hockey, Kabaddi, Volleyball	29,24,791/-
3.	2009-10	Athletics, Basketball, Hockey, Kabaddi, Volleyball	33,72,502/-
4.	2010-11	Athletics, Basketball, Hockey, Kabaddi, Volleyball	37,84,895/-
5.	2011-12	Athletics, Basketball, Hockey, Kabaddi, Volleyball	44,91,426/-
GRAND TOTAL			1,72,65,687/-

Distt.-Una

1.	2007-08	Hockey	52,500/-
2.	2008-09	Hockey	69,500/-
3.	2009-10	Hockey	52,000/-
4.	2010-11	Athletics, Hockey	1,03,960/-
5.	2011-12	Athletics, Hockey	1,15,050/-
GRAND TOTAL			3,93,010/-

B:-Twelfth Five Year Plan**Distt.-Bilaspur**

Sl.No.	Year	Discipline	Amount (₹)	Proposed (₹)
1.	2012-13	Athletics, Boxing, Kabaddi, Volleyball	26,44,192/-	
2.	2013-14	Boxing, Kabaddi, Volleyball	29,61,155/-	
3.	2014-15	Boxing, Kabaddi, Volleyball	42,82,112/-	
4.	2015-16	Boxing, Kabaddi, Volleyball		36,00,000/-
5.	2016-17	Boxing, Kabaddi, Volleyball		40,00,000/-
GRAND TOTAL			98,87,459/-	76,00,000/-

Distt.-Dharamshala

1.	2012-13	Athletics, Basketball, Hockey, Kabaddi, Volleyball	45,96,893/-	
2.	2013-14	Athletics, Hockey, Kabaddi, Volleyball	38,14,432/-	
3.	2014-15	Athletics, Hockey, Kabaddi, Volleyball	51,47,934/-	
4.	2015-16	Athletics, Kabaddi, Volleyball		50,00,000/-
5.	2016-17	Athletics, Kabaddi, Volleyball		55,00,000/-
GRAND TOTAL			1,35,59,259/-	1,05,00,000/-

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question Hour is over. Statement by Minister correcting Answer to Question. Shri Pradhan.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay a Statement in the House, correcting the reply given on 25th February, 2015 to Unstarred Question No.281 raised by hon. Member Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviyaji regarding 'Recommendations submitted by PNGRB on marketing margin.'

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The Chair have been informed by the hon. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs that since the House is sitting till 9.00 p.m. today, arrangements for dinner for hon. Members will be made.

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

GOVERNMENT BILLS**The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2013**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Bill for withdrawal. The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2013. Shri Prakash Javadekar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

The question was proposed.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप इसको विदझा क्यों कर रहे हैं, इसका रीज़न तो बताएं।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मैं बता रहा हूं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आपके इस बिल से, जो आप नया लाएंगे — हमारे यहां दुधवा नैशनल पार्क है, उत्तर प्रदेश का एक बहुत बड़ा एरिया है, नेपाल बॉर्डर पर तीन-चार किलोमीटर का, हम चाहेंगे कि आप जो नया बिल लाएं, उसमें कम से कम हम लोगों की राय ले लें जिससे उनका प्रोटेक्शन हो और वह पूरा हो।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : बिल्कुल, मैं वही बता रहा हूं। इसके तीन बड़े कारण हैं, वह मैं संक्षेप में बताऊंगा। पहला, अभी जो अमेंडमेंट बिल है, उसमें हमने पेनल्टीज़ हायर की हैं, ज्यादा बढ़ाई है — वह ठीक है, पनिशमेंट ज्यादा होनी चाहिए, उसको हम रीटेन करेंगे। उसके साथ-साथ हम CITES, जो एक इंटरनैशनल ऐग्रीमेंट है, उसका हिस्सा हैं, उसमें इंटीग्रेशन की प्रक्रिया सरल करनी है। इसके अतिरिक्त आज वाइल्ड लाइफ़ क्राइम कंट्रोल ब्यूरो को कुछ भी अधिकार नहीं

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

है। उसको थोड़े अधिकार देने की बात है। जैसा आपने कहा कि दुधवा नैशनल पार्क है, ऐसे सभी मुद्दों पर जो आपकी राय है, वह भी लेनी है, उसकी एक प्रक्रिया है इसलिए जब नए रूप में बिल आएगा तो नैचुरली वह नॉर्मल प्रोसेस में जाएगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मेरा एक सजेशन है कि जो भी बिल आप लाएं, वाइल्ड लाइफ के सबसे बड़े दुश्मन आपके जो कर्मचारी हैं, वे ही हैं, यह आप मानकर चलिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : जी, वे ही हैं। हमें मालूम है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : जनता दुश्मन नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : नहीं है, बिल्कुल नहीं है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इसलिए कहीं आप ऐक्ट में उनको और एम्पॉवर न कर दें कि...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : नहीं, इतना नहीं करेंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : वहीं उन पर पनिशमेंट का भी क्लॉज डाल दीजिएगा, यह हमारा आपसे अनुरोध है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : इसका रैशनलाइजेशन थोड़ा ...(व्यवधान)... Rationalisation of process of national PA है, इतना ही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Budget (General) 2015-16, the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2015 and the Appropriation Bill, 2015. All of them would be discussed together. Shri Arun Jaitley.

***(A) THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2015-16**

***(B) GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.**

(i) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2015

(ii) The Appropriation Bill, 2015

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I beg to move:

*Discussed Together.

That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the Financial Year 2015-16, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also beg to move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial Year 2014-15, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The questions were proposed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I rise to make my party's views on the present Budget known. We have looked carefully at the last year's Budget and this year's Budget. With full responsibility, and without just criticising for the sake of criticizing, I will say that it lacks direction and vision and it is full of platitudes. The present Government has characteristically – it is Government's character – a habit to make very loud announcements and high-sounding words. And then suddenly, there is silence about what was stated last year. I will come to the announcements which you made in your last Budget, where we are and where they are languishing. Many of those projects are non-starters, which were considered to be the revolutionary vision of our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi.

Sir, the Finance Minister has claimed in the Budget that the economy is turning around and also that they inherited the economy in a weak state, in a comatose state. Both the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister say that. Can the Finance Minister deny that the turnaround started in the late 2013? Of course, you will not admit it, but the fact is that the numbers cannot be wished away. The Q1 number of GDP growth was 5.7 per cent. Now, let me remind the Finance Minister and this august house that of these 90 days of Q1, UPA was in office for 56 days. They have happily appropriated all that also without saying that yes, the turnaround had started.

Now, with regard to the economy, you inherited a very strong economy, an economy which was recovering and which was on a rebound. The forex reserves were over 300 billion US dollars; exports were 317 billion US dollars; the Current Account Deficit was down to 1.7 per cent. Therefore, what you have said is not gracious. It is rather unfair to the previous Government. Politics apart, the numbers tell their own story which neither you nor I can rewrite.

Now, you have claimed that the economy is surging, but your numbers and the Budget contradict it. Sir, what are the ground realities? Investments are falling. Gross capital formation is near zero. Credit offtake by the industry is very weak.

[Shri Anand Sharma]

Exports are falling for the third consecutive month. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't interrupt. This is not on. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, it will not be deducted from my time. *...(Interruptions)...* He is Vice-Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't do that. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore, hon. Minister will reply. You don't worry. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this interruption is unacceptable. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the manufacturing is low. If exports and investments are low, it is very clear that the industrial manufacturing is low. IIP numbers indicate that the core sector is in a very poor state of health. We don't wish that to remain there, but, hon. Finance Minister, these are the realities and you are aware of that. What does it mean? Jobs are not being created. It is not a surging economy. It is still a recovering and a struggling economy. That is the first point I want to make. सर, बीजेपी और इनकी सरकार पिछले चुनाव में एक बहुत बड़ी लहर पर, उम्मीदों की लहर पर, वायदों की लहर पर सत्ता में आई थी। इन्होंने लोगों की उम्मीदें जगाईं, सपने दिखाए, वायदे किए, भारत के किसानों को, नौजवानों को, महिलाओं को, अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति को। पहले उनको * किया, उम्मीदें जगाईं, गलत वायदे किए जिसके बारे में वे गंभीर नहीं थे और आज उनके साथ * हुआ है। आपके इस बजट में * हुआ है, आपकी नीतियों में * हुआ है। इसलिए इसको बेनकाब करना आवश्यक है। I feel it my duty to expose this *. In para 20 of the Budget, the Finance Minister has referred to the Government accepting the Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations.

This was there in the President's Address. The Prime Minister said that it is for the first time that so much of resources have been given to the States, and the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Finance Commission. What was being done earlier? There were 13 Finance Commissions. It is the Constitutional mandate of the Finance Commission. When the Constitution was adopted in 1950, it was clear that under Article 240, which you know more, the Finance Commission had to be established. The 14th Finance Commission was constituted when the UPA Government was in office. The terms of reference -- it is very important -- were determined by the previous Government. What is the Constitutional mandate? It is not your option what you do with that. But to say and to make this claim that, for the first time, so much of devolution of taxes, of funds is being made to the States is a mirage. यह मिथ्या प्रचार है, सच्चाई नहीं है। आपका इस साल का बजट पिछले साल के बजट से छोटा है। जो पिछले साल का बजट था, वह लगभग 17,95,000 करोड़ रुपए का था और इस बार का बजट 17,77,000 करोड़ रुपए का है। पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल के बजट में 17,000-18,000 हजार करोड़ कम पैसा है। What have you done? It is very

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

clever. I want to inform this House that the funds which are committed — the tied funds and there are funds which are untied, that is, the States' share of taxes you have reduced the committed funds, the tied funds and increased the States' share, eighteen per cent you have reduced the committed funds, increased fourteen per cent States' share of taxes for devolution. The Prime Minister has said, "We don't have the money. The Centre doesn't have money. But still we are doing so much." Can you deny that the Centre's share remained at 38 per cent unchanged? There is no change. I will elaborate further on that. You claim that the Centre has lost the money. I would like to say how earlier the Finance Commission recommendations were. The devolution was based on transfer of funds. Devolution was on States' share of taxes, plus grant-in-aids. Now with this Finance Commission's recommendations we have removed this combination that is reflected. You have reduced the Plan outlay of the States by ₹ 1,09,723 crores in this budget of yours. The Central assistance to the States has been cut by ₹ 1,33,000 crores. You say it is a drastic change, for the first time, yes, but only in the manner of transfer of resource allocation to the States, Central assistance to the States. It used to be 42 per cent in the previous Budget. But in this Budget it has been brought down to 24 per cent. Devolution of States' share of taxes was 49 per cent. Yes, now, it is untide. That is why I said, committed and non committed, 63 per cent. Where is the remainder 4 per cent gone?

The Non-Plan grants and loans you have increased from 9 per cent to 13 per cent. So, the actual numbers remain the same. The Centre still has the same funds. Forget about the cess, cess after cess go directly to the Consolidated Fund of India. When you add up these numbers, I am surprised, on what basis this claim is being made, and people are being misled that this Government is over generous and it has done something which was never done right from the days of Jawaharlal Nehru to Dr. Manmohan Singh, and the States' are major beneficiaries. I will tell you the States will be losers. They will be losers when the tax collections will not be what your over optimism is, and that will directly cut into the States' share. What does this Government talk about? It is manufacturing, 'make in India' along with other 'स्वच्छ भारत', 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' । Among other things, this Government claims on major programmes. Now, what are the four pillars of Make in India? The first is Invest India. That was a company, a Section 25 company, set up between the Government of India and the Industry, with FICCI as a partner Industry Chamber, on the 1st of January, 2010 through a Cabinet decision. The other pillar is, you want to raise the share of manufacturing. Laudable! We all wanted to do that. You must achieve that – bring it up from 17 per cent to 25-26 per cent! Create a hundred million jobs. Shri Arun Jaitleyji is knowledgeable. You would have read the National Manufacturing Policy. That is exactly what it said. But that is not on paper. That

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is something which is under implementation, the principal instrumentality being the National Investment Manufacturing Zones, 16 of which were notified. Your Budget mentions two; one is Shendra-Bidkin in Maharashtra. You have reported the progress and allocated a little bit more fund. The second one is the Dholera Investment Region in Gujarat. I am happy that you mentioned that.

Then, you will also be gracious to acknowledge that four of these Industrial Manufacturing Cities were launched during our period, provided for in the Budget of 2012, 2013 and 2014. So, you are continuing that. The biggest Manufacturing Zone of 920 square kilometers, which will come up in the country in Gujarat, was actually conceptualized and launched during the UPA Government's time. You cannot deny that. And I hope you will advise the Prime Minister to show some grace and acknowledge it.

The third pillar is the Industrial Corridors. The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor where Japan is the partner, the Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, which we have extended now up to Chitradurga, the third where UK is the partner, the SPINE, that is the Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor, were all agreed upon. I will be more than happy if you take this forward at a faster pace. Our good wishes for that. The last one was the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor which was approved on 20th of January, 2014, to be precise, by the previous Government and you would be now taking it forward.

Now, Sir, there is a reason for what I am saying and why am I saying all this. The reason is this: The last pillar is the eBiz project. We are very happy that you keep saying that you are going to improve the 'ease of doing business'. Sir, I must inform this House that it was conceptualized by the National Institute of Smart Governance in 2009. The pilot project was launched for 15 services in ten States. It took three years to complete that. The eBiz portal that you have mentioned is very important. Para 20 or 42 of your Budget Speech says that you launched it in February this year. Sir, eBiz portal was launched at the National Partnership Summit at Agra on 28th of January, 2013. The eBiz platform for common delivery of services and with a common payment gate for multiple debiting and crediting was launched, again, in Delhi on 20th of January, 2014. So, what you have done – it's not that you have not done anything – you have brought 11 of the new services, from Customs to Excise to Ministry of Corporate Affairs, on to the eBiz portal. So, it is not that launch; the launch was done in 2013, but what is good is that the Customs and Excise which were not coming on board, you have brought those services on board. Congratulations!

Now, coming to Make in India, I have no problems with that. We fully endorse that. We used to have Made in India shows all over the world, where we used to showcase what was manufactured in India. You do that, but, at the same time, acknowledge that there is a continuity and there is this much of work that was done. On the 25th of September, 2014, this was launched with much hype and hundreds of crores of rupees were spent on publicity. I would like to tell this august House that the only thing which you can, if intellectual honesty has to be there, claim credit to as originally your own, is the moving objects Lion, the logo. That is all.

That is the moving objects Lion, the logo. That is all. आपका वह शेर चले और कलपुर्जो वाला आगे बढ़े, इसके लिए शुभकामनाएं, लेकिन यह कह देना कि यह लोगो हमारा नहीं है और बाकी ये जो चार पिलर्स हैं, ये हो चुके हैं, इसका जिक्र न तो कभी आपके वज़ीरे आज़म करते हैं और न ही आप करते हैं।

महोदय, हमको कई बार हैरानी होती है, आपको यह कहने की आदत पड़ गई है कि यह पहली बार हो रहा है, इससे पहले कुछ हुआ ही नहीं था, इससे पहले की सरकार की इस देश में कोई उपलब्धि ही नहीं थी, कोई सोच ही नहीं थी, कोई दर्शन नहीं था। यह कहना स्वस्थ मानसिकता को नहीं दर्शाता है। अगर आप अच्छा काम करेंगे, तो हम उसको कबूल करेंगे, लेकिन अगर आपसे पहले कुछ अच्छा काम हुआ है, अगर आप भी उसको क़बूल करेंगे, तो हमें अच्छा लगेगा।

आपने 100 Smart Cities का जिक्र किया था। क्या आपके पास उसकी कोई रूपरेखा है? Do you have any blueprint, any list of those cities, any vision? These are what I said the 'grandeur announcements' without any conceptualization. You had allocated ₹ 7,069/- crores for 100 smart cities. Well, that you had explained it last year. What has happened to that money? What has happened to those cities? Your present cities are stressed when it comes to infrastructure, water, sanitation, power, etc. Your priorities are wrong. You address first the basic issues of the cities that we have to provide the infrastructure there and then you move forward. We will wait to see when that vision comes because there are no guidelines, as I said. There is no blueprint of the so-called smart cities. Good luck!

सर, इस सरकार ने कहा और आपने अपने बजट में कहा कि हम किसानों के प्रति, महिलाओं के प्रति, बच्चों के प्रति, अनुसूचित जाति और जनजातियों के प्रति बहुत संवेदनशील हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस पर कुछ रोशनी डालना चाहता हूं। एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि हमें कृषि की चिन्ता है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ इसमें सिर्फ 1% की बढ़त हुई है। पहले कृषि विकास 3.6% से 4% था, उसमें बढ़त होती थी, लेकिन अब हम 1% पर आ गए हैं और आपने अपने बजट में इसके लिए कितना पैसा रखा है? एक कृषि प्रधान देश, जिसमें कम से कम 65% से 70% लोग कृषि पर निर्भर करते हैं, आपने बजट का केवल 1% कृषि के लिए रखा है। यह सच्चाई है।

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महोदय, आपका 'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' है, हमें इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। यह बहस पहले ही हो चुकी है कि 'निर्मल भारत अभियान' से ही उसका नाम 'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' हुआ और आपने इसको आगे बढ़ाया, लेकिन आप स्वीकार करेंगे कि इसके प्रचार पर, इसकी पब्लिसिटी पर सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा हो रहा है। वास्तविकता क्या है? स्वच्छ भारत के लिए आपकी budgetary allocation कितनी है? आपने अपने पिछले बजट में इसके लिए 15,267 करोड़ रुपये रखे थे और अब कितने रखे हैं? अब इसके लिए मात्र 6,246 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए हैं। आपने स्वच्छ भारत का बजट पहले से भी आधा कर दिया है और पब्लिसिटी के बजट में 100 करोड़ के करीब बढ़ा दिए हैं। यह क्या हो रहा है? यह लोगों को * नहीं किया जा रहा तो और क्या किया जा रहा है? पूरी दुनिया को कहा जा रहा है कि हम यह काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इसकी हकीकत क्या है? आपने इसका बोझ भारत की जनता पर डाला है। जनता त्राहि-त्राहि कर रही है। आपने 'स्वच्छ भारत' का 2% सैस लगा दिया। आपकी कथनी और करनी में फर्क है।

आपने एक तरफ महिलाओं और बच्चों की बात कही और देश का भविष्य बनाने की बात कही, लेकिन जो बच्चे देश का भविष्य हैं, उनको आपने अनदेखा किया। एक तरफ आपने 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' कहा, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ you have reduced the Budget of Ministry of Women and Child Development from ₹ 21,193/- crores to ₹ 10,593/- crores. It is less than half. This is for women and child. क्या यही आपकी संवेदनशीलता और प्रतिबद्धता है? For the ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme), the Budget has been slashed exactly half. It has been brought down from ₹ 16,000 crores to ₹ 8,000 crores. Can you deny it? In Paragraph 44 of the Budget Speech, the Finance Minister has said, "We are sensitive to the poor, underprivileged and disadvantaged. My Government is committed to their welfare."

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Just keep one fact in mind. The Finance Commission has said that some of these schemes are to go entirely to the States. So, we have said we would fund them 50 per cent. Therefore, keep that reality in mind.

SHRI ANAND SHAMRA: I will keep that reality in mind. I have also given the numbers to the Finance Minister about this claim that you have reduced your fiscal space and transferred more. I have given to this House the details as to how not even 0.001 per cent more will go; it is only the untied funds and the taxes. I will come to your taxes. Now I will come to the sensitivity and Pratibadhatta. You cannot say to what I am going to say now that it is the States who now come in. The allocation for the Scheduled Castes has been brought down from ₹ 50,548 crores to ₹ 30,850 crores. The allocation for Tribal Sub-Plan has been brought down from ₹ 32,386 crores to ₹ 19,000 crores. You have allocated for education ₹ 19,000 crores less. Then ₹ 13,000 crores have been cut from the *Prathmik Shiksha*, elementary education. You have cut money from the Mid-Day Meal Scheme for the

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

poor children from ₹ 13,000 crores to ₹ 9,000 crores. Your allocation for education has been slashed by 17.2 per cent. Sir, we have given a constitutional right to our people, to our children by giving them the right to education, which makes it mandatory that six per cent allocation should have been there for education. But your total allocation is 3.3 per cent. If you look at the entire social sector, as I have said, कृषि, ग्रामीण विकास, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, महिला, शिशु, जनजाति, अनुसूचित जाति, स्वच्छता का तो मैंने आपको बता दिया, 4 लाख 39 हजार करोड़ कम हैं। गरीब, शोषित से आपकी प्रतिबद्धता एक क्रूर मजाक है। आपके तथ्य, आपकी सच्चाई, आपकी सोच और आपकी नीति उसको झुठलाती है। आपके पास साधन हैं। तेल की कीमतें टूट गयी हैं, डीज़ल की, पेट्रोल की। यह आपकी खुशकिस्मती है और देश की भी कि काफी पैसा बच रहा है। पेट्रोल-डीज़ल पर आपने सैस लगाकर और 50-60 हजार करोड़ रुपये बना लिए हैं, तो गरीबों, बच्चों और महिलाओं के हक पर आप क्यों कुटाराघात करते हैं? उनको क्यों चोट पहुँचाते हैं? आपकी नीति और आपकी सोच देश के गरीब, देश के किसान और शोषित समाज के लिए नहीं है। आपका जो नारा है, 'सबका साथ सबका विकास', तो मैं कहूँगा कि यह गरीब से और देश से मजाक है। Sir, I would also like to say something very briefly on the black money. I have spoken earlier about it. I would not repeat that. You had made commitments. The Prime Minister had made commitments. Your Party had made commitments. We wish you good luck in all your efforts to get it back. But now your Party President, I would not name him, उन्होंने कहा कि 15 लाख का वायदा तो शगूफा था, जुमला था। आपने कह दिया, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कह दिया कि it was only illustrative. So, everything was illustrative; everything was a शगूफा; everything was a जुमला. Please tell us what the real commitments are. Where is the sincerity? Where is the seriousness? One word of caution I have for the Government. We are reading it in the newspapers. Just to divert the attention from the failures, and the non-fulfilment of the Prime Minister's promise to the people of transferring that grand amount, which we all liked, what is being done? Now you are talking of a new law. Your Cabinet, as we read, has cleared it. The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, is on record saying, "The UPA Government and the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, are not taking action under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act." So, he thought that that was adequate to take action. The matter is before the Supreme Court and the Finance Minister, for whom I have great respect – he is the Leader of this House and is a learned lawyer – knows that there are the laws of the land. We cannot hold assets abroad. Can we, under the present laws? What is Income Tax Act? What is FEMA? What is Prevention of Money Laundering Act? Mr. Minister, you can take action, under the present laws, which are more than adequate. But you are doing it for other reasons. Do you know the potential of abuse? Have you forgotten what has happened in the past in this country? If you really want transparency and accountability, if you want enforcement of law, if you want action, my humble submission is that the laws, which the country has, as a rule-based, rule-governed country, are more than adequate. But if you take action, you will have our support.

[Shri Anand Sharma]

If you don't take, if you fail to deliver, we will ask you questions.

Now, I will not say that everything that you have done is bad. Some good intentions are there. You have marginally increased the credit to the farmers. You have also allocated funds for the Rural Credit Infrastructure Fund, and I compliment you for doing that. But when you talk of Rural Credit, kindly clarify, when you give your reply: Have you done away with or retained the three per cent interest subvention for farmers? If you have retained that, then, that has not been reflected in your Budget speech. That can come in the reply. We will be happy to hear that.

Sir, the last thing which I want to mention is about tax collection or revenues. I will say that there is optimism, there is over-optimism there based on the assumption that there will be 15 to 16 per cent growth or increase in your tax collection. Now, going by your own numbers, Sir, how is it measured? The GDP growth, you say, will be eight per cent and inflation at six per cent. Now, eight plus six is fourteen per cent. If the GDP grows at one per cent, — it is always less than one per cent; it has never been one per cent plus, but it may be 0.5 per cent — just going by the numbers, this tax buoyancy, which you say will be 16 per cent, will be not more than 11 ½ per cent, and when you and I will talk, when you present the next year's Budget, we will look at your numbers. Mr. Minister, how will you increase it to 16 per cent? From where will the money come from? That is my question to you. The Excise is languishing at zero. Are you expecting a sharp spurt? I told you about investments, what the present position is on credit off-take, what the present position is on falling exports. So, where is the Excise going to come from unless and until there is a huge jump in investment, capital formation and exports? Otherwise, your so-called unprecedented devolution to States will be dented by the substantial number. Your tax revenues may be less by at least ₹ 70,000 crores. This is our fear. You have kept no fiscal space. There is no road map for future. And we will see, within this year, that you will have to go back on many of the things which you have said in this Budget. उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने कुछ प्रश्न किए हैं, कुछ बातें कही हैं। मेरा इस माननीय सदन में सरकार से और वित्त मंत्री से यही कहना है कि आपके इस बजट से, इन आंकड़ों से मिथ्या प्रचार, असत्य वायदे और आपमें संवेदनशीलता न होना, देश के कमजोर और गरीब लोगों को साफ झलकता है। आपके वायदे खोखले थे, दावे खोखले हैं। आपकी सरकार आम जनता के लिए नहीं है। आप यह बार-बार कहना छोड़ दीजिए— "सबका साथ, सबका विकास।" अगर आप गरीब किसानों, महिलाओं, बच्चों और नौजवानों में से किसी के विकास की बात नहीं करते, तो आप इसको कहना भी ज़रा बंद कीजिए, वरना लोग आपको माफ नहीं करेंगे। आपका बजट दिशाविहीन है, उसमें संवेदनशीलता नहीं है, उसमें आगे का नक्शा नहीं है। इसके साथ ही साथ, अंत में मैं एक बात यह कहूँगा कि आपका यह बजट जन विरोधी बजट है। आपकी सरकार की सोच और नीतियाँ, आपकी सारी घोषणाएँ अमीरों के लिए

हैं, पूँजीपतियों के लिए हैं। आप हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब की, हिन्दुस्तान के बेरोजगार की, किसान की और कमजोर वर्ग की बात बिल्कुल नहीं सोचते, इसलिए मैं इसकी निन्दा करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री अरुण जेटली जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत वर्ष 2015-16 के बजट के समर्थन में मैं यहां खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सदन में जब किसी चीज़ पर बहस होती है, तो सरकार चाहे जितना अच्छा प्रस्तुत करे, कुछ भी करे— अरुण जी अगर अमृत भी परोस देते, तो आनन्द शर्मा जी कहते जहर ही है। यह होता ही रहा है और इसमें आश्चर्य करने वाली कोई बात है ही नहीं। आपने जो 15 साल, 10 साल जहर दिया है, उसी का परिणाम है कि आज देश में आपकी राजनीतिक स्थिति क्या है। अगर हम जहर देंगे तो हमारी भी स्थिति वही होगी, लेकिन हमने तो देश को अमृत देने की कोशिश की है। वह आपको सदैव जहर दिखेगा, क्योंकि अब आपको तड़प है कि आप इधर क्यों नहीं हैं, उधर क्यों चले गए। पहले जब बजट प्रस्तुत होता था, तो लोग कहते थे कि यह नीति दस्तावेज होगा। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में यह नीति दस्तावेज नहीं दिखा। इसको समझने-बूझने के अंतर बदल गए, लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि जब 2015-16 का बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ तो देश ने इसे एक नीति दस्तावेज के रूप में स्वीकार किया। यह हमारे लिए उपलब्धि है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

इतना ही नहीं, जब यह आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण आया, तो राजनैतिक तर्कों और आर्थिक तथ्यों के आधार पर लोगों ने अंदाज लगाया कि क्या होगा। लेकिन जब आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण आया था तो उसमें स्पष्ट हो गया था कि आने वाला बजट बहुत शानदार होगा और देश के हित में होगा। वह रोजगार सृजन करने वाला होगा, आर्थिक विकास करने वाला होगा और "मेक इन इंडिया" की ओर ले जाने वाला होगा। आर्थिक सिद्धांतों के आधार पर रखे गए ये सारे विषय उसमें रखे गए हैं और यही कारण है कि आज विपक्ष को यह कहने का मौका नहीं मिल रहा है कि अरुण जी, यह होगा कैसे, जयंत सिन्हा जी, यह होगा कैसे? "यह होगा कैसे" प्रश्न का निवारण कर दिया गया है। कैसे होगा, यह सारा इस बजट में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। पहले रोडमैप, फिर परिणाम। लगभग गणितीय क्षमता इस बजट में दिखाई गई है। जेटली जी की सिद्धहस्तता और मोदी जी का संकल्प, दोनों की छाप इस बजट में दिख रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ, जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी एवं उनकी सरकार की इस देश के प्रति, इस देश की जनता के प्रति की गई प्रतिबद्धता के एक-एक शब्द को पूरा करने का विज्ञान है; मैं उस बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ, जिसमें नए भारत के निर्माण की झलक है; मैं उस बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ, जिसमें गरीबी से लड़ाई लड़ने की पूरी क्षमता है; मैं उस बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ, जो भ्रष्टाचार एवं काले धन पर चोट करने की जीवटता रखता है; मैं उस बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ, जो युवाओं को रोजगार, किसानों को सुनहरा भविष्य और गरीबों के आँसू पोंछने के लिए कृतसंकल्पित है; मैं उस बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ, जो इस देश को तीव्र विकास और उसको उच्च विकास दर देने की क्षमता रखता है;.... मैं उस बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ जिसमें "सब का साथ, सब का विकास" "एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत" और इतना ही नहीं यह सब का बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है। हर आदमी को अहसास हो रहा है कि यह मेरा बजट है और यही इस

[श्री प्रभात झा]

सरकार की सबसे बड़ी सफलता है। मैं इस बजट के आईने में देखता हूँ कि गरीब भी है, किसान भी है, मजदूर भी है, युवा भी है, बेराजगार भी है, महिलाएं भी हैं, सर्वहारा भी है, बेचारा भी है, इसे नागरिकों का बजट कहा जाएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): No comments, please.

श्री प्रभात झा : अब तक जो बजट प्रस्तुत होते थे ...**(व्यवधान)**... थोड़ी सी बात सुन लीजिए। इससे पहले जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया जाता था वह वोटर्स के लिए होता था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): This is not allowed. Sitting and making comments are not allowed.

श्री प्रभात झा : यह भारत का पहला बजट अरुण जेटली जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, जो नागरिकों का बजट है, वोटर्स का बजट नहीं। आप यही टिप्पणी करते रहे कि देश ने हमको बहुत बड़ा बहुमत दिया। हम अभिमान में नहीं, न अहंकार में हैं। हम विनम्रता से आपसे आग्रह करते हैं कि अच्छी बात को हम कहने का साहस जुटाएं, बुरी बात को ताकत से कहने की क्षमता मांगें। लेकिन हो क्या जाता है कि हम सत्ता में नहीं हैं इसलिए सब चीज बुरी होगी, ऐसा सोचना मुझे लगता है ठीक नहीं होगा।

पहले आपका भी समय था, तब देश की आर्थिक स्थिति क्या थी? क्या आप अच्छा कह देंगे? आप कहेंगे? कोई अपनी गाय को नाथे तो हम नहीं रोकते, क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि गाय नाथी नहीं जाती है, बैल नाथा जाता है। लेकिन अब आप लोग करते रहे। गरीब भारत की साख विश्व में क्या थी? 125 करोड़ की आबादी का, एक-एक भारत का नागरिक आज डंके की चोट पर कहता है कि मेरे भारत का पिछले दस महीने में स्वाभिमान बढ़ा है और वह गर्व के साथ सिर उठाकर चल रहा है। क्या स्थिति बना दी थी आपने मैं नहीं कहना चाहता और वह स्थिति आपने बनाई भारत की। तो भारत की जनता ने भी आपकी वह स्थिति बना दी जो कहने लायक नहीं और उसको आप बयान नहीं कर सकते। भारत की विकास दर में गिरावट क्यों हुई थी, बजट घाटा क्यों बढ़ रहा था, रुपया अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में क्यों लुढ़क रहा था, हम जानना चाहते हैं। बेरोजगारी क्यों बढ़ रही थी, औद्योगिक विकास दर ढलान पर क्यों थी? आर्थिक सुधार जैसे शब्द भुलाए जा चुके थे। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रेटिंग एजेंसी लगातार भारत की रेटिंग कर रही थी। पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था जिसको अरुण जी ने उस समय विपक्ष में रहते हुए एक शब्द दिया था-पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस, दलदल में फंस चुकी थी। देश के उद्योग दूसरी जगह पलायन कर रहे थे। महंगाई की मार से आदमी की क्या स्थिति थी, उसकी कल्याण आप भी कर रहे थे। भ्रष्टाचार, घोटाला, कुशासन, चरमराती हुई अर्थव्यवस्था सुरसा की तरह मुंह बाये खड़ी थी। आज जब मैं यहां खड़ा हूँ तो गौरव के साथ कह सकता हूँ और आपको भी, आनन्द जी ने शुरुआत की है और जो भी हो, उनको मेरी चुनौती है कि मेरी दस महीने की सरकार पर क्या आप भ्रष्टाचार का एक भी आरोप लगा सकते हैं? नहीं लगा सकते। लेकिन कौन सा ऐसा दिन था जो यू.पी.ए. की सरकार में भ्रष्टाचार के काले पन्ने नहीं खुलते थे? रोज वही बात होती थी। पूरे देश में निराशा का माहौल, गरीब किसान, युवा से लेकर सारे लोग परेशान। एक तरफ किसानों की आत्महत्या, रोज सदन में जीरो ऑवर हो या प्रश्न काल हो, ये सवाल उठते थे। आपका शेयर बाजार लगातार गिर रहा था। सरकार मूक दर्शक बनी हुई थी। तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में कोई टिप्पणी, वे मुझसे

बहुत बड़े हैं, लेकिन लोग क्या-क्या नहीं कहते थे, उन्हीं की पार्टी के लोगों ने क्या-क्या नहीं कहा होगा। सारी अर्थव्यवस्था त्राहिमाम्, त्राहिमाम् थी। इन सारी विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में अरुण जी ने एक कोशिश की और वह आत्मविश्वास लौटाया। देश को यह विश्वास होने लगा है। हम चुनाव जीत गए, 7 राज्यों के चुनाव हुए, 6 में हम जीते और 1 में हम हारे। हम इन सब चीजों में नहीं पड़ते। हम लोगों को, देखिए, जब मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ तो यहां पर सरकार एक अलग चीज है, देश की जनता की फीलिंग को रखने की बात होनी चाहिए। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि लोग राजनीति में दल की फीलिंग रखते हैं, देश की फीलिंग को नहीं रखते हैं। आज आवश्यकता यहां पर यह है कि देश क्या सोचता है, उसको रखना चाहिए। विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार आज रिकार्ड स्तर पर, आनन्द जी ने कहा है, हमने उसको गिराने की कोशिश नहीं की।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): आपकी बात में ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): He is not yielding.

श्री प्रभात झा : बजट घाटा निरंतर पाटा जा रहा है। महंगाई पर निरंतर लगाम लगाने की ईमानदार कोशिश, हम यह नहीं कह रहे कि हमने सब कुछ कर दिया, हमने ईमानदार कोशिश शुरू की है। जी.डी.पी. और विकास दर जो 5 प्रतिशत के आसपास सिमट गई थी, अब 8 प्रतिशत का आंकड़ा पार करने वाली है। यह आम बजट स्वयं गवाह है कि यह देश आर्थिक सुधार के लिए..... श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने खुद कहा कि आर्थिक सुधार के लिए जो वातावरण तैयार हुआ है, वह धीरे-धीरे policy paralysis के दलदल से बाहर निकल रहा है। देश के विकास की गति तेज हुई है। पिछले 9-10 महीनों में देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था वापस पटरी पर आयी है।

महोदय, मैं अक्सर सुना करता था कि यह कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर की सरकार है। देखिए कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर हो या आम नागरिक—सभी देश के नागरिक हैं, लेकिन मुझे फिर गौरव होता है कि मेरी सरकार द्वारा जो देश का वर्ष 2015 का आम बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया, यह भारत के एक-एक उस गरीब को समर्पित है, जो सुबह कमाता है और रात को सोता है और फिर सुबह कमाने के लिए उठता है। वह कैसे समर्पित है, इसकी व्याख्या मैं आपको कर के बताता हूँ। आपने संविधान की प्रस्तावना में कहा है कि सरकार का काम लोगों को जान-माल की सुरक्षा देना है। मुझे गौरव है कि मेरी सरकार ने 50 से 60 फीसदी लोगों की जान-माल की सुरक्षा अपने बजट में प्रस्तुत की है। आपने कल्पना की थी कि 1 रुपया दो और दो लाख रुपए की बीमा योजना लो? यह प्रधान मंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना की कल्पना आपने क्यों नहीं की? फुटपाथ पर सोने वाला व्यक्ति जो 50-60 रुपए रोज भिक्षा मांगकर कर इकट्ठे कर लेता है, उसके भी सुनहरे भविष्य की कल्पना मोदी सरकार ने अपने बजट में करने की कोशिश की है। महोदय, अब देश की स्थिति आपको पता है। मैंने आपको प्रधान मंत्री बीमा योजना की बात बतायी। उस दिन स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोदी ने कहा था कि 125 करोड़ के देश में केवल 29 करोड़ लोगों का बीमा है। आपने 67-68 साल के अपने अधिकतम कार्यकाल में क्यों नहीं ऐसा कुछ किया? महोदय, देश में केवल 19 करोड़ लोगों के पास दुर्घटना बीमा योजना है, केवल 6 करोड़ लोगों के पास पेंशन योजना है, बीपीएल में केवल 3 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें 300 रुपए से 1500 रुपए के बीच पेंशन मिलती है। महोदय, एक मजबूत देश का आधार सर्वव्यापी, सर्वस्पर्शी सामाजिक सुरक्षा है। हमने सामाजिक सुरक्षा देने का नेटवर्क खड़ा किया है, खाली ढकोसला नहीं किया है, बेईमानी नहीं की है। हमने बजट के व्यवहार में ईमानदारी से पेश आने की कोशिश की है क्योंकि सुरक्षित नागरिक ही इस

[श्री प्रभात झा]

देश का भविष्य सुरक्षित बना सकता है। हर नागरिक को सोते समय लगना चाहिए कि मेरा देश, मेरी सरकार मेरे लिए सुरक्षा की भावना रखती है और हमने बजट में वह रखने की कोशिश की है। प्रधान मंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना इस दिशा में एक बहुत बड़ी पहल है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह काम कौन कर सकता है? इस सदन में हमने कई बार आंकड़ों की बाजीगरी देखी है। हर साल के आम बजट मैंने सुने हैं, उनमें खूब बाजीगरी थी, लेकिन अब दूसरा काम हुआ है। उन्होंने एक और काम किया है, जिस में प्रति दिन 1 रुपया जमा करने पर 2 लाख रुपए बीमा में मिलेंगे। इस के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना है, अटल पेंशन योजना जिस का 50 प्रतिशत प्रीमियम सरकार देगी और आप खुद कहते हैं कि देश में 48 से 50 करोड़ लोग असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं। उनके जीवन के प्रति सब से बड़ी संवेदना, सुरक्षा की पहल किसने की है? हमारी इस सरकार के बजट में उनके लिए अटल पेंशन योजना की बात कही गयी है। महोदय, बुढ़ापे में बेटा भी साथ छोड़ देता है, लेकिन मोदी सरकार ने कहा है कि बुढ़ापे के समय सरकार तेरे पीछे खड़ी होगी। बेटा साथ छोड़ सकता है, लेकिन सरकार साथ नहीं छोड़ेगी। यह बात नहीं सच्चाई है और जिसे सभी को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। कोई भी गरीब, मजदूर, किसान इस योजना का लाभ ले सकता है। उसे 60 वर्ष की उम्र के बाद भी 5000 रुपए तक की पेंशन मिलेगी। यदि पति की मृत्यु हो गयी, तो पत्नी को पेंशन मिलेगी। आपने बजट में पढ़ा होगा, मैं सामाजिक सुरक्षा के बिंदु पर ही आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। अगर पति-पत्नी दोनों चले गए, तो बच्चों को साढ़े 8 लाख रुपए की राशि मिलेगी। आप बताएं कौन सी सरकार वर्तमान और आनेवाली पीढ़ी की सामाजिक सुरक्षा की चिंता इस तरह करती है? यह मेरी सरकार ने कहा है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ऐतिहासिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा की दिशा में पहल है। किसी भी दुर्घटना के बाद गरीब का परिवार दर-ब-दर ठोकरें नहीं खाएगा। अभी आनन्द जी कह रहे थे कि आपने यह घटा दिया, वह घटा दिया, मैं आपको बता रहा हूं इस में क्या-क्या बढ़ा दिया गया है। अत्यंत वरिष्ठ नागरिक के मामले में निर्दिष्ट बीमारियों के इलाज के खर्च पर कटौती की सीमा 60 हजार से बढ़ाकर 80 हजार रुपए मोदी सरकार ने किए हैं। आश्रित व विकलांग व्यक्ति की चिकित्सा उपचार पर 50 हजार से बढ़ाकर 75 हजार रुपए देने का प्रावधान मोदी सरकार ने अपने बजट में किया है। इसके साथ ही गंभीर विकलांगता की दिशा में कटौती की सीमा 1 लाख से बढ़ाकर 1 लाख 25 हजार रुपए करने का प्रस्ताव इसी मोदी सरकार ने किया है। विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए 25,000/- रुपए की अतिरिक्त कटौती की गई है। पेंशन निधि और नई पेंशन स्कीम में अंशदान के लिए 50,000/- रुपए की अतिरिक्त छूट का प्रस्ताव मोदी सरकार ने किया है। पिछली सरकार ने इसके बारे में क्या किया था? यह बताने की कोई कृपा करेंगे? महिला सुरक्षा को लेकर बड़ी चिंता व्यक्त होती है। हमारे लिए महिला सुरक्षा एक प्रमुख मुद्दा है। इस देश के लिए, संसद के लिए यह एक संवेदनशील मामला बनता है। पिछले दिनों हमने निर्भया मामले में जन-आंदोलन देखे थे, जिससे साफ हो गया था कि महिला सुरक्षा को लेकर लोग जागरूक हो गए हैं। हमारी सरकार मानती है कि महिला सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस देश की आधी आबादी महिलाओं की है, जिसके लिए निर्भया फंड के तहत 1000 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित करने की बात कही गई है। सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना, कभी कल्पना तो करिए, हम कैसी कल्पनाओं से गुजर रहे हैं, हमने ऐसा किया कि लड़कियों को पुष्पित, पल्लवित करने के लिए अब किसी प्रकार की दिक्कत नहीं होगी, किसी के आगे हाथ नहीं जोड़ने पड़ेंगे। लड़कियां भी परिवार, समाज और राष्ट्र के विकास में अपनी सहभागिता सुनिश्चित कर सकें,

इस तरह के वातावरण को प्रोत्साहित किया गया है। बजट में प्रस्ताव किया गया है कि सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना में किए जाने वाले निवेश पर कर में रियायत मिलेगी और इस योजना के तहत किए जाने वाले किसी भी भुगतान पर कर नहीं लगेगा। आपने तो सदैव कर आरोपण किया है।

महोदय, मैं भारत की बात कर रहा हूँ। बहुत दिनों से हल्ला चल रहा है। कल सोनिया जी के नेतृत्व में मार्च किया गया और कहा जा रहा है कि भारत के आंचल को सींचने वाले किसान के हम विरोधी हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस देश में नरेंद्र मोदी की सरकार किसान-विरोधी है, तो मैं मानकर चलता हूँ कि कोई भी किसान-समर्थक नहीं हो सकता। हमारे सिवा किसान-समर्थक कोई नहीं है। एक किलोमीटर की यात्रा कर ली, गांव-गांव में अफवाहें फैला दीं, इससे क्या होने वाला है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): आप बजट पर बोलिए।

†**جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی: آپ بجٹ پر بولئیے۔**

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं बजट पर बोल रहा हूँ। किसान की बात बोल रहा हूँ, जरा आंखें तो खोलनी पड़ेंगी।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): मुंगेरी लाल के सपने हैं।

†**جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی: منگیری لال کے سنے ہیں۔**

श्री प्रभात झा: ये आपने अपनी तरफ देखे होंगे। कृषि क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन के लिए क्रांतिकारी बीज बोए गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जरा सा सुन लीजिएगा। हमारे देश में विशाल उपजाऊ भूमि होने के बावजूद भी उत्पादकता की दर क्यों कम थी? हम जानना चाहते हैं। मैं किसान का बेटा हूँ, मैं जानता हूँ कि किसान का दर्द क्या होता है। मैं लफ्फाजी आंकड़ों में नहीं पड़ता, मैं व्यक्तिगत व्यवहार और ईमानदारी के व्यवहार को देखना चाहता हूँ। इस सरकार ने अपने बजट में ईमानदारी का व्यवहार दिखाया है, अन्नदाता किसानों के प्रति गहरी प्रतिबद्धता जताई गई है। मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड क्या है? प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि अपने स्वास्थ्य की तो चिंता करते हो, लेकिन जो मां हमें सब कुछ देती है, जो धरा हमें सब कुछ देती है, क्या उसके स्वास्थ्य की चिंता नहीं करनी चाहिए? मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड जो बनाया जा रहा है, क्या वह सफल नहीं होना चाहिए? सबसे पहले उन्होंने कहा है कि मां धरती के स्वास्थ्य की चिंता करनी चाहिए और उसके लिए उन्होंने यह मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड आरंभ किया है। क्या प्रधान मंत्री सिंचाई योजना में 3000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान नहीं रखा गया है? क्या किसानों के लिए यह सिंचाई योजना जरूरी नहीं है? "प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सिंचाई योजना" में प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल के लक्ष्य को तय करने के साथ ही सिंचाई परियोजनाओं पर 5,300 करोड़ का आबंटन क्या किसानों के हित में नहीं किया गया है? पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में जैविक खेती हो, क्या इसके लिए 125 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है? यह जो प्रावधान किया गया है, इसमें जैविक कृषि को भी आगे लाने की बात की गई है। किसानों को सीधे अपनी उपज बेचने के लिए ग्रामीण बाजारों की स्थापना किस सरकार ने की है? क्या इस सरकार ने नहीं की है? किसानों को ऋण के लिए 8.5 लाख करोड़ रुपए देने का प्रावधान बजट में किस ने किया है? क्या यह सरकार किसान-विरोधी है? क्या यह सरकार सरमायेदारों की है? हम जानना चाहते हैं।

[श्री प्रभात झा]

महोदय, देश भर में प्राकृतिक मार को झेलते हुए फसलों के खराब होने से हम सब लोग चिंतित हैं। हमारी सरकार ने किसानों को होने वाले इस नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए इस बजट में 2,589 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा है। हमें मालूम है कि प्राकृतिक विपदा कभी भी आ सकती है। किसानों और कृषि पर जितनी चिंता इस बजट में की गई है, उससे साफ है कि देश का भाग्य विधाता, अन्नदाता जो किसान है, हमारी सरकार के बजट में उसकी चिंता करना हमारी प्राथमिकता है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कहा गया कि सब बेरोजगार कर दिए हैं, लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है, यह नहीं मिल रहा है, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। स्वरोजगार और प्रतिभा के उपयोग हेतु "सेतु" तंत्र की स्थापना की घोषणा की गई है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए नीति आयोग द्वारा आन्तरिक रूप से 1 हजार करोड़ रुपए का निर्धारण किया गया है। बेरोजगारी की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए भारत में नए उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना जरूरी है। इसके लिए Make in India जैसा सफलतम कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है। युवाओं के लिए स्किल डेवलपमेंट पर जोर दिया गया है। इसके लिए 'राष्ट्रीय स्किल मिशन योजना' बनाई गई है। आप देखिए तो सही, इस प्रकार एक ऐतिहासिक काम किया गया है। कम से कम धन्यवाद देना तो सीख लीजिए। 'धन्यवाद' केवल पांच अक्षरों का शब्द है। इसे देना तो सीखिए। जन-धन योजना में साढ़े 12 करोड़ लोगों के खाते नहीं खुले, बल्कि जिनके भविष्य को आपने पूरी तरह से बन्द कर के रखा था, उनके खाते खुलवाए गए।

महोदय, आजादी के 67 साल बाद भी, यदि लाल किले की प्राचीर से यह घोषणा करनी पड़ती हो कि देश में छः करोड़ शौचालय नहीं हैं, तो यह किस की सफलता और असफलता कही जाएगी, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं। अब तक क्यों नहीं ये बेसिक बातें कही और की गईं? प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने लाल किले की प्राचीर से उन बातों को कहने की कोशिश की, जो सिविक प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, जो नागरिक समस्याएं हैं, जिनका समाधान आज तक 68 साल की आजादी के बाद भी नहीं किया गया, उनका समाधान करने का ही प्रयास किया गया है। खुले में शौच जाने से हमारी मर्यादाओं का हनन होता है और इसलिए अगर उसके प्रति उन्होंने कोई चिन्ता प्रकट की है, तो उसके लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहिए, सिर्फ बुराई नहीं करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, देश के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री राजीव गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि केंद्र द्वारा बनाई गई योजनाओं के लिए केंद्र से दिया गया पैसा, प्रदेशों में केवल 15 प्रतिशत पहुंचता है और 85 प्रतिशत रास्ते में ही रुक जाता है। अब वैसा नहीं होगा। अब वह बीच में नहीं रुकेगा, शत-प्रतिशत पैसा जन-धन योजना के माध्यम से गरीब के खाते में जाएगा। यह इस सरकार की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि है।

महोदय, मुद्रा बैंक के गठन की कल्पना क्या है। क्या यह सामान्य है, आपने अब तक क्यों नहीं की? इस देश में 56 करोड़ लोग छोटा-छोटा व्यापार करते हैं। वे खोमचा और ठेला लगाते हैं और वे अपना रोजगार कमाने के साथ-साथ एक-दो और लोगों को भी रोजगार देते हैं। ऐसे लोगों की सहायता के लिए मुद्रा बैंक के माध्यम से 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। जो स्वयं रोजगार प्राप्त करें और दूसरे लोगों को भी रोजगार उपलब्ध कराएं, क्या उनके लिए व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिए? हमारी सरकार के आम बजट में मुद्रा बैंक स्थापित करने का प्रावधान किया गया है और कहा गया है कि Make in India के माध्यम से देश के एक करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाएगा।

महोदय, डिजिटल इंडिया प्रोजेक्ट के तहत लगभग 17 करोड़ लोगों को प्रत्यक्ष और आठ करोड़ लोगों को अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से नौकरियां प्रदान की जाएंगी। अब इससे ज्यादा आप और क्या चाहते हैं? गिनाने के लिए मेरे पास बहुत है और मैं बहुत गिना सकता हूं। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में वर्ष 2022 तक बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम चलाया जाएगा।

महोदय, आप मुम्बई, बेंगलुरु और दिल्ली की झुगियों में जाइए, तो पाएंगे कि वे लोग नारकीय जिंदगी जी रहे हैं। आपने उन्हें नारकीय जिंदगी दी है। मैं सिर्फ आपको दोष नहीं देता, लेकिन हमारी बेसिक सोच में परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है। श्री शरद यादव जी, आदिवासियों के बारे में चिन्तित रहते हैं। आदिवासियों से भी बदतर जिंदगी, झुगियों में रहने वाले जी रहे हैं। वहां गंदा नाला बहता है। उन्हें रोग की रोटी खाने पर मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। गंदे नाले का पानी पीने के लिए विवश होना पड़ रहा है। दवाई मिलती नहीं है। उन गरीबों की अगर किसी ने चिन्ता की है, तो इस आम बजट में हमारी सरकार ने की है। उन्हें एक घर का सपना दिया है और उसे साकार करने के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण में कुछ बदलाव किए गए हैं, जिसके लिए आप लोग हायतौबा मचाए हुए हैं और किसान की आड़ में आप लोगों द्वारा राजनीतिक रोटी सेंकने का बहुत गन्दा काम किया जा रहा है। हम उसकी खुले तौर पर भर्त्सना करते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। किसान भोला-भाला है। उसे हमेशा से बरगलाया गया है और आज उसे जिस तरह से बरगलाया जा रहा है, यह ठीक नहीं है। हमारे लोग भी किसानों के पास जवाब देने जाएंगे। किसान हमें भी जानता है। हम किसानों, मजदूरों, युवाओं और बेरोजगारों के वोट से यहां चुनकर आए हैं। हम किसी की दया पर नहीं आए हैं। हम किसी की मर्सी पर नहीं आए हैं।

महोदय, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में देखिए, शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए "प्रधान मंत्री विद्या लक्ष्मी" कार्यक्रम चलाने की घोषणा की गई है। हमें कहा जाता है कि हम अल्पसंख्यक विरोधी हैं। विगत एक वर्ष के सदन के सत्र देख लीजिए और विपक्ष का विषय देख लीजिए, हमेशा एक ही प्रकार का ताना देते रहे हैं। कभी हमें 'सांप्रदायिक' कहते हैं और कभी 'घर वापसी' ही कहते रहे हैं। इनके पास कोई विषय ही नहीं बचा है।

महोदय, अभी मैं आ रहा था, तो मुझसे कुछ रिपोर्टों ने पूछा कि राहुल जी का यह मामला है, वह मामला है, क्या जासूसी हो रही है, मैं उस बारे में कुछ कहूं। मैंने कहा कि भैया, यह राहुल जी का मसला, कांग्रेस का मसला है, सदन और देश का मसला नहीं है। कांग्रेस अपनी बीमारी संसद में ले आती है। हमें क्या लेना-देना राहुल गांधी जी से। राहुल गांधी जी, आपके नेता हैं, देश के नेता हैं, अच्छे नेता हैं, वे कहां हैं और कहा चले गए, इससे हमें क्या लेना-देना, लेकिन पत्रकार पूछते हैं। आपकी समस्या राहुल गांधी हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इस देश की समस्या एक आम गरीब है, जिसकी चिन्ता इस बजट में की गई है।

महोदय, आज उच्च तकनीकी संस्थानों में 30 से 40 प्रतिशत रिक्त स्थान हैं। उन्हें भरने की कोशिश की जा रही है। उसके शुल्क भुगतान हेतु, अर्थाभाव के कारण जो लोग नहीं हैं, अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए भी हमने "नई मंजिल" वाला कार्यक्रम दिया है।

हमें आप विरोधी कहिए, लेकिन जनता भी समझती है।...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मेरे पास कहने के लिए बहुत सारी बातें हैं, लेकिन अन्य वक्ता भी बोलेंगे। अंत में, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि यह सीखना कब होगा इस देश में, सदन चाहे लोक सभा का हो चाहे राज्य सभा का हो, मेरा

[श्री प्रभात झा]

3.00 P.M.

एक निवेदन है कि कम से कम अच्छी बात को अच्छा कहने का साहस कर, राजनैतिक दल से ऊपर उठकर हम कब आएंगे, चाहे मेरी पार्टी हो, चाहे आपकी पार्टी हो, इसकी शुरुआत कहीं न कहीं से होनी चाहिए। इसी के साथ, मैं उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। जय हिन्द। जय भारत।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का पर्सनल प्रशंसक हूँ, वे मेरे बड़े भाई हैं, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं मुझे लगता है कि बजट उनकी विचारधारा का नहीं है। जिसको देश ने इतना बड़ा मैसेज दिया हो — कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक - उससे देश के लोगों ने बड़ी आशा की थी। यह आपका दूसरा बजट है। मैं आपको बधाई दूंगा कि आपने दो चीजें कीं, वेल्थ टैक्स को समाप्त किया और दूसरा आपने यह कहा कि बुजुर्गों के लिए इंश्योरेंस की पॉलिसी लाएंगे। श्रीमन्, बजट में कहीं भी— अभी किसान की बात हो रही थी — देश के किसान की बात हो, नौजवान की बात हो, महिलाओं की हो, उनके लिए आपने क्या प्रोविजन किया? आपने शिक्षा का बजट घटा दिया, आपने ऐग्रीकल्चर का बजट घटा दिया, आपने सैस कितने लगाए! आपने 12 परसेंट से 14 परसेंट सर्विस टैक्स कर दिया, टैक्स में दो परसेंट की वृद्धि की और उससे "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान", जैसा दिल्ली में हो रहा था, तमाम मंत्री लोग कूड़ा डालकर साफ कर रहे थे। हम तो कहेंगे कि आप क्लीयर करें कि यह "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" का जो टैक्स आपने लगाया है, इसको कैसे करेंगे? जैसे मैंने कल प्रश्न उठाया था कि आपने एक-एक गांव हम लोगों को गोद तो दे दिया, लेकिन उनके पालन-पोषण की व्यवस्था नहीं बतायी। मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि कम से कम "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान", जो आप कह रहे हैं, यह अभियान कैसे शुरू करेंगे और बजट का पैसा कहां से, किस रूप में करेंगे? महोदय, देश ने बड़ी आशा की थी कि आप इन्कम टैक्स के स्लैब में बढ़ावा करेंगे। वैसे देश की मात्र तीन परसेंट पापुलेशन टैक्स देती है। लोग यह आशा कर रहे थे कि आप आए हैं, मध्यम वर्ग आपसे बहुत आशा कर रहा था। मेरी आपसे हमेशा एक शिकायत रहती है कि बजट बनाते वक्त देश के सब उद्योगपति तो बुलाए जाते हैं, कभी देश का किसान नहीं बुलाया जाता। अगर देश का किसान भी बुलाया गया होता, हमारे नेता राम गोपाल यादव जी कह रहे थे कि पहले जीडीपी में 45 परसेंट योगदान किसान का होता था, आज जीडीपी में वह घटकर कितना नीचे चला गया है — 13 परसेंट तक। वह क्यों घट रहा है? एक कृषि आधारित देश, और उसमें किसान का जीडीपी में योगदान कम हो, आखिर उसे किसान विरोधी बजट नहीं कहेंगे तो क्या कहेंगे? अभी प्रभात भाई बड़े जोर-शोर से बोल रहे थे। लिखा किसी ने पढ़े कोई, वह बड़ा * लगता है। किसी की बात जब कोई दूसरा कहता है तो वह अपना विचार नहीं लगता, एक शब्द * कहा जाता है। वह उस तरीके ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब आप बोल रहे थे, उस समय मैंने तो कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री प्रभात झा : आप मेरी योग्यता पर, मेरी विद्वता पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप इसे एक्सपंज कर दें। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है।

श्री प्रभात झा : मैंने जो कुछ भी कहा है, वह मैंने लिखा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर) : मैं इसे देख लूंगा ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इस बात को देख लेता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... अपने एक कुलीग के लिए यह कहना बिल्कुल अच्छी बात नहीं है इसलिए इसको एक्सपंज कर दीजिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : अगर अनपार्लियामेंटरी है, तभी एक्सपंज होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर) : नहीं, मैं करवा रहा हूँ क्योंकि एक ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Chair cannot decide that it is unparliamentary. ...(Interruptions).. I am sorry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I am not saying that it is unparliamentary. ...(Interruptions)... I am saying कि कुलीग के लिए कुछ कहना गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)... कुलीग के लिए कहना गलत है, इसलिए कह रहा हूँ। I am not saying that it is unparliamentary. I am saying that it is not right to comment on a colleague. You understand. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : ठीक है, आपका अधिकार है। मैं उसको वापस ले लेता हूँ। आप डिलीट क्यों करेंगे, मैं वापस ले लेता हूँ। प्रकाश भाई हमारे मित्र हैं, हम शब्द को वापस ले लेते हैं, इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। हम लोगों में आपस में ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपका बजट का घाटा जो बढ़ रहा है, इस घाटे को आप कैसे पूरा करेंगे? मैं अभी आपके सामने फिगर्स लाऊंगा। मैं फिगर्स इसलिए आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो फिगर्स दीं, खाली उन्हीं फिगर्स को मैं आपके सामने ले आऊंगा, मुनव्वर राणा जी की चार लाइनों के साथ:-

"बजट के अंधेरे से हमको बचाओ,
हमारे घरों से उजाला न छीनो,
हुकूमत को यह महंगाई खा जाएगी,
गरीबों के मुंह से निवाला न छीनो।"

आपने छह प्रतिशत ग्रोथ रेट लिखा है। आपने फिर दिखाया है कि हमारी जीडीपी का आठ से साढ़े आठ परसेंट आएगा और इनफ्लेशन का पांच परसेंट आएगा। आपने पिछली बार भी कहा था लेकिन यह पूरा तो कहीं हुआ नहीं है। आप पिछले पांच साल का टैक्स कलेक्शन रिकार्ड देख लीजिए, 2014-15 में 9.9 परसेंट, 2013-14 में 10 परसेंट हुआ है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पांच साल से आपका टैक्स कलेक्शन गिर रहा है और आपका इंटरस्ट पेमेंट बढ़ रहा है। पिछले पांच साल का इंटरस्ट पेमेंट 43 परसेंट से बढ़कर 49 परसेंट हो गया है। वर्ष 2011-12 में यह 43 परसेंट था, जो अब बढ़कर 49 परसेंट हो गया है। अगर आप सिर्फ ब्याज चुकाने के लिए borrowing करेंगे, तो देश का डेवलपमेंट कैसे होगा? आप करीब 55 लाख करोड़ का borrowing कर रहे हैं और आप टैक्स करीब 45 लाख करोड़ देंगे। आपका फिस्कल डेफिसिट 3.6 से 3.9 बढ़ेगा, आखिर इससे कैसे ग्रोथ होगी? हम लोग जानना चाहते हैं, पूरा देश जानना चाहता है कि आप बजट में बचत कहां से करेंगे, फिस्कल डेफिसिट को कैसे घटाएंगे, देश की योजनाओं को कैसे आगे बढ़ाएंगे?

मैं आपको डिफेंस के बजट की ओर ले चलता हूँ। आपने पिछले साल जितना डिफेंस का

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

बजट रखा था, इस साल भी उतना ही रखा है। बिल्कुल सेम फिगर है, आपने पिछले साल 94 लाख करोड़ रुपये का बजट रखा था और इस साल भी 94 लाख करोड़ रुपये का बजट रखा है। आप अपनी फिगर्स उठाकर देख लीजिए। इसमें पिछले साल 94,58,088 करोड़ और इस साल भी 94,58,088 करोड़ है, इसमें एक रुपया भी नहीं बढ़ा है। पिछले साल आपने डिफेंस के मॉडर्नाइजेशन पर 85 लाख करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए थे। डिफेंस के बजट में चीन हमसे तीन गुणा ज्यादा खर्च कर रहा है, पाकिस्तान हमसे तीन गुणा ज्यादा खर्च कर रहा है, अगर हम अपने डिफेंस के बजट को नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, तो देश की सीमा की सुरक्षा कैसे करेंगे? एक तरफ तो आपको चीन, पाकिस्तान से खतरा है और पड़ोसी देश श्रीलंका तक कह देता है कि हम तुम्हारे मछुआरों को गोली मार देंगे। नेपाल भी चीन के हाथों में जा रहा है। अब आपको स्पष्ट बताना पड़ेगा, मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि आंकड़ों की बाजीगरी हो। मैं चाहूँगा कि सही चीज़ जनता के बीच में आनी चाहिए।

किसान से शुरुआत हुई थी। मैंने अभी कहा कि जीडीपी में किसान का योगदान कम हो गया है और आपने बजट में किसान को क्या दिया है? मैं चाहूँगा, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी चले गए, कल सारे विपक्ष ने किसान के पक्ष में दिल्ली में मार्च किया। हम आपसे फिर कहते हैं कि यह जो भूमि अधिग्रहण बिल है, इसको पास करने की जिद मत करिए। राजहठ और बालहठ दोनों अच्छे नहीं होते हैं। ये कुछ देर के लिए तो प्यारे लगते हैं, लेकिन आगे बहुत खतरनाक हो जाते हैं। राजहठ कभी चलता नहीं है। जो इधर बैठे हैं, हमने इनका राजहठ भी बहुत देखा, हम भी साथ रहे, लेकिन उस राजहठ का परिणाम क्या हुआ? देश में इतनी ज्यादा बेकार जमीन पड़ी है, मैंने अपने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी से बात की और मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कहा कि केंद्र सरकार से कहना कि डिफेंस के लिए जितनी जमीन चाहिए, हमारे यहां चंबल में वेस्ट लैंड पड़ी है, हम उनको लाखों एकड़ जमीन दे देंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि उन्हें जमीन चाहिए, हम जमीन दे रहे हैं। आप क्यों नहीं राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से कहते हैं, उनके यहां पर इतनी वेस्ट लैंड पड़ी हुई है। हमारे यहां लखनऊ-हरदोई के बीच संडीला में लाखों एकड़ ऊसर जमीन पड़ी हुई है। क्यों नहीं आप भूमि अधिग्रहण बिल में यह कम्पलसरी करते हैं कि डेवलपमेंट कंट्री की वेस्ट लैंड पर होगा? पूरे देश में हुई बरसात ने किसानों की कमर तोड़ कर रख दी है। हम लोग उनको फिर से ऊपर उठा रहे हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कल ही 200 करोड़ रुपये का मुआवजा किसानों को देने की घोषणा की है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जिन किसानों की फसल का नुकसान हुआ है, उसका मुआवजा हम देंगे। क्यों नहीं केंद्र सरकार किसानों को उनकी फसल के नुकसान का मुआवजा देती है, अगर वह किसानों की हमदर्द है? क्यों नहीं केंद्र सरकार घोषणा करती है कि वह किसानों के हित की बात करेगी? अगर किसान ब्याज पर पैसा लेता है, तो आप 12-14 परसेंट इंटरस्ट लेते हैं। पूरे विश्व में किसानों को दो परसेंट ब्याज पर पैसा मिल रहा है, लेकिन आप हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को 14 परसेंट ब्याज पर पैसा देंगे। आप किसान को खाद, बीज सस्ता नहीं देंगे, तो वह कैसे पैदावार बढ़ाएगा? देश में किसान के लिए कौन सा बाजार खुल गया है? आप किसी एक शहर का नाम बता दीजिए, जिसमें आपने किसान के अनाज को सुरक्षित रखने की बात की हो। गन्ना किसान मरा जा रहा है। चीनी मिल्स भी खत्म, गन्ना किसान भी खत्म, दोनों एक साथ खत्म हुए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या कभी आपने कभी इस पर विचार किया है, जो आज चीनी मिलों की हालत है? एक दिन रामविलास पासवान जी सदन में क्वेश्चन का ऑन्सर दे रहे थे, देश में सूखा पड़ा तो paddy का उत्पादन गिरा। उन्होंने लेवी की खरीद 76 per cent

से घटाकर, 26 per cent कर दी और किसान का धान 700 रुपए में बिक गया। आपने यही किसान के साथ अच्छा किया है और यही आपने किसान को दिया है। आप अपने बजट में कोई एक योजना तो बताइए, जिससे किसान को बजट आकर्षक लगे। मैंने बहुत बार कहा है कि पूरे विश्व में किसान जो उत्पादित करता है, उसको बेचने का काम उस देश की सरकार करती है। अगर घाटा होता है, तो किसान को सब्सिडी दी जाती है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान ऐसा देश है, जहां किसान के उत्पादन की कोई कीमत ही नहीं है। किसान के उत्पादन के बारे में शरद पवार जी ने एक चिट्ठी जेटली जी को लिखी है। उसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि आपने खुद expect किया है कि इस साल फसल का उत्पादन कम होगा, लेकिन आपने किसान को मिलने वाली योजनाओं के पैसों में भारी कटौती कर दी है। आप कहें, तो मैं आपको पत्र भिजवा दूंगा। आप उसका पैरा 2 पढ़ लीजिए। शरद पवार जी भी देश के कृषि मंत्री रहे हैं और बहुत बुजुर्ग नेता हैं। उन्होंने उसमें एक-एक डिटेल दी है। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि बजट से देश के किसानों का हित नहीं होता है, देश के नौजवानों का हित नहीं होता है, तो ऐसे बजट का क्या फायदा? आप इस पर विचार कर लें। अगर आपने किसान को सब्सिडी नहीं दी और बीज, खाद उपलब्ध नहीं कराया, तो केंद्र सरकार किसान से क्या उत्पादन करवा सकती है? राज्य सरकार तो उनको उपलब्ध करवा ही रही है। आप यह भी जान लीजिए कि जब हम पढ़ते थे, तो हमने वह जमाना भी देखा है, जब अमरीका से हिन्दुस्तान में लाल गेहूं, eIF-4C आता था। उस गेहूं को खरीदने के लिए लोग लाइन में लगते थे। अंग्रेज उस गेहूं से बीयर निकालकर, सूखे गेहूं को हिन्दुस्तान में भेज देते थे। हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों ने आज क्रांति करके इतना अनाज पैदा किया है कि हमारी आबादी तीन गुना है, लेकिन हम आज किसी पर आधारित नहीं हैं। आपने क्या किया, आपने तो चीनी मार्केट फ्री कर दी। आज हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी सरप्लस है, लेकिन आपने बाहर की चीनी को इम्पोर्ट करने की छूट दे दी। आप क्यों नहीं टैक्स बढ़ा देते, ताकि यहां बाहर से चीनी न आए। जब हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी चीनी है, अगर चीनी का दाम गिरा, तो शुगर मिल्स भी खत्म हो जाएंगी और किसान भी खत्म हो जाएगा। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर आता हूं। महाराष्ट्र में गन्ने की रिकवरी 12 per cent से 13 per cent है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में नौ, सवा नौ पैसे रिकवरी है। इसके बीच में कैसे शुगर इंडस्ट्री जिंदा रहेंगी? मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि आप इन चीजों के बारे में जवाब दें, क्योंकि सभी लोग यह चाहते हैं कि इस पर जवाब होना चाहिए। आपने जो चावल की लेवी घटाई है, आखिर उसका क्या कारण था? हमने FCI पर डिस्कशन के लिए शॉर्ट नोटिस दिया है, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं FCI पर डिस्कशन हो। किसान अगर किसान ही नहीं रहा, तो श्रीमन् देश कहां रहेगा? हो सकता है कि इस बार किसान भ्रमित हो गया हो, लेकिन हर बार भ्रमित नहीं होगा और न होने वाला है। आप इस बात का ध्यान रखें।

बैंक्स में आपका NPA बढ़कर 6 per cent हो गया है। विश्व में शायद किसी कंट्री में बैंक्स का NPA 6 per cent नहीं हुआ है। आप हर साल बैंक्स की इतनी मदद करते हैं, लेकिन यह NPA किनका है, किसानों का है, मजदूरों का है, नौजवानों का है? मैंने कई बार कहा है कि आप पढ़ने वाले बच्चे को इंटरस्ट फ्री पैसा दे दीजिए, तो देश का बच्चा पढ़कर तैयार हो जाएगा। किसान को आप इंटरस्ट से फ्री कर दीजिए, तो वह उत्पादन दोगुना करेगा, लेकिन देश के एक बहुत बड़े उद्योगपति, जिन्होंने चुनाव में आपकी बड़ी मदद की, स्टेट बैंक उनके दरवाजे पर चला गया कि आप हमारा 6,000 करोड़ लोन ले लीजिए। आप इस NPA में बता दें कि कितना प्रतिशत उद्योगतियों का है और कितना प्रतिशत गरीबों का है, तो आप सारी फिगर्स जनता के

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

सामने रख दीजिए। सारा पैसा उद्योगपतियों ने मार लिया, वे बीआईएफआर में चले गए, उन्होंने सिक यूनिट घोषित कर दी। बैंक छूट हो गई, बीआईएफआर ने सिक यूनिट घोषित कर दी, कोई रुपया वसूली नहीं और उस पैसे से वे ऐश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वे छात्र और किसान, अगर किसी किसान पर 10 हजार रुपए भी बकाया हैं, तो वसूली तहसील में चली जाएगी, उसके खेत में लाल झंडा लग जाएगा। यह तो हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में मुलायम सिंह जी ने यह घोषित कर दिया कि किसी किसान का खेत नीलाम नहीं होगा। चाहे किसान के ऊपर जितना भी बकाया हो, हम उसका खेत नीलाम नहीं होने देंगे। यह उत्तर प्रदेश की बात है। उसकी कुर्की नहीं होगी, उसका खेत नीलाम नहीं होगा। आप ऐसी कोई योजना क्यों नहीं लाते हैं? मैं चाहूंगा कि जयंत जी, जब आप बोलें, तो एनपीए पर आप जरूर बता दीजिएगा।

आनन्द शर्मा जी भी स्मार्ट सिटी पर बोल रहे थे। यह तो एक ऐसा सपना हुआ, जैसे काले धन का सपना था। कल यह खबर आई कि कैबिनेट ने नया कानून पास कर दिया, जिसमें 10 साल की सजा देंगे, 7 साल की सजा देंगे। जब काला धन है ही नहीं, तो आप सजा किसको देंगे? एक साल से जिस काले धन पर आप चिल्ला रहे हैं, उससे पहले से काले धन पर चिल्लाया जा रहा है, जब वह काला धन लोगों ने निकाल ही लिया, तो अब विश्व में आपको काला धन कहां मिल जाएगा? अब आप सजा किसको देंगे? हो सकता है कि अपने विरोधियों को काले धन में कहीं-न-कहीं फँसाने की बात करें। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि आप क्यों नहीं इस काले धन पर साफ-साफ बोलते? मैं कहीं अरुण जेटली जी का बयान पढ़ रहा था कि काला धन तो एक कहावत थी, जो हम लोगों ने चुनाव में कही थी। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि उस कहावत को सत्यता में क्यों नहीं कह देते! कह दीजिए कि काला धन एक सत्यता नहीं थी, यह चुनाव का एक जुमला था, चुनाव का एक नारा था, चुनाव में बहुत नारे दिए जाते हैं, हमने भी एक नारा दे दिया था, काला धन कभी वापस नहीं आएगा, न काला धन रह गया है, काला धन लीगलाइज्ड हो गया है। इसको कहने में आपको क्या दिक्कत है? कल लोक सभा में अरुण जी कह रहे थे कि हमने इसे पास कर दिया, हम जल्दी ला रहे हैं। आपके पास फेमा का कानून है, आपके पास ईडी है, आपके पास सीबीआई है, आपके पास इनकम टैक्स है। इसका क्या मतलब है कि ये सब कमजोर हो गए, जो आपको एक और एक्ट लाना पड़ा? मैंने तो हरदम इस बात को कहा है कि बहुत कानून कभी प्रभावी नहीं होते, कम कानून प्रभावी होते हैं, लेकिन आप लोग तो पता नहीं कितने कानून बनाते चले जा रहे हैं, मैं समझ ही नहीं पा रहा हूँ। ज्यादा कानून बहुत प्रभावी नहीं होंगे। इसलिए इस पर आप फिर से विचार कीजिए और देश को काले धन का सपना दिखाना बंद कर दीजिए, सत्यता बोल दीजिए। देश सत्यता सुनना चाहता है। अगर आप सत्यता नहीं बोलेंगे, क्योंकि हमने जो स्मार्ट सिटी के बारे में कहा, अगर आप 100 स्मार्ट सिटी बनाएँगे, तो उसमें कितने रुपए लगेंगे, वह धन कहां से लाएँगे? क्या बजट में आपके पास कोई प्रोविजन है? आपने 100 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोविजन कर दिया था, एक पैसा खर्च नहीं हुआ।

माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, हम तो इस बात के सदैव खिलाफ रहे कि सरकार व्यापार करे। रूस के साथ जो हम लोगों के सम्बन्ध अच्छे हुए, जब देश में कम्युनिज्म ज्यादा प्रभावी हुआ, तो सरकार व्यापार करने लगी, तमाम अंडरटेकिंग्स बन गईं। दिग्विजय भाई तो मुख्य मंत्री भी रहे हैं। आज अपने देश में कुल 290 पीएसयूज हैं। उन पीएसयूज से आपको हर साल कितना घाटा हो रहा है? कुछ नवरत्न हैं, कुछ और अच्छे हैं, जो हम लोगों को पैसा दे रहे हैं, बाकी

तो सब घाटे में चल रहे हैं। मैं कमेटी ऑन पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स का मम्बर हूँ, मैं देखता हूँ, जब एक-एक पीएसयू आती है। इन पीएसयूज़ पर आपके करीब 10 लाख करोड़ रुपए लगे हैं। केवल सरकार के 10 लाख करोड़ रुपए इन पीएसयूज़ पर लगे हैं, जबकि आपका टोटल घाटा ही 5 लाख करोड़ रुपए का है। आप घाटे के पीएसयूज़ क्यों नहीं बेच देते? क्या मतलब है, क्या ये सरकारी अधिकारी व्यापार करेंगे? जिन्हें आप इन पीएसयूज़ का सीएमडी बना देते हैं, क्या ये व्यापार करेंगे? यह पीएसयू ऐशो-आराम का गृह बन गया है। आपके जितने ऐसे पीएसयूज़ हैं, आप उनको हटाइए। उनको ओपन मार्केट में जाने दीजिए। जब आप ओपन मार्केट की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, तो आप इन पीएसयूज़ को क्यों ढो रहे हैं? ठीक है, आप अपने पास नवरत्न पीएसयूज़ रखिए, लेकिन आप नवरत्न पीएसयूज़ के शेयर्स बेच रहे हैं। यह खबर आ रही है कि जो प्रॉफिट में हैं, किसी के 20 परसेंट, किसी के 22 परसेंट, किसी के 25 परसेंट शेयर्स आप बेच रहे हैं, लेकिन घाटे के पीएसयूज़ नहीं बेच रहे हैं। आप घाटे के पीएसयूज़ को हटा कर कम-से-कम अपना घाटा पूरा कीजिए, जिससे और घाटा तो आगे न बढ़े। एअरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी के अंतर्गत लखनऊ, कलकत्ता इत्यादि तमाम एअरपोर्ट्स, जो फायदे में हैं, आपकी सरकार वे सारे एअरपोर्ट निजी क्षेत्र को देना चाहती है। इसका प्रस्ताव पास हो गया है, लेकिन चलिए देखते हैं कि वह यहां पर कब आएगा। **...(व्यवधान)...** मुम्बई और दिल्ली तो पहले ही दिए जा चुके हैं, हम तो लखनऊ और कलकत्ता की बात कह रहे हैं, शायद इसमें अहमदाबाद और चेन्नई के एअरपोर्ट्स भी शामिल हैं।

महोदय, अब बेरोजगारी का मामला आता है। मैंने उस दिन इसके सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न भी किया था, क्योंकि DOPT ने एक आदेश जारी किया है कि एक साल तक केंद्र सरकार में, नई नौकरी में कोई भी भर्ती नहीं होगी। यह DOPT का आदेश है। यह कहते हुए हम बहुत खुश होते हैं कि हमारे देश की कुल आबादी के 60% नौजवान हैं और सीना ठोककर बताते हैं कि विश्व में इतने नौजवान कहीं भी नहीं हैं, जितने हिन्दुस्तान के पास हैं। आज चीन के पास भी उतने नौजवान नहीं हैं, जबकि उसकी आबादी हमसे कहीं ज्यादा है। लेकिन हमारे यहां रोजगार की क्या हालत है? उस दिन कहा गया था कि Employment Exchange खोले गए हैं, अब तो वे बेकार हैं, अब तो उन Employment Exchange का कोई मतलब ही नहीं रह गया है।

आपकी industrial growth कहां चली गई है? आपने खुद यह स्वीकार किया है कि हमारी industrial growth माइनस में चली गई है। धीरे-धीरे आपकी सारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ बैठती चली जा रही हैं। आपने अभी लोहा उद्योग को बचाया है, आपने लोहे पर import duty बढ़ाई है। कल हमें paper industry वाले भी मिले थे। उनका कहना है कि अगर बाहर से पेपर का इम्पोर्ट रोका नहीं गया तो paper industry भी खत्म हो जाएगी। Sugar industry की बात तो मैंने पहले ही आपके सामने ला दी है। आप एक बार इस पर विचार क्यों नहीं करते हैं? हमारे देश की इंडस्ट्री, जो देश के लोगों को रोजगार दे रही है, देश में पैसा उपलब्ध करा रही है, उसके उत्पादन के लिए हम इम्पोर्ट क्यों एलाऊ करें? यह ठीक है कि हम पर WTO की शर्तें लागू हैं, लेकिन हमको यह भी तो अधिकार है कि हम किस चीज़ पर कितनी import duty लगाएं। आप उन पर import duty बढ़ा दीजिए, तो उन वस्तुओं का हिन्दुस्तान में आना ही बन्द हो जाएगा। कम से कम इससे हमारी अपनी यूनिट्स तो सिक नहीं रहेंगी। अगर ग्रोथ (-)1% चली गई तो **...(समय की घंटी)...** मुझे दो-चार मिनट और दे दीजिए। अगर ग्रोथ (-)1% पर चली गई तो आप रोजगार कहां से देंगे? आप स्वयं फिगर बता दीजिए, आपके आंकड़ों के हिसाब से इस समय इस देश में कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं?

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

श्रीमन्, मैं मनरेगा को रोजगार कभी नहीं मानता हूँ, मजदूरी रोजगार नहीं होती है। अगर आप unskilled labour को भी रोजगार मान रहे हैं, तो यह तो भ्रम वाली चीज होगी। आज देश का हर नौजवान नौकरी चाहता है। आप टेलिविज़न पर तो उसको सुनकर सपने दिखाते हैं, वह एक ही रात में रईस बनना चाहता है, लेकिन उस नौजवान के लिए आगे कोई भविष्य ही नहीं है, तो वह नौजवान क्या करेगा? उसकी शिक्षा के लिए उसके मां-बाप ने जो ऋण ले लिया है, वह ऋण भी आज बुरी हालत में है। आज कितने लड़के MBA हैं, जो बेरोजगार घूम रहे हैं। आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा, यह जो नोएडा में हमारा टोल लगा हुआ है, उसमें MBA पास लड़के पांच-पांच हजार रुपये महीने की नौकरी पर लगाए गए हैं। देश के लिए इससे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य और क्या होगा कि एक MBA पास लड़का, पांच हजार रुपये में टोल टैक्स की पर्ची काटे? आप इससे ज्यादा और कितने नीचे की स्थिति पर जाएंगे? किससे विश्व में आप अपनी तुलना करेंगे? अगर बेरोजगारी की हालत यही रही, आपकी GDP यही रही, आपका घाटा ऐसे ही रहा, तो दो साल के बाद यहां सड़कों पर नौजवान ही नौजवान दिखाई देंगे। अगर आपकी industrial growth खत्म हो गई और आपने उन्हें रोजगार के अवसर नहीं दिए, तो आप गलतफहमी में मत रहिए, आपके आने वाले 'अच्छे दिन' सिर्फ कागज़ों पर ही रह जाएंगे, जमीन पर दिखाई नहीं देंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि आप आगे बढ़ें। आपकी सरकार आई है, आपको स्पष्ट मंडेट मिला है, तो आप आगे भी बढ़ें।

महोदय, हम बहुत सी चीजों में आपसे सहमत नहीं होते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी राज्य सभा में उसे इसलिए पास करवाते हैं कि लोअर हाउस में आपको जो मंडेट मिला है, तो अपर हाउस की यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि हर चीज में हम आपका विरोध करें। हमारे इन मित्रों से बहुत सारी चीजों में हमारा विरोध रहता है। आपका Coal and Mines Bill आया, हमने उस पर सिर्फ इसीलिए dissent note नहीं दिया, कि चलिए इसको पास होने दीजिए, कहीं इससे देश की प्रगति रुक न जाए और अगर 31 मार्च तक कोयला रुक गया, तो देश के सामने खड़ी तमाम प्रगति की योजनाएं रुक जाएंगी। हम सदैव हित की बात करते हैं, लेकिन अगर आप हित के साथ अहित भी करते जाएंगे, तो वह कहाँ तक चलेगा? अगर हमारा काम विपक्ष का है, तो हमारा काम आईना दिखाना भी है। हम आपको आईना दिखाएंगे और अगर आप सही आईना देखेंगे, तो आप सही सीख लेंगे, अगर आप सही आईना नहीं देखेंगे, तो आपकी मर्जी है।

महोदय, आज तक इस देश में यह तथ्य नहीं हो पाया कि गरीब कौन है। इसके लिए चार कमेटीज़ बैठा ली गईं, एक सक्सेना कमेटी थी, एक तेंदुलकर कमेटी थी, एक रंगराजन कमेटी थी और एक सेनगुप्ता कमेटी थी। इनकी सरकार में भी यह हुआ कि जो व्यक्ति गांव में हर रोज 18 रुपये पैदा कर लेगा, तो वह गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर चला गया, यानी उसकी गरीबी रेखा खत्म हो गयी और शहर में इसकी सीमा रेखा 24 रुपये प्रतिदिन रखी गई। तब हमने कहा था कि अगर योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष 24 रुपये में एक कप चाय भी किसी होटल में पी कर दिखा दें, तो हम समझ जायेंगे कि गरीबी हट गयी। आप क्यों नहीं तय करते कि कितने प्रतिशत गरीब हैं? श्रीमन्, उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी 21 करोड़ है और इन्होंने सिर्फ 2 करोड़ लोगों को ही बीपीएल माना है, जबकि मेरा आज भी मानना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कम से कम 6-7 करोड़ पोपुलेशन बीपीएल के अंतर्गत आने वाली है। आप बीपीएल इस कारण नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं कि आपको पैसा देना पड़ेगा, आपके आंकड़े गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जायेंगे, तो वर्ल्ड बैंक के सामने आप हाथ कैसे फैलायेंगे और आप यह कैसे दिखायेंगे कि हमने इतना ऋण लिया, हमने इतनी ग्रोथ की, क्योंकि

अगर आप ग्रोथ नहीं दिखायेंगे, तो आगे ऋण कैसे मिलेगा? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... असत्य आंकड़ों से क्या फायदा! हमें सत्यता पर आधारित होना चाहिए, सत्यता पर आना चाहिए। हम कहते हैं, आज आप घोषणा करिए कि आप किसे गरीब मानते हैं। उन्होंने घोषणा नहीं की, तो वे किनारे चले गये, लेकिन आप तो करिए, आप तो बताइये कि कितनी आमदनी तक के लोगों को आप गरीब मान रहे हैं और उनकी इस देश में संख्या कितनी है? जब तक इस देश में यह संख्या तय नहीं होगी, तब तक गरीब के साथ कभी न्याय नहीं होगा। गरीब का उपहास बहुत अच्छा नहीं होता है, क्योंकि गरीब की आह बहुत खराब होती है। अमीर की चापलूसी तो बड़ी अच्छी लगती है, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अमीर के शब्द बहुत अच्छे लगते हैं, लेकिन गरीब की आह बहुत बुरी होती है और किसी गरीब की आह जिसको लग गयी, वह राजनीति में बहुत लम्बे समय तक नहीं टिकता है। हम गरीबों की मदद करने के लिए आये हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आपका तो एक जनरल मैसेज चला गया कि देश की सरकार उद्योगपतियों की सरकार है, पूँजीपतियों की सरकार है और उनकी मदद करने के लिए है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. अब हो गया।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप जब कहते हैं, तो बड़ा अच्छा लगता है। जब कोई राजा-महाराजा डांटता है, तो लगता है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी राजा-महाराजा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैं तो आपकी खिदमत कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ कि अब आप खत्म कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चाहे राजा बदनौर हों, राजा उदयपुर हों या राजा दिग्विजय हों ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): यहां तो कोई भी राजा-महाराजा नहीं है। सब मेम्बर हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कोई भी राजा हों, हम तो प्रजा हैं। जब राजा प्रजा को डांटता है, तो कहीं न कहीं प्रजा हिल ही जाती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी मानसिकता बदली नहीं, क्या करें? इतने साल हो गये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, हमारी ओर से जया जी भी बोलेंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना कहूँगा कि अभी भी आपके पास पूरे दो साल हैं, जिसमें आप क्रांतिकारी कदम उठा सकते हैं, क्योंकि दो साल के बाद आप फिर चुनाव की तैयारी में जुट जायेंगे। फिर आपका जो बजट होगा, वह क्रांतिकारी नहीं होगा, आपकी नीति और सोच भी क्रांतिकारी नहीं होगी और फिर आपको अगले पांच साल की चिन्ता होगी। जब जनता ने आपको इतना बड़ा मेंडेट दिया, तो क्यों नहीं क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाते हैं, क्यों नहीं क्रांतिकारी निर्णय लेते हैं? ऐसा निर्णय लीजिए कि देश में कम से कम — एक बात जान लीजिए, नेता जी मुलायम सिंह जी कहते हैं कि जो चर्चा में रहता है, जो पर्चा में रहता है और जो खर्चा में रहता है, उसको राजनीति में कोई नहीं मार सकता। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... चर्चा में रहो, पर्चा में रहो, खर्चा में रहो, डिजीजन लेते रहो, बोल्ट बनो और जनता के बीच में जाकर अपनी बात कहो, तो कभी कोई हरा नहीं पायेगा, लेकिन अगर दोमुही बात होगी, कहोगे कुछ और करोगे कुछ, तो यह समझ लो कि यह

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

पब्लिक है, यह सब जानती है, इससे कुछ छिपा हुआ नहीं है। पब्लिक के बीच ज्यादा आडम्बर और असत्य नहीं चल पायेगा। इसी कारण मैं कह रहा हूँ कि जब आपका बजट पर जवाब हो, तो आप कुछ निर्णय घोषित करें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जो उस सदन में न किये हों, तो इस सदन में निर्णय लेकर घोषित करें, जिससे देश की जनता को विश्वास हो कि जिन्हें हमने वोट दिया था, उन्होंने वाकई हमारे सामने सच्चे सपने रखे हैं। असत्य सपने बहुत दिन तक सुख नहीं देते हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Before I call the next speaker, there is a Message from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — Contd.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (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 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th March, 2015, agreed without any amendment to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2015, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th February, 2015.”

***(A) THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2015-16 — Contd.**

***(B) GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.**

(i) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2015

(ii) The Appropriation Bill, 2015

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Harivansh.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Actually, he wanted to speak a little earlier. He will take ten minutes. Is he here or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... मेरे पास मैसेज आया है कि पहले हरिवंश जी को बुलावा दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या वे नहीं हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, पहले इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): ठीक है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, हरिवंश जी बाद में बोल लेंगे, पहले इनको बोल लेने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): All right. Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA : Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, let me begin, Sir, by first congratulating the Finance Minister. I congratulate him because rarely has a Budget reflected so clearly the philosophy of a Government and a Finance Minister. Mr. Vice-Chairman, a Budget is not merely a compilation of statistics. A Budget provides you the key to what is the direction and the thrust and the content of economic policy of a Government. And, I think, in this Budget my esteemed friend, Mr. Jaitley — and I have said this before, I have had the privilege of being his class fellow from school, a contemporary in the university; we did law together and I have great respect for him — has clearly brought out a certain philosophy. कुछ देर पहले प्रभात झा जी ने अमृत की बात की थी और उन्होंने इस बजट की तुलना अमृत के साथ की थी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में अमृत है, पर वह कुछ लोगों के लिए है। अमृत है, पर वह कुछ लोगों के लिए है और इसी से हम दर्शा सकते हैं कि इस बजट की जो फिलॉसफी है, उसमें इससे बढ़ कर क्लेरिटी आज तक शायद पहले किसी बजट में नहीं देखी होगी। जब मैं उस फिलॉसफी की बात करना चाहता हूँ it is based on a two-pronged goal and I want to state it with clarity in this House. The first goal is to incentivize corporate India and the foreign investor at the expense of your own poor, your own deprived and even your own middle-class. And the second strategy, Sir, is the spectacular abdication, an abdication of the State. Withdraw, wherever possible, from the welfare activities of the State, make physical capital far more important than human capital. And, in this context, Sir, चुनाव के समय से आपके जो वादे थे, उनके साथ एक बहुत ही बुनियादी वादाखिलाफी हुई। मुझे एक शेर याद आता है :—

*"हमने देखा था जमाने का बदलना,
लेकिन हमने उनके बदले हुए तेवर नहीं देखे थे।"*

अब नहीं देखेंगे, क्योंकि इस बजट से वह फिलॉसफी साफ जाहिर होती है। सर, इस फिलॉसफी के पीछे दो assumptions हैं। इनमें से पहली assumption यह है, — Sir, I would like to follow the logic of this and I would welcome the hon. Minister of State from Finance if he can rebut it, if he is not totally preoccupied in a conversation, I am addressing you, Sir. If those with money become bigger they may invest something back into the economy and if the cake will grow bigger there will be some trickle down crumbs even for the poor, the deprived and the needy. पहली

[Shri Pavan Kumar Varma]

assumption तो यह है और दूसरी assumption यह है कि हकीकत में और वास्तव में the poor and the middle class don't matter. The poor can wait for five years and the middle class has already voted for the BJP in the last election. अब कुछ इंतजार कीजिए। ये दो assumptions इसके साथ हैं। देखिए, आंकड़े बहुत डिस्कस होते हैं, लेकिन आंकड़े अब किसी को छूते नहीं हैं। आप करोड़ों की बात करते चले जाइए, लेकिन अगर आप आंकड़ों पर ही जाएंगे और उसके पीछे जो छिपी फिलॉसफी है, उसके पीछे जो actual thrust है, उस पर नहीं जाएंगे, तो देश यह समझ नहीं सकता कि इस बजट का मकसद क्या है। सर, इस बजट में सबसे ज्यादा प्राथमिकता इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को दी गई है। And it is like a vision — national highways, industrial corridors, smart cities, digital India, mega-power projects. I ask you, Sir: From where is the money coming for this? I have already said, the hope of the Government is, pamper the rich so that they may provide the money. But, Sir, where are the rich going to get this kind of money? The corporate sector of India, of which I am very proud — I am not anti-business; let me clarify with clarity we are not anti-business — has already raided the banking sector. Sir, a reference was made in the past to the NPA. Rupees 18 lakh crores of failed PPP projects in the area of infrastructure are with the banks. These NPAs will be paid by the ordinary tax payers. So, where is the money going to come back? I say to you today that this Budget indicates the philosophy that now the public sector is going to be raided to facilitate the corporate sector by building an infrastructure which primarily the corporate sector needs most. And I want to say, in this context, Sir, that no one less than the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India had said recently, मंत्री जी, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप खास तौर से इस पर ध्यान दें। रघुराम राजन जी ने 25 नवम्बर, 2014 की अपनी स्पीच में यह कहा, "Indian corporate sector enjoyed something approaching 'riskless capitalism' and appealed for a change of mindset where the wilful or non-cooperative defaulter is not lionized as a captain of industry, but justly chastised as a freeloader on the hard working people of the country." This is the truth of the NPA and here is the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India mentioning it himself. सर, अगर यह philosophy है तो फिर यह पैसा किससे deprive होने वाला है? Sir, it is very important. You have a land of vast discrepancies — the exceptionally rich and the abysmally poor. Where is this money coming from? And I want to make a charge, Sir, and I say it with responsibility, that this Budget has been the first Budget in the country which has been so clearly against the welfare aspect of the State. I want to say that in a country which has the largest number of illiterates — 280 million people cannot read and write — the Budget for primary and secondary education has been cut by 16 per cent. Sir, the Budget for "सर्व शिक्षा अभियान" has been cut by 22 per cent. The Budget for the ICDS, which has already been mentioned, and the Mid Day Meal Scheme has been cut. Sir, the Budget for the all important health sector has been cut by ₹ 4,000 crores. Sir, it is the lowest such Budget for health of any

Budget in the world — this point should be kindly noted — in a country like India where primary health is also not available to the ordinary person. In the last Budget, Sir, the Finance Minister spoke about a plan of universal health assurance. There is not a word about this in the new Budget. Sir, 97 per cent cut has been made in Central Funds for Panchayati Raj. There has been a further 14 per cent cut in the farm sector fund. Sir, I will speak about that a little later. Sir, I want to place on record that the percentage of the Budget which has been set aside for education and health in this Budget is less than what Nepal, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan have given to the sectors of education and health in their own Budgets. For a country like India, this is a matter to be ashamed about. Sir, tokenistic tax concessions have been given to the middle class, but as you are aware, there has been an increase in the Service Tax, which will add to the inflationary burden on the middle class. Sir, I want to ask as to what are the concessions given to the corporate sector. Again, I want to say that we are not against the corporate sector. But what has the Budget provided for this sector? The corporate sector accounts for ₹ 70,000 crores in tax exemptions. And, their corporate tax rate has been further reduced from 30 per cent to 25 per cent over the next four years. Sir, relief to the gold and diamond industry is equivalent to ₹ 75,000 crores, which is more than the combined budget for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and for the health sector. Sir, I want to understand, and this House wants to understand this aspect. There are smaller companies and there are entrepreneurs in the middle-class. The small and medium enterprise sector is the most contributing sector. Smaller companies earning a profit of ₹ 1 crore pay a tax of 27 per cent, but companies which earn a profit of ₹ 500 crores pay 21 per cent. What kind of logic is this? I would request the Minister to please check his facts. Finance leasing companies are, in effect, paying a tax which is equivalent to only 2 per cent. So, Sir, where do the poor go in this kind of a conceptualization? The PM's Irrigation Scheme has got a truly shameful figure. Please see it as a percentage of the Budget. It is ₹ 5,000 crores. Agriculture has been ignored except for increase in money available to give rural credit. I ask the Minister as to how many farmers, at the lowest level of the economic spectrum, are in a position to avail loans. Sometimes, they don't even have the papers to provide the collateral. Farmers are committing suicide under debt burden, and the Government is providing them more money merely for rural credit, without investing heavily in increasing the agricultural productivity, which is still a source of livelihood for 60 to 70 per cent of our population. Yesterday, I was on a television debate, where a responsible spokesperson of the BJP actually said that farmers are no longer interested in agriculture. A statement was made like this. So, I am trying to say that by ignoring them, they will not disappear. There are suicides. There is a shortage of fertilizers. There has been a huge loss due to unseasonal rainfall. Over

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and above all this, there is the Land Acquisition Bill. So, I want to say that this Budget is lopsided. Sir, I also want to bring to your attention — my colleague, Shri Harivansh, will speak about it in greater detail — the fact that in this Budget, there is no balance in terms of holistic development of India. The least-developed States have been ignored. He will bring out the facts more clearly on that.

Sir, therefore, towards the end, I want to say that in our country, we require a certain balance between competing priorities. There are the priorities of the rich, there are the priorities of the middle-class, and there are the priorities of the large number, the overwhelming majority of the poor, the marginalised and the needy. We are proud of our corporate sector. We are not against business, but we seek some balance in the Budget. We cannot say that today, we will allow them to become richer and you wait for five or seven years until the benefit comes to you. "तेरे वादे पर जिए हम तो ये जान झूठ जाना, कि खुशी से मर न जाते अगर एतबार होता।" किस बात का एतबार, आपने क्या डॉयरेक्शन दिया है। Where is the content? So, we believe that there must be growth with justice, growth with equity, growth where the interest of the entire population is taken into account. You cannot have growth without examining the content of it. So, my charge on this Budget is: I congratulate the Finance Minister for bringing such a clear-cut philosophy through this Budget, but I denounce him by saying that this philosophy is not congruent with the real interest of India, and, therefore, Sir, I stand here to oppose this Budget on the grounds of principles.

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम इस बजट पर नजर डालते हैं, तो पैराग्राफ 3 में आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बड़े अच्छे ढंग से कविता के रूप में कुछ पंक्तियां सुनायीं। उन्होंने कहा, "कुछ तो फूल खिलाए हम ने और कुछ फूल खिलाने हैं।" ये बहुत अच्छी कविता है। उनकी यह कविता सुनते हुए मुझे मोहम्मद रफी साहब का गाया एक पुराना गीत याद आ गया कि, "बहारो फूल बरसाओ, मेरा महबूब आया है, मेरा महबूब आया है।" तो यह बजट आम जनता की महबूबा बनकर आया है कि नहीं, यह देखना होगा।

महोदय, मैं न तो अर्थशास्त्री हूं और न ही अर्थशास्त्र का समझदार व्यक्ति हूं। इसलिए माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे माफ कर देना अगर मैं कुछ गलत बोल जाऊं। मुझे लगता है कि यह बजट एक कहानी है और यह कहानी है, तूफान और दीप की। इससे कॉर्पोरेट देश में तूफान मचा देगा और बेचारी आम जनता की आशा का दीप, जो अभी भी जल रहा है, वह कहीं बुझ तो नहीं जाएगा, यह सवाल हमारे मन में आता है।

Sir, the *babus* of the North Block have done a remarkable jugglery of statistics, and, I shall come to that one after another. First of all, at the outset, I would like to show as to how the jugglery has been done. Sir, much has been talked about the GDP growth, etc., and, the story of growth is inbuilt story of every Budget. So,

this Budget is no exception to that.

So, taken at face value, this fiscal, the Indian economy will grow by 7.4 per cent outpacing China to become the world's fastest growing economy but a revision in the method of calculation has led analysts and the Government's own Chief Economic Advisor doubting how far the data can be trusted. The GDP growth in 2010-11 was calculated based on 'factor cost', which has now been changed to 'constant prices', to take into account gross value addition in goods and services as well as indirect taxes. Besides this, the base year has been shifted to 2011-12 from 2004-05 earlier.

Sir, the Ministry of Statistics had pegged the previous year's growth at 6.9 per cent as against 4.7 per cent estimated previously, a revision which led to some economists including the RBI Governor, Shri Raghuram Rajan, seeking more clarity. Sir, the RBI Governor is on record saying, "we do need to spend more time understanding the GDP numbers". So, here, the jugglery starts.

And, now, Sir, I come to the story of financial empowerment to States. Sir, because of my little knowledge of economics, I need not say anything on this, however, I would like to quote the opinion of a former Finance Minister of India, which was published in the Hindu newspaper on the 3rd of this month. It, *inter alia*, stated, and, I quote, "The Finance Commission's recommendations of raising the share of States in the divisible pool of Central taxes from 32 per cent to 42 per cent has been cleverly managed. The States' share in absolute numbers, Budget Estimates to Budget Estimates, has gone up from this year to the next by around ₹ 1.36 lakh crore. At the same time, the Central Plan assistance to the States has gone down from ₹ 3,38,000 crore to ₹ 2,05,000 crore. Therefore, the two cancel each other out." Sir, the opinion continues. "Thus, the net additional resources transferred to the States, including States' share of taxes and duties, non-Plan grants and loans, Central assistance to State plans, assistance for Central and Centrally-sponsored schemes is only ₹ 64,000 crores in 2015-16." So, ₹ 64,000 crores are to be distributed among 29 States and 5 Union Territories. Sir, this is the state of affairs that has been projected by a former Finance Minister of India. If I say the name, one of the hon. Ministers of State, presently sitting in this House, may be embarrassed. So, I am not taking the name. But one should understand that who has said this.

Now, the question of special assistance, so much drum has been beaten and drum-beating started before the Budget was placed before this House or the other House that special assistance has been given for West Bengal and Bihar particularly. My Bihar people should listen to me because they are our neighbours. The hon. Finance Minister, during his Budget speech, also announced special financial package

for Bihar and West Bengal. Nothing is visible in this Budget speech, Sir. Nothing is visible that any type of special package has been sanctioned for Bihar or West Bengal.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Silence please.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Of course, later the Finance Minister clarified that special assistance was not in terms of money, but it would be in the form of some incentive to the investors towards tax exemption provided the investors go to Bihar and West Bengal and invest in manufacturing sector in those States. So, that is the special package for Bihar and West Bengal. No other State should be envious of that Bihar and West Bengal are getting special package from the Central Government and they are deprived of. This is the picture that I have tried to project here. Sir, this is also the story of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Sir, now I would like to refer to the Report of the Finance Commission, Volume-I, published in December, 2014. I will quote only a few lines. At page 89, paragraph 8.10, the Finance Commission, while making its recommendations observed, "A related issue in the assessment of vertical imbalance is the issue of the non-divisible pool of resources, namely, cess and surcharges." Now, what the 14th Finance Commission has further assessed? The first line of this paragraph says, "The share of cess and surcharges in gross tax revenue of the Union Government has increased from 7.53 per cent in 2000-01 to 13.14 per cent in 2013-14." Therefore, it has almost gone double compared to the cess and surcharges collected by the Central Government in the year 2000-01. It continues, "The States have argued that this denies the States their rightful share in the devolution." Now, the observation of the Finance Commission is there. Earlier Finance Commissions, successive Finance Commissions, had recommended that "Union Government should review the current position with respect to non-divisive pool arising out of cess and surcharges and take measures to reduce their share in the gross tax revenue. However, this has not happened. There are two ways of addressing this legitimate concern of the States. What are those two ways to address the system? One, by amending the Constitution to include these items in the divisive pool – cess and surcharge, or increase the share of the divisive pool to compensate States on this account. We rule out first option given the record of experience so far". Therefore, although successive Finance Commissions recommended for that, the Centre had remained a mute spectator to the Reports.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

They did not move an inch ahead to implement the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. Therefore, the Fourteenth Finance Commission has said that the amendment to the Constitution is a distant possibility now. But this

Government has come out with so many amendments to the Constitution; why not another amendment to the Constitution of India so that the cess and surcharge are also included in the divisive pool? This is the question that I would like to raise in this House during this discussion, Sir. Now, a comparative study between Budget Estimates of 2014-15 and 2015-16 shows that net resources transferred to States and Union Territories have increased by ₹ 63,997 crores. That is only 1.5 per cent of the Central Gross Tax Revenue whereas Centre's shares of category 'B' and 'C' schemes will come down to ₹ 66,233 crores. Therefore, on the one hand, the States are getting ₹ 63,997 crores of the Central gross tax revenue, on the other hand, the 'B' and 'C' category schemes of the Central Government will now come down to ₹ 66,233 crores. Therefore, the net loss for the States, compared to previous years, will be ₹ 2,236 crores during the financial year 2015-16. Sir, moreover, if the States have to sustain the BRGF Programme and other smaller schemes, this Budget has not provided a single *paisa* for those schemes; all the expenses shall have to be owned by the States only. Centre will not allot a single *paisa*. This is how stories of Centre's cash-spread to States lavish only on paper.

Sir, now, I would come to the allocation in different schemes. Many hon. Members have mentioned about that. There may be some repetitions here or there. I cannot but mention some of them. A quick look on as to how the allocations in different schemes have been slashed, shows that allocation for welfare of Scheduled Castes – my friends from BSP always advocate for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, now, I am giving a figure – has come down to ₹ 30,851 crores, in 2015-16, as compared to ₹ 43,208 crores in 2014-15. That is about ₹ 13,000 crores' reduction in the case of welfare of Scheduled Castes. What about tribal welfare? It has come down to ₹ 19,980 crores, in 2015-16, from ₹ 26,714 crores in 2014-15. That is almost ₹ 8,000 crores less than the previous year's allocation for tribal welfare. Sir, reduction of allocation during the coming fiscal year compared to previous year in regard to ICDS and Mid-day Meal Scheme – my good friend Shri Pavan Kumar Varma has already mentioned and left – has come down by half from about ₹ 16,000 crores to just ₹ 8,000 crores in 2015-16.

This is the plan of the Government for ICDS and Mid-Day Meal Scheme. This is the plan of the Government for the welfare of women and child.

Sir, the budgetary allocation for housing and poverty alleviation has been reduced from ₹ 6,008 crore in the previous year to ₹ 5,634 crore in the current Budget.

Sir, the budgetary allocation for tribal development is short by ₹ 5,000 crore. I already mentioned that.

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

4.00 P.M.

The budget for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been reduced by 9.5 per cent. Much-touted '*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*' gets only ₹ 100 crore. I wonder whether this is the Budget of the Central Government or a Zila Panchayat. I cannot understand why only ₹ 100 crore has been allocated for *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*. Much drum beating was done. And what has my State of West Bengal led by the hon. Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, done? The State Government has allocated ₹ 850 crore for Kanyashree project which has been acclaimed and accepted even by the United Nations. Yesterday, the hon. Minister, Shrimati Manekaji, was also praising Kanyashree project like anything in her reply on the issue of women and child development. This is the situation of the Central Government as far as '*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*' is concerned. सारे देश में सौ करोड़ रुपए से *Beti* कैसे पढ़ेगी, कैसे बचेगी, पैसा कहां से आएगा, मालूम नहीं।

The symbolic increase in allocation for MGNREGA will make the survival struggle of the poorer people more painful in the context of galloping inflation. All of us know about the Millennium Development Goals Report 2014 of the United Nations. I repeat it again and again whenever I get a chance that India is a land where the world's one third of the poorest of the poor live and their number is forty crore. Forty crore is also one third of our population. What is in the Budget for those forty crore people who are the poorest of the poor in the world? There is no answer. There is no mention of them. Not a single word has been uttered by the Central Government in the Budget for them. I must say that it is a shame on the part of the Central Government.

First part may not be so important. Now it is important. The hon. Finance Minister has assured that he will allocate additional ₹ 5,000 crore for MGNREGA, only if, and there are ifs and buts, there is an increase in the revenue receipt. So, we have to wait. If there is an increase in the revenue receipt, then the hon. Finance Minister will allocate ₹ 5,000 crore to MGNREGA. This is the position. You have to wait for that.

बंगाली में एक कहावत है, कृपया सुनिए। "सात मोन तेलो पुड़वे ना, राधाओ नाचबे ना।" उसी को मैं हिन्दी में कहता हूँ— न तो गिरधर की मुरली बजेगी और न ही मधुबन में राधिका नाचेगी। "मधुबन में राधिका नाचे रे, गिरधर की मुरलिया बाजे रे।" यहां न तो मुरली बजेगी और न ही राधिका नाचेगी, ऐसा प्रबंध किया गया है।

The Central allocation for education sector has been reduced by ₹ 32,912 crore. The allocations for housing schemes for the poor have been reduced by ₹ 14,887 crore as well in the Budget. These are the achievements of this Government!

बीजेपी के मेरे मित्र यहां बोल रहे थे— वे बहुत आदरणीय मित्र हैं, मैं उनका बहुत आदर करता हूं, उनकी कद्र करता हूं— बहुत सफलता मिली। कैसे सफलता मिली, कैसे अमृत पीया जा रहा है? यह तो समुद्र का मंथन हो रहा है। ये लोग देवता बन गए हैं, इसलिए अमृत पान कर रहे हैं। फिर हलाहल का पान कौन करेगा? हलाहल का पान तो आम जनता को ही करना पड़ेगा। इस तरह का समुद्र मंथन यहां हो रहा है। In our childhood, we were taught that health is wealth, but this Budget does not approve that. This is why health allocation in this Budget has been reduced by ₹ 2,011 crore, that is, 5.7 per cent reduction whereas my State Government, Mamata Banerjee's Government, has raised the health allocation by 16.91 per cent in the Budget. A State can do, but the Centre cannot do. The Centre is reducing, reducing and reducing.

Sir, Gandhiji once said that India live in villages and the villagers primarily live on agriculture. यह सरकार किसानों की सरकार है, यह सरकार गरीबों की सरकार है, ऐसा भाषण हमने चुनाव से पहले बहुत सुना है। जितने गरीब हैं, जितने किसान हैं, हमारे पास आ जाओ, हम तुमको सही रास्ते पर ले जाएंगे, यह बताया गया था। अब क्या अच्छे दिन आ गए हैं? अब बजट में क्या देख रहे हैं, इस सरकार ने कृषि क्षेत्र में आवंटन जो कि 2014-15 में 9.5 प्रतिशत था, उसे घटाकर इस वित्त वर्ष में यानी आने वाले वित्त वर्ष में 2.7 प्रतिशत कर दिया है। कृषि क्षेत्र में भी बजट घटा दिया है, फिर भी ये बोलते हैं कि हमारी सरकार किसानों की है, गरीबों की सरकार है notwithstanding the fact that this will severely hurt the rural Indians and will also lead to a decline in agricultural growth. एग्रिकल्चरल ग्रोथ घट जाएगी, इसके बारे में कोई सोच-विचार नहीं है। कारपोरेट, कारपोरेट, कारपोरेट चिल्ला रहे हैं। The Ruling Party has even forgotten its election manifesto. मैं बीजेपी के इलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टो से दो बुलेट प्वाइंट रेफर करना चाहता हूं। Election manifesto of BJP made a tall promise that it would increase public investment in agriculture and would also enhance profitability in agriculture by ensuring at least 50 per cent profit over cost of production. इसलिए एग्रीकल्चरल अलोकेशन को इस तरह से घटा दिया गया, ताकि उनका इलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टो पूरा हो। क्या यह इलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टो को पूरा करने का वायदा है? Sir, because of paucity of time, I cannot show that. Allocations for at least seven schemes in the agricultural sector have got arbitrarily reduced. Allocation to the National Food Security Mission has been reduced from ₹ 18,304 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 13,000 crore in 2015-16. So, this Government wants to secure food for the poor people and this is why, the allocation has been reduced.

Sir, I have already mentioned about the Global Hunger Index. It describes that the situation in India is alarming. The Budgetary allocation made under food subsidy head should have been higher for eradicating hunger and malnutrition, but here it is the opposite route that the Government has adopted. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister did not utter even for once in his Budget Speech, in that sacred book, about the Government's concern over food security in this Budget. Nowhere has he mentioned about the Government's concern for food security which the earlier Government did.

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

I must say that they tried to enforce and implement it. Rather, it is clear from the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister that the Government is more inclined towards corporate welfare, corporate welfare by slashing corporate tax. I am not mentioning the percentage. Everybody knows that. This apart, the Government revenue forgone in the form of incentive and tax exemption to corporates in the current fiscal is estimated to grow over ₹ 62,398 crore. And the beneficiaries would be only corporates, who are microscopic minorities among the 125 core population of our country. Although the hon. Finance Minister claimed that हमारी सरकार कॉरपोरेट की भी है, आम जनता की भी है। लेकिन मैंने बजट से जो आंकड़े निकालकर दिखाए हैं, वे सारे आंकड़े गरीबों के खिलाफ हैं, किसानों के खिलाफ हैं और कॉरपोरेट के पक्ष में हैं। यह सरकार कॉरपोरेट की सरकार है और यह कॉरपोरेट के इशारे पर चलती है। यही कारण है कि बजट में ऐसा रिफ्लेक्शन आया है।

Sir, I respect Shri Arun Jaitley. We all respect him. He belongs to our कानूनी बिरादरी। हम उसकी बहुत इज्जत करते हैं और सारा हिन्दुस्तान भी करता है। Shri Arun Jaitley, when he was the Leader of the Opposition, was sitting over there. Once he said, if I remember correctly and subject to correction, it must be on the record of proceedings, I quote, "The IT exemption should be to the extent of ₹ 5 lakhs." How much IT exemption has he granted in this Budget? I need not elaborate. Therefore, there is no room for middle class even to rejoice over this Budget,

Another important factor is the implementation of GAAR, General Anti-Avoidance Rules. We have heard enough of it on a number of occasions over the years. Myself had put questions year-after-year. What about the implementation of GAAR? The former Finance Minister has said, "It will be effective from 1st April, 2016." What has been said in this Budget? The GAAR will be deferred for two years. Maybe for an indefinite period, I do not know. I would like to quote one question of mine and its answer. *...(Time-bell rings)...* I will take a minute. I promise you, I will conclude. I had put a question about the implementation of GAAR. What was the reply? It was one line reply. "GAAR will be applicable to the income of the financial year 2015-16, within the assessment year of 2016-17 and subsequent years." This was the reply given by the hon. Finance Minister to my U.Q.No.366 on 23rd of December, 2014. Between the two months, what has happened? Within two months the Government has decided to defer the GAAR by two years, or, for an indefinite period.

Now I come to the conclusion. On a final analysis I must say that this Budget is absolutely anti-people, full of rhetoric and jugglery of statistics. It appears to me that the same has been drafted by a fortune teller and reminds me Oscar Wilde,

who once said, and I quote: "Someone who knows the price of everything and value of nothing."

शायद यह बजट हमको यह कहता है,

*'तुम अपनी सोच के जंगल में राह भटको,
और फिर खो जाओ, अब सो जाओ!'*

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Sukhendu Roy. Even though we disagree with you, we appreciate your speech.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on the General Budget, 2015-16. Sir, I thank the Chair for permitting me to participate in the debate on this General Budget.

First of all, let me thank my leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

Sir, the Budget is a process which our Constitution makes mandatory to draw money from the Consolidated Fund of India. Sir, as far as the Union Budget of 2015-16, is concerned, I would like to submit certain suggestions. I would like to tell the hon. Finance Minister that our expectations have not been fulfilled.

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is the flagship campaign of the Government of India. My leader, hon. Amma, had launched the "Mulu Sugadhara" movement in the State of Tamil Nadu in 2011.

The Government of India now provides ₹ 15,000 for construction of one toilet per rural household, which is insufficient due to the increased cost of raw material, and this cost would further rise due to the enhancements made in the Budget.

Under the valuable guidance of my leader, hon. Amma, the Government of Tamil Nadu has completed underground sewerage scheme for 22 urban local bodies, and for another 18 urban local bodies the construction is underway. For the remaining urban local bodies, detailed project reports are ready for the construction of underground sewerage at a total cost of ₹ 22,000 crores. The Government of India must also focus on arranging substantial funding for the underground sewerage schemes, including concessional aid as we cannot hope to have public health in urban areas without adequate underground sewerage.

I ask the Government of India to activate special committee constituted for the implementation of interlinking of rivers based on the orders of the hon. Supreme Court of India. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been urging the Government of

[Shri S. Muthukaruppan]

India to implement the interlinking of the rivers, Mahanadi to Godavari, Godavari to Krishna, Krishna to Pennar, Pennar to Palar, Palar to Cauvery and, then, on to Gundar as also the diversion of waters of the west-flowing rivers of Pamba and Achankoil to Vaipar, that is, North of Tuticorin district in Tamil Nadu under the peninsular rivers development component. The people of Tamil Nadu expect that one day Ganga will be interlinked with Cauvery.

The process of policy actions, turn around of the economy and restoration of macro-economic stability were aided by favourable global factors, especially the fall in petroleum prices. Global oil prices have declined sharply, below US \$60 per barrel, from a high of US \$111 to 115 in June last year. Unfortunately, many taxation actions of the Government of India have meant that the drop in petroleum prices has not been fully passed on to the consumers. However, the Government raised petrol and diesel rates for the second time in a month as global crude prices rebounded and the rupee weakened against the greenback.

What I want to say here is, whenever there is reduction in the global oil prices, the benefit is not fully passed on to the consumers and when there is even a slight increase in the global oil prices, the consumer is taxed.

The proposal to increase the existing rate of service tax plus educational cess from 12.36 per cent to a consolidated rate of 14 per cent will affect all sections of the people, particularly, the poor and the middle class. I urge upon the hon. Finance Ministry to withdraw this proposal.

Sir, I welcome the increase in deduction on health insurance premium from ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 25,000 and further increase in this limit to ₹ 30,000 in respect of senior citizens. I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister that generally, the insurance companies in the private sector do not entertain enrolment of people above 60 years of age. I urge the hon. Minister to ensure strict compliance of the benefits announced in this Budget by the insurance companies, both in private and Government sectors. It is true that a large part of India's population is without insurance of any kind, health, accident or life. The announcement of creation of "*Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana*", i.e., Health Insurance, Atal Pension Yojana and *Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana*, i.e., workers in the unorganized sector from the age of 18 to 40, and aged 18 to 50 years, life insurance, made in the Budget was laudable and a welcome step.

While coming to the health sector, I would like to point out the allocation of ₹ 33,150/- crore is not enough. Last year, the allocation was ₹ 30,645 crore. Sir, it

is not clear how the marginal allocation will take care of the family planning agenda and the new AIIMS, *i.e.*, All India Institute of Medical Sciences. In the Revised Estimates, the allocation was reduced to ₹ 24,400/- crore, bringing the total health expenditure in the first three years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan to ₹ 70,000/-, way below the ₹ 2,68,000 crore budgetary allocation targeted.

Again Sir, as far as the Department of Health is concerned as my friend has earlier stated that all human beings should have good health and it is wealth, the Government of Tamil Nadu headed by Hon. Amma has been taking many steps to establish a health community. In order to ensure that competent doctors and medical personnel are appointed in time in Government hospitals, a “Medical Recruitment Board”, the first of its kind in India, has been constituted in Tamil Nadu. For the welfare of the poor, the Chief Ministers Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme is being implemented. Under this new insurance scheme, each family gets a coverage of ₹ 1 lakh per year and ₹ 4 lakh in four years. For certain specified treatments, a sum of ₹ 1.50 lakh is being given. In the last three years from 2011 to May, 2014, under this scheme, 6.1 lakh poor people have received treatment to the extent of ₹ 1,291.41 crores. Of the above, 2,32,000 persons have been treated in Government hospitals.

Again the education sector faces one of the biggest Budgetary cut in the current Budget from the mammoth amount of ₹ 82,771/- crore to ₹ 68,968/- crore. The bulk of the cut has been in the school sector, *i.e.*, ₹ 42,219/- crore in 2015 to 2016, from ₹ 55,115 crore in 2014 to 2015.

The Flagship programme like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, *i.e.*, Universal Educational Programme and Mid Day Meal, both looking at improving quality will suffer. As far as the Department of Education is concerned in Tamil Nadu, my leader Hon. Amma’s Government implemented so many things. The students studying in Government schools and Government aided schools are being provided education free of cost. Apart from this, text books, note books, four sets of uniforms, school bags, footwear, geometry boxes, crayons and colour pencils and atlases are also being provided to the students free of cost.

The students studying in Standards 1st to 12th are provided free bus passes. In addition, free bicycles are being given to the students of class 11th and 12th standard, so as to enable them to reach school in time. Laptop computers are also being supplied free of cost to the students. In order to reduce dropout from schools, an educational cost incentive of ₹ 1500/- for the students of 10th and 11th standard and a sum of ₹ 2000/- for students of 12th standard who are studying in Government and Government aided schools is being given. For the students in Government and

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Government aided schools, who have lost their bread-winning parents — this is a more important thing as this is a new scheme — are being provided a grant of ₹ 50,000/- as a Fixed Deposit in their names in a public sector undertaking, so as to ensure that their studies are not affected.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, other than this, these are all old schemes.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Regarding higher education in Tamil Nadu ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to stick to the rules. What I have done in Tamil Nadu, it is ...*(Interruptions)*... I will take two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is only one minute.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Regarding higher education in Tamil Nadu, many Government engineering colleges, polytechnic colleges, art and science colleges including National Law School.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not Tamil Nadu's budget. We are discussing the Union Budget.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, what I am saying is, all these things are being done by Tamil Nadu. So, we need more money. What we have done in Tamil Nadu...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: To implement these, you need more money!

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: That is what I am asking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I have understood it. That is the point.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, there are many pending grants under various heads like the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, schemes under Right to Education, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme, then grants for road maintenance and bridges, slum improvement, coastal protection, renewable energy and grants for post-matric scholarships for the Scheduled Caste students. All these pending grants may be released as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have two more speakers from your Party. So, please conclude.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN : Sir, hon. Amma's Tamil Nadu Government was the first State Government to have a procurement law. I am happy to note that the Government of India has also recognized the need for such a law.

The proposed increase of ₹ 100 to ₹ 200 per tonne of coal towards Clean Energy

Cess for the Clean Energy Fund, close on the heels of the increase in freight for coal announced in the Railway Budget, will adversely affect State power utilities and will inevitably lead to increase in the cost of power.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there are only 15 minutes left for the other two speakers. Leave some time and some points for them.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Yes, Sir. I welcome the very comprehensive measures announced by the Union Finance Minister to check the generation of black money within the country by reducing cash-based transactions and prevent the national wealth from being stashed abroad. Thank you.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने के लिए जो मौका दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं अपनी पार्टी की नेता सुश्री मायावती जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विषय पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

मान्यवर, आज हम लोग इस बजट पर बहस कर रहे हैं और इस बजट के बारे में जो चर्चाएँ पहले हो चुकी हैं, उनमें इस बजट का काफी खुलासा अपोजिशन की पार्टीज़ ने किया है। जिस तरीके से मायूस होकर और जिस तरह से सत्ता पक्ष के भी चेहरे उतरे हुए हैं, उससे यह लग रहा है कि वे भी अन्दर से महसूस कर रहे हैं कि यह बजट बहुत खराब है, पुअर्स के बहुत खिलाफ है, एंटी फार्मर है, एंटी किसान है, एंटी स्टूडेंट्स है, एंटी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स है, एंटी शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स है और मिडिल क्लास से लेकर गरीब व्यक्ति के खिलाफ है। मेरे खयाल से सत्ता पक्ष वाले भी यह महसूस कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वे बोल नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि अगर वे बोलना चाहेंगे, तो शायद उनके लिए कुछ ज्यादा मुसीबतें खड़ी हो जायेंगी, जैसा कि आज सुबह हमें अखबार में देखने को मिला था कि कल इनकी मीटिंग में क्या हुआ था।

मान्यवर, बजट में जिस तरह से एक बात रखी गयी है, जो बजट पढ़ा गया, उसको देखने से यह लगता है कि there is a fall in the gross tax revenue. और जो gross tax revenue में fall है, उसके आंकड़े आपके सामने पहले भी रखे जा चुके हैं, लेकिन मैं भी बहुत सूक्ष्म में यह रखना चाहूँगा कि the gross tax revenues have fallen by ₹ 1.13 lakh crores from the budget estimates of last year. Direct and indirect tax collection has fallen on all heads. The Finance Minister has said that the growth rate is 7.4 per cent, but this has been contradicted by his own Department in the Economic Survey. The Economic Survey says, "Notwithstanding the new estimates, the balance of evidence and caution counsel in favour of viewing India as a recovering rather than surging economy. Thus, actually, 7.4 per cent may not have been achieved and it is only probably due to the Central Statistical Organisation which has given certain statistics that the Government has claimed that there is a great growth and India is a surging economy, when it is not." Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is, certainly, right, in one thing, when he says that inflation is down and so is the Current Account Deficit. But how far and for what reasons? यह देखने की जरूरत है कि अगर inflation और Current

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Account Deficit है, तो वह कितना है और यह किस कारण से है। जब हम लोग इसको देखते हैं, तो हम लोग यह पाते हैं कि ये जो fall और increase हैं, ये दोनों international crude oil price जो जून, 2014 में 110 डॉलर प्रति बैरल था, वह आज 57 डॉलर प्रति बैरल हो गया है, इसके कारण है। इस fall का जो effect था, उसको consumer को पहुंचाने की जगह, जो लोग पेट्रोल और डीजल का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, चाहे वे फार्मर्स हों, चाहे वे और consumers हों, उनको पहुंचाने की जगह गवर्नमेंट ने excise duty हाइक कर दी। Now, when the excise duties on petrol and diesel have been hiked, these have not gone up by a small amount, but it is a very big amount. The amount is ₹ 7.75 and ₹ 6.5 per litre. In this manner, the Government is collecting thousands of crores of rupees of additional revenue. And they say, "We are in a better position now. The inflation is down and the Current Account Deficit is also low." Now you are increasing the excise duty, in place of oil price reduction, and using the money for other purposes instead of passing it on to consumers and to farmers, जिससे चारों तरफ जो रेट्स बढ़ रहे हैं, उनको घटाया जा सके, चीजें जो महंगी हो गई हैं, उनके दाम कम हो सकें, उसकी जगह इन्होंने उसको और महंगा करने के लिए अपनी जेब भरी। उसका जो फायदा consumers को मिलना चाहिए था, आज 45 रुपए प्रति लीटर पेट्रोल होना चाहिए था, उसको न करके इन्होंने उसको अपने खाते में ले लिया। This has resulted in an increase in the prices of every product and thus the burden on farmers and middle-class people.

सर, लोगों को बहुत उम्मीद थी कि इन्कम टैक्स का स्लैब बढ़ेगा। इलेक्शन के पहले जिस तरह के वादे किए थे, इन्होंने पूरे देश को जिस तरह से सपने दिखाए थे, जिस तरह से मिडिल क्लास को सपने दिखाए थे, जिस तरह से सर्विस क्लास को सपने दिखाए थे, इन्होंने सपना दिखाया था कि हम इन्कम टैक्स के स्लैब को थोड़ा सा बढ़ा देंगे, जिससे कि इस क्लास के ऊपर बर्डन कम पड़े। लेकिन इस बजट में इन्कम टैक्स के स्लैब को नहीं बढ़ाया गया और उसकी जगह यह कहा गया कि हमने और दूसरी स्कीम्स निकाल दी है, जिससे बड़ा फायदा होने वाला है। इससे फायदा क्या होने वाला है? वे कहते हैं कि हमने इंश्योरेंस और पेंशन के लिए ऐसी स्कीम्स बनाई हैं कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति कमाई कर रहा है, चाहे वह मिडिल क्लास हो, चाहे वह एजेड हो, चाहे वह सिक्सटी प्लस हो, अगर वह अपना 50 हजार रुपया और इसके अलावा रुपया इन स्कीम्स में लगाता है, तो उससे उसको बेनिफिट मिलेगा। इससे यह होगा कि उसका taxable income कम हो जाएगी। यह कहने के लिए तो बहुत अच्छा है, स्पीच देने के लिए अच्छा है, आज भी सरकार की तरफ से माननीय सदस्य जो बोल रहे थे, उनको सुनने पर यही लग रहा था, जैसे हम लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को पहले सुना था, वही सारी बातें, उसी तरह का और जैसा कि हम लोगों ने पहले लाल किले से सुना था और जैसा कि इलेक्शन के दौरान हर मंच से सुना था, वैसे ही सुनने में लग रहा था, वही बातें, उसी स्टाइल से, उसी तरीके से भाषण आज यहां पर सुनने को मिल रहा था और कहा जा रहा था कि हमने इतना फायदा पहुंचा दिया।

आप कह रहे हैं कि अगर आप इन चीजों पर अपना रुपया लगाएंगे, तो आपको स्लैब में फायदा मिलेगा, लेकिन उनके पास रुपया कहां है? अगर कोई व्यक्ति पांच लाख रुपए प्रति वर्ष कमा रहा है या साढ़े पांच लाख रुपए कमा रहा है और आप कह रहे हैं कि आप एक लाख रुपए

इन स्कीम्स में लगा दीजिए, तो आपको इन्कम टैक्स में इतना फायदा मिल जाएगा। वह आपकी इन स्कीम्स में रुपया लगाएगा या जो आप रोज इस तरीके से, कभी पेट्रोल के दाम न घटा कर, एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा कर, सर्विस टैक्स 12 परसेंट से बढ़ा कर 14 परसेंट करके, हर चीज को महंगा कर रहे हैं, उसमें लगाएगा? आपने हर चीज के दाम को महंगा कर दिया और इस तरह से आपने मिडिल क्लास, लोअर मिडिल क्लास और poor persons की जेबों पर हमला किया है। आपने हर चीज के दाम बढ़ा दिए हैं। उधर आप कहते हैं कि आप अपनी बचत कीजिए और मैं आपका रसलैब इसलिए नहीं बढ़ा रहा हूँ, क्योंकि आप बचत नहीं करते हैं। मैं आपकी forced बचत करा रहा हूँ, compulsory बचत करने का तरीका बता रहा हूँ और आपको हम यह incentive दिखा रहे हैं। आपको जो 60 साल के बाद मिलेगा, हम इस incentive को दिखाकर आपसे रुपया लेना चाहते हैं। फिर उस रुपये को हम किस पर इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं, वह बात मैं आगे करूँगा। लेकिन आप जो यह कह रहे हैं कि incentive दिखाकर आप इनसे रुपया लेना चाहते हैं, तो आप यह भी तो देखिए कि आप उनकी जेब में कितना रुपया बचा रहे हैं। अगर वे इसमें रुपया लगा देते हैं, वे जो छोटा अमाउंट कमा रहे हैं, उसे ये इसमें खर्च कर देते हैं, तो क्या वे भूखे मरेंगे? आज के समय में जो महँगाई है, उसमें इस अमाउंट से कुछ नहीं होता है। वे अगर अपना पैसा इसमें केवल उम्मीद पर लगा देते हैं, तो फिर ऐसी स्थिति होगी कि उनको रोटी खाने के लिए भी पैसा नहीं बचेगा और अपना परिवार चलाने के लिए भी पैसा नहीं बचेगा।

आपकी पार्टी में एक खास चीज़ है कि आप प्रॉमिस बहुत अच्छी करते हैं। आपका competition एक दूसरी पार्टी के साथ चलता है, जो आज दिल्ली में पावर में है। अगर वह एक प्रॉमिस करती है कि हम चंद्रमा दिला देंगे तो आप कहते हैं कि हम चंद्रमा और सूरज दोनों दिला देंगे, आप हमको वोट दे दीजिए। बस, आप हमको वोट दे दीजिए, हम सारी चीज़ें फ्री कर देंगे, सब मुफ्त कर देंगे, रेट कम कर देंगे, फार्मर्स को खाना मिलेगा, लोगों को उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए पैसा मिलेगा, लड़कियों को हम "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" के लिए पैसा देंगे। इस तरह की कई चीज़ें बताकर आप कहते हैं कि आप हमको वोट दे दीजिए।

इतना ही नहीं, अभी मैं बीजेपी की तरफ से भाषण सुन रहा था। मैं उसे भाषण इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि वह मुझे भाषण ही लग रहा था। वे कह रहे थे कि झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में जो आदमी रहता है, उसके लिए मैं काम कर रहा हूँ। झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों के लिए मैं लैंड एक्विजिशन एक्ट लाना चाहता हूँ और ये सारी विरोधी पार्टियां लैंड एक्विजिशन एक्ट के खिलाफ हैं। ये जो लैंड एक्विजिशन बिल लाना चाहते हैं, हमारी पार्टी पूरी तरह से उसके खिलाफ है। हमारी पार्टी की लीडर सुश्री मायावती जी ने कल भी यह बयान दिया कि इस बिल को हम किसी भी तरह से इस हाउस में पास नहीं होने देंगे। आप अपनी* कर लें, वह अलग चीज़ है, लेकिन इस बिल के साथ हम लोग कतई नहीं हैं। आप किसान की जमीन ले रहे हैं, उनकी रोजी-रोटी ले रहे हैं, आप कहते हैं कि उनको हम चार गुना पैसा देने जा रहे हैं। आप उनको चार गुना पैसा क्या दे रहे हैं, आपने सब जगह जो सर्किल रेट फिक्स कर रखा है, वह चार गुने से कम है और आप कहते हैं कि हम उनकी जमीन ले लेंगे! आप किसान को जमीन दे नहीं सकते, आप जमीन लेने की योजना बना रहे हैं! जब सुश्री मायावती जी उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री थीं तो उन्होंने झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वालों को पक्के मकान बनाकर दिए। इन्होंने झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी का हवाला दिया और कहा

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

कि आप झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी नहीं चाहते हैं, इसलिए आप लैंड एक्विजिशन ऐक्ट नहीं लाने दे रहे हैं। मैं अपने साथी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आप लैंड एक्विजिशन ऐक्ट फामर्स की लैंड लेने के लिए ला रहे हैं, उसमें झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी कहां से आ गई? अभी थोड़ी देर पहले आपने जिक्र किया कि झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में जाकर देखिए, वहां किस तरह से लोग रह रहे हैं, कैसे रह रहे हैं, कैसे पानी पी रहे हैं, उनके यहां नाली में कैसा पानी बह रहा है। आपने ये सारी चीजें बताईं। शायद जब आप वोट मांगने गए थे, तब उस दिन आपको मालूम हो गया कि वे वहां कैसे रह रहे हैं, वैसे तो आप वहां दोबारा नहीं जाने वाले हैं। आप वहां पांच साल बाद फिर जाएंगे और आप फिर कहेंगे कि भाई, बड़ी बुरी हालत है, अब तो और बुरी हो गई, अब हम इसको ठीक करेंगे, इस लैंड को ऐक्वायर करेंगे, आपकी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी तोड़ देंगे और इसकी जगह हम ठीक चीज़ बनाएंगे। आप फिर एक वादा कर देंगे, आप फिर उनसे वोट मांगेंगे, लेकिन आप यह तो बताइए कि जब आप यह बात कह रहे थे, तो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां क्या कहीं फार्म लैंड पर बनी हुई हैं? झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां तो शहरों में बनी हुई हैं। झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोग तो वहां पर रह रहे हैं, जहां की बात आप कर रहे हैं कि किस तरीके से वहां पर रहकर लोग अपना जीवन-यापन कर रहे हैं। उसके बारे में आप क्या कहते हैं? आपने भाषण पहले दिया था, इस बार बजट में आप ऐसी बातें नहीं कह रहे हैं। आपने कहा कि हम सब के पक्के मकान कर देंगे, 2020 तक पक्के मकान कर देंगे। इसके लिए आपके पास कौन सी योजना है? आज 10 महीने हो गए, आपने कितने पक्के मकान कर दिए? सुश्री मायावती जब मुख्य मंत्री थीं, तो उन्होंने "मान्यवर श्री कांशीराम जी शहरी गरीब आवास योजना" बनाई। वहां पर जो लोग झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहते थे, उनके लिए उन्होंने पहले दूसरी जगह पर, जहां सरकारी जमीन खाली थी, उसमें फ्लैट्स बनवाए, दो-दो कमरों के लगभग 20 लाख पक्के मकान बनवाए, फिर वहां पर उन झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहने वालों को पहुँचाया और तब उन झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों को हटाने का काम किया। इस तरीके से झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां हटाई जाती हैं। आपने कहा, "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" योजना बनाएंगे। "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" कह देना बहुत अच्छा है। आपने कहा कि हमने अभी शुरू किया है। कल माननीया मंत्री जी कह रही थीं कि हम लोगों ने "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" अभियान चलाया है। आप उसके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं, कहां से, कौन से फंड दे रहे हैं आप? आपने सौ करोड़ रुपए दिए। अभी इससे पहले सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी कह रहे थे, सौ करोड़ रुपए आप पूरे देश में इस योजना के लिए दे रहे हैं और उसी जगह में उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा कि जब सुश्री मायावती जी मुख्य मंत्री थी, तो "बेटी पढ़ाओ, बेटी बचाओ" योजना के तहत जो इस नाम से नहीं थी, लेकिन उसकी योजना के तहत उन्होंने जो भी लड़की, चाहे किसी भी जाति की हो, किसी भी धर्म की हो अगर किसी के घर में बच्ची पैदा होती थी, सूचना मिलने पर उसी दिन वहां का डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट जाकर कि अगर वह गरीब व्यक्ति है तो उस गरीब व्यक्ति को एक बैंक ड्राफ्ट देने का काम करते थे, उसके एकाउंट में वह पैसा जमा होता था उस लड़की के नाम पर, जब वह लड़की 18 साल की होगी तो उसके एकाउंट में एक लाख रुपया मिलेगा। इस तरह से शुरुआत की। पढ़ाई मुफ्त, उनके रहने का इंतजाम, उनके खाने का इंतजाम, उसके बाद उनको हाई स्कूल के दौरान दस हजार रुपए और साइकिल देना, बीस हजार रुपए हाई स्कूल के बाद देना और उसके बाद ग्रेजुएशन में जाने के लिए खाली रुपया ही नहीं देना, फ्री में ही नहीं पढ़ाना, बल्कि हर जगह पर हॉस्टल बनाकर के नोएडा में, जो यहां से बहुत करीब है,

वहां आप लोग जाकर देख सकते हैं कि किस तरह का हॉस्टल बनाया है, आपको एक फाइव स्टार की तरह यह हॉस्टल नजर आएगा। लेकिन उन्होंने इन गरीबों के लिए बनाया। वहां पर अगर गरीबों के लिए हॉस्पिटल बनाया, लड़कियों के लिए स्कूल बनाया इन गरीब लड़कियों के लिए, तो अपने फंड से जब बनाया तो उसको एक ऐसे स्कूल नहीं जैसे कि स्कूल हम बच्चों के लिए देखते हैं, बल्कि जो टॉप का स्कूल हो सकता है, जो कॉन्वेंट के स्कूल हो सकते हैं, उससे बढ़िया स्कूल बनाकर दिखाया। इस तरह से "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" अभियान चलाने का काम होता है। लेकिन आपने तो दिखावे के लिए खाली राजनीति के लिए, वोट के लिए इन चीजों को किया। इन चीजों से आप लोगों को वोट के लिए बेवकूफ बना सकते हो, एक बार बना सकते हो, आप दो बार बना सकते हो लेकिन बार-बार नहीं बना सकते। आज इस देश की जनता आपको पहचान गई है और यह जान गई है कि आप किस तरीके से इन लोगों के लिए काम कर रहे हैं और आपकी क्या योजना है, आपके सारे कागजों में एंटी मिडिल क्लास है। एंटी मिडिल क्लास मैं सिर्फ इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि जो इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सेज हैं up to ₹ 20,000 crores and direct taxes are now down by ₹ 8,300 crores! What does it mean? Indirect taxes mean pressure on the consumer and increase in prices. The direct taxes directly target individuals. So, this is an anti-middleclass step adopted in the Budget. Your Budget is fully for corporate. बहुत नाराजगी हो जाती है। जैसे ही कहा जाता है कि आप तो कार्पोरेट के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, कार्पोरेट के लिए आपने बजट बनाया है, तो आप कहते हैं कि आप हमारे ऊपर क्यों थोप रहे हो? रवि शंकर जी यहां हैं, वे इसको समझ रहे हैं, इसलिए मुस्करा रहे हैं। वे समझते हैं कि बात सही है और वे मान रहे हैं कि यह कार्पोरेट का बजट है। इस तरीके के हम लोगों के कुछ साथी हैं वहां पर।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : Sir, I am so much impressed by his speech, therefore, I am smiling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He appreciates your speech very much.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आप ऊपर से थे न, अंदर से तो आप मान ही रहे हैं। अंदर से तो आपके सभी साथी यह मान रहे हैं कि यह बजट किसके लिए बना। Budget is for corporate sector. यहां तक कि इस समय जो मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे भी अपने घर में नहीं जा सकते, कहीं और रहते होंगे, क्योंकि घर जाएंगे तो वहां कहा जाता है कि यह आपने कौन सा बजट दे दिया और यह कैसा कार्पोरेट बजट आपने दे दिया। इनके लिए भी मुश्किल है, लेकिन मजबूरी है। मजबूरी यह है कि अब कहा है तो करना है। Sir, the corporate tax for the big corporates is being reduced by 5 per cent by 2018-19. Also, the Wealth Tax has been abolished. The General Anti Avoidance Rules (GAAR) which applies to the big corporate investing outside has been deferred by two years! Why? It is because it is in the interest of the corporate. So, definitely, it is a corporate-friendly Budget. There are no concessions to the middleclass and to the common man. But, you have given concessions to the corporate! You have not reduced just one tax rate, there are others as well. If you calculate, the amount, in the next three years, comes to

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₹ 200,000 crores. This is the concession that you are going to give in the form of benefit to corporate class. और जब कहा जाता है कि यह धन्ना सेठों की पार्टी है और धन्ना सेठों के लिए पार्टी है, तो आप थोड़ा सा नाराज हो जाते हैं। This Budget is totally anti-SC, ST, OBCs and also Minorities. माइनोंरिटी के लिए तो आप ओपनली कहते हैं कि हमें तो माइनोंरिटीज के लिए कुछ नहीं करना है। आप minorities के लिए तो ओपनली कहते हैं कि हमें minorities के लिए कुछ नहीं करना है। आप minorities के खिलाफ जो-जो कार्य कर रहे हैं— चाहे वह तोड़-फोड़ हो, चाहे उनके लिए बजट रिडक्शन हो, चाहे और चीजें हों, वे किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं हैं। वह आप खुले आम करते हैं और वह अब पूरी दुनिया को मालूम है। इस बारे में आपको देश में ही नहीं बल्कि विदेश से भी टोका गया है कि इन हरकतों को बंद करिए, minorities के ऊपर प्रहार बंद करिए, लेकिन आप रुक नहीं रहे हैं। हमारे यहां minorities के दो मंत्री हैं और वे यहीं से हैं, उनके लिए भी समस्या है। जब minorities की बात उठती है, minorities पर atrocities की बात होती है, तो सारे मंत्री मिलकर उन्हीं को खड़ा कर देते हैं कि आप बोलिए। वह उनकी मजबूरी है। वे दिल से कुछ और कहना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जुबान से कुछ और बोलना पड़ता है क्योंकि जहां रहना है, वहां पर वह कहना है और वैसी ही बात करनी है। यह उनकी मजबूरी है, लेकिन वे जानते हैं कि minorities के साथ कितना अन्याय हो रहा है। आप Anti Scheduled class, Anti Scheduled Tribes हैं। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं क्योंकि पिछले 10 साल से हमारी पार्टी यूपीए सरकार से कहती रही है कि आप Schedules castes, Scheduled tribes के खिलाफ सारी activities क्यों करते हैं? चाहे वह रिजर्वेशन हो, चाहे रिजर्वेशन इन प्रमोशन हो, चाहे उनके लिए बजट देने की बात हो, चाहे Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes के प्लान की बात हो, आप Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes के प्लान के पैसे को दिखाते हैं कि हमने उनके लिए इतना earmark किए हैं, लेकिन वे पैसे किसी और काम के लिए दे देते हैं। आज पूरे साढ़े 3 साल हो गए हैं, इसी हाउस में हमने इस बात को उठाया था और उस समय के होम मिनिस्टर, श्री चिदम्बरम साहब, जो बाद में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बने, उन्होंने खड़े होकर कहा था कि हां यह बात सत्य है, जो हमने उस समय कही थी कि दिल्ली में कॉमनवैलथ गेम्स में Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes प्लान का पैसा लगभग 750 करोड़ लगा, जबकि हमने 5500 हजार करोड़ के आंकड़े दिखाए थे। उन्होंने माना कि दिल्ली में कॉमनवैलथ गेम्स में 750 करोड़ रुपए, उस प्लान के, दिल्ली की सरकार ने लगा दिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि ये पैसे वापस मिलेंगे, लेकिन वह आज तक नहीं मिले हैं। अब आपने उस बजट को और reduce कर दिया है। आपने 13000 करोड़ से ज्यादा इसे बजट में reduce कर दिया है। लगता है, आप यह मानते हैं कि Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes बिल्कुल well to do हैं, उन्हें आगे और जरूरत नहीं है। अगर ऐसा है, तो आप स्पष्ट कहिए। फिर यहां भाषण में मत कहिए, चाहे आप हों, चाहे आपके मंत्री जी हों या चाहे आपके प्रधान मंत्री जी हों कि हमारे पास इतने Scheduled Caste के मंत्री हैं, हमारे पास इतने बैकवर्ड क्लास के मंत्री हैं और सीना ठोककर कहें कि हम उनके हितैषी हैं। आप लोगों को लुभावने वायदे देकर और देश में एक भ्रम फैलाकर जीतकर आ गए हैं, तो आप कभी उनसे अकेले में पूछिए। लेकिन यह बताते हुए कि उन्हें उठाया, बिठाया नहीं जाएगा, उनकी उठक-बैठक नहीं करायी जाएगी, जो कहना चाहते हैं, दिल खोलकर कहें। तब आप सुनिए कि उनकी क्या व्यथा है और वे क्या बात बताते

हैं। आपके Schedules Castes/Scheduled Tribes के एमपीज आपको खुद बताएंगे कि आपने किस तरह से उनके फंड को चाहे वह रोजगार की बात हो, चाहे वह रिजर्वेशन की बात हो, घटाने के साथ-साथ उन्हें बिल्कुल दरकिनार कर दिया है। आज आप सारी चीजें प्राइवेटाइज कर रहे हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि हम हर चीज को प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं— आप कह रहे हैं कि हम डिफेंस को एफडीआई में ले जा रहे हैं, आप रेलवे को 100 प्रतिशत एफडीआई में ले जा रहे हैं, आप एअर फोर्स को प्राइवेटाइज कर रहे हैं, आप कह रहे हैं कि हम पोर्ट्स को प्राइवेटाइज करेंगे। आप एलआईसी को defunct बना रहे हैं क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि बाहर की इंश्योरेंस कंपनीज, जिन से आपको बहुत प्रेम हो गया है, जिन्हें आप हिंदुस्तान में बसाना चाहते हैं, वे तभी बस पाएंगी जब एलआईसी की रेप्युटेशन खत्म हो जाएगी। महोदय, एलआईसी के पास जो पैसा है, सरकार कह रही है वह हम ले रहे हैं। 1.5 लाख करोड़ रुपया तो रेलवे ने मांग लिया है, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कल ही कहा था कि एलआईसी के डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपए हम ले रहे हैं। आप उसे बहुत ही कम इंस्ट्रेट पर ले रहे हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी के साथ एलान हुआ कि बहुत मिनिमम इंस्ट्रेट और बहुत अच्छी कंडीशंस पर हमें उनसे पैसा मिल रहा है। इसी तरीके से माननीय ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर साहब ने दो दिन पहले जब रिकशा चालकों का मामला आया, तो कहा कि 50 हजार करोड़ हम भी एलआईसी से ले रहे हैं और इस के लिए उन्होंने एलआईसी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद दिया। तो आप चाहते क्या हैं? एक संस्था जो देश की लाइफ-लाइन है, जिसके ऊपर आज सब लोग निर्भर हैं, जिसके आपने 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए तो यहां अनाउंस कर दिए हैं और आप न जाने कितना पैसा उसका और ले लेंगे? आप उसे डिफेंकट बनाकर के जीरो लेवल पर लाना चाहते हैं, जिससे कि बाहर की इंश्युरेन्स कंपनियां आपके यहां आ सकें, आपके यहां आकर बस सकें और उनका फायदा हो सके और तभी आपने यह 26 परसेंट से 49 परसेंट किया है। इसके पीछे आपकी मंशा क्या है? मंशा यह है कि जो शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स, बैकवर्ड क्लास, माइनोरिटीज की क्लास है, पूरे तरीके से आप इनका नुकसान करना चाहते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि इनके पास और कोई जरिया नहीं है, इनके पास एंपलायमेंट का यही एक जरिया होता है। एंपलायमेंट का यह जरिया कहां होता है? इनके पास एंपलायमेंट का जरिया पब्लिक सैक्टर कॉर्पोरेशन में होता है। आज आपकी जितनी पब्लिक सैक्टर कॉर्पोरेशंस हैं, जैसा आपने कहा, इस साल आप इससे 50,000 करोड़ रुपए निकाल लेंगे। कैसे निकालेंगे? इनको प्राइवेटाइज करके, इनके शेयर्स बेच कर के आप इनको उस तरफ ले जाएंगे। आप जानते हैं कि इस क्लास के लिए यहीं पर रिजर्वेशन रहता है, रेलवे में है, डिफेंस में है, ऐसी जगहों पर है और इनको यहीं पर एंपलायमेंट मिलता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि इनको यहां पर लाखों का एंपलायमेंट मिल रहा हो, जब कोई वेकेन्सी होती है, तब उनसे इनको मिलता है। वेकेन्सी इनमें कितनी होती है? जब कोई रिटायर होता है, तो वेकेन्सी होती है। ये लोग इंतजार करते रहते हैं कि कब हमें मौका मिलेगा, कब हम नौकरी के लिए एप्लाई करेंगे? आपने हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए उसको खत्म करने की एक योजना बना ली है। बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर का सपना था और इस परपज से संविधान के आर्टिकल 15 और 16 में प्रोविजन्स डाले गए थे, जिससे कि यह क्लास, जिसके पास कोई और जरिया नहीं है, इसको किसी तरीके से ऊपर उठाकर के लोगों के बराबर तो खड़ा नहीं कर पा रहे, कम से कम उस लेवल पर तो ले आएंगे, लेकिन आप वहां भी इन्हें नहीं लाना चाहते हैं। ये लोग जहां तक पहुंचे थे, उससे और नीचे इनको पहुंचाने की आपकी योजना है। पिछली बार जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे, उसके बाद फायनेन्स के स्टेट मिनिस्टर बोल रहे थे, तो हमने भी कहा था, हमारी नेता बहन मायावती जी ने भी कहा था और उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछा भी था कि आप इसका जवाब दे दीजिए कि क्या आप

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

प्राइवेटाइज कर रहे हैं? अगर हां, तो उसमें आप इनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे? कोई जवाब नहीं आया। हमारे सवाल का भी जवाब नहीं आया। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है, आज रवि शंकर जी इस समय उनकी जगह पर बैठ गए हैं, शायद ये जवाब देंगे और हम लोगों को इसमें जरूर समझाने का काम करेंगे। इस समय इन्होंने फायनेन्स मिनिस्टर के शूज पहने हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि नक्रवी साहब तो इस विषय में नहीं बोलेंगे, ये जरूर बोल देंगे और मुझे उम्मीद है कि ये कुछ न कुछ इस विषय में हमें जरूर जवाब देंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, पांच मिनट और दे दीजिए।

महोदय, मैं एंटी-फार्मर बजट क्यों कह रहा हूँ? I am saying it an anti-farmer Budget because, compared to last so many years, Budget for agriculture, for the first time, has been cut by 14.3 per cent. Budget for National Food Security Mission has been lowered by ₹ 530 crores. There is a cut in agriculture by 14.3 per cent and, therefore, it is totally an anti-farmer Budget.

For education, the Budget has been slashed shockingly by 16.5 per cent and the Budget for school education has been cut by 25 per cent, which would affect the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The Budget for Sarva Siksha Abhiyan has been cut by 22 per cent, which is really shameful. बच्चों की बात करते हैं, बच्चों को पढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" की बात करते हैं but most surprisingly, even the Budget for important schemes like ICDS, which gives healthy food to children, has been cut down from ₹ 16,316 crores to ₹ 8,000 crores to keep the poor children hungry and therefore, ensure that they do not go to school, do not study and do not develop. यह आपकी स्क्रीम के तहत है। Even the Budget for National Rural Livelihood Mission, which is to give jobs in rural areas has been cut from ₹ 2,034 crores to ₹ 1,800 crores. All this shows that it is a pro-poor and anti-kisan Budget, where, in fact, instead of increasing the kisans' Budget, their Budget has been cut. For everything there is one answer from the hon. Finance Minister, who is not here. But the other day, the Prime Minister has also said 'devolution to State'. For every question they give one answer, 'from 32 per cent to 42 per cent we have made to the State and devolution is there. We have given it to the State, therefore, we are cutting the schemes'. Now, in regard to this, I have to say that for justifying every cut, the Government says that they have accepted the recommendations of the Finance Commission, which has suggested devolution from 32 per cent to 42 per cent to States.

Accordingly, there is devolution by increasing States' share by 10 per cent. But, we have to see as to what the actual devolution is. In fact, the Government has given with one hand and taken away by other hand. This becomes clear because the increase in devolution is claimed to be 1.36 lakh crores. On the other hand, the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes, grants and loans, which have been cut, is ₹ 1.34

crores. Thus, in effect, the devolution actually is from 61.9 per cent to 62.8 per cent, which is absolutely nothing. With one hand you have given, and by the other hand you have taken it back. This is just befooling the public and everyone when you say that you have taken away the Schemes of the Central Government.

The anti-poor Budget shows that this Government is clearly against the poor persons. The Government is justifying the cut on ICDS by saying that because they have now introduced a new scheme of sharing with the States; there will be a category fully funded by the Centre. The second category would be where there will be a sharing between the States and the Centre, and the third category would be where the Centre will not pay a single rupee for the schemes, which will be fully borne by the States. So, they have now made out three categories.

The BRGF, which clearly helped the backward areas in the country, has been totally abolished. No mention has been found about the 100 smart cities. I am surprised; suddenly, the cities have vanished from this Budget. Where they have gone, we don't know. The hundred smart cities were vehemently proposed in the first Budget of this Government. Now, 23 Schemes will be funded by the Centre; 13 Schemes will be shared between the States and the Centre; and there are Schemes which are totally delinked, it includes BRGF.

As regards National e-Governance Plan, no fund has been allocated for modernisation of police. Not a single paisa is to be given by the Centre for the National e-Governance Plan. Sir, I am just concluding. Therefore, I am hurrying up.

I would like to speak a few words on the roadmap and policies of the Centre. Apparently, the fiscal roadmap is to reduce public spending on welfare schemes by directing not to spend any more money on welfare of poor people, and instead reduce the same drastically.

As regards FDI, the focus is on bringing investment through FDI in public sector companies like Railways, Road, Defence, etc., which is going to drastically affect employment of SCs, STs, OBCs, and minorities, as there will be no reservation there.

By giving tax sops to the corporate sector, the financial elite, it will create wealth and income inequality, which will make the poor, poorer and the rich, richer.

By cutting all the welfare schemes, an extra amount of ₹ 70,000 crores is being provided for investment in infrastructure. By doing so, the growth rate may rise, as the Government believes, in a trickle down manner, but it will be a top-down approach. It will be trickling from top to bottom. So, it will be that approach.

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

Again, this Budget is against everyone, except the corporates. And, surprisingly, against all promises made to the electors, voters, during election meetings of the Lok Sabha, by the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi— because the BJP was not contesting the elections, it was only the hon. Prime Minister who was there and everywhere -- there is no help for the poor people, no help for agriculturists, workers, employees, labourers, students, youths and the women of the country, जिनको कि हर स्पीच और हर भाषण में बड़े-बड़े सपने दिखाए गए थे।

The plan is to create wealth at the top, at the corporate level, slowly, which Government believe will trickle down below; this is all anti-poor step. For the Government, it appears that the reforms mean the new Land Law, which we have opposed, and we will oppose; I have already spoken about that. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The Government's motto is to corporatize the entire country. Now, this is very important. Looking at everything, the entire Budget and the way in which the Government has been going on, it is clear that the Government is for corporatization of the country. इनका मोटो एक ही है कि कॉर्पोरेटाइजेशन कर दो और हर चीज को ही नहीं, बल्कि कंट्री को ही अल्टीमेटली कॉर्पोरेटाइज कर दो। इनका यह अल्टीमेट aim है। ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The proposal is to corporatize not only airports and other bodies but also the country. That is why the Government is saying that it will get ₹ 65,000 crores through public sector disinvestment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, conclude, please.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I am just concluding. I have already spoken about the Service Tax. So far as the welfare schemes are concerned, they have stated that they have created a lot many funds.

This is the second last thing and I will conclude after that. One is called as the Investment and Infrastructure Fund with an allotment of ₹ 23,000 crores. MUDRA Bank is with ₹ 20,000 crores with a ₹ 3,000 crores credit in guarantee. There is a Rural Infrastructure Development Fund and a Long-Term Agriculture Development Fund, Short-Term Cooperative Fund, SETU for self-employed people, Atal Innovation Mission with ₹ 1,000 crore. But what is the roadmap for all these funds? You have not made it clear till now. आप कहते हैं कि हम मुद्रा बैंक के थ्रू गरीबों को, जो खोमचा लगा रहे हैं, जो ठेला लगा रहे हैं, जो रेवड़ी बेच रहे हैं, जो सड़क के किनारे बैठे हैं और जो शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, उनको लोन देंगे। आप देख रहे हैं कि आज किसान की क्या हालत है! आप किसान के लिए कोई इंश्योरेंस की स्कीम नहीं ला रहे हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि इन गरीबों को आप लोन देंगे, लेकिन लोन देने के बाद फिर आप क्या करेंगे आप उनके पास अपने आदमी लोन रिकवरी के लिए भेज देंगे, फिर या तो उनके हार्ट फेल होंगे

5.00 P.M.

या वे सुसाइड करेंगे। इनको कुछ फायदा नहीं पहुंचने वाला है। आप कह रहे हैं कि हम इसको "मेक इन इंडिया" करेंगे, आप "ब्रेक इन इंडिया" करने जा रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इन लोगों के जो धंधे चल रहे हैं, ये लोग जो कमाई कर रहे हैं, उन्हें प्रलोभन देकर आप "ब्रेक इन इंडिया" का काम करेंगे, "मेक इन इंडिया" का काम नहीं करेंगे। In the end, I will say that so far as the Budget is concerned, when it speaks of taking care of everyone and आप सबको साथ लेकर चलने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आज लग रहा है कि सिवाय इसके कि कॉर्पोरेट को साथ लेकर, गरीबों को मारकर, गरीबों के लिए ऐसी योजना बनाकर, जिससे उनका फ्यूचर खत्म हो जाए, उनकी जेब में हाथ डालकर, जो कुछ भी थोड़ा-बहुत उनके पास है, उसको उनकी जेबों से निकालने की योजना आपने बनायी है, उनको देने की कोई योजना नहीं बनायी है, इस बात को कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Shri P. Rajeeve. Do you want to speak now or come to the Chair? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): After this, I will come. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, actually I heard most of my colleagues...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, after your speech, you have to come here. So, make a brief speech only.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the most of the terminology, normally myself and Comrade Raja use in this Budget Speech, is already taken over by the colleagues who have already participated in the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then there is no need of your speech.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: 'The corporatization', 'budget against the interest of the poor', 'revenue forgone', all this type of terminologies, Jaitleyji coined against us. This time you have changed the title of that thing also. But our colleagues have already taken that terminology.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is left for you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Then I request all Members to stand ...*(Interruptions)*.. Sir, I was coming to that point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I request all the Members that while taking on the legislation for the corporatization of the country, they should stand against this type of policies by voting. I expect all colleagues to do this for this important legislative process. Sir, I tried to read the Budget Speeches of the UPA and speeches of then Opposition Leader and other opposition Members. Sir, this Budget is a continuation of the policies of the UPA Government, that is, they are trying to carry forward aggressively the 1991 neo-liberal policies. They tried their best to carry forward them. Sir, I tried to get the copies of the speeches of the then

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Leader of the Opposition, Jaitleyji. We had several wonderful speeches by Mr. Arun Jaitley in this House, particularly, on Budget. But I could not find out the speech for 2013-14 because at that time nobody could speak on Budget because we in the opposition jointly obstructed the Budget discussion. The word 'obstruction' is the new terminology used in the Budget discussion. It is obstructive or it is constructive, it depends upon the perspective. If you look through the eyes of the corporate, then obstruction to the policies is obstructive, if you look through the eyes of the common man of this country, then this obstruction is changed into a constructive approach. Sir, this protest, agitation, obstruction, is a part of democracy. In our concept, this obstruction is entirely different from obstructive policies. If we try to obstruct a Budget, which intends to protect one per cent super rich of this country, then, it is constructive for the common man of this country. It is constructive to protect the interests of the country.

I recall the speech of Shri Arun Jaitley on Budget, 2012-13. In that speech, Mr. Jaitley quoted paragraph 106 of the Budget Speech of Dr. Manmohan Singh. The reason is, we have witnessed an excessive reliance. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can speak at any time because there is no chance to sit that side, at least, in the near years. 'But, Sir, recent years have witnessed an excessive reliance on indirect tax for additional resource mobilization. This escalates cost, fuel inflation, and is regressive in its impact. Therefore, I have not relied on the indirect tax as a major source of resource mobilization.' This is from the Budget Speech of 1991. And, Shri Arun Jaitley had demanded that this should be implemented. I have the full text of Jaitleyji's speech on 2012-13 Budget. But, what is the trend of the Budget presented by Shri Arun Jaitley in the Lok Sabha. The Budget proposal will reduce direct tax by ₹ 8,315 crores. That is benefiting the rich. And, it will increase the burden of the people through indirect tax hike of ₹ 23,383 crores. Apart from direct tax benefits, some of my colleagues have already mentioned, wealth tax has been abolished, corporate tax has been targeted to reduce from 30 to 25 per cent, greater concession and access to FDI and FII are absolved of capital gains tax, and minimum alternative tax. A progressive taxation implies that individual and corporate pay taxes according to their ability to pay. The composition of indirect and direct tax is an index to evaluate the structure of the taxation of a country. The direct tax is different from indirect tax. In the case of fuel, the petrol, around 50 per cent of the total cost is indirect tax. And, I went through the entire speech. It mentions several types of impacts of indirect tax on economy. For every 100 rupees, collected as tax revenue, approximately 30 rupees come from direct tax and the rest come from indirect tax. The hon. Finance Minister, while trying to reduce the corporate tax has mentioned

the international experience. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the composition of international tax structure. In India, the direct tax is only 30 per cent. In the case of China, it is 34.4 per cent; Indonesia, 45.8 per cent; Russia, 50.3 per cent; Brazil, 55.3 per cent; South Africa, 59.6 per cent; Mexico ...*(Interruptions)*... This is direct tax. You are talking about the corporate tax. I am mentioning about the component of direct tax in the total tax. You are thinking about the interests of corporates that is why you are ...*(Interruptions)*... In the case of Mexico, it is 64.1 per cent. This is the international experience. Why is the Minister not trying to implement this? This is time to raise the direct tax. Instead of that, the Minister has tried to increase the indirect tax and decrease the direct tax. This is totally against the interests of the country.

Now, I am coming to another international experience. During the last discussion on the Budget, I had also tried to mention the tax-GDP ratio. Our country is the lowest among the G-20 countries. And, in the BRICS also, our position is very low. The tax-GDP ratio in the case of China is 22.4 per cent; South Africa, 28.2 per cent; Russia, 30.6 per cent; Brazil, 33.7 per cent. The tax-GDP ratio of China is 24.4 per centage; South Africa, it is 28.2 percentage; Russia, it is 30.6 percentage; and, Brazil, it is 33.7 percentage. Sir, increase in one percentage means increase of one lakh crores to the revenue of this country. If the tax-GDP ratio is as same as of China, then, India would get an additional revenue of ₹ 9.87 lakh crores. If it is as same as of Brazil, then, we would get an additional revenue of ₹ 22.56 lakh crores. Then, there will be no question of these types of deficits. The Government is trying to give more concessions to corporates. It has already been mentioned by my learned colleagues; I would not like to go into the details.

Then, I come to abolishment of wealth tax. From the Finance Minister's speech, I quote: "Should a tax which leads to high cost of collection and a low yield be continued or should it be replaced with a low cost and higher yield tax?" This is the logic for the abolishment of wealth tax by the Finance Minister. Sir, in 2001-2002, the cost of wealth tax collection was 53.8 per cent of the actual wealth tax. That is true. But what is the reality now? This cost of wealth tax collection is decreased to 9 percentage. That is true. This logic was true only for 2001-02. At that time, it was 53.8 percentage. Now, it has been reduced to 9 percentage. That logic does not suit to 2015-16 Budget. This is only for giving more benefits to corporates.

Then, you have imposed one super tax, that is not coming to the tax component, which is, giving share to the States. There is no constitutional liability of the Centre to give a share from this to the State Government. That is what our understanding says. Sir, our Finance Minister follows Mr. Chidambaram's path in the GAAR, which

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has already been mentioned. In 2012, that House and this House passed the Finance Bill with GAAR along with retrospective implementation. At that time, Jaitleyji had taken the same position; he is against retrospective taxation. But the two Houses of Parliament passed a Finance Bill with retrospective taxation. The then Finance Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, constituted a single-man Committee, Parthasarthy Shome Committee. On the basis of his recommendations, he deferred the decision, the decision of the Parliament, Parliament of the country, representing the nation. On the recommendation of a single person, Mr. Chidambaram deferred that decision, the implementation of GAAR. At that time, what was the reason? The reason was, administrative machinery was not ready for its implementation. I quote: "Administrative machinery was not ready for its implementation and will only result in scaring away the foreign investors." In 2015, the same reason is there. Is this maximum governance? Why this Government could not make the administration ready for implementation of GAAR? That is not the valid reason. This is to protect the interests of the corporate. Brazil introduced GAAR in 2001; China introduced GAAR in 2006, and the UK introduced GAAR with retrospective taxation. I had mentioned in the last Budget speech also. Also, the G-20 and OECD have taken the initiative on the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting. This is in tuning with the BEPS, that is, with the international scenario. Then, there is no valid reason for deferring the implementation of GAAR for another two years. This is only to protect the interests of the multi-national corporations. The Finance Minister repeated that the reduction in corporate tax is considering the international scenario and for attracting investment. This is only in developing countries. Next year, some countries are ready to reduce the corporate tax to 20 percentage. Then, what is the end? The end is this country should become a tax haven. India should take the leadership against these types of policies, reducing the corporate tax, looking to the developed countries. Why are these developing countries competing for giving more concession? We have a very good tradition in the international scenario as the leader of third world countries. We should take the leadership against this type of decreasing corporate tax for the benefit of the multi-national companies and finance capital. Sir, if you are looking at the international scenario, why is the Minister not ready to increase the direct tax component as per the international scenario? Why is the Government not ready for increasing the tax GDP ratio? Why is the Government not ready to implement the GAAR? They are not ready for implementing the GAAR. They are not ready for implementing these types of things because this is in the interest of the common man of this country; this is in the interest of the nation. This corporate tax reduction is to protect the interest of the finance capital.

Sir, actually, the genuine investors are not scared of the tax. I would like to quote an American business magnate — not a Left economist — Mr. Warren Buffett. I quote, “I have worked with investors for 60 years and I have yet to see anyone — not even when capital gain rates were 39.9 per cent in 1976-77 — shy away from a sensible investment because of the tax rate on the potential gain.” These are the words of Warren Buffett in 2011 in New York Times. This is opinion of the capitalists. Then why are you trying to give more and more concession than they want? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: This is neo capitalism.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes. But this is for the new type of FII and other type of business. Sir, for investment, we always quote the World Bank. But as per UNICAP, MNCs report, “India is within first four.” Some other reports are here. I would not like to quote all these things. But how can capital come to a country where the communal riots are the order of the day? How can capital come to a country where ‘Ghar Vapasi’ things are happening? How can capital come to a country where the churches are burning every day? The capital comes to a country where the Government itself determines food habit in the society. This attracts the investment. Sir, inflow of capital or investment, depends upon several factors. You are giving more and more tax concessions to the corporates. That is not the right way.

Then, what is your tax collection? It is fallen short by ₹ 1.13 lakh crores from the Budget Estimates. But we should consider it. In addition to this Estimate, the Government collected more than 25,000 crores of rupees, as per the answer given to this House, through the hike in excise duty on petrol and diesel. Even though the GDP growth rate is high, the total tax collection is reduced by ₹ 1.13 lakh crores.

Then, Sir, the Government is not ready to pass the full benefits of the fall in oil price to the domestic consumers. The logic of the Minister — I heard the speech of the Minister which he made in the other House — is not convincing. It is the repetition of the old theory of under-recovery. Two Parliamentary Standing Committees recommended to review the international parity pricing of petroleum products. Why is the Government not ready to do it? Now the Government is *de facto* regulating this market giving more and more concessions to the companies?

Sir, Jaitleyji changed the term ‘revenue foregone’ to statement of ‘revenue impact — tax incentives under the Central tax system.’ It is good. But what is the reality? Sir, are we always against our concerns? This is given as an incentive to give more dynamism to the economy. Yes. But what is the logic for this? The revenue foregone is estimated to be ₹ 43.2 per cent of the total tax revenue for the year 2014-15. What is the logic?

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Then, Sir, the tax exemption of corporate profit gain to industries located in SEZ are estimated to ₹ 19,000 crore. Is it an essential thing for boosting the economy? Sir, customs duty exemption given to the gold and diamond traders is ₹ 75,592 crores. Jaitleyji explained in his reply to the last Budget speech that by importing gold and doing some work, we are creating employment. But can we compare it with MGNREGA, the employment created under MGNREGA? This is double the money allotted to NREGA. The custom duty exemption on gold and diamond is double the total money allocated for NREGA, which created crores of jobs. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give a comparison of employment created under this to gold and diamond traders and that under NREGA, or give specific figures on the employment you have been able to generate by giving these types of tax incentives to different sectors.

Sir, I now come to the issue of black money. The intensifying inequalities is a very important issue. One per cent of the world's super rich control 47 per cent of the global wealth. That is the latest report of the Global Wealth Database, 2013. On black money, the proposal for a new legislation to address this issue is a welcome step. But, Sir, this is the era of Ordinances. The Prime Minister had given an assurance to do something about it within hundred days. Now, you are promulgating Ordinances, one in every 28 days. Then, why are you not ready to issue an Ordinance on black money, if your words are sincere?

Then, Sir, why are they not cancelling the double taxation treaties? Recently, Indonesia cancelled the DTA with Mauritius. Why are you not ready for that? Sir, most of the FDI, about 40 to 42 per cent, is coming from Mauritius. That is the Indian money coming through the Mauritius route. You have not taken any steps to control that.

Then, Sir, there is staff shortage in various agencies. This is a serious issue. As per the Finance Ministry's report, there is staff shortage. This is not a political issue. This problem of staff shortage is echoed through various agencies, such as the CBDT, ED, FIU, etc., which has been estimated to be 30,000. I would now quote the ADB report — not our Left report — "India has the most under-resourced and under-staffed revenue bodies in proportion to the size of its population". Do you have any plans to fill up these vacancies, Sir?

I now come to disinvestment, the temples of our modern India. You are expecting to raise ₹ 70,000 crores from disinvestment. That is de-nationalisation. We are totally against that.

Then I come to a very important point — cooperative federalism. Some points have already been made by our learned colleagues here and I do not wish to go back to those points. Now, increasing the transfer of 42 per cent of the Divisible Central Tax to the States is a good step. But our demand was to make it up to 50 per cent. Sir, on deeper examination, we find that the total share of Union resources transferred to the States has been drastically decreased. It is true that the States' share of taxes and loans to the State have been increased, but the Central assistance to States has been drastically decreased.

Then, Sir, the State's share in the total Union resources, as a percentage of the GDP, has been decreased from 6.2 per cent to 5.9 per cent in this Budget. This is a decrease in the State's share as a percentage of the GDP. Is this cooperative federalism? You are trying to mislead the country by saying that they are implementing the financial discipline. It is a constitutional mandate. That is a progressive step. We support that. But, *de facto*, consider this point too. Last year, budgetary transfer was to the tune of ₹ 7.75 lakh crores. Now that was BE, but how much was the real transfer? It was only ₹ 6.83 lakh crores, which implies a shortfall of ₹ 92,000 crores, in the Budget Estimates. If you take this into account, it would be again decreasing. This is not cooperative federalism.

Sir, in addition to this, the Central Government transferred the burden of several Central schemes upon the State Governments. The Government has decided to discontinue eight Central schemes and the Government changed the pattern of sharing in 24 schemes. The Government is also going to stop incurring revenue expenditure on several schemes; *de facto*, the Central schemes are effectively getting transferred to the State Governments.

Sir, another major issue pertains to the social services sector. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I would take five minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take two minutes more.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, while intervening on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, the hon. Finance Minister blamed Kerala for their revenue deficit. Now, what is wrong with us? That is a difference in perspective. We spend more money on education. We spend more money on health. As per our opinion, that is capital investment — the investment on human capital, the investment on human resource. That is our perspective; that is capital expenditure. But your own perspective is revenue expenditure. You are thinking only of physical capital; we are thinking about the human capital. That is more important. We are getting benefit. Hon. Deputy Chairman is always well aware that one-fourth of the State Domestic

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Product is coming from Keralite Non-Resident Indians. That is our benefit. Yes, we are facing some problems, that is, the second-generation crisis. We are giving education, that is quantitative change but we have to make it a qualitative change. We have made the land reforms. Yes, we have to change it to productivity. Yes, that is second-generation crisis. Our health index is very high. But we are facing, in Kerala, the elderly issue. That is second-generation crisis. But we do not consider Revenue deficit is a sin and we don't consider it a wrong activity of our State. You are considering the growth rate. Our growth rate is very high compared to other State Governments. Sir, actually this Government is neglecting the social service sector. As our colleague already mentioned, one-fourth of our population is poor. We are a country where the largest number of malnutrition children are living; we are a country where the largest number of anaemic pregnant women are living. In this type of country, this Budget is a total change, from the concept of welfare State to total market-oriented State. As Misraji correctly stated, it is a corporatization of a country, corporatization of a republic to protect the interests of business. We are all against this concept.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I would like to make two or three more points.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, he is talking about your State. Give him time.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, education Budget has been reduced. Misraji has mentioned that. Total subsidy component has come down from 2.1 per cent to 1.7 per cent. Sir, then I come to amendment to Land Acquisition. Actually, for National Highways, the land to be acquired is 1,85,702 sq. kms.; for State Highways, it is 2,63,798 sq. kms; for Railways, it is 1,26,056 sq. kms. So, it comes to 5,75,556 sq. kms. That means, 31.9 per cent of the total cultivated land, the Government is going to, not acquire, take away without any consent from the land owners. That would happen if we implement the Land Acquisition Act. I have all details. Sir, if you want it, we can sit together. Then, Sir, the allocation to agriculture sector was ₹ 19,000 crore in the last year but this year it is only ₹ 17,400 crore. It was reported in the media that 4,000 farmers committed suicide in the first five months of Modi Government. It was reported in media. That is always continuing. Farmers are in a very serious crisis. But the Government reduced the allocation to the agriculture sector. This Budget is totally against the interest of farmers. The growth rate in agriculture sector is only 1.1 per cent. In the industrial sector, the growth rate is 2.2 per cent. Where do you expect more? Is it the service sector? What is your

employment scenario? In IT sector, TCS retrenched 30,000 employees. Most of the IT companies have started to retrench very experienced employees. How are you going to create employment? In agriculture, there is no chance; manufacturing sector is decreasing; in service sector, retrenchment is going on. Where is the new avenue for creating employment for unemployed educated youth in this country? The Budget has failed to address the serious concern of this economy. Sir, allocation to ICDS has declined. It has already been mentioned. I would not like to go into details. The allocation for Mid-Day Meal Scheme has come down from ₹ 3,965 crore to ₹ 2,771 crore. This is a serious issue.

Sir, I would like to quote from the Budget debate by Shri Arun Jaitley in 2012-13. I quote, “The schemes, such as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, which are external aids to remove poverty, have been taken into consideration in order to determine the decline. So, these are the people who still don’t have enough to feed themselves, they are still poor, but because of schemes like this, external aids like this.” Sir, I request the Finance Minister to please consider his own words. How can he decrease the allocation to the Mid-Day Meal Scheme as per his Budget estimates? ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I would not like to take more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I will only pinpoint four points regarding Kerala, that is, increase of import duty on rubber which is your own point, Sir. You have always been demanding this. The Commerce Ministry had submitted a note to the Finance Ministry. Earlier also, it was under Mr. Chidambaram’s table for more than one year. Now, it is under his consideration. Please try to increase the import duty on rubber.

Then, there is a pending package for FACT (Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited), the largest public sector fertilizer company in this country. One package is pending before the Finance Ministry. I request him to sanction this. I also request one AIIMS for Kerala and one cancer centre. We demand for establishing a cancer centre, which was the dream of Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer also. At that time, the then Government had given some assurance. I request the Government to declare one international cancer centre for Kerala. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am trying to conclude, Sir.

Sir, this Budget is totally meant for protecting the interest of the microscopic super-rich minority of this country. This Budget is totally against the majority of the people of this country. This Budget is against the farmers. This Budget is against the unemployed youth. This Budget is against the children. This Budget is against the SCs and STs. This Budget is against the minorities. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand here on behalf of my Party, Biju Janata Dal, to speak on the General Budget for 2015-16. Sir, a Budget is not merely a statement of expenditures and receipts; it is the mirror of the Government and it is also the vision of the Government. Through the Budget, the Government speaks to the nation that it wants to go in this direction. I will definitely thank the hon. Finance Minister present here for trying his best to see that there will be a roadmap for this country. But for how many years, will this roadmap be there - for a decade, till 2025, or till 2030? That has to be clarified. He has tried to satisfy all the sections of the people living in this great country irrespective of religion, caste, colour or creed. He has tried to reflect everything, but it is very difficult in a country like ours, with the fiscal deficit that we face every year, to satisfy all the sections of the people.

Sir, I wish the crude oil prices continue to be as they are or even less than the present level. But if the crude oil prices go up, what will happen to the Budget 2015-16? The Minister has tried his best by increasing the excise duty on petrol, diesel and kerosene everywhere. He is taking away more than ₹ 60,000 crores to ₹ 70,000 crores out of this. How is he going to meet the challenge if the crude oil prices increase? I am asking this because this depends on international market.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) *in the Chair*]

Sir, I would like to point out the impact of 14th Finance Commission recommendations on Odisha. Sir, the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission have little for Odisha, as it has set a loss of ₹ 4,600 crores between 2015 and 2020 due to the revised criteria of horizontal transfer of funds. Though the share of the States in the net proceeds of shareable Central Taxes has been increased to 42 per cent from 32 per cent, the share of Odisha is 4.64 per cent of the divisible pool down from 4.78 per cent earlier. The Commission has recommended ₹ 1,84,070 crore as the State share in the net proceeds. I would like to mention here, had the Commission adopted the previous criteria, the State would have been eligible to get a share of 53.5 per cent amounting to ₹ 2,11,280 crore approximately. Now, my State, Odisha, will be getting ₹ 27,158 crore lesser, which is a good amount for a State like Odisha.

I will just say that when the State projected the requirement for local body grants to the tune of ₹ 27,188 crore, the FFC has recommended ₹ 10,622.79 crore. The State share has been reduced from 3.73 per cent to 3.70 per cent, and, now it is difficult to handle such a scenario. The State Government has committed transfer of ₹ 12,792.77 crore to the local bodies on the recommendation of the Fourth State Finance Commission.

Sir, the Fourteenth Finance Commission has put an end to the special category States. The special category States is one way. In the country, there are 272 Districts having been taken up for Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). I am told, Sir, that the same is also going to be stopped now. Sir, let me tell you that from the Eleventh Finance Commission, we got ₹ 56 crore less than what was recommended for my State, Odisha. Sir, from the Twelfth Finance Commission, this amount was ₹ 220.26 crore for my State, Odisha. Now, the Thirteenth Finance Commission will come to end by this March, 2015, out of ₹ 9,658.78 crore, we have just received ₹ 6,790.31 crore, an amount of ₹ 2,868.47 crore less than that. Sir, it is not a problem of Odisha alone. The point which I am going to make now is that it is the problem for all the 272 Backward Region Districts of the country. The schemes, which are going to be delinked from the Central support are—(i) National e-Governance Plan, (ii) Backward Regions Grant Fund, (iii) Modernization of Police Forces, (iv) Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastikaran Abhiyan, (v) Scheme for Central Assistance to the States for Developing Export Infrastructure, (vi) Scheme for setting up 6,000 model schools, (vii) National Mission on Food Processing, and, (viii) Tourist infrastructure. These are going to be closed. I would like the Finance Minister to please throw some light on this aspect, and, correct me, if I am wrong. Sir, this is being closed for a backward State like Odisha.

Sir, for special category State status, all the qualifications are there in the State of Odisha except that it does not have the international border. You do not grant us the status of special-category State. In this regard, out of more than four crore, one crore people of the State have signed and given memoranda to the Government through President of India led by Hon'ble C.M., Shri Naveen Patnaik. Commissions after Commissions have been formed. Sir, the last Commission, the panel headed by Raghuram Rajan said that Odisha has all qualifications along with Bihar and Bengal. Sir, you have given package to Bihar. You have given package to West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. In the map, between these States, Odisha is also there, Sir. Should we go somewhere else? Where will we go and to whom will we speak? I appeal you to please look into this issue.

Sir, there are 24 schemes to be run with the changed sharing pattern by Government of India. As there is not much time available with me, I will just cite four, five examples of these schemes. First is the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. Much has been discussed and it has to be discussed. If we cannot justify things for the farmer of this nation, we will fail in our duties. Sir, we won't be able to say that there is governance, there is a Government, and, there is a system in this country, if we cannot address the issues of farmers, *in toto*. Sir, the *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* was hundred per cent Centrally-sponsored scheme. It is now

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

going to be a 50:50 scheme. If it is so, it will be a great disaster for the farming community, and, for the GDP growth of the country also. For example, for Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, you have reduced it from 85 per cent to 75 per cent. For National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, we were getting 90 per cent and now you are reducing it to 75 per cent. For PMKSY, including Watershed Programme and Micro Irrigation Programme, which is for poor farmers, small farmers, till this year we are getting 90 per cent but now you have reduced it to 50 per cent. Sir, there are 24 such schemes. I will not go into the details of that as time will not permit.

I would now like to mention here, Sir, that our Prime Minister and our Finance Minister, in a very well-mannered way, have convinced that there will be cooperative federalism. But what about the fiscal federalism? ...(*Time-bell rings*)... No, no; I will speak, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): There is one more speaker from your party. There are eight minutes for each of you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Okay. Let me speak. I have just started.

Sir, the fiscal deficit is like this. You have planned 3 per cent of the GDP for 2015-16. The original plan was 3.6 per cent and the 14th Finance Commission says 3 per cent. It will go to 3.9 per cent. If the crude oil rate increases, to what extent will it go and how will it affect the Budget? What has been given in the Budget, which has been discussed here, is that in many social sectors — education, health, irrigation, agriculture sector, everywhere — we need more funds. We know — this is the feeling of everybody — that we really need more funds for this. But again, in all these areas, we have given less than what we had given in 2013-14 to 2015-16. There is no time. Budget at Glance, page 13, talks about Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Irrigation and Flood Control, Energy, Social Services, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. It is one of the most important things. Where there is drought-prone area, you have to go for dairy farms. There is a scope for expanding fisheries in our country. We have to give more funds to these areas.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please try to conclude. There is one more speaker from your party. Otherwise, the time will be deducted for the other speaker.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: I will take three minutes. Everybody is speaking beyond minus 11, 12, 13 minutes, I have seen and I have been waiting since 2.00 o'clock here. You yourself spoke and everybody spoke beyond their time. Please be reasonable.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): While I am sitting here ...*(Interruptions)*... While I am sitting here, I am metamorphosed as another person.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, as you know, Odisha, sometimes Andhra also, is one of the States which are always prone to natural calamities. Super cyclone of 1999-2000 — it had never happened in the country — hit our State, and we have not come back from that. The Phailin of 2013, 12th October; the Hudhud of 2014, 12th October, hit our State. We are not relieved from them. Every year, we are facing either flood or cyclone or super cyclone or drought. But, there is no mention, Sir, in the Budget about the disaster management. How to make this for a State like Odisha? I would like to request you that the Home Ministry has already cleared 399.83 crores for Phailin. You have promised that you would give after this Budget. This is our due. An inter-Ministerial Committee has visited our State and they have recommended this fund. Sir, if you think of Odisha, 20 districts out of 30 districts are under BRGF. Jaitleyji, in my State, 20 districts out of 30 districts are under BRGF. Please do something for that. In eighteen districts out of thirty districts in our State, Left Wing Extremism is there. Sir, since you will again press bell, I will just read out eight-nine points. I will just mention this, through you, Sir, to our hon. Finance Minister that our State has always been writing for opening of rural bank branches in 4,597 unbanked gram panchayats. Out of 6,232 gram panchayats, in 4,597 there is no bank.

My next point is regarding inclusion of Left Wing affected districts in the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. It comes under the Ministry of Finance. We have been writing about it time and again. Another point is, inclusion of Odisha to avail World Bank or JICA Assistance for execution of mega water supply project. I request the Ministry of Rural Development to do it. Water is essential for every individual.

For construction of ESI Medical college, we have given land. Money is there, everything is there. Let it go on in Bhubaneswar. Let it not be shifted from there to any other State.

My next point is, starting of international flight from Biju Patnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar. ...*(Time bell rings)*... Sir, just two or three more points. I request the hon. Minister, Sir, not to stop the opening of International Airport. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Give some points to your colleagues.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Odisha is the only State Headquarters in the country which is not having an executive class in the plane. That again shows how Odisha is treated. This is the most unfortunate part. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: But my State can accommodate all poor and rich people. *...(Interruptions)...* All corporate houses used to go there. Tourists, from all over the world, are going there. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): One more speaker *...(Interruptions)...* There is one more speaker from your Party.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: When tourists book for executive class and go to the airport, they are denied. These are international tourists. It is shame to our country. Then, Sir, my request to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is that establish a NIMHANS like institution in Odisha.

Just three more points, Sir. Then, next point is approval for development of IT Investment Region (ITIR) in Bhubaneswar. I also request for inclusion of Sambalpur *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: I request the Ministry of Home Affairs for inclusion of Sambalpur Kosli language, which is spoken in Western Odisha, in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. I would also request for release of Central share for implementation of World Bank supported National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Further, I would request for reimbursement of security-related fund. We are not getting it, so we have to face problems.

My last point is that Left Wing Extremism or terrorism is not the subject of the State. It is a national subject. The whole nation is at stake. It is a threat to nation. When is the Government of India going to provide for the CRPF and others? Why are they charging the State hundreds and hundreds of crores of rupees for its security? I request, through you, the hon. Finance Minister to consider this in the national interest, not in Odisha's interest. If Odisha is safe the country will be safe.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Lastly, we welcome 'Make in India'. If like Odisha's backward districts, some other 272 districts remain backward, India cannot grow. If India is to grow we have to take care of them. Then only will we be able to justify the Budget and the vision for 2025. My party will always be there with the Government of India on any positive stand taken by it. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You have taken full time of your Party. Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly wants to go earlier. Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Thank you, Vice-Chairman. I welcome this opportunity to just make a few points. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister and the Minister of State for Finance, both are here. Hon. Finance Minister, the Finance Bill covers three important aspects, the Economic Survey, the 14th Finance Commission Recommendations and the Finance Bill itself. The Economic Survey, especially volume 1, is a document marked by clarity, it is forward-looking, and provides a sense of confidence in the India growth story; however, overlooks some pitfalls or response to potential unanticipated events. The 14th Finance Commission recommendations are significant reforms in the sharing of revenue between the States and the Centre reflecting the progressive maturity of the Indian state, and are being described as a hallmark of Cooperative Federalism. This coincides with the dismantling of the Planning Commission as an instrument for planned investment by the Centre and its replacement by the NITI Aayog. This shift is to acknowledge the larger role of the National Development Council, increase in share of allocation of revenues to the States and gradual phasing out of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes.

Sir, the Budget 2015-16 was expected to be bold and dramatic. But I consider it to be the new normal in a modern sense of the term. Some features which the hon. Finance Minister or the Minister of State may wish to clarify are as follows.

There is a need to recognise the rise in prices of goods and services of daily domestic consumption which is the housewife's dilemma. How to reconcile this dilemma with claims of drop in inflation which could seem incredulous to the common person, and may be explained in a layperson's terms when the hon. finance Minister gives the reply.

The instant opinions, which were being expressed by the so-called experts and corporate chiefs while the hon. Finance Minister was still presenting the Budget in the Lok Sabha on the 28th February, have become annual events and are not given much credence by the people who listen to their instant wisdom except possibly the media which find the Budget a bit complicated.

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

The Finance Minister may kindly share with the House some fallback options if unanticipated, but not unusual, events were to occur. For example, there are windfall gains from the fall in crude oil prices, if it begins to gradually rise again, the impact of massive agriculture losses due to recent unseasonal and unexpected rains in North India and the consequences of a possible poor monsoon later this year on India's overall agricultural output and reduction in food stock.

While many aspects of taxation are innovative, I am afraid, raising service tax from 12.36 per cent to 14 per cent escapes logic. This is bound to have an impact on domestic consumption and may be a potential tipping point of the classic Laffer curve.

While there is an effort to rationalise corporate tax, the Finance Minister has once again resorted to 'Cess Policy' introduced by his illustrious predecessors to push up personal income tax. This is unfortunate and a bit retrograde. It would be of greater interest if the hon. Finance Minister could share specific steps being proposed to increase the number of taxpayers and significantly improve the efficiency of tax collection as well as the growth ambitions of direct tax revenue. People need an answer at some point. The 'Cess route' is bound to become less and less productive sooner rather than later.

The debate on black money must also include the massive generation of domestic black money as well. It is well known that huge amount of black money is generated, for example, by the domestic real estate sector. So, the urgency of addressing the challenge of black money is both international and national. The national issues of black money may be even larger and more challenging than getting black money back from abroad. The hon. Finance Minister may kindly respond regarding its quantum and the steps the Government proposes to take to expand the tax net during 2015-16 and certain specific steps to curb and gather more from the domestic black money. The GST, as it is evolving, has slowly deteriorated as a result of multiple concessions and compromises for the sake of cooperative federalism. It has become the combination of an administrative nightmare and a compromise with individual State's demands. There is a growing impression that when GST is finally introduced, the prices of all goods of daily consumption may increase. The logic of keeping out petroleum products, liquor, real estate and the cascading one per cent 'every step' tax are bewildering omissions. The Finance Minister, I am sure, will enlighten us, as may be appropriate.

Sir, I would now say a couple of words about the Reserve Bank of India.

I would like the Finance Minister to kindly elaborate on the so-called 'binding agreement' between the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India regarding quarterly inflation targets. Depending on the outcome, what will be the nature of actions in favour of or against the Reserve Bank of India? The plan to separate the Government's debt management from the Reserve Bank of India is a major departure from a long-standing practice. What are the advantages of curtailing the role of the Reserve Bank of India? I would request the Government not to interfere and try to change an institution, which is considered the all-weather watchdog of India and has a shining history of performance. Please do not try to repair what is not broken.

In order to ensure the outcomes of cooperative federalism, there must be a monitoring mechanism for the macro oversight of the progress of projects and the utilisation of funds being devolved to States.

The Finance Minister is to be complimented for the management of the Current Account Deficit. There is, however, a fairly widespread apprehension that the key elements of welfare such as farm subsidies, minimum support price and other programmes for the uplift of the poor sections of our society face significant cuts and setbacks as a consequence. For example, the allocation of one per cent of GDP to health has remained unchanged for the past ten years. One of the biggest sufferers is the area of post-natal care of mother and the newborn infant or rather the lack of it. The allocation for *Anganwadis* has been reduced from ₹ 18,000 crore to ₹ 9,000 crore. This will reduce the number of *Anganwadi* assistants massively and will harm these institutions of great social impact. Similarly, the allocation for the Mid-Day Meal scheme, as has already been mentioned, has been reduced from ₹ 13,000 crore to ₹ 7,000 crore. This is a very unkind move. Please restore it. The allocation to Panchayats has been damagingly curtailed. The allocations have also been reduced in many other vital sectors affecting women, children, the *gareeb* and the *ati gareeb*. This may lead to severe unintended social consequences of cooperative federalism.

Please revise the Budget and make it a source of 'hope' rather than an instrument of 'dashed hope'. Reducing deficit is important, but helping the poor must remain the highest national compulsion. The social support programmes for over 600 million poor Indians must not be mindlessly diminished. Otherwise, Mr. Vice-Chairman, history will judge the 2015-16 Budget as 'of the well-to-do, by the well-to-do and for the well-to-do'. Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, for giving me this opportunity.

6.00 P.M.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the House is very well aware that the Union Budget is a resource allocation exercise. Shri Arun Jaitley has exactly reflected the commitments made in the Address and given a roadmap as to how the Government is planning to fulfil those commitments through his Budget in the coming years. I also take this opportunity to congratulate him for meticulously balancing the corporate sector, on the one hand, and the social sector, on the other.

And, if I may say so, it tilts a bit towards social sector which is welcomed and appreciated by one and all. And, I repeat here what the hon. Prime Minister has said about the Budget. He said that it is progressive, positive, practical, pragmatic and prudent.

Sir, one of the Opposition leaders said that the Budget is *Dhanwapsi* i.e., giving money back to corporates. I only wish to tell him that it is not *Dhanwapsi*, it is *Janwapsi* i.e., return of people to the fold of NDA. And, the return of these Jan indicates the confidence they have in our Government for *Achhe Din*.

Sir, after a decade we are moving on the growth trajectory and in the next fiscal we are going to pip China at the post and become the world's fastest growing economy. Secondly, reduction in international crude prices is like a blessing to India which has reduced foreign exchange outgo substantially. Thirdly, confidence of ease of doing business in India has substantially gone up in the last 8-9 months and this will be reflected in the next Forbes' List of Best Nations for Doing Business and in the World Bank rankings. These positive signs help in galvanising the economic activity, increase job opportunities, expand social network and achieve the goals set for *Amrut Mahotsav*.

As a part of cooperative federalism and to strengthen the States, as hon. Prime Minister rightly said that country progress only when States progress, Government of India has agreed to the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission and transferred 42% of taxes to the States which is unprecedented in independent India. This move will definitely help every State in the country, except Andhra Pradesh as 14th Finance Commission has not complied with Section 46(1) and other sections of AP Reorganisation Act which mandates it to make a separate award for Andhra Pradesh. In spite of that, we had a lot of expectations from the Budget; but, it has also disappointed us. Secondly, 14th Finance Commission has recommended Andhra Pradesh's share as ₹ 24,938 crores, but the Budget has made only a provision of ₹ 22,638 crores for the award period. Secondly, SDRF grant has been reduced by Rs.100 crores, local body grant has also been reduced by about ₹ 1,000 crores. If

you calculate it, Budget has given an amount of ₹ 3,266 crores less than what has been recommended by the Finance Commission. So, I request the hon. Minister to correct this imbalance.

There is no doubt that the Finance Commission has examined the financial situation of Andhra Pradesh by endorsing the White Paper released by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 9th July, 2014, on State finances which clearly envisaged the disastrous impact of division of State on its economy. But, unfortunately, Finance Commission has considered revenue deficit partially and has not addressed the massive developmental requirements of the residuary State, including new capital, infrastructure development, But, unfortunately, the Finance Commission has considered revenue deficit partially and has not addressed the massive developmental requirements of the residuary State, including new capital, infrastructure development, incentives required for industrial development and other major growth engines. I am not going into the details, as we have already apprised to the hon. Finance Minister about this. But, I only wish to make one point that even after the award period of the 14th Finance Commission, that is, 2019-20 – Sir, this is very important – Andhra Pradesh is the only State, apart from a few Special Category States, that will be suffering from a revenue deficit of ₹ 2,499 crores. This one figure tells the whole story of Andhra Pradesh, as to where it would stand after five years from now. This is precisely the reason why we have been pleading with the Central Government to give us the Special Category Status. The Government is saying that some States such as Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Jharkhand are also demanding Special Category Status. But, Sir, after Finance Commission's recommendations, all these States will be revenue-surplus and only Andhra Pradesh would be a revenue-deficit State at the end of the award period. Sir, Special Category Status is given only to those States which are lagging behind and require Government of India's helping hand. In this case, since all the above States would become revenue-surplus and only AP will be revenue-deficit, it is all the more justified in its demand for a Special Category Status. Hence, I request the hon. Finance Minister to be magnanimous and show some generosity towards Andhra Pradesh, as it has started its journey from scratch.

Sir, a lot has been said about extending the fiscal target by one year. We should feel happy that we have been able to achieve 4.1 per cent this year, and have set a target of 3.9 per cent for 2015-16, 3.6 per cent for 2016-17 and 3 per cent for 2017-18. A one year-extension would give the Finance Minister enough fiscal space to get some additional borrowings to spend on social security and other schemes.

Sir, India Inc.'s impatience before 28th February is justifiable with the Modi Government not doing enough to improve the ease of doing business, as India is

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

one of the most difficult countries to start a business. It all happened due to policy paralysis and little importance given by the earlier Government to boost economy. But, with Jaitleyji's Budget, things will change as he is going to bring a legislation to replace the mandated multiple prior permissions to start a business.

Sir, I would give one or two examples which would show how difficult it is to do business in India. I am saying this with my own experience, as I had visited Singapore as a part of the Andhra Pradesh Capital Committee. In India, it takes 30 days to register a company and in Singapore it takes just three days. To get electricity, we take 67 days; in Singapore, it takes just 18 days. To register a property, we take 47 days and Singapore takes just four days. Finally, to enforce contracts, we take 1,500 days whereas Singapore takes just 150 days. This clearly shows where we stand. It is all happening because of red-tapism. We have to replace red-tapism with red-carpetism. Sir, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken an initiative that a company will be given all the clearances in 21 days through single window. It has started implementing this from February this year. So, I suggest for consideration of the hon. Finance Minister to study this model and take inputs from it. The second point is, out of 3.67 lakh companies in India, we have just 272 companies which are paying more than ₹ 500/- crore as tax; 772 companies with profit between ₹ 100 to 500 crores, 742 companies with profit between ₹ 50 to 100 crores and more than 3 lakh companies which get profit between zero to rupees one crore. I want that this picture should be changed because the more a company gets profit, the more investment we get, the more job opportunities it can create, the more taxes Government get to spend them on social security and on other schemes.

The next point I wish to make is relating to social security. The Government is moving from financial inclusion through *Jan Dhan Yojna* to social security through *Jan Suraksha*. Hon. Finance Minister has announced, at least, half-a-dozen social security schemes to achieve universal social security, especially the poor and under-privileged. The Government is planning to roll them out through 12.5 crore *Jan Dhan* Accounts opened and also utilize the 1.5 crore post offices that we have in the country. Earlier also, we had social security schemes, but they could not penetrate due to the faulty implementation by UPA. Now, with this *JAM Number Trinity*, this Government proposed to transfer benefits in a leak-proof, well-targeted and cashless manner. That is precisely the reason why I said in the beginning that this Budget has tilted towards social security a bit and is welcome. Sir, all in the country are now talking of Team India — The Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, my Chief Minister from Andhra Pradesh, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, and other Ministers like Shri

Venkaiah Naidu, Petroleum Minister Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, Shri Piyush Goyal, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. The country has expectations from this Team India, as they are all intellectual and intelligent people. Now, the future of Andhra Pradesh and the country rests in the people. Andhra Pradesh has elected an experienced and visionary leader, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, because they thought that it is only he who can take the State forward. Our Chief Minister has started his business right from day one. He met important business tycoons like Bill Gates of Microsoft, Eric Smith of Google, Ms. Sheryl Sandberg, COO of Facebook in Davos and we have met so many business tycoons in Davos with my leader. There our hon. Finance Minister was there and our hon. Minister of Power, Shri Piyush Goyal was also there. Everybody is talking about India only. The future belongs to India. With Modi's Government, we have a good mandate in the entire world. Now, the economy will grow immediately. They are all looking forward to India only. I met so many people there. Our Chief Minister made extensive tours to Japan, Singapore and other countries to get investment. I am happy to bring to the notice of this House that Japan and Singapore Governments are making a master-plan for new capital. They have come forward voluntarily. They have talked to my Chief Minister and they are preparing a master plan for the new capital. The State Government has also signed an MoU. When Shri Narendra Modi came to Tirupati for an election meeting, he said, "Your State has been bifurcated. I know your feelings. I will make a world-class new capital." Sir, that dream is becoming true. They have agreed to do this looking at his experience, vision and the instinct he has for creating a world-class capital. He is working day in and day out for the welfare of people of Andhra Pradesh. So, the Government of India should also help Andhra Pradesh to make it a model State. I will come to other issues a little later.

Sir, why are we not able to become a developed country, like Singapore, Dubai, China and the USA? There are so many other countries which have better development than our country. Why have we not been able to match with them? What are the reasons that we have not been able to utilize the last one decade of precious time? What has happened in Andhra Pradesh? Everybody had seen that in this House. In 175 Constituencies, the Congress Party has lost the deposit. They were in power for the last ten years. They were ruling the State of Andhra Pradesh for the last ten years. In the first election in those ten years, they got 38 MPs and 180 MLAs. In the second election, they got 33 MPs and 200 MLAs, but this time not even a single MP or MLA could get more than 1,700 votes. They lost their deposits. ...*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) : Please address the Chair.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: All of them have lost their deposits. ... (*Interruptions*)... Sir, their policies were based on vote bank. Now they can understand it. Recently, in the Tirupati by-election, you could not save your deposit. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please address the Chair.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Just 15 days ago, you could not save your deposit. You forget about Andhra Pradesh. You don't have any right to talk about Andhra Pradesh. Instead of breaking States for political reasons, for vote bank reasons, instead of allowing people to stash money in safe havens abroad, instead of indulging in coal, spectrum, Aadarsh, CWG and other scams, if UPA had spent those golden 10 years in building the country, things would have been different. Now that we have got an absolute and thumping mandate, I am doubly sure, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, with the cooperation of all the Ministers, intelligent Ministers, intellectuals, we will take India to the ultimate height of development. Sir, a couple of days ago IMF's Managing Director visited India, and let me repeat what she has said about India and our Prime Minister. By lauding the 'Make in India' campaign, she said, "India is a bright spot on a cloudy global horizon. India has the potential to double the size of its economy by 2019 compared to 2009." This is where our Team India has taken our country within a short span of 8-9 months. I firmly say that it is 'now or never' to make or mar this country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude now.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: The country's destination is in the hands of the Team India. The team has a leader, who transformed Gujarat with his model, a leader who made mark in the world with this development mantra in A.P., an erudite and committed Finance Minister and an aggressive task master as Urban Development Minister and other efficient Ministers. Under their leadership, we will reach all the set goals even before *Amrut Mahotsav*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude now.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: I have borrowed the time of the BJP.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You got five minutes from the BJP's time but you have exhausted that also.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: I now come to infrastructure which is vital for emerging economies like ours to realize the hopes and aspirations of our people. I have no hesitation to say that poor infrastructure impedes country's economic growth and global competitiveness over the last decade. So, investment in infrastructure is one of the main mechanisms to increase income, employment, productivity and, consequently, competitiveness of an economy.

With an objective to achieve infrastructure goals, the Finance Minister has unveiled some action points. He has increased outlays of capital expenditure for roads by ₹ 14,000 crores, railways by 10,000 crores, for public sector units to ₹ 3.18 lakh crores which is an increase of 80,844 crores, when compared to R.E. of 2014-15. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, this is an important issue. I understand that two Cabinet Ministers are here and I understand that the Finance Minister may have other responsibilities. But, at least, request the MoS for Finance to be here. These are important things being mentioned here. We do not want to speak only for the records.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He has gone to the other House. He will be coming just now.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, one of the Ministers of Finance should be present.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, this is not a normal business; it is the Budget discussion. We have great respect for two Cabinet Ministers present here. Yes, they can deal with any situation. But this is the Budget discussion and no other Minister would be able to know what the Finance Minister wants. Let, at least, the MoS be here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Two Cabinet Ministers are here. I think he just left.

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Sir, shall I add one thing? The Minister of State for Finance, Mr. Sinha, was sitting here from 2 o' clock, and he has just gone to the Lok Sabha.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): The Minister has come. So, that point is over. Now, Mr. Ramesh, please conclude. You wanted only 20 minutes, but you have taken five or six minutes more than that. Please try to conclude in one minute.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, secondly, he created National Investment and Infrastructure Fund with an annual flow of ₹ 20,000 crores and introduced tax-free bonds in rail, road and irrigation projects. Here, I request the Finance Minister to extend them to other sectors like civil aviation, power, ports, etc., which will further boost this proposal. The second suggestion which I wish to make is that our ports have more than 2.64 lakh acres of land bank which is worth nearly ₹ 50,000 crores. This land can be used for growth in ports sector. It is good that we have learnt

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

lessons from the failure of UPA's UMPP. It aimed to start 16 UMPPs, with more than 60,000 MW of capacity, but ended with only 2 UMPPs running now. It is another failure of the UPA Government. But, now, the Finance Minister has proposed five UMPPs in Plug-and-Play mode which means that the Government will auction them after all clearances and linkages and we will get an investment of ₹ 1 lakh crores. Here, I wish to add that Andhra Pradesh, within a span of seven to eight months, has been able to provide power 24x7 to all. Now, there are no power-cuts in Andhra Pradesh.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please complete.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Please, Sir, I will conclude in just two minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please try to conclude.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, I will complete in two minutes.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, let him complete his speech. Otherwise, it doesn't look nice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Shri Ramesh, you had requested for 20 minutes. You got five minutes from BJP. You have taken 25 minutes.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: In two few years from now, with the help of the Prime Minister and Power Minister, Andhra Pradesh will be a power surplus State. Apart from this, with steps taken by the Finance Minister, investment in infrastructure would also go up by ₹ 70,000 crores. Here, I would like to make one request to Shri Goyal. He has to personally intervene and remove hurdles in power generation, particularly from Krishnapatnam and our gas projects. Secondly, I request the hon. Finance Minister to set up one of the five announced UMPP in Andhra Pradesh. It is all the more necessary since Andhra Pradesh is chosen as one of the States for 24x7 power supply. Thirdly, Budget has given Andhra Pradesh only ₹ 5.63 crores each for Vizag and Vijayawada Metro rail projects, ₹ 100 crores for Polavaram.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. What are you doing?

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: These are too small allocations, I request the Finance Minister to increase them substantially so that they will be completed within the timeline.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, I now come to agriculture which is the backbone

of our country's economy. I welcome that agriculture credit has been fixed at an unprecedented ₹ 8.5 lakh crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Nothing is going on record. Now, Shri Praful Patel.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: *

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thought we were listening to the Budget rather than debate on the Budget. But, nonetheless, my dear friend has some points to make for his State. He has done so.

Sir, I rise to speak on the debate on the Budget and I was a little selfish because I summoned you back. I thought it is no point in making a statement here before Ravi Shankar Prasadji and Najmaji who are busy in conversation. I thought somebody will take my notes a little bit more seriously. Anyway, Sir, Budgets have become an annual exercise and everybody impatiently waits what the Budget is going to deliver and what is going to happen as if some earth shattering exercise is going to take place. I think, Budgets are basically an annual exercise, but they are work in progress. No Budget can be as comprehensive that in one year you make a statement and it will be sacrosanct for 365 days. I think Budgets are exercises which are in continuity, and rightly so, and, therefore, I would call a Budget more a statement of intent rather than a document which gives you an accurate number as to what exactly will be happening on a monthly or an annual basis. Therefore, it is fine. I think, every Budget has a carry forward of previous Budgets and I am sure, irrespective of Governments changing, Budgets are continuity of many past policies and will be a continuation or rather a road map for future policies, whether of this Government or any other Government in future. So, Sir, to that extent there is a genuine intent which has been spelt out and I think, some are good examples also, that on fiscal deficit and fiscal discipline, a road map not only for what will happen in the current year, but also what will happen in the future years, how the fiscal deficit will be reduced over the next three to four years, on that also, a statement of intent has been made. That is a step in the right direction, as was done in the previous Budgets where the fiscal deficit was sought to be brought down from 4.5 per cent to 4.1 per cent. It was much higher earlier. I think, we are moving in the right direction to bring it down to about 3 per cent in the next three years. The hon. Finance Minister deserves compliment for this.

There are good examples, especially on the auctioning of natural resources. I think, the House, in its collective wisdom — all of us have taken that decision — has taken that decision to take things forward by auctioning natural resources. There

[Shri Praful Patel]

may be some difference of views on certain issues. But, broadly, it is a collective decision. Therefore, it is also one of the things that is spelt out in the Budget. I think, this will go a long way in clearing the air and bringing in more transparency in governance. That is exactly what the entire House will agree that there is no difference of opinion between the Government and the Opposition. We all want transparency. We want a progressive India which brings in equality and reduce the kind of discrepancies which exist in our system today.

Sir, the Government, I would say, has also been lucky. Since it took over the Office, the Government has got a favourable tailwind. It has got a scenario where the international oil prices came down sharply. They came down to an astoundingly low level of US \$ 50 or so. It is almost a reduction of about 55 per cent. That has helped the Government; it helped the country. I don't want just to say that it has helped only the Government. Ultimately, lower fuel prices have helped the Indian economy. Indian economy gets helped; it helped every person who is connected with the country. Therefore, it has resulted in lower fuel prices, though the Government has not, genuinely, passed on the impact of lower fuel prices to the people. While claiming that you have been reducing the prices of diesel and petrol — I think, it is not your claim; it is because the international prices have come down — but you have increased the excise duty. On that count, you have, actually, not passed on the benefits of lower fuel prices to the people of the country. But, having said that, I think, it is still one of the good things that has happened. It will eventually help the Indian economy to grow in the years to come.

There has been some change in the methodology of computing how the GDP grows. Suddenly, the base year has been changed. So, economy, which was growing at 5.8 per cent and would have grown, say, by another 0.2 per cent to 6 per cent this year, suddenly, now, as demonstrated in the Government documents, is going to grow up to 8 per cent. So, I think, this is only a play with numbers. Okay, you have changed the base year. But, you must also admit and acknowledge that the growth is not as substantial as is being presented in the numbers.

Having said that, I think, you will have to brace for certain uncertainties in the future, especially uncertainties in implementation of the GST. Sir, the earlier speaker, Shri Ashok Ganguly, was mentioning about how GST left out so many items. The GST is also going to throw up its uncertainties, because some States will complain about loss of revenue which, ultimately, will have to be made up, as per your commitment, to such States. This cannot, therefore, keep your fiscal deficit and other numbers which you have presented in the Budget as sacrosanct. Those numbers can change. They will also result in change of a lot of other things and factors which you have projected.

And, Sir, the 7th Pay Commission is also one of the major things which will have to be factored by the Government. You don't have the numbers yet. As and when the numbers come up, what impact the 7th Pay Commission will have on Government finances. We had seen the impact of the 6th Pay Commission. It really put a lot of pressure on the finances of the Centre and the States. And, therefore, the 7th Pay Commission figures also, as and when they come, will impact finances. Now, we do not necessarily know what the impact of that would be. I think, in a country as big and vast as ours, it is not going to be an easy exercise where we will say, "Oh, we have factored all these things." This can throw up a lot of other complications also.

Sir, also, there is again the factor as oil prices helped you with entailments in the earlier days. You are seeing now a reversal in the oil prices. Slightly, they are inching upwards. I don't think they are going to go up as much as they were a year ago. But, certainly, a factor of 50, which you had taken at the time of, may be, presenting the Budget, over the period of the whole year, the impact maybe that it may stabilize at 65-70 US\$, as has been predicted by many people who are familiar with the oil sector.

Sir, having said that, there is a huge issue when we take the figures and collate the GDP figures of growth. I think, in the last few years, whatever figures of growth have been visible, a large part of the growth figures also came because of high growth in agriculture. Agricultural growth over the past decades, in the 90's and 2000, was hovering anywhere between one per cent and two per cent. But, in the last few years, agriculture GDP has grown at least by 3.5 to 4 per cent. So, that has also contributed in a major way towards the overall figures when you calculate the GDP. In this year, especially, the agricultural GDP is poised to dip and it is going to dip sharply on account of various factors, some created by you and some not created by you but by nature. We know the natural factors, of course, that at some places we have drought, we have excessive rains, we have floods and various other natural calamities have hit the farmer. On the other side, it is also man-made where you have not taken note of the increasing cost of the farm produce and you have not factored that in giving remunerative prices to farmers. I am sure, my friends from Punjab will agree with me. My friends from most parts of the country will agree that today, the farm produce is not as remunerative as maybe even a year ago. The MSP prices have not risen sharply whether it is of wheat or rice or soybean or cotton. Look at the sugarcane farmer. मैं भी गुजरात का हूँ। तो मेरा यह कहना है कि जहाँ तक किसानों की बात होती है, आपको मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर 2013-14 का वर्ष आप देखें तो इस देश में तब अच्छा उत्पादन हुआ था, आज तक इतने फूडग्रेन का उत्पादन नहीं हुआ। वर्ष 2013-14 में 265 मिलियन टन का उत्पादन हुआ, जो इस देश के इतिहास में सबसे ज्यादा

[Shri Praful Patel]

हुआ। लेकिन अगर इस साल का आंकड़ा देखें तो कम से कम 15 से 20 मिलियन टन कम होने वाला है। उसी हिसाब से आप अगर सारी पैदावार की बात करेंगे तो आज किसानों के हाथ में जो पैसा आता है, हर साल फसल बेचने के बाद उसके हाथ में जो पैसा आना चाहिए, उस पैसे में आज बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में गिरावट है और इस वजह से मैं आपको सावधान करना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि जो हमारा समुदाय है, इस देश का कृषक आज की सरकार से बहुत-बहुत दुखी है। वह बहुत असंतोष के वातावरण में जी रहा है और इसके लिए आपको कृपा करके कुछ-न-कुछ करना चाहिए। आपने बहुत सारी मदद की अभी, जितने भी यहां पर आज किसानों को नुकसान हुआ है, आपने यहीं देखा कि बारिश गिर रही है, महाराष्ट्र में और देश के कई राज्यों में अभी गारपीट हुई, hailstrom हुआ, कितना बड़ा नुकसान हुआ, यह सारी चीजों को लेकर हम सब लोगों को इसके बारे में कहीं-न-कहीं चिंतन करना होगा और आप इस बजट में इसके बारे में जरूर ध्यान देंगे, यह मैं आपको कहना चाहूंगा। एक बात और मैं कहना चाहूंगा, इस बात पर आप जरूर ध्यान दीजिए। बहुत सारे हमारे सदस्यों को भी मालूम नहीं होगा, लेकिन जब एक्सपोर्ट की बात करते हैं, जनरल एक्सपोर्ट इस देश से कम हुआ है। It is reduced. But agricultural export from India, last year, was ₹ 3,25,000 crores; agricultural and agro-produce export, which itself is a record of a sort. Where the export figures of all other commodities have gone down, agricultural produce exports have gone up from this country. Therefore, we should factor how we are able to give an incentive. I am saying this because my leader Sharad Pawarji, has been closely associated with it, not only as an Agriculture Minister, but also in terms of a person who has kept agriculture close to his heart. You and many of us know, the Prime Minister came to Baramati a few weeks ago, he saw what all has been done. He acknowledged that this is the way an Indian agricultural model should be developed for the rest of the country. Digvijaya Singhji is aware and everybody is aware who has seen these things. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to give special emphasis to agriculture, not only in this Budget, but in all its policy directions.

Sir, in terms of industrial output — I have been a Minister in the Department of Heavy Industries — the auto industry is one of the largest contributors to the manufacturing GDP of this country. Almost 30 per cent plus of manufacturing GDP comes from the auto industry. With lower fuel prices and so-called buoyant economy, as you are claiming, we should have been seeing a flood of automobiles being sold. Actual automobile sale has shrunk and that itself is something which needs to be seen and understood by the Government. When you talk of creating more jobs, where are we going to create the jobs?

आज हर सांसद चाहता है कि मेरे क्षेत्र में कोई-न-कोई उद्योग आना चाहिए। कम से कम मैं तो ऐसा सोचता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि हर सांसद जो ग्रामीण इलाके से जुड़ा हुआ है, वह चाहता है कि हमारे क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक विकास होना चाहिए, लेकिन आप अगर उसके आंकड़े देखें, कौन सा नया उद्योग लग रहा है? ऑटोमोबाइल इंडस्ट्री, जो चल रही है, जो एक बहुत

बड़े पैमाने पर ऑटो मिशन प्लान 2006 और 2016 तक के तहत आज इतने बड़े पैमाने पर देश में फैल चुकी है, बढ़ चुकी है, उसमें आपको गिरावट नजर आ रही है, वृद्धि की बात बहुत दूर रही। नए उद्योग कहां आ रहे हैं? आप कह रहे हैं, खुशी की बात है। हम यह भी नहीं कहना चाहेंगे कि आप दस महीने में सारे उद्योग या सारे वातावरण को बदल सकते हैं। लेकिन यह भी मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि उस दिशा में कोई इतनी ज्यादा भी पहल या कदम नहीं नजर आ रहे हैं, जो अन्यथा नजर आने चाहिए थे या कुछ आपको करने चाहिए थे। आप इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन के बारे में जरूर सोचिए, ये आंकड़े आपके पास हर महीने आते हैं। और आपको निरंतर नजर आ रहा है कि आज हमारे देश में इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन थोड़ा गिरा हुआ है। यह एक चिंता का विषय है। अगर हम नई नौकरियों के निर्माण की बात कर रहे हैं, हम इस देश में उन्नति और विकास की बात कर रहे हैं तो उसमें औद्योगिक विकास का एक बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। वह स्लो डाउन हुआ है, इसलिए हमें इस बारे में बहुत काम करने की जरूरत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के बारे में सरकार ने अपने इस बजट डॉक्यूमेंट में महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा की है। इस में उन्होंने अच्छे दिशा-निर्देश तय किए हैं, लेकिन जहां तक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बात है, आज भी बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स — चाहे वे रोड्स के हों, पोर्ट्स के हों या अन्य पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स हों, ऐसा नहीं हुआ है कि इन की गति एकदम बढ़ गई है। वास्तव में इन सारे सेक्टर के बारे में अभी आपने इंटेंट अनाउंस किया, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बांड की बात कही, आपने कहा कि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंडिंग के लिए हमने अलग से प्रावधान किया है, फ्यूल के ऊपर जो आपने एक्साइज ज्यूटी बढ़ायी है, उसको भी आपने set aside किया है। ये सारे कदम अच्छे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें कार्यान्वित करना, इन्हें जल्दी अमल में लाना एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। इसलिए आपको इस बारे में गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचकर काम करना चाहिए।

सर, आपने टैक्सेशन के बारे में भी कहा है। आपने कहा है कि रिट्रोस्पैक्टिव टैक्सेशन आपकी समस्या है। यह बात सही है। हमारे देश में वोडा फोन जैसे मामले हमारे विकास के मामले में रोड़ा बनकर अटके हुए हैं, यह हमें भी मालूम है और आप भी जानते हैं, लेकिन इस का कोई हल आपने अभी तक नहीं निकाला है। मैं कोई नया उदाहरण नहीं देना चाहूंगा, लेकिन निश्चित रूप से इस से आप जो एक इंडस्ट्रियल क्लाइमेट बनाना चाहते हैं, उस के बारे में लोगों के मन में शंका है। इसलिए आप इस बारे में भी जरूर विचार करें।

सर, मैं परसों की एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लूंगा, एक बड़े automobile international major मुझ से मिलने आए। उन्होंने कहा कि taxation के मामले में, transfer pricing within India, उनकी कंपनी और उनकी सब्सिडियरी है, उसमें 1 हजार करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का dispute हो गया है, जो अभी तक resolve नहीं हो पाया है। मैं उसके कागज आपके पास भेज दूंगा। उस वजह से वह कह रहे हैं कि हमारे पेरेंट्स आज जो 600 मिलियन यूरो का इनवैस्टमेंट इंडिया में करना चाहते हैं, वह उन्होंने होल्ड कर लिया है क्योंकि contingent liability को लेकर वह आगे नहीं बढ़ना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि आप इस बात से अवगत होंगे, लेकिन मेरे पास जो जानकारी है, वह मैं आपके पास भेज दूंगा। इसीलिए ease of doing business को intent के साथ-साथ implement करना एक बहुत बड़ा काम आपके सामने है। आपने अभी ब्लैक मनी की बात कही है, जहां तक बाहर का पैसा है, वह तो आपने कहा है कि जुमला है, लेकिन जो भी कुछ है, उसे आप जरूर लाइए। इस बारे में हाउस के किसी भी सदस्य

[Shri Praful Patel]

को आपत्ति नहीं होगी, लेकिन आपने बजट डॉक्यूमेंट में overall intent की बात कही है, इस में black money, within the country and otherwise है, please take whatever steps you want, लेकिन इस में implementation किस तरह से होगा, किन के हाथों में होगा, यह देखना जरूरी है क्यों कि इससे harassment बहुत होता है। आज कोई भी हाउस का सदस्य और यह मैं आपकी सरकार की वजह से नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह बात हमारी सरकार थी, तब की भी बात होगी, आज की भी बात है और शायद भविष्य में भी होगी। आज harassment बहुत होता है, चाहे वह इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट से हो, एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट से हो, सेल्स टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट से हो। आजकल क्या हो गया है कि in our eagerness कोई बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। हर आदमी कहता है कि इंस्पेक्टर राज से हम मुकाबला कैसे करेंगे? The more enthusiasm you show to do all these things, also you are leaving more and more residuary powers in the hands of small officers who are more prone to abuse than to use it. That is something, which, I think, you need to see in whatever enthusiasm you have about black money here or internationally. Please do not forget that the implementing authority is also going to be misusing that, to some extent, and that may also leave a bad taste. I am telling you Arunji,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Prafulji, please conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, before me, you know what happened. I have also got the same time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): But you are a senior Member.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Anyway, I am also concluding, Sir. सर, आपको भी मालूम है कि किस तरह से उसका दुरुपयोग होता है? हमारे लिए यह एक सोच की बात है। Ease of business, मैं छोटे व्यापारी की बात कह रहा हूँ, बड़े लोगों की बात नहीं कह रहा, बड़े लोगों के साथ आप जो भी कर रहे हैं वह अलग बात है, बड़े लोग केपेबल भी हैं, लेकिन इस लेवल पर छोटे-छोटे व्यापारियों के साथ किस तरह का हरेसमेंट होता है, उसके बारे में सोचिए। कहीं उससे आपका ही नुकसान न हो, क्योंकि यही वह वर्ग है, जो आपको सबसे ज्यादा मानता है, जिसने आपका सबसे ज्यादा साथ दिया है। जो भी करना है। We are not against any issues. Sir, I also compliment the Finance Minister. Some good examples are also there about the gold monetisation, about the gold bonds, putting in unproductive assets of this country of such a magnitude. I do not think anybody has a realistic estimate of how much gold is in this country.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

You mentioned 25 thousand tonnes, Finance Ministerji, but it may be even more because in India if anybody has any investment historically over thousands of years, perhaps, it is only in the form of gold.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prafulji, please conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, you came late. You should have stopped the earlier speaker, Sir. Give me two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Look at the Display Board. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I was interrupted many times. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Praful Patelji, gold in this House, that also you can accept. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, gold in this House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, even the NBFCs आपने जो कहा है कि 500 करोड़ के ऊपर, they will be brought under the ambit of the SARFAESI Act, it is a good thing. Actually, many people have not read the fine print. It is really going to help your banking system, it will help a lot of foreign investment come in a sector which otherwise would not have realised its potential. So, I think these are the steps in the right direction and I would urge you to look at it. Sir, finally, in earlier point I missed out on black money. Sir, we had FERA. We brought FERA to FEMA only because there was a problem in terms of implementation. People were being harassed. That is why we brought FEMA. When FEMA came, there was this Money Laundering Act which was then used by the agencies because they lost the teeth in bringing in the FEMA. Now, I hope that whatever you choose to do, you do not forget that that aspect of harassment is duly taken care of, Sir. Finally, Sir, because at that point of time I had missed, in this Make in India initiative, you have brought in the Defence sector, very laudable, very good. But the only thing is, Sir, what exactly would be the incentive? Making in India is one thing in Defence sector because a lot of questions are being asked on this. Sir, the question being asked is that there is only one buyer. When you make in India under the Defence agreement, there is only one buyer, that is, the Defence Forces. Therefore, people are wanting to have more clarity on this that unless and until they are able to find a further number of buyers and clarity on that issue, people are not going to invest as wholeheartedly as you are expecting. I will speak to you on this. I will give you some note on this and I will urge the Finance Minister to take note of some the points I have made. But once again I compliment him and I fully support.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Message from Lok Sabha.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — Contd.**(I) The Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2015****(II) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2015**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha.

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March, 2015."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March, 2015."

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

(A) THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2015-16 — Contd.**(B) GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.****(i) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2015****(ii) The Appropriation Bill, 2015**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I want the hon. Members to know the time position. Actually, we have only ten hours allotted for this. Accordingly, time is divided. So, in 'Others' category, we have thirteen speakers. I am ready to allow all the thirteen. That means each can take only five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is because parties have time. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is party's time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, it is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are giving half an hour to them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In that case, the names which received last will be cut off. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you. Since you are questioning it, I will tell

you. The Congress party has 2 hours and 39 minutes. And, they have given only 16 names. While 'Others' have 1 hour and 13 minutes, and there are 13 names. What should I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot question like that. You cannot have both. ...*(Interruptions)*... Either you accept that only certain names, which were received earlier, be accepted ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. Listen to me. Rest of the Members can speak on some other subjects. The parties have limited their names. The Congress has limited their names. The BJP has limited their names. But, in the 'Others' category all the names have come. We have accepted all. You cannot have that all the names be accepted and should be given equal time as other parties. It is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: I am the only speaker from my party. Only one. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, you are giving only five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am just mentioning a problem which I have regularly been facing. This is a big problem. The Members from the Congress Party have taken 20 minutes, 30 minutes because they had a total time of 2 hours and 39 minutes. But, in the end, I cut their time also. What I am saying is that if you are taking more time each, then, there are 13 names. What should I do? Please give me a solution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We can sit late, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Till midnight. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no objection, if you are ready to sit late. I have no objection. Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak. I speak in support of this Budget. As you know, this is the NDA Government's first full-year Budget. And, it is my opinion that this Budget is exactly what the doctor has ordered. The Government has been operating in the backdrop of years of profligacy and mal-governance, which have made things even more challenging. Over the last few years, the Government has significantly reduced its investment and spending capacity. The years of scams and corruption have caused even the bravest of investors running for the exit doors. So, my colleagues, Shri Pavan Verma and Shri P. Rajeev, were talking at length about the need to spend more. I think, I must bring it to your attention that the first rule of prudent living is to spend within your means. The Government is spending what it can and it cannot spend more because of the fiscal mess it has inherited. And, glib talk about fiscal deficit financing is all very good. But it ignores the very fact that it creates serious economic distortions, expensive to fix, and leaves debt behind for the future generations to repay. So, the deficit financing is fine in an excel spreadsheet. But, in the real world, it is moving the liability to future generations.

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

7.00 P.M.

Over the last nine months, the economy has, slowly and steadily, been brought back from the precipice that the UPA left it in. This Budget, therefore, is a catalyst, and I believe, a first step to a 10 per cent growth economy. About this, I have no doubts. It addresses the twin task of fiscal consolidation and expenditure rationalization of the Government. And, secondly and most importantly, it addresses the main task of reviving and restarting a deep and sustainable investment cycle. I can speak a lot about these issues. I can speak about ₹ 3,00,000 crores in the recent auctions. But, by talking about three specific issues, I want to address head on the propaganda, in some quarters, that this Budget does not address the poor. Let us talk about delivering benefits to the poor. This Budget specifically talks about re-structuring. How benefits are delivered to the poor, using the triumvirate of Jan Dhan Yojana, aadhar and mobile. This is a very, very important reform, aimed at benefiting only the poor. It puts money directly in the hands of those that deserve. It removes corruption, leakage and middle men from the Welfare State model, something that has been the curse of all Government spending programmes for several decades. This is a significant and real benefit for the poor, rather than simply announcing big numbers and grandiose schemes that go nowhere.

The second aspect of the Budget, I wish to highlight, is that of the Mudra Bank, an initiative that is transformational because it takes over 10 crores, and reportedly, up to 26 crore people in small and self-employed activities and gives them access to the capital for the first time, since Independence.

Sir, this informal sector is invisible to the financial sector but visible to all. The informal sector provides 80 per cent of the jobs in the non-agricultural sector. It accounts for 50 per cent of our GDP and it is disgraceful that all these years, they were neither addressed by policy action nor by the banking system. Only 4 per cent of this informal sector have access to organized credit, and loans above ₹ 50,000 are almost impossible, forcing them into the hands of moneylenders.

Sir, formalizing the informal sector, which is the objective of this Budget, targets a large number of Indians at the bottom of the economic pyramid and empowers them. I predict that this Mudra initiative, if executed well, can add 15 to 20 per cent to our growth rates. Sir, this is a good example of how the Government policy can encourage enterprise and entrepreneurship even at the bottom of the economic pyramid.

The third point is the architecture of social security, which is consisting of insurance and pensioning for the poor. For a country like ours — almost a third of our population lives in destitution and poverty — a social security net is a must. This Budget builds on the success of JDY to further build out the social security

system. Sir, permanent solutions like this are far more real and transformational for the poor than slogans and rhetoric.

This Government's approach to poverty, poor and the informal sector is fresh and new. These will ensure permanent changes to the lives of the poor over time. To those in the Opposition, who see the poor of India as simply another fancily named spending programme, this new approach of the Government will seem difficult to understand. I can't, therefore, fault them. It was simply because the ideas in this Budget are a departure from the tired, dreary habits of the past. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Conclude.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, let me end with three quick suggestions for the Finance Minister. Sir, I am amongst those who support the recent focus on corporate malfeasance, but I have to add my voice to the growing group concerned about the implications of the legislations on black money. Black money is a scourge and has corroded our democracy and politics. On eliminating it, there are no two views. But, Sir, we must not throw the baby out with the bath water. We must be careful that corporate and investment sentiments are not scared off by a new kind of extortion raj. I trust the Finance Minister will be careful about how he evolves this, balancing both the interests. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I have two more points. One is the concern that I have, which is about the Government's resource mobilization plans. This is currently depending almost completely on direct and indirect tax revenue growth, which, in turn, depends on corporate revival. Sir, we must create more headroom for boosting Government revenues to enable spending on infrastructure, capital assets and absorb any external shock. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I will just finish, Sir. These points that I have laid out make this a 'Big Budget', not big in terms of rhetoric, poetry and drama, but in terms of substance. For many years, the discourse in Delhi has been dominated by talks of vision and dream teams. The Railway Budget and the Union Budget usher in a fresh concept of substantive reforms.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: This is a pro-poor, pro-investment, pro-growth, pro-reform and anti-corruption Budget. I reiterate my support. Thank you, Jai Hind.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, वर्ष 2015-16 के बजट का मैं किन कारणों से विरोध करता हूँ, उसका उल्लेख मैं अपने भाषण में करूंगा। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपनी विचारधारा का इस बजट में पूरा समावेश किया है और उससे यह बात साफ जाहिर होती है कि मूल रूप से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की विचारधारा ग्राम, मजदूर और किसान विरोधी रही है। महोदय, मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट पूरी

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

तरह से privatization, corporatization और market fundamentalism से प्रेरित होता है। जब पूरा विश्व एक mixed economy की तरफ जा रहा है, तब भारत की सरकार उस mixed economy से हटकर privatization की तरफ जा रही है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आप देखें कि बजट के आकार में लगभग 0.98 परसेंट कम किया गया, Plan expenditure में लगभग 28.58 प्रतिशत कम किया गया, share of social sector expenditure as percentage of GDP, 2.84 से घटाकर 2.57 किया गया, share of social expenditure in the Budget 21.4 परसेंट से घटाकर 20.4 परसेंट किया गया। इसमें आप देखेंगे कि यह पूरी जवाबदारी, जिम्मेदारी सोशल सेक्टर spending की, उन्होंने राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दी और राज्य सरकारों को जो धनराशि दी गई है, उसमें भी कहते हैं कि हमने फाइनेंस कमीशन के आग्रह पर 32 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 42 प्रतिशत किया है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपके सामने आंकड़े रख रहा हूँ कि स्टेट शेयर घटा है, यह बढ़ा नहीं है। State share of taxes and duties as percentage of GDP, पिछले साल तीन प्रतिशत था, इस बार 3.7 प्रतिशत है। Non-plan grants and loans to States as percentage of GDP, पिछले साल 0.6 प्रतिशत था और अब 0.8 प्रतिशत है। Central assistance to States as percentage of GDP, पिछले साल 2.6 प्रतिशत था और वह घटकर 1.4 प्रतिशत हो गया है। Union resources transferred to States as percentage of GDP was 6.2 per cent last year, and now it is 5.9 per cent. पूरी जवाबदारी, जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दी गई। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को बजट का पूरा macro view, पूरे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर लेना चाहिए। मैं आपकी इजाजत से भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 38 को कोट करना चाहता हूँ:—

अनुच्छेद 38(1) "राज्य ऐसी सामाजिक व्यवस्था की, जिसमें सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय राष्ट्रीय जीवन की सभी संस्थाओं को अनुप्रमाणित करे, भरसक प्रभावी रूप में स्थापना और संरक्षण करके लोक कल्याण की अभिवृद्धि का प्रयास करेगा।"

अनुच्छेद 38(2) "राज्य, विशिष्टतया, आय की असमानताओं को कम करने का प्रयास करेगा और न केवल व्यष्टियों के बीच बल्कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले और विभिन्न व्यवसायों में लगे हुए लोगों के समूहों के बीच भी प्रतिष्ठा, सुविधाओं और अवसरों की असमानता समाप्त करने का प्रयास करेगा।"

यानी कि जो असमानताएँ हैं समाज में, क्षेत्र में, उनको दूर करने का प्रयास बजट को करना चाहिए, यह संवैधानिक व्यवस्था है, लेकिन इसके विपरीत इस बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है। देश का आर्थिक विकास तो हुआ है, लेकिन जो हमारा human development index, मानव संसाधन इंडेक्स है, उसमें हम आज भी विश्व में 135वें नम्बर पर हैं। जब तक मानव संसाधन का सुधार नहीं होगा, तब तक यह देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि अगर दीन दयाल उपाध्याय के आप शिष्य हैं और आप उनसे प्रभावित हैं, तो यह बजट उनकी विचारधाराओं के विपरीत है। वे integral humanism, human resource के पक्षधर हुआ करते थे। शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के मामले में अधिक राशि देने के वे पक्षधर हुआ करते थे, लेकिन इस बजट में आपने यह कहकर पल्ला झाड़ लिया कि हमने सारा पैसा राज्य सरकारों को दे दिया, जबकि ऐसा सही नहीं है। अब उनकी जवाबदारी है। विकास का

मॉडल क्या होना चाहिए? आपने "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" कहा है। इस सब की परिभाषा में कौन लोग आते हैं? इस परिभाषा में केवल जो पैसे वाले हैं, धनाढ्य हैं, वे लोग आते हैं, वहीं तक सीमित हैं या गरीब को भी मौका मिलेगा? अगर आप पूरी असमानता का आकलन करेंगे, तो इस देश में असमानता बढ़ती जा रही है। गरीब और अमीर की खाई बढ़ती जा रही है। अगर आप gini coefficient को देखेंगे, तो कुछ हमारे गरीब जो हैं, वे गरीब होते जा रहे हैं, अमीर और अमीर होते जा रहे हैं। आप गुजरात के ही gini-coefficient को ले लीजिए, उसके अंदर जो gini-coefficient उनका 1970 में था, उससे अब कहीं ज्यादा खाई बढ़ गई है। गरीब और गरीब हो गया है, अमीर और अमीर हो गया है। यूपीए सरकार ने बैकवर्ड एरिया ग्रांट फंड चालू किया था, यह बैकवर्ड रीजन के लिए शुरू किया था। इसके अंदर जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र थे, जैसा कि आपने बजट भाषण में कहा भी है कि उत्तरी भारत के हमारे कुछ प्रदेश हैं, जो कि गरीब होते जा रहे हैं और गरीब तथा अमीर की खाई प्रदेशों के बीच में बढ़ती जा रही है, उसके लिए एक योजना चालू की गई थी, लेकिन इस बजट में आपने उसे समाप्त कर दिया है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में देखेंगे, तो बजट कम हुआ है। राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान, RMSA में 57 प्रतिशत कम हुआ है। राष्ट्रीय उच्च शिक्षा अभियान, RUSA में 47 प्रतिशत कम हुआ है। इसका मतलब यह है कि आपका शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एलोकेशन कम हुआ है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी फिर वही दोहराएंगे कि हमने State share in Central taxes बढ़ा दिया है, इसलिए हमारी जवाबदेही खत्म हो गई।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, स्वास्थ्य के मामले में हमें इस बात का दुख है कि आज भी हम अपनी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में उस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, जो कि आवश्यक है। हम लोग Human Development Index में काफी पीछे हैं। आज भी हम malnourishment, कुपोषण के शिकार हैं। कुपोषण को समाप्त करने के लिए जिस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की गई थी, ICDS के अंदर women and child development के अंदर टारगेटड ग्रुप्स को अधिक राशि देने का प्रयास किया गया था, लेकिन उसको इस बजट में आधा कर दिया गया है, यानी women and child development के अंदर भी राशि कम कर दी गई है। महिलाओं और बच्चों के ऊपर जो special attention दिया जाना चाहिए था, जो विशेष तौर पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था, उसमें भी कमी गई है। आप देखेंगे कि जो हमारे Millennium Development Goals के टारगेट्स थे, उनमें यह प्रतिवेदन था कि हमें health sector में GDP का कम से कम चार से पांच प्रतिशत देना चाहिए था। इसमें जो पिछले साल दिया गया था, हमने इस साल उसको भी कम कर दिया है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, अगर आप पूरे भाषण में देखें, तो आपने किसी एक जगह भी human development index के ऊपर कोई चिंता व्यक्त नहीं की है। जबकि इस देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या गरीबी है, सबसे ज्यादा समस्या पिछड़ापन है, कुपोषण है। मैंने आपके पूरे बजट भाषण को देखा है, आपने स्वास्थ्य के मामले में यही कहा है कि हम स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के अंतर्गत इस पर ध्यान देंगे और हमने सिगरेट, तम्बाकू व गुटके आदि पर टैक्स बढ़ा दिया है। इससे स्वास्थ्य ठीक हो जाएगा। क्या यही आपकी strategy है, यही आपकी health policy है?

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार पूरे तरीके से पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय का जो मूल मंत्र था, उसको छोड़कर पूरे corporate sector की तरफ जा रही है।

जहां तक skill development का सवाल है, UPA सरकार ने skill development के बारे में काफी प्रयास किया था और skill development centers खोले थे और उसका formulation

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

भी किया था। आपने Skill Development Mission बनाया है। यही तरीका है, जिसकी वजह से हम इस देश के पिछड़ेपन और गरीबी और अनएम्प्लॉइमेंट को दूर कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुद्रा के माध्यम से अगर इन लोगों को hand-holding exercise और venture capital के लिए अगर प्रयास किया, तो इससे निश्चित तौर पर फर्क पड़ेगा, लेकिन इसके लिए आवश्यकता यह है कि skill development के लिए जो certification है, आपको वे creditable certification agencies तैयार करनी पड़ेंगी, तभी आप लोगों को रोजगार दिला पाएंगे।

महोदय, मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध भी करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप अधिकांश गरीबों की मैपिंग करेंगे, तो अधिकांश अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग उसमें शामिल हैं। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिए संविधान में यह प्रोविजन है कि उनकी जनसंख्या के आधार पर उनके लिए बजट प्रोविजन किया जाना आवश्यक है। लेकिन उसमें भी आपने अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के बजट में, Special Component Plan और Sub-Plan में 28.05 प्रतिशत कम कर दिया है, गहलोत साहब, आप इस बात का ख्याल रखिए। आप Social Justice के प्रभारी भी हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी, यह संवैधानिक प्रावधान है, आप इसमें कमी नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आपने कम किया है। यहां सहाय साहब बैठे हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि Tribal Sub-Plan के अंदर यह भी संवैधानिक प्रावधान है। आपने Tribal Sub-Plan में लगभग 25 प्रतिशत की कमी की है। इसका मतलब यह है कि आपने गरीबों का हक मारा है, मजदूरों का हक मारा है, अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति का हक मारा है, महिलाओं और कुपोषित बच्चों का हक मारा है।

मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक कृषि क्षेत्र का सवाल है, कृषि क्षेत्र में पिछले वर्षों में आप देखेंगे कि हम लोगों ने गांव और किसान पर विशेष तौर पर ध्यान दिया है, हमने मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस में अप्रत्याशित रूप से बढ़ोतरी की है, हमने नरेगा में 40 हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा मजदूरों को काम सौंपा है और इसकी वजह से ग्रामीण व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन हुआ है और गांव के लोगों के हाथ में परचेजिंग पावर आई है। मैं यह बात कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में आज भी 60 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग गांवों में रहते हैं और खेती पर आधारित हैं। हालांकि contribution of agriculture to GDP घटता चला जा रहा है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद हमें इस पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है कि आज भी गांवों में लगभग 23 करोड़ लोग कृषि मजदूर हैं और पिछले वर्षों की अपेक्षा बढ़े हैं। मेकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग होने की वजह से आज उनके पास रोजगार नहीं है। रोजगार नहीं होने के कारण आज हमें उनके लिए व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि वित्त मंत्री जी, आपने कम-से-कम प्रधान मंत्री जी की उस बात को तवज्जो नहीं दी, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि नरेगा को कचरे की टोकरी में फेंक देना चाहिए। इस प्रकार का जो उनका विचार है, यह पूर्ण रूप से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की नरेगा के खिलाफ जो सोच रही है, यह उनकी मानसिकता को प्रदर्शित करता है। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है और मैं आपको बधाई दूंगा कि आपने कम-से-कम उनकी इस बात को न मानकर नरेगा के लिए एलोकेशन रखा और आपने यह वादा भी किया है कि अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो हम इसके लिए और देंगे।

इसी प्रकार इस बार खेती में धान की कीमतों में 200-300 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल का नुकसान हुआ है। जहां राज्य सरकारों को मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस ऑपरेशन करना चाहिए, उन्होंने नहीं किया है। कपास में भी लगभग 1,000-1,200-1,500 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल कम हुआ है, सोयाबीन के अन्दर लगभग 800-1,000 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल कम हुआ है, लेकिन आपको यह भी बताने की आवश्यकता है कि धान सस्ता हो गया, चावल सस्ता नहीं हुआ; तिलहन सस्ता हो गया, तेल सस्ता नहीं हुआ; सोयाबीन सस्ता हो गया, सोयाबीन का तेल सस्ता नहीं हुआ; दलहन सस्ती हो गई, दाल सस्ती नहीं हुई। यानी किसान को नुकसान हुआ है, प्रोड्यूसर्स को फायदा हुआ है। स्वाभाविक है कि उस समूह को आप रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं, उसने आपको यहां बिठाया है। इसलिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि इसको आप समझिए।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपको इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था सुधारनी है, तो गाँव के गरीब लोगों के हाथ में परचेजिंग पावर देनी पड़ेगी। यही यूपीए की सफलता रही है, जिसकी वजह से हमने विश्व की आर्थिक मंदी के बावजूद इस देश में मंदी नहीं आने दी। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था सेंसेक्स के ऊपर-नीचे जाने से नहीं आँकी जा सकती। अगर आपको इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था देखनी है, तो कभी गांव या कस्बे के सुनार के यहां चले जाएं, कपड़े के व्यापारी के पास चले जाएं, तो आपको पता चल जाएगा कि अर्थव्यवस्था सुधर रही है या बिगड़ रही है। मैं जब भी कहीं जाता हूँ, तो मैं कम-से-कम गांव के सुनार, शहर के सुनार और कपड़े के व्यापारी से जरूर मिल कर आता हूँ, क्योंकि अगर गांव में बचत होती है, तो सबसे पहले वह सुनार के पास जाता है, उसके बाद वह कपड़ा खरीदता है। प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी अभी जो कह रहे थे, मैं उस बात से सहमत हूँ कि अब लोग गाड़ियां भी खरीदते हैं, मोटरसाइकिल भी खरीदते हैं। मैं अभी गुजरात में सूरत गया। सूरत कपड़ा व्यवसाय और ज्वेलरी का बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है और वहां अधिकांश लोग मोदी जी के समर्थक हैं, लेकिन मैंने वहां दोनों पक्ष के लोगों से पूछा, तो दोनों, ज्वेलरी के व्यवसायियों ने भी और कपड़ा के व्यवसायियों ने भी मुझसे कहा कि आर्थिक मंदी चली हुई है। एक कपड़ा व्यापारी ने तो यहां तक कहा कि हम लोगों की जो कैपिटल थी, वह भी खत्म होती चली जा रही है। जैसा प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी ने कहा, हमारे एक्सपोर्ट्स गिरे हैं। आप श्रेय जरूर लें कि इकोनॉमी सुधर रही है, जीडीपी ग्रोथ हो रही है, लेकिन आपने फॉर्मूलेशन चेंज कर दिया, तो उससे जीडीपी ग्रोथ आपके पक्ष में हो गई। लेकिन भारत की और चायना की अर्थव्यवस्था में क्या फर्क है? भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था internal consumption पर आधारित है। यह शक्ति इसलिए बढ़ी है, क्योंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने समय-समय पर इस देश के गांव, गरीब और किसान को मदद पहुंचाई है, इसकी वजह से हालात सुधरे हैं। हमारी जो इकोनॉमी है, वह broad based है और चायना की जो इकोनॉमी है, वह export based है। हम लोग आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि अपनी पीठ थपथपाने की बजाए आप इस बात का प्रयास करिए कि गांव, किसान और मजदूर के हाथ में अधिक purchasing power parity दी जाए।

सब्सिडी के लिए आपकी योजना है और आपने इसको तय कर रखा है। सब्सिडी को आपने 18.23 of the GDP से घटाकर 13.72 of the GDP कर दिया है। आप सब्सिडी कम करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप केवल targeted subsidy को कम करिए। सब्सिडी जो भी हो, लेकिन जो अपात्र हैं, आप उनकी सब्सिडी को खत्म करिए। अगर आप पात्र लोगों की सब्सिडी को भी खत्म करेंगे, तब तो आप गरीब को और अधिक गरीब करते चले जाएंगे।

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

महोदय, आपने श्रेय लिया है कि Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme हम लाए हैं। आप भूल जाते हैं कि जब हम लोगों ने, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की यूपीए सरकार ने इसमें cash transfer की बात की थी, तो आपने ही इसका विरोध किया था। पेट्रोलियम सिलेंडर के लिए जब हमने सिलेंडर्स की cash subsidy को डायरेक्टली कंज्यूमर्स को देने का प्रयास किया था, तब सबसे ज्यादा विरोध नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने और आप लोगों ने किया था, लेकिन बाद में लौट कर आप फिर वहीं आ गए और आपने इसको स्वीकार किया।

महोदय, आपने बजट के अन्दर तीन श्रेय लिए हैं, वे श्रेय हैं - 'JAM', अर्थात् 'जनधन योजना', 'आधार कार्ड' और 'मोबाइल टेलिफोनी', लेकिन मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि ये तीनों योजनाएं यूपीए सरकार की हैं। 'जनधन योजना' को inclusive banking कहते थे। 2011-12 में जब श्री मनमोहन सिंह जी ने लाल किले से भाषण दिया था, तो उन्होंने इस बात को कहा था कि हम inclusive banking करना चाहते हैं और सब लोगों को खातेदार बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उसका श्रेय भी आपने ले लिया। मार्केटिंग में आप लोग माहिर हैं, क्योंकि आप लोग मार्केट को समझते हैं। आडवाणी जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि नरेंद्र मोदी जी अगर किसी काम में माहिर हैं, तो मार्केटिंग में माहिर हैं और सबसे अच्छे Event Manager हैं। ऐसे Event Manager Saheb ने इन सारी योजनाओं का लाभ लेने का प्रयास किया है।

शुरू में आधार कार्ड का कितना विरोध हुआ, नरेंद्र मोदी जी और पूरी भाजपा ने इसका विरोध किया, लेकिन अब आप आधार कार्ड का श्रेय लेना चाहते हैं। मोबाइल टेलिफोनी के मामले में मैं कहना चाहूंगा, जहां 2004 में केवल 4 करोड़ लोग मोबाइल का इस्तेमाल करते थे, वहीं अब उनकी संख्या बढ़कर 90 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है। जिस 'JAM' का श्रेय आप लोग ले रहे हैं, वास्तव में अगर इसका श्रेय किसी को जाता है, तो यूपीए सरकार को जाता है। आप लोगों को इसका श्रेय नहीं जाता है।

किसी भी देश के आर्थिक हालात Tax GDP Ratio पर आधारित होते हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश में Tax GDP Ratio केवल 15.5% है, जो काफी कम है। इसको बढ़ाने का जो प्रयास होना चाहिए, मुझे इस बात का दुःख है, इसके लिए कुछ विशेष प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। Tax base बढ़ाने का भी कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। G-20 देशों में सबसे कम tax base वाले देशों में हम तीसरे नम्बर पर आते हैं, क्योंकि आपके द्वारा tax base बढ़ाने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया है।

महोदय, जहां direct tax में कमी की गई है, वहीं indirect tax में बढ़ोतरी की गई है। एक तरफ जहां आपने Corporate Tax को 30% से 25% किया है और इसके लिए आपने यह आर्गुमेंट दिया है कि हम इसे इसलिए कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि exemption देने से actual realization 23% होता है, लेकिन exemption आपने किस-किस चीज में दिया है, इसको आपने quantify नहीं किया है और कितना exemption आपने कम किया है, इसको भी आपने quantify नहीं किया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि आप इसे 30% से 25% घटा तो देंगे, लेकिन आप किन-किन क्षेत्रों में exemption को कैंसल कर रहे हैं, किन-किन क्षेत्रों में कम कर रहे हैं, जेटली जी, आपको इस बात का भी उल्लेख करना चाहिए।

आज आप लोग middle class की वजह से कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए हैं। कुछ दिन पहले एक लड़के

ने मुझे middle class के बारे में एक मैसेज भेजा था। उस मैसेज में लिखा था, हमारा सर्विस टैक्स बढ़ा दिया गया है और सर्विस टैक्स बढ़ने से एअर टिकट महंगा, एटीएम से पैसा निकालना महंगा, इंटरनेट महंगा, टेंट या पंडाल लगाना महंगा, मोबाइल फोन महंगा, कुरियर महंगा, टैक्सी से सफर करना महंगा, रेल टिकट महंगी, होटल में रुकना और खाना महंगा, दवाइयां महंगी, मकान लेना महंगा, स्कूल कॉलेज की फीस महंगी, जिम जाना महंगा, जब इतना कुछ महंगा हुआ है, तो फिर सस्ता क्या हुआ है? एक हजार रुपये से ज्यादा का चमड़े का जूता सस्ता हुआ। माननीय, एक हजार रुपये से ज्यादा का जूता कौन खरीदता है? हम लोग खरीदते हैं। गरीब तो नहीं खरीद पायेंगे। मैं आपसे इतना अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें आपने जो संदेश दिया है, उससे अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई बढ़ती चली जायेगी। आपने हाउसिंग के बारे में भी कहा है। आप बार-बार स्मार्ट सिटी की बात करते हैं, लेकिन स्मार्ट सिटी क्या है? क्या स्मार्ट सिटी के अन्दर गरीब-गुरबा और झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वालों के लिए कोई योजना है भी या नहीं है? ठीक है, आप स्मार्ट सिटी बनाइए, बड़े-बड़े आलीशान मॉल्स बनाइए, बड़े-बड़े लोगों के लिए बढ़िया-बढ़िया पार्क बनाइए, लेकिन उन झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वालों के लिए आप लोगों ने क्या किया है? हमने राजीव गांधी आवास योजना चालू की और उसके बारे में योजना है। जो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहते हैं, उनके *in situ development* के लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए।

माननीय, आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में रमेश जी ने काफी बातें कही हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए कुछ वादे किये गये थे। उन वादों को पूरा करना हमारा फर्ज बनता है। वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में जो वादे किए थे, आंध्र प्रदेश को जो भी स्पेशल स्टेटस देने वाली बात थी और जितनी भी उसकी योजनायें थीं, उनको पूरा करने के लिए आपको वे वादे पूरे करने चाहिए।

मेरा आपसे यह भी अनुरोध है कि हमेशा आपकी कथनी और करनी में अन्तर रहा है। Sir, I will take only two more minutes. सर, मुझे याद है कि जब मैं मुख्य मंत्री था, तब वेट लगाने की बात आई थी। तब अटल जी प्रधान मंत्री थे। मैं पहला मुख्य मंत्री था और मैंने कहा था कि सबसे पहले वेट मैं लगाऊँगा और मध्य प्रदेश में पहली बार वेट लगा था, अन्य प्रान्तों में नहीं लग पाया था। लेकिन, सरकार जब बदल गयी, तो वही भारतीय जनता पार्टी, जो कि देश में वेट लगाना चाहती थी, उसके द्वारा शासित राज्यों ने वेट का विरोध किया था। इसी प्रकार लैंड एक्विजिशन एक्ट में हुआ। लैंड एक्विजिशन एक्ट में भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने समर्थन दिया। सुषमा जी ने, राजनाथ सिंह जी ने कहा कि यह तो हमारा कार्यक्रम है, यह हमारा बिल है, हम समर्थन करते हैं और उसे आप बदलना चाहते हैं। जब हम लोग गुड्स एंड सर्विस टैक्स लगाना चाहते थे, आप लोग उसका विरोध करते थे। हम चाहते हैं कि आप इसे जल्दी से जल्दी लगायें। आपने समझौते करवाये हैं, लेकिन हम गुड्स एंड सर्विस टैक्स के पक्षधर हैं और आपको इसे लागू करना चाहिए। काला धन लाने के लिए आप बिल लायें, हम उसके पक्ष में हैं, लेकिन साथ में आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप कोई भी कानून लाते हैं, तो उसको स्टैंडिंग कमेटी और सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजना आवश्यक है, क्योंकि उसके wide ranging effects होते हैं। Wide ranging effects होने के नाते इस मामले में किसी भी अधिकारी को, किसी भी संस्था को इतने अधिकार नहीं मिल जाने चाहिए कि वह उसका दुरुपयोग करने लगे।

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

आपने अपने भाषण के आखिरी पैरा 132 में यह कहा है कि 'मेरा मानना है कि मेरी सरकार एक पूर्णतः ईमानदार सरकार है। हमने हमेशा वही किया है, जो हम कहते हैं और करते हैं'। आपने तो जनता को यह भी कहा था कि हम 100 दिन में 40 लाख करोड़ का काला धन वापस ले आयेंगे और हर परिवार को 15 लाख रुपये जमा करायेंगे, लेकिन आपने नहीं किया। माननीय जेटली जी, जब आप चंडीगढ़ में चुनाव लड़ रहे थे, तब आपने कहा था कि 5 लाख रुपये तक का income-tax exemption होना चाहिए। उससे भी आप मुकर गये। इसे हम लोग क्या मानें? इसमें आपकी कथनी और करनी में बड़ा अन्तर है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसीलिए मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि अगर आपको इस देश में राज करना है, तो आप अपनी कथनी और करनी का अन्तर समाप्त करिए और जो किये गये वादे हैं, उनको पूरा करिए, तभी आप लोग इसमें सफलता प्राप्त कर पायेंगे। महोदय, आपने मुझे मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, very much. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, बजट की चर्चा, सरकार का आय-व्यय, जो रुपया का पैसा है, वह कहाँ से आता है, कहां खर्च हो जाता है और कहां पहुँच नहीं पाता है, जो कुछ भी यह बात समझाता है, उसको बजट कहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर किसी को समझ में नहीं आता है, तो हमारा क्या जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम तो समझाने की हर कोशिश करते हैं। हम हर कोशिश करके समझाते हैं, पर नहीं समझ में आता है, तो हमारा कुछ नहीं जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गरीबों को समझाने के लिए तो अभी समझा ही दिया और वह समझने की बात है, जो न समझे, वह अनाड़ी है। जो खिलाड़ी होता है, वह तो हर बात समझ जाता है और मैं सोचता हूँ कि यहां पर सब खिलाड़ी हैं, सभी परिपक्व और समझे हुए हैं। अभी हम भाषण सुन रहे थे और सदन में सभी लोग अपनी-अपनी तरह से बात करते हैं। बजट के अंदर क्या और चाहिए, क्या नहीं हुआ, क्या नहीं किया, इसको उठाने का काम विपक्ष का है। यह एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया है। हमने जिस प्रकार से बजट को अच्छे तरीके से एक्सप्लेन किया है, पैसा कहां से आता है, उसको हमने बताया है। रुपया कहां से आया— उधार और बकाया 24 पैसे, कॉरपोरेशन का टैक्स 20 पैसे, इनकम टैक्स 14 पैसे, कस्टम 9 पैसे, एक्साइज ड्यूटी 10 पैसे, सर्विस टैक्स और दूसरे टैक्स 9 पैसे, बिना टैक्स की आमदनी 10 पैसे, अन्य 4 पैसे। रुपया कहां जाएगा— राज्यों को जो मदद दी जाने वाली है वह 14 पैसे, सेन्ट्रल प्रांत 11 पैसे, ब्याज 20 पैसे, रक्षा 11 पैसे, सब्सिडी 10 पैसे, अन्य 11 पैसे और टैक्स में राज्यों का हिस्सा, ये कुल मिला कर जितना राज्यों को जाता है, वह पहले कभी नहीं गया। अभी कहा गया कि राज्यों को पैसा क्यों दे दिया। नहीं दे रहे थे, तो कहते थे कि नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैंने जैसा कहा कि यह समझने वाली बात है।

समाचार पत्रों ने जिस तरह से इस बजट की प्रशंसा की है— कहीं न कहीं राष्ट्र के निर्माण के लिए एक आधार, एक विजन बनाना होगा। हम अपने ध्येय को प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। क्या करना चाहते हैं? समाज की सुस्थिति बनाना चाहते हैं, समाज का कल्याण चाहते हैं। आपने अपनी तरह से किया, अब हम अपनी तरह से शुरुआत कर रहे हैं। हमने उसके लिए सिर्फ अभी के लिए नहीं, बल्कि आगे का भी विजन डॉक्यूमेंट बनाया है। इस बजट के बारे में अखबारों की जो राय है, उसमें कहा है कि "यह नया आर्थिक अध्याय है।" अब नया-नया आर्थिक अध्याय तो होगा ही होगा। इससे

पहले जिस प्रकार की सरकारें थीं, उनका काम करने का अपना तरीका था। उनके काम करने के तौर-तरीके कुछ अलग थे। हमने अपनी तरह से इसकी शुरुआत की है और इसलिए मोदी सरकार के पहले पूर्ण आम बजट को लोग देश की आर्थिक तस्वीर बदलने वाला मान रहे हैं, यह 'दैनिक जागरण' ने इस प्रकार से आर्टिकल में लिखा है। 'राष्ट्रीय सहारा' ने इसे व्यावहारिक और वृद्धि में नए प्राण फूंकने वाला बजट कहा है। "भविष्य का रोडमैप है यह बजट", यह अखबारों में लिखा गया है और निश्चित रूप से उन्होंने अपनी तरफ से राजनीतिक इच्छा शक्ति के साथ सुधारों की ओर कदम,— इसलिए यदि आप भी कदम से कदम मिलाने की बात करें, तो कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। "बड़े बदलाव की ओर इशारा करता बजट", "मेगा परियोजनाओं से रोशन होगा बिजली का क्षेत्र", "ढांचागत क्षेत्र की मजबूत होगी बुनियाद", इस तरह से बजट के बारे में लिखा गया है।

सरकार रेल, सड़क एवं सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए कर मुक्त बॉण्ड जारी करेगी। आप रेलों के बारे में जानते हैं। हम रेलों के बारे में जिस तरह से बात करते आए हैं, हम यह वर्षों से करते आ रहे हैं। रेलों के निर्माण की बात, नए रेल पथ बनाने की बात— अभी बुलेट ट्रेन की बात हुई, तो कहा गया कि बुलेट ट्रेन क्यों आ रही है। अब दुनिया जहां जा रही है, उसमें बुलेट ट्रेन भी आ रही है और बुलेट ट्रेन नहीं आएगी, तो— बुलेट ट्रेन में यात्रा कौन करेगा? मेरे ख्याल से जो लोग इसमें यात्रा करेंगे, उनमें आप भी होंगे। इसलिए बुलेट ट्रेन विकास का एक माप है।

हमने गांवों की सड़कों के बारे में बात की। हमने अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार में "प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना" शुरू की, तो गांव-गांव में सड़क बन गयी। आप भी जाते हैं और हम भी जाते हैं, इसलिए हमने सड़क के बारे में, ढांचागत योजनाओं के बारे में, प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना के बारे में बात की। हमने सिंचाई की बात की है। अभी आप जैसा उल्लेख कर रहे थे कि हम विदेशों में निर्यात कर रहे हैं, हम समर्थ हो गए हैं, हम सक्षम हो गए हैं। क्या यह कोई एक दिन में हुआ है? हमें सिंचाई की योजनाओं पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा, क्योंकि आज भी हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। आज भी हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में एक प्रभावी हिस्सा कृषि क्षेत्र का है, इसलिए किसानों की उन्नति के लिए, किसानों की समृद्धि के लिए जो कुछ उपाय किए गए हैं, वे कम नहीं हैं। इसमें सिंचाई का रकबा बढ़ा कर देश के अंदर ज्यादा उत्पादन करने का जो लक्ष्य हमने निर्धारित किया है, उसको भी पूरा करने का काम हमें करना है।

नवभारत टाइम्स ने इस पर संपादकीय लिखा है, "काले धन पर नकेल लगेगी", और इस पर सारे देश का ध्यान था। आप पूछ रहे थे कि कहां गया, कहां नहीं गया, पैसा नहीं आया, यह क्यों नहीं आया? अब वह आएगा, वह अपनी तरह से आएगा। अगर वह गया है, तो उसको वापस लाने के लिए हमें कुछ न कुछ उपाए करने होंगे और उसके लिए हमने उपाए किए हैं। हमने पहले दिन इसका उपाय कर दिया था कि इसके लिए हमने इन्वेस्टिगेशन टीम बनाकर काम की शुरुआत कर दी थी। यह उम्मीदों की आजमाइश पर खरा उतरने की एक कोशिश है। अब इस कोशिश को भी आप कह रहे हैं कि यह नाकाम कोशिश है। अभी तो यह शुरुआत है और आगाज अभी हुआ है। उस आगाज के अंदर आप ज्यादा बात करें, तो ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं सोचता हूँ कि हमने आगाज में अंजाम की बातें की हैं, गर समझ लो तो बड़े काम की बातें की हैं। इसलिए इन सारी बातों में कहीं न कहीं सार है और इसको आप समझ रहे हैं, परन्तु आप कहना नहीं चाहते। मत कहिए, परन्तु जब देश इन सारी बातों के परिणाम देखेगा तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि इन सारी बातों का जिस प्रकार से रिस्पांस आने वाला है, वह आएगा।

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

हमारा यह बजट निश्चित रूप से देश के सामने जिस प्रकार से अर्थ-वित्त की गंभीर चुनौतियां हैं, उसका सामना करने के लिए यह एनडीए सरकार का अपने तरह का नया बजट है। हमने राज्यों को आर्थिक तौर पर सशक्त बनाने का लक्ष्य बनाया है। हमारी जन-धन योजना आम आदमी के लिए है। पहले बैंकों में खाते उन लोगों के हुआ करते थे, जो खाते-पीते होते थे, अब तो हर आदमी का खाता हो गया है, मजदूर का खाता हो गया है। आज आम आदमी बैंकों में जाकर पूछता है, मेरे खाते में क्या है? वे कहते हैं कि आपने कब जमा कराया? वह कहता है कि हमने कराया था। उनको रोजगार के लिए उसमें से पैसा मिलने वाला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आप इसके अपने-अपने अर्थ लगाइए। मैंने तो कह दिया कि जो खाते-पीते लोग थे, इसका मतलब जो अच्छे घरानों के लोग थे, अपने आपको बड़ा कहने वाले लोग थे, उन्हीं के खाते बैंकों में हुआ करते थे, गरीबों ने कभी बैंकों का दरवाजा नहीं देखा था, इसलिए हमने जन-धन योजना बनाकर...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jatiyaji, address the Chair. They are trying to distract you.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: यह घोषणा लालकिले के प्राचीर से हुई थी। वहां मोदी जी ने कहा था कि मैं प्रधान मंत्री नहीं, प्रधान सेवक हूँ। इसलिए एक प्रधान सेवक के नाते गरीब लोगों की चिन्ता करने का जो काम किया गया था, उसकी शुरुआत की गई है। हमारे यहां तो नीतिवाक्य के रूप में कहा गया है:

*"न त्वहं कामये राज्यं न स्वर्गं नापुनर्भवम्,
कामये दुःखतप्ताना प्राणिना आर्तिनाशनम्।"*

सभी प्राणियों के कष्टों को दूर करने के संकल्प के साथ सरकार ने लाल किले के प्राचीर से इसकी उद्घोषणा की थी। उस उद्घोषणा को पूरा करने के लिए यह बजट उसकी शुरुआत है। माननीय जेटली जी ने शुरुआत में इन सारी बातों के विविध आयामों को पूरा करने के लिए उपाय किए हैं, उन आयामों को पूरा करने के लिए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के बारे में कहा गया है और इस तरह से उन बातों को मजबूती देने का काम हुआ है। सड़क, बिजली, पानी और ऊपर वाले की हो जाए मेहरबानी, तो फिर आप मत करना आनाकानी, क्योंकि यह बात जिसने नहीं जानी, उसको पड़ा पछतानी। इसलिए हम कहते हैं कि आप सच्चाई को समझ लीजिए। बिजली एनर्जी का एक सोर्स है। उसका होना बहुत जरूरी है। जैसे, कोयले के क्षेत्र में अभी काम किया गया है और फिर से नीलामी की गई है, उससे राज्यों की समृद्धि के लिए पैसा आने वाला है, उससे वहां पर अधिक से अधिक बिजली पैदा होने वाली है। कई राज्य तो आत्मनिर्भर हो गए हैं। इस दृष्टि से बिजली के मामले में भी, जो कि ऊर्जा का स्रोत है, जो रोजगार और कारोबार के लिए बहुत जरूरी है, उस बिजली को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बनाने का काम हमने किया है। निश्चित रूप से ऐसी कई बातें हैं और मैं समय की सीमा भी जान रहा हूँ।

वहां से कहा गया था कि साथ चलें हम, मिलकर चलें हम। आह्वान तो किया गया है और इसलिए यह जो विश्वास का कदम है, इसको बढ़ाने के लिए निश्चित रूप से एक साहस की जरूरत होती है, एक विज्ञान की जरूरत होती है और सरकार ने अपने विज्ञान के साथ कदम बढ़ाया है।

*"यह कदम बढ़े वह कदम बढ़े, हम कदम बढ़ाएँ मंजिल तक,
यह पौध लगे वह पौध लगे, बढ़ जाए छाया मंजिल तक।
चट्टानें आएँ मेघों के, दुर्भाग्य भले राहें रोकेँ,
ताकत कदमों में चलने की, फिर क्या मौके या बेमौके।
उम्मीद उठे उम्मीद बढ़े, उम्मीद ले जाएँ मंजिल तक।"*

इसलिए हमने उम्मीद के साथ इसकी शुरुआत की है। हमने कहा है कि इन सारी बातों को करने के लिए जिस जज्बे की जरूरत होती है, वह जज्बा इस सरकार में है और हम निश्चित रूप से उस जज्बे के साथ आगे भी बढ़ना चाहते हैं। हम आगे के कामों में देशहित के कामों को प्राथमिकता देंगे, हम देशहित में काम करेंगे। आप भी इस पैगाम को समझते हुए साथ आएँ। हमारे जीवन का तो लक्ष्य ही यही है।

*"राष्ट्रभक्ति ले हृदय में हो खड़ा यदि देश सारा,
संकटों को मात कर राष्ट्र विजयी हो हमारा।"*

हमने कहा है कि राष्ट्र की विजय की पताका को विश्व गगन में फहराने का संकल्प लेकर इस सरकार ने आगाज किया है। आपका साथ चाहिए और निश्चित रूप से अच्छी बातों को करने के लिए आप साथ देंगे, देते हैं और देते रहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने पारदर्शिता के साथ कोयले की नीलामी की और स्वच्छ भारत अभियान की शुरुआत की। हमने अगले साल 8 प्रतिशत ग्रोथ का लक्ष्य रखा है। हमने मुद्रास्फीति को 6 प्रतिशत से नीचे रखने का लक्ष्य बनाया हुआ है। जीडीपी 7.4 प्रतिशत रहने का अनुमान है। गांव के विकास के लिए कृषि विकास में वृद्धि करने का काम है। हिन्दुस्तान कौन बनाता है? हिन्दुस्तान गांव का गरीब किसान बनाता है और इसलिए गांव का विकास होना चाहिए, वहां सारी सुविधाएँ पहुँचनी चाहिए। वहां की शिक्षा का स्तर ऊँचा उठे, मैंने सरकार से पहले भी आग्रह किया था कि गांव की शिक्षा का उन्नयन करने के लिए उपाय किए जाने चाहिए। हम देख रहे हैं कि गांव की शिक्षा भिक्षा की तरह होती है। गांव की शिक्षा में पढ़कर गांव का बच्चा जब निकलता है, तो वह निश्चित रूप से शहर के अंग्रेजी और कॉन्वेंट स्कूलों में पढ़े हुए बच्चे से आगे नहीं निकल पाता है। इस प्रकार, गांव का बच्चा पीछे रह जाता है। देश की आबादी में लगभग 100 करोड़, नहीं तो 120 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं मिलती है। इसीलिए मैंने सरकार से कहा था कि और नवोदय विद्यालयों को प्रारंभ करने का काम किया जाए। नवोदय विद्यालय ज्यादा से ज्यादा बनाएँ, जिनमें गरीबों के बच्चों को शिक्षा मिले। गरीब तो निश्चित रूप से जन्मना गरीब होता है। जब उसको आर्थिक और सामाजिक न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है। जब आर्थिक और सामाजिक न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है तो फिर राजनीतिक न्याय की प्रत्याशा वह कैसे कर सकता है? इसलिए हर सामाजिक न्याय और आर्थिक न्याय के अपेक्षित जो लोग हैं, उनके प्रति हम न्याय करने का काम करें, सामाजिक समता का काम करें। आज भी अंतर है लोगों की सोच के अंदर। निश्चित रूप से कुछ लोगों आरक्षण के बारे में कहते हैं। आरक्षण के कारण से कुछ लोग तो यहां तक आ गए हैं किन्तु उनकी यात्रा आज भी निश्चित रूप से जिस तरह से बाकी के लोगों की चलनी चाहिए, उसके लिए कोई संभावना इसलिए नहीं बची रह जाती, क्योंकि उनकी शिक्षा का प्रबंध नहीं है। इसलिए पहली बात यह है कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय के लिए शिक्षा का स्तर ऊँचा होना चाहिए। कुछ बातें मैं संक्षिप्त रूप में कह करके समापन की ओर जाऊंगा।

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

निश्चित रूप से हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में चार कुम्भ के मेले आयोजित होते हैं और उसको महाकुम्भ कहा जाता है। उज्जैन में भी अगले वर्ष 2016 में महाकुम्भ का आयोजन है। देश भर के लोग वहां आते हैं, श्रद्धा से आते हैं और निश्चित रूप से उनके लिए जो सुविधाएं हमको जुटानी होती हैं उसमें केंद्र सरकार मदद करती रही है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि रेलवे से, सड़क मार्ग के माध्यम से जो लोग आते हैं केंद्र सरकार उसमें मदद करेगी। इसके अलावा सरकार ने 12 शहरों के बारे में पर्यटन और उसके विकास के लिए जो शहर बनाने की घोषणा की है, उसमें उज्जैन को भी मिला करके और निश्चित रूप से जो कुम्भ के 4 शहर हैं, जो निश्चित रूप से विश्व के सम्मलेन के रूप में आते हैं, आध्यात्मिक रूप से आते हैं, सांस्कृतिक उत्थान की बातों को लेकर के आते हैं, वहां समागम होता है, बिना निमंत्रण के और बिना किसी के आग्रह के लोग अपनी तरफ से आते हैं और वहां स्नान करते हैं। निश्चित रूप से आपस में मिलकर के प्रेम बढ़ा करके, बंधुत्व का भाव बढ़ा करके, अपनेपन का भाव बढ़ा करके और इस प्रकार के जो आयोजन होते हैं, उन आयोजनों के अंदर भी केंद्र सरकार मदद करती है। हरिद्वार में यह होता है, निश्चित रूप से प्रयाग में भी यह होता है, काशी में यह होता है और उज्जैन में भी इसका आयोजन होता है। सिंहस्थ राशि में जब सूर्य जाता है तो इसका आयोजन हो जाता है।

बाकी की बात में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से हमारे कामगार हैं, तो हमारे कामगारों के लिए समान काम के लिए समान वेतन होना चाहिए। बहुत लम्बे समय से इस प्रकार की बात मध्य क्षेत्रों में की जाती है। मैं भारतीय मजदूर संघ का कार्यकर्ता रहा हूं और सन् 1966 से ट्रेड यूनियन के नाते भी मैं मजदूरों के बीच काम करता आया हूं। इसके कारण मुझे अनुभव है कि समान काम के लिए और जो मजदूर होता है, जो आकस्मिक काम करता है, जो केज्युअल वर्कर होता है, उसको उतना पैसा नहीं मिलता। फिर जो वर्कचार्ज पर होता है, जो कांट्रेक्ट पर होता है, उसको कुछ पैसा मिलता है। किन्तु नियमित काम करने वाले को कुछ अलग पैसा मिलता है। इस प्रकार से एक ही काम करने के लिए रेग्युलर के, कांट्रेक्ट के और आकस्मिक रूप से काम करने वाले लोगों को जो अलग-अलग पैसा मिलता है, उसमें सबसे ज्यादा जो गरीब आदमी है, वह पीसा जाता है। कामगारों के अंदर भी जो सफाई कामगार हैं, इसके बारे में किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। समाज का ऐसा उपेक्षित वर्ग समझ करके उसको छोड़ दिया जाता है। उसको पार्ट टाइम काम करने के लिए बाध्य किया जाता है और पार्ट टाइम काम करने के कारण से निश्चित रूप से उसकी आजीविका चलाने के लिए, उसकी दिनचर्या चलाने के लिए जो दिहाड़ी उसको मिलनी चाहिए वह मिलती नहीं है और पार्ट टाइम में दो हजार, तीन हजार में वह काम करता है। इसलिए उस गरीब की बात को समझने के लिए सरकार ध्यान देगी, ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है।

साथ ही साथ मैं आंगनवाड़ी के बारे में भी बात करना चाहता हूं। देश भर में आंगनवाड़ी में उसके काम करने वाले कार्यकर्ता हैं और उसके सहायक भी हैं। आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता और उसके सहायकों को मिला करके ये प्रायः तीस लाख होते हैं। कल मैं मेनका गांधी जी का व्याख्यान सुन रहा था। उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि हम तो आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता को तीन हजार रुपए और सहायक को कुल पंद्रह सौ रुपए दे पाते हैं। क्या तीन हजार में और क्या पंद्रह सौ रुपए में किसी भी परिवार का गुजारा हो सकता है, जो पूरे दिन भर काम करता है और सब प्रकार के काम

करता है। वे महिलाओं की चिंता करते हैं, बच्चों की चिंता करते हैं, वे निश्चित रूप से टीकाकरण की चिंता करते हैं और उनके भोजन की चिंता करते हैं। ऐसे सारे प्रकार के काम करने वाली महिलाएं तथा पुरुष जो इस काम में लगे हुए हैं, उनकी तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। उसमें कुछ सरकारों ने तो निश्चित रूप से अपने पास से मदद करके उनकी जो आमदनी है, उसको बढ़ाने का काम किया है। लेकिन इन 3000 रुपए से उनका गुजारा नहीं हो पा रहा है, इसलिए मेरी केंद्र सरकार से गुजारिश है कि इस राशि को बढ़ाया जाए। सर, भारतीय मजदूर संघ के आंगनवाड़ी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोगों ने यहीं जंतर-मंतर पर एक बड़ा अधिवेशन कर मांग की थी कि उन्हें कम-से-कम 11000 रुपए दिए जाएं और 5000 रुपए कार्यकर्ताओं को दिए जाएं क्योंकि वे भी इंसान हैं। इसलिए इंसान का हक व हकूक उनको मिलना चाहिए। उनकी इस मांग को सरकार पूरा करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Let the Finance Minister accept this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please accept what Dr. Jatiya has said. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please accept it fully.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया : यह बात माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लायी गयी है और हम निश्चित रूप से उम्मीद करते हैं कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : उन्होंने आधे-से-ज्यादा काट दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा आपको पूरा सपोर्ट है।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया : अटल जी ने इस सारी योजना में जहां पहले सैकड़ों रुपए दिए जाते थे, उस राशि को उन्होंने बढ़ाया था। अब यह बढ़ोतरी हुई है, लेकिन इस बढ़ोतरी से भी गुजारा नहीं हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कह रहा हूं कि हम मजदूरों, श्रमिकों, मेहनतकशों के बारे में और जिनकी उन्नति होनी है, उनकी बात यहां रखना चाहते हैं और सरकार से उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह उनकी मांगें पूरी करेगी। सर, अभी तो शुरुआत है और हमने सरकार को शुरुआत में ही याद दिलाया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Jatiyaji.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया : मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस बारे में कोताही नहीं होगी और आप सभी के साथ चलकर निश्चित रूप से लोकतंत्र को मजबूत बनाने का जो हमारा सूत्र है,

"सं गच्छध्वं, सं वदध्वं सं वो मनासि जानताम् सचित्तसाम्।"

हम साथ चलें, साथ बढ़ें और साथ लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर के सब की सुख-सुविधा के लिए काम करें।

"सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः, सर्वे सन्तु निरामया, सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु,

मा कश्चिददुख भाग्भुवेता।"

समाज में कोई दुखी न हो, इस प्रकार के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में यह सरकार सफल हो। इसी उम्मीद के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, एक complaint है। शाम को 7 बजे के बाद जब हम यहां बैठते हैं, तो मच्छर बहुत काटते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि 6 बजे के बाद ये लोग हाउस में fumigate करते होंगे और जब हम शाम को हाउस को extend करते हैं, तो मच्छर बहुत काटते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a very good suggestion. We will do that.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, there is much jubilation about what is being called a super Budget by some and a Budget for corporate India by some. I am surprised, what is this happiness all about since the Budget seems to be long on vision and low on immediate benefits. सर, मुझे यकीन नहीं होता कि अरुण जी का contribution इस बजट में है, because I have known Arunji as a person, who is a gentleman, compassionate, balanced and unbiased. This cannot be his thoughts for the nation and its people. I will seek only a few clarifications. I hope this time I get an answer because I did not get last time. अब यह शब्द सभी ने बार-बार कहा, लेकिन क्या करें बहुत strong slogan है, so, I have to say it, Swachh Bharat. यह बहुत अच्छा स्लोगन है। ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, यह स्वच्छ भारत क्या सिर्फ सड़क तक ही सीमित है क्योंकि इस में primary healthcare is absent. Do you not feel that the need of the hour is access to quality healthcare, family planning through awareness, care and services? With such drastic cuts, how are you showing any kind of efforts to alleviate women and children? इस बारे में इस हाउस में बहुत बार चर्चा हुई है। हम बहुत जोर-शोर से बोले हैं, मगर हम महिलाएं अपने लिए और बच्चों के लिए शोर करती रहती हैं, लेकिन यहां बैठे पुरुष जो सत्ता संभाले हुए हैं, शायद उनके दिमाग में तो हमारी बात जाती है, लेकिन दिल तक नहीं पहुंचती है।

Sir, as you are aware, according to the healthcare Budget of SAARC nations, which give healthy indication of their concern for women and child development, why have we reduced our healthcare expenditure to mere four per cent of Government expenditure? स्वच्छ तब तक सफल नहीं हो सकता, जब तक हमारे देश की महिलाएं और बच्चे स्वस्थ और स्वच्छ नहीं रहेंगे। स्टर्लाइजेशन के बाद छत्तीसगढ़ में महिलाएं बच नहीं पाईं, ऐसा क्यों हुआ? सही तरह से इसका जवाब आज तक हमें हाउस में नहीं मिला। क्या यही आने वाले स्वच्छ भारत और स्वस्थ भारत का रूप होगा? मेरी फ्रेंड हैं कहकशां जी, वह चाहती थी कि महिलाओं की तरफ से मैं कुछ कहूं, जो इस तरह है—

पैरों में बांध कर यूं रस्म की जंजीरें,
और चूड़ियों से तकाजा है कि खनकते रहिए।

I think it is really sad.

Sir, my next clarification is about the drastic cut in our cultural and entertainment industry. I keep talking about the cultural and entertainment industry because that is where I come from. I do not understand the numbers in terms of allocation in the Budget. Sir, do you think any nation can be called progressive without pride in its

heritage? Entertainment is a part of our cultural legacy. If the burden on this industry which caters to the large number of people of this country and the diaspora keeps increasing every year, through heavy direct and indirect taxation, it will suffocate not only creativity, but deprive large number of daily wage workers. Sir, I had brought this to the notice of the Minister last year as well, and I still await a supportive response, especially since the Minister is in charge of this industry as well. The allocation for promotion of art and culture has been reduced from ₹ 60 crores to ₹ 3.2 crores this year. सर, सब कल्चर वल्चर हो जाएगा। On the one hand, you are reducing allocation and on the other you are starting new institutes. अभी बजट में एनाउन्स किया गया है कि नॉर्थ ईस्ट में एक नया इंस्टीट्यूट खुल रहा है, ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खुल रहे हैं। When you already have institutes at Pune, Kolkata, and you have NSD here, I do not understand why you need to start similar institute close to Kolkata. Instead put in more money into the existing institutes, and let them do well because all these institutes are in a very, very pathetic state. They are almost not functioning.

The maximum cut has been made in respect of the schemes of promotion and dissemination of art and culture. It is very surprising that these cuts have been made by the Government in these schemes which are a great harbinger and protector of our cultural values. I am afraid, what they have projected in the budget does not meet our requirements.

Similarly, Zonal Cultural Centres that are the nerve centres of our identification, for promotion of the art and culture at zonal levels have proved to be very useful institutions. Their allocation has been reduced from ₹ 87 crores last year to ₹ 55 crore this year. Sir, for example, NSD is a premier institution in Delhi whose share has been reduced from ₹ 43 crore to ₹ 13.45 crore. The National Gallery of Modern Art gets only ₹ 5.58 crores as compared to ₹ 22 crore last year. So far as pension for the artists is concerned, they have not been allocated any money in this. What will happen to these artists who are old and have no source of earning. I think the Government needs to pay attention here.

The Archaeological Survey of India can't take up restoration ...(Interruptions)... I am concluding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For artists pension, no money? I don't think so. I hope the Minister will look into it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, we will look into it.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, the ASI is doing a great job in our country by protecting and preserving old monuments and our cultural heritage. They are not being able to take up any work now because hundreds of our ancient monuments are being

[Shrimati Jaya Bachchan]

removed by the mafia and builders and the ASI is not able to protect them because they have no money; there is no allocation or very poor allocation. They have been given the same amount of money that they were given the last time. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your Party's time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you should give her extra time. The Chair should be generous. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you should be ready to reduce your time. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready to give her maximum time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharmaji, I am ready to give her maximum time, but you should be ready to sacrifice at least five minutes of yours. That you are not ready to do. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, collectively all the Parties ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take from somebody's kitty and give ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Government and the Treasury Benches should also ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Why not? This means they are anti-women. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will give five minutes of our time, if not them. We will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. I am giving you five minutes of the Congress Party. He is the Deputy Leader. You may speak.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: No, Sir. I am very happy with my own Party. Thank you for your support. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, I think among so many Members who have spoken, I am the only woman who has spoken. I am not asking for any concessions, but at least, treat me as equal.

सर, यहां जितने लोग बोले हैं, everybody has spoken about बजट में यह कटौती, बजट में वह कटौती, इसमें कटौती, उसमें कटौती, तो फिर बढ़ोतरी कहाँ है? I would really like to know, और यह जो अमृत पिला रहे थे, वह मुझे दिखाई नहीं दिया। So many speakers have spoken; I have not found *amrit* in any of the speeches. I have only heard. Sir, unfortunately, यह बजट प्रचारकों द्वारा सिर्फ प्रचार है।

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. She has made very good points and stuck to the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... जया जी, आपने बहुत अच्छा बोला और टाइम के अनुरूप बोला। Now, Shri Harivansh.

8.00 P.M.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : सर, आप मुझे बोलने देंगे, तभी तो मैं बोलूंगी। आप मुझे बीच में टोक देते हैं।

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: माननीय उपसभापति जी, अभी अपने भाषण के दौरान श्रीमती जया बच्चन जी ने इशारा किया कि मच्छर काट रहे हैं। हम लोगों को भी काट रहे हैं। सर आप हमारे इस सदन के रक्षक हैं। हम लोग इलैक्ट होकर आए हैं। क्या ये मच्छर इलैक्ट होकर आए हैं या ऐसे ही आ गए हैं?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आज एक बात कहूंगा कि आप इस सदन की गरिमा के तो रक्षक हैं, लेकिन मच्छरों के खिलाफ भी आप हमारे रक्षक हैं, यह एक नया परिचय मालूम होता है।

श्री उपसभापति: इसके लिए कुछ करना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, लम्बे समय तक वित्त मंत्री रहे श्री पी. चिदम्बरम जी की एक टिप्पणी, जो उन्होंने वर्ष 2015-16 के वित्तीय बजट के संदर्भ में की थी, वह मैंने पढ़ी और उसका उल्लेख यहां करना चाहूंगा, वहीं से अपनी बात भी शुरू करना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने कहा कि इस देश में, इस बजट पर दो ढंग से विचार करने वाले लोग हैं। दो ही पक्ष हैं। पहला ट्रेजरी, who can see nothing but good. दूसरा अपोजीशन, who can see nothing but bad.

सर, मैं इस लीक से हटकर आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री के सामने कुछ बातें रखना चाहूंगा। पहली बात, लगभग छः करोड़ मामूली और छोटे व्यवसाय में लगे लोगों को मदद करने की योजना इस सरकार ने बनाई है। ये नॉन फॉर्मल सेक्टर के लोग हैं। मायक्रो डेवलपमेंट रीफाइनैंसिंग एजेंसी (मुद्रा) की शुरुआत एक सकारात्मक कदम है, हालांकि इस बजट के समर्थक इसे गेम चेंजर कह रहे हैं, लेकिन भविष्य यह तय करेगा कि यह गेम चेंजर है या नहीं। दूसरा तथ्य है कि 1991 के उदारीकरण के बाद, भारतीय समाज परम्परागत रूप से बिखरा है, पुराना सामाजिक तानाबाना टूटा है, पुराना सामाजिक सिस्टम नहीं रहा। इस दृष्टि से इंश्योरेंस और पेंशन की दिशा में इस सरकार ने जो प्रयास किए हैं, वे उल्लेखनीय हैं।

तीसरा, ब्लैक मनी पर मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि पुराने वायदे को तो सरकार भूल गयी है, लेकिन सरकार जो भी कानून बना रही है, इससे एक माहौल बनेगा कि ब्लैक मनी पर नियंत्रण लगे, लेकिन यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। देश में ब्लैक मनी जनरेट होने के अन्य माध्यम, जो रीयल एस्टेट जैसे अन्य धंधे हैं, उन पर और प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहिए। महोदय, मैंने कुछ सकारात्मक चीजें कहीं। फिर भी उदारीकरण की अर्थव्यवस्था के बजट के जो समर्थक हैं, वे कहते हैं कि गुजरे 24 वर्षों में, 1991 के बाद तीन ड्रीम बजट आए। पहला माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी का, जब 1991 में नरसिंह राव जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, दूसरा पी. चिदंबरम जी का, जब श्री देवेगौड़ा जी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे और तीसरा अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के प्रधान मंत्री रहते हुए माननीय यशवंत सिन्हा जी का बजट। जो मार्किट इकॉनमी के समर्थक हैं, वे भी इस बजट को ड्रीम बजट की श्रेणी में नहीं रख रहे हैं। मेरा प्रश्न है कि अगर यह ड्रीम बजट होता भी तो क्या यह बजट, भारत जिन चुनौतियों से घिरा है, उनका हल निकाल पाता? मेरी दृष्टि में यह बजट राजनीतिक विचारधारा

[श्री हरिवंश]

का आर्थिक दस्तावेज है। आप कांग्रेस की 1991 की उदारीकृत अर्थनीति और बाजार व्यवस्था को तेजी से आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। इस अर्थनीति दर्शन के तहत आपके समर्थक नव उदारवाद का आर्थिक दर्शन कहते हैं। जब तक इस अर्थनीति पर यह देश चलेगा, भारत का संकट बढ़ेगा। बजट में कुछेक सकारात्मक कदमों का मैंने उल्लेख जरूर किया, लेकिन यह प्रयास, जो मूल रोग है, मूल चुनौती और परेशानी है, उसके सिम्प्टम (लक्षणों) का इलाज है, मूल रोग का नहीं। सर, मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा, यह बात मेरे जैसा सामान्य आदमी नहीं कह रहा है। मैं प्रोफेसर कौशिक बसु को कोट करना चाहूंगा, जो भारत के फॉर्मर चीफ इकोनॉमिक एडवाइजर रहे, अभी वर्ल्ड बैंक के चीफ इकोनॉमिस्ट हैं। उन्होंने कहा है, 'Free Market Model has failed' मैं कोट करता हूं, 22 दिसम्बर 2014 के "दि हिन्दू" में उनका यह विचार छपा है। इसमें उन्होंने तीन और महत्वपूर्ण चीजें कहीं हैं। इन पर चर्चा के पहले बता दूं कि इसी फ्री मार्केट मॉडल पर आधारित यह बजट है। जब यह मॉडल दुनिया में फेल हो गया, जब इस मॉडल के बारे में भारत के फॉर्मर चीफ इकोनॉमिक एडवाइजर और वर्ल्ड बैंक के चीफ इकोनॉमिस्ट कह रहे हैं कि यह मुक्त बाजार व्यवस्था का मॉडल फेल कर चुका तो उस विचारधारा पर बना यह बजट भारत को मौजूदा संकट से कैसे निकाल पाएगा? इसमें मुझे आशंका है। प्रोफेसर कौशिक बसु ने कहा, मैं आपके माध्यम से उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा, there is now a consensus the world over that the free market economic model does not work. दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही, the things that were ideologically rooted on the extreme right and extreme left, those fringes have now fallen off. प्रोफेसर बसु ने एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात कही कि वर्ल्ड बैंक अब सिर्फ पॉवर्टी इरेडिकेशन यानि गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए ही काम नहीं कर रहा, वह शेयर्ड प्रॉसपेरेटी (यानि अजित संपदा में वितरण) के लिए भी प्रयासरत है। शेयर्ड प्रॉसपेरेटी, यानी जो सम्पदा आ रही है, उसमें लोगों की हिस्सेदारी कैसी है? मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि भारत में 1991 के बाद, इस अर्थनीति मॉडल के बाद जो सम्पदा सृजित हुई, वह गयी कहाँ? इस बाजार व्यवस्था या उदारीकरण की अर्थनीति के बाद जो सम्पदा आयी है, जो वेल्थ आयी, वह कहाँ है? मैं 8 दिसम्बर, 2014 के "दि हिन्दू" की रिपोर्ट को कोट करना चाहूंगा, जिसमें Credit Suisse के आंकड़े कोट किए हैं। 'India's Super Rich Richer than ever' यानी भारत के सम्पत्तिवान सबसे अधिक सम्पदा के मालिक इस दौर में बने, 2014 में। इस आंकड़े से मैं उल्लेख कर रहा हूं कि भारत के सबसे गरीब 10 फीसदी लोगों का हिस्सा भारत की कुल सम्पदा में 0.2 फीसदी था। टॉप 10 परसेंट भारतीयों के पास 74 फीसदी की सम्पदा, टॉप 1 परसेंट भारतीयों के पास भारत की कुल सम्पदा का लगभग आधे से अधिक था। सर, 2000 से 2014 के बीच भारत के धनवान इस तेजी से धनी हुए तो यह सम्पदा गयी कहाँ, इसका भी मैं उल्लेख करूंगा, लेकिन उसके पहले मैं कोट करना चाहूंगा कि आज इस देश में एक रिवाज सा बन पड़ा है कि किस तरह से बिलियनेयर्स बढ़ रहे हैं, उनका प्रचार, उनके यशोगान की कथा चलती है। 11 मार्च के "दि टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया" में छपा 'Mumbai has 30 of India's 68 billionaires'. 10 मार्च 2015 के "दि इकोनॉमिक्स टाइम्स" में छपा, 'Number of India's super rich would double by 2024'. 16 मार्च के "दि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में छपा 'To be in rich man's world. The first of its kind, rich list comprises people whose aggregate worth is nearly \$440 billion, roughly to 23% of India's GDP.

सर, भारत के ये कुछ लोग इस उदारीकरण के दौर में इतनी सम्पदा के मालिक बने, पर यह सम्पदा गई कहाँ, इसका मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। जनवरी, 2015 में ग्लोबल फाइनेंस इंटीग्रिटी की रिपोर्ट आई कि गुजरे दस साल में यानी 2004 से 2014 के बीच में लगभग 28 लाख करोड़ रुपया अवैध रूप से भारत से बाहर गया।

सर, उधर बैठे मेरे प्रखर मित्र, वित्त राज्य मंत्री श्री जयंत सिन्हा काफी विनम्र आदमी हैं। मैं आउटलुक में उनका लेख *Crony Capitalism* के ऊपर पढ़ा करता था, क्या वे भारत के *Crony Capitalism* के ऊपर कोई पाबंदी लगाएंगे?

सर, भारत में जिस तरह से विषमता बढ़ रही है, इसके बारे में कहीं आवाज नहीं उठ रही है। जिस Davos का यहां उल्लेख हुआ, जिस Davos में दुनिया की टॉप कम्पनियों के सीईओज़, दुनिया के बड़े पैसे वाले लोग, पॉलिसी मेकर जाते हैं और बड़ी योजनाएं विश्व के लिए बनाते हैं। उस Davos के बारे में, मैंने "हिन्दू" में 23 जनवरी, 2015 को खबर पढ़ी, 'In Davos, worrying about inequality'. जो दुनिया में सामाजिक विषमता बढ़ रही है, उसके बारे में सबसे अधिक बैचेनी और परेशानी दुनिया के सम्पन्न लोग महसूस कर रहे हैं। सर, मैं कोट करना चाहूंगा, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि एक्सपर्ट्स कह रहे हैं कि इतिहास में इतनी आर्थिक विषमता कभी नहीं रही, इतनी इकनॉमिक असमानता कभी नहीं रही। इसके बारे में Paul Polman, Unilever Chief Executive ने दावोस में क्या कहा। उन्होंने यह कहा कि Capitalist threat to capitalism. IMF Managing Director, Christine Lagarde जो आजकल भारत में हैं, जिन्होंने भारत और भारत के प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में बताया गया। उन्होंने Davos में क्या कहा, यह मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि Lagarde fears capitalism might indeed carry 'Marx's seeds of its own destruction'. सर, इसी अर्थ नीति पर यह सरकार भारत को आगे ले जा रही है। इससे दो चीजें स्पष्ट हैं। पहली चीज यह है कि जिस बाजार व्यवस्था को पश्चिम के देश, जहां से यह निकली, उसको वहां के एक्सपर्ट्स ही फेल कह रहे हैं और हम उसी रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं, वह रास्ता बंद है, वह हमें किसी मुकाम तक नहीं ले जा सकता। दूसरा, यह अर्थ नीति आर्थिक, सामाजिक विषमता को जन्म दे रही है। कुछ सम्पदा वाले लोग बहुत सम्पत्तिवान हो रहे हैं और वे अपने पैसे बाहर ले जा रहे हैं। मैंने उल्लेख किया कि ग्लोबल फाइनेंस इंटीग्रिटी की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया कि करोड़ों रुपये दस वर्ष में देश से बाहर ले जाए गए हैं। अमेरिका के Roberts Barow के बारे में हमने सुना था। हमारे मित्र जयंत सिन्हा जी बेहतर जानते होंगे कि अमेरिका में जो सबसे अधिक धनवान लोग हुए, जिन्होंने गलत ढंग से सम्पत्ति अर्जित की, उन्होंने Stanford University से लेकर अनेक विश्वविद्यालय बना दिए और हमारे यहां के धनवान लोग अपनी सम्पत्ति इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं, भारत की धरती से इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं, पर उसे विदेशों में रख रहे हैं। सर, यह बात मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यह अर्थ नीति हमें कहां ले जाएगी? मैं एक उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ कि इस अर्थ नीति से कांग्रेस भटकी, तो उसकी हालत क्या हो गई है। सन् 1969 में कांग्रेस का विभाजन आर्थिक सवालों के मुद्दे पर हो रहा था, तो युवा तुर्क नेता के रूप में चंद्रशेखर जी ने कोलकाता के कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में कहा था, उन्होंने कुछ घरानों के नाम लिए थे, मैं उनके नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ, लेकिन कहा कि इन घरानों के महलों से हमें नफरत नहीं है। यदि इसके ठीक नीचे गरीब की झोंपड़ी पर छत नहीं होगी, तो कांग्रेस उसे बढ़ने नहीं देगी, कांग्रेस ने इस अर्थ नीति को छोड़ दिया और उसकी यह हालत हो गई और हमारे मित्र कम से कम इस नीति को न छोड़ें, यह हमारा उनसे आग्रह है।

[श्री हरिवंश]

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक दूसरे मुद्दे की चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। इस सम्मानित सदन में हमने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, वित्त मंत्री जी, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी को 14वें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों को केंद्र द्वारा मंजूरी देने के संबंध में सुना। सत्ता और अर्थ का ऊपर से नीचे जाना या विकेंद्रीकरण, हम जैसे गांधीवादी लोगों या समाजवादी आदर्शों से प्रेरित लोगों को अच्छा लगता है। सच यह है कि केंद्रीय सरकार का यह फैसला कि केंद्रीय करों में राज्यों की हिस्सेदारी 32 फीसदी से बढ़ाकर 42 फीसदी हुई, पढ़कर अच्छा लगा। परन्तु दो दिन बाद ही टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में 2 मार्च को मैंने खबर पढ़ी, Centre's cash spread to States lavish only on paper. यानी राज्यों के प्रति सरकार की उदारता सिर्फ कागजों तक सीमित है। हमारे मित्रों ने बहुत आंकड़े बताए हैं। बिहार जैसे पिछड़े राज्य को इससे तीन तरह के स्पष्ट नुकसान हैं। हमारे मित्र, वरिष्ठ मंत्री श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी जैसे लोग बैठे हैं, मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि वे इन चीजों पर गौर करेंगे। बैकवर्ड रीजन फंड के तहत बिहार जैसे पिछड़े राज्य को जो मदद मिलती थी, शायद अब वह मदद न मिले। राज्य पुनर्गठन सन् 2000 के तहत मिलने वाली जो आर्थिक क्षतिपूर्ति का वायदा केंद्र का था, वह भी शायद अब बंद हो जाए। रघुराम राजन कमेटी ने हर मानक पर बिहार को पिछड़ा माना, पर उसे विशेष राज्य का दर्जा नहीं मिला, आप किसी और को दें, इस पर हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। परन्तु जहां एक लम्बी लड़ाई लोगों ने विशेष आर्थिक दर्जे के लिए लड़ी, उसके लिए सवा करोड़ लोगों ने हस्ताक्षर कर के दिए, उस पर आप गौर न करें, तो यह सही नहीं होगा।

बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री माननीय नीतीश कुमार ने प्रेस कांफ्रेंस करके कहा है कि 14 वें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट से आगामी पांच वर्षों में बिहार को 50-55 हजार करोड़ का नुकसान यानी सालाना 10-11 करोड़ का नुकसान होगा। उन्होंने इस संदर्भ में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र भी लिखा है कि अब कुल आवंटन में बिहार की हिस्सेदारी 10.92 per cent से घटकर 9.66 फीसदी रह जाएगी।

गाडगिल मुखर्जी फार्मूले के तहत बिहार जैसे अन्य पिछड़े राज्यों को विकास के लिए अधिक फंड मिलने की संभावना थी, वह खत्म हो गई है। 2000 में राज्य पुनर्गठन के तहत बिहार को होने वाले नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए हर साल एक हजार करोड़ देने की बात थी, जो बाद में बढ़कर पांच वर्षों में दस हजार करोड़ हो गया था, अब वह बंद हो जाएगा।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को बताना चाहूंगा कि राज्यों को मिलने वाली हिस्सेदारी में जो मानक तय किए गए हैं, उनमें जनगणना के साथ क्षेत्रफल भी है। बिहार में क्षेत्रफल कम है, आबादी सघन है, landlocked state है, हर वर्ष नेपाल से आने वाली नदियों के पानी से भारी तबाही होती है। बिहार की प्रति व्यक्ति आय राष्ट्रीय औसत से 40 फीसदी कम है। बिहार पहले भी भेदभाव की नीतियों का शिकार था। 50 के दशक में एक जाने-माने thinker प्रा. सच्चिदानंद सिन्हा ने इस बढ़ते Regional Disparity पर पुस्तक भी लिखी, "The Internal Colony – A study in regional exploitation" बिहार के संदर्भ में। मैं याद नहीं दिलाना चाहता कि लोक सभा चुनाव में शासक दल ने बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने को कब-कब कहा था, उसका क्या हुआ? मैं इसलिए याद नहीं दिलाना चाहता कि कहीं आप यह न कह दें कि यह भी एक चुनावी मुहावरा या Phrase था। चौदहवें वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसा पर बिहार को यह नुकसान,

पर अन्य राज्यों को कोई भारी लाभ नहीं। इस पर प्रो. अभिजीत सेन जो चौदहवें वित्त आयोग के सदस्य थे, उन्होंने Indian Express में एक लेख लिखा है, 3.3.2015 के अखबार में, 'Why I am dissenter?' उसमें यह स्पष्ट है और उसके आंकड़े सदन में पूर्व वक्ता बता चुके हैं, इसलिए मैं विस्तार में नहीं जाऊंगा।

सर, मैं बहुत समय नहीं लूंगा और केवल दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। आपकी निगाह घंटी पर जाने से पहले, मैं आपसे अर्ज कर रहा हूं। इस बजट के संदर्भ में और अनेक पहलू हैं, जिन पर मैं कुछ कहना चाहता था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं एक-एक प्वाइंट बताकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। पहला प्वाइंट NPAs or bad debts के बारे में है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जिस Economist पत्रिका India's chance to fly का उल्लेख किया था, उसमें उल्लेख है कि कैसे bad debts भारत के बैंकों के लिए भारी मुसीबत बनने वाले हैं। 16 मार्च के Times of India में यह खबर थी कि 74 बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स में लगे 55,000 करोड़ bad debts हो गया है। मैंने दो दिन पहले एक बड़ी खबर पढ़ी, किसान किसानों करने वाले सिर्फ पांच फीसदी लोग रह गए हैं, जो श्रम करते हैं और 90 फीसदी मशीनों से काम हो रहा है। बेरोजगारी की स्थिति अपने नियंत्रण से बाहर है ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

श्री हरिवंश : सर, केवल दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूं। 90-115 मिलियन यानी लगभग सवा करोड़ लोग ill educated youth हैं। सर, हमारी शिक्षा कैसी है, जो नए-नए IIMs, IITs खुल रहे हैं। सर, मैं आपको RBI के पूर्व गवर्नर सुब्बा राव जी का एक उद्धरण बता रहा हूं।

"India churns out 3,50,000 engineers a year but rarely a quarter of them are employable. We have 7,000 Industrial Training Institutes but their curriculums are woefully outdated." Mr. Kanti Bajpai, an educationist said, "Let us face it. Our school system, vocational education, colleges and universities are in shambles."

श्री राजगोपालाचारी जी ने कहा था ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

श्री हरिवंश : सर महान राजनेता व दार्शनिक, श्री राजगोपालाचारी जी ने कहा कि हम ऐसे एजुकेशनल इंस्टिट्यूशन्स बनाएं, जिनसे प्रोफेसर, नेता और ऐसे लोग निकलें, जो देश को आगे ले जा सकें। सर, देश जिन नीतियों पर चल रहा है, वे बाजार की नीतियां हैं। सर, यहां आबाध uncontrolled competition का माहौल है। मैं इसे लाभ और लोभ का दौर कहता हूं। सर, यह गांधी और बुद्ध का देश है। गांधी जी ने साधन और साध्य, दोनों को बड़ा माना। एक गलत तरीके से सिर्फ लाभ कमाने ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति : गांधी और बुद्ध का देश That should be the final sentence.

श्री हरिवंश : और लोभ पैदा करने की स्थिति बने, वह अर्थव्यवस्था भारत के अनुकूल नहीं हो सकती, इसलिए मैं इसके खिलाफ बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, ये बहुत प्रखर सम्पादक हैं, इसलिए उनके भाषण में कई समाचारपत्रों के सम्पादकीय का भी विवरण था, इसके लिए आपका अभिनन्दन।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa. Take only seven minutes. There is one more speaker from your party.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, Union Budget 2015-16 represents a critical opportunity to the Government of India to unveil fully its economic strategy and the specific measures to be taken to revive growth and to improve macro economic situation in the country. Sir, when we look into the Budget, there is unprecedented cut in the Central assistance to the States, which has been reduced from ₹ 3.38 lakh crores in the current year, to ₹ 2.04 lakh crores in the next year. Hon. Minister says that the Government has increased the State's share from the divisible pool in line with the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission and he may also say that the State's share has been increased from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, but the ground reality is quite different. Whatever was given in one hand has been taken from another hand. For example, duty of ₹ four on petrol and diesel has been converted into road cess. With this the State Governments are being deprived of their shareable revenue.

Sir, we talk loud about "Cooperative Federalism" but the actual measures taken by the Government contradict this. Tamil Nadu has been treated unfairly by the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. How? For the welfare of the nation, Tamil Nadu undertook "Population Reduction" measures, but there is reduced weightage to 1971 population. Like that, it has included absolute forest area as one of the criteria for increased weightage. All these measures go against the interest of Tamil Nadu. So there is an added burden to the State's finance. So, I request the Government that sufficient additional allocation should be made to the States which are performing better than some other States.

Sir, when we talk about the industrial corridors, there is a provision in the Budget for substantial allocation of money for the industrial corridors in Gujarat and Maharashtra. In Tamil Nadu also, we have Madurai-Thoothukudi and Chennai-Bangalore industrial corridors. So, I make this request to the hon. Minister to allocate adequate money for these corridors as well.

As far as GST is concerned, the Centre is trying to impose GST on all the States. While many States have opposed this move, I feel that there is no incentive for the States to join the GST regime. Under the able guidance of our leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, Tamil Nadu is one of the manufacturing States and the States would lose heavily if GST is implemented because the Centre wants to shift the levy from the 'Point of Origin' to the 'Point of Destination'. This is a retrograde step and it needs to be changed. We also insisted that petrol and petroleum products should be kept out of the purview of the GST. So, there should be sufficient compensation

commensurate with the loss of revenue that the State would suffer. Our Tamil Nadu Government reiterated the need for an independent Constitutional authority which will decide the compensation to be given to the States for their losses. On behalf of my Party, I demand that the Government may announce the setting up of such an independent authority for this purpose.

Sir, Tamil Nadu Government has been urging the Government of India to implement the interlinking of rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Kaveri, and then Guntur under the 'Peninsular River Development' component as my colleagues insisted on this, the Budget allocation for the Ministry of Water Resources has been. ₹ 1,600 crores only for the next year, which is just 50 per cent of the Budget Estimate for the current year, that is, ₹ 3,200 crores. How could this scheme be implemented with inadequate money allocation?

Sir, I am now coming to Tamil Nadu fisherman issue. There is constant attack and they have been harassed by the Sri Lankan Navy. To put an end to this perennial problem, hon. Amma wanted diversification of livelihood of fishermen so that they are no more harassed. For this purpose, hon. Amma sought a comprehensive special package for diversification of fisheries to the tune of ₹ 1,520 crores. But the Centre has not taken any decision on this request and it has also not allocated sufficient funds under the Department of Fisheries, which is a meagre ₹ 1,133 crores. Sir, it is disappointing to note that no Cultural World Heritage Site has been selected from the beautiful State of Tamil Nadu which has many monumental blocks.

As far as Tamil Nadu Police is concerned, I am proud to say that Tamil Nadu Police is one of the most professional and efficient forces in the country. The State Government of Tamil Nadu demanded ₹ 10,000 crores for modernisation of police force. But, by quoting the 14th Finance Commission's recommendations, the Centre de-linked the Central assistance to States.

Sir, if we talk about the Public Distribution System, the Centre is talking about transferring subsidy funds directly to people, instead of supplying foodgrains through PDS. This move is very dangerous. This will, definitely, affect our food security policy. This will also result in farmers getting less and increase in prices which will lead to inflation.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister said, 'One of the achievements of my Government has been to conquer inflation.' The decline in inflation is the result of decrease in global oil prices due to rise in US's shale oil exploration and due to decline in demand for oil in the Euro Zone. They are claiming that they have conquered inflation. What is the impact? Is there any change in the standards of living of poor people?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, conclude, please.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: At this juncture, I would like to convey one thing. Tamil Nadu is the only State which provides costless 20 kg rice to 1.87 lakh families under the Universal Public Distribution System.

Under the able guidance of our hon. leader, Tamil Nadu emerged as the medical tourism destination as it is known for its expertise and affordable superspeciality hospitals. But, it is happy to note that the Centre has granted AIIMS to Tamil Nadu. I urge upon the Union Government to establish this at the earliest.

Sir, we are talking about Team India. On the contrary, certain budgetary measures do not meet the expectation. As per the Indian Constitution, Right to Education is a Fundamental Right. But, the Central allocation to the SSA is very less. It has been reduced by ₹ 8,000 crores ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Similarly, to ICDS, Mid-Day Meals Programme, SCs, STs who remain deprived and to other schemes budget has been reduced by more than ₹ 50,000 crores.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Those points have already been covered.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, they are all important points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you saying? I have to manage the time. All the Members have said the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: It will seriously affect the social progress of our country ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I will take only one minute.

When we talk of SHGs, Tamil Nadu is doing a pioneering work in making the best use of SHGs movement and thereby raising the socio-economic status of women ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one more speaker from your party. That is the problem ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, Tamil Nadu stands first in promoting the largest number of micro, small and medium enterprises in the country. Hence, we look forward the financing of trade receivables spelt out in the Budget ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Sister, please conclude. There is one more speaker from your party.

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Sir, please, one minute.

Sir, in the Budget enough fund has not been allocated to the NREGA. There was a huge expectation about the waiver of penal interest on agricultural loans. But, the farmers have been disappointed. At this juncture, I would like to mention one thing. Tamil Nadu became the first State in the whole country which provided

drought relief for the suffering farmers all over the State. The DMK allied with the UPA Government and given sanction to the Methane Project...(Interruptions)... Our hon. Amma resisted to that and saved the farmers' interests...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Finally, though the Budget has some welcome measures, it disappointed the poor and middle class.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, you go through the records and remove them ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Don't worry; I will go through the record. Now, Shri Baishnab Parida. He is absent. Ms. Anu Aga. Not present. Shri A.V. Swamy. You have only five minutes.

I have to announce one thing. I am informed that dinner is ready. Hon. Members who feel hungry can go and have sumptuous dinner and come back. It is in Room No. 70.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much. This is not a speech against the Budget or for it. This is actually a perception of a social worker on the Budget and its impact that is actually to create on the poor and the poorer States. I don't find much to be happy with the present Budget compared to the year 2014-15. I doubted then that there was undue emphasis on promoting the affluent class whom I referred to as 'businessmen' against the rest of society as 'gentlemen'. The trend continues now more vigorously. This year's Budget unequivocally tends to boost up the prospects of corporate by reducing the importance of public undertakings and even the authority of the State. The main thrust is to lay a robust roadmap to India's growth-oriented economy, which would over a period boosts investments. But, Sir, a cut in expenditure in allocations for the social sector is a dangerous signal for a country like India which is still a multi-layer inequality, which is rampant, and that would hit the vulnerable groups like women, children and differently-abled sections and would affect India's human development. Some of the Centrally-sponsored schemes primarily targeted to help the deprived and under-privileged would now be either transferred to the State Governments or wound up.

As a face saving measure, some of the schemes meant for the under-privileged may continue with support of the Union Government. Reducing corporate tax from 30 per cent to 25 per cent, abolishing wealth tax while tightening the indirect tax regime through GST, may boost investment but within regressive and unequal anti-poor frame. The impact of such a course of budgeting would hit States like Odisha apart from the damage it would cause to the poor and vulnerables across the country.

[Shri A.V. Swamy]

Over the last ten months, a number of progressive Acts like Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2015, have been promulgated through the Ordinance route to remove impediments for implementation of the pro-corporate and pro-rich initiatives. The Budget does not even try to correct the injustice done to States like Odisha to mitigate them. Odisha has been demanding for 'Special Category' status substantiating their claim with all the parameters required for such an action by the Centre over several years.

The RBI Governor, Shri Raghuram Rajan Panel, specially constituted by the Government of India, ranks Odisha as the most backward State in the country. Even then, States like Bihar, perhaps, rightly, and West Bengal have been favoured with a special package of ₹ 20,000 crores each and Odisha was ignored. Apart from being most poverty-stricken State, Odisha is vulnerable to natural disasters (97 in the last hundred years) the recent being Phailin and Hudhud, deserve special focus, which is not given despite repeated demands. Even though, there is a lot of focus on irrigation and agriculture in the Budget, the allocation towards the crucial sector has been abysmally low. The emphasis is more on agri-business than agriculture and farmer. The impact of State's share in tax devolution is also not fair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Your time is over. Swamyji, please. Swamyji take your seat.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: No allocation has been made in the Budget for Nabakalebara, even though there is significant flow of resources for improvement of facilities in nine other heritage sites in the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Swamy, your time is over. Please take your seat. You had only five minutes.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Strangely, the token provision for Panchayati Raj to the States appears to be deliberate attempt to reduce the power and authority of units of self-governance.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स के लिए रूम नं. 74 में डिनर की व्यवस्था है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already told that. Shri K. Rahman Khan.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Budget 2015-16. Though this is the second Budget of the NDA Government, it is the first full-fledged Budget of the NDA Government. In every Budget, we have a lot of expectations. We expect some new initiatives, some excitements, some announcements. And after the presentation of the Budget, there are

reactions, of both types. Some welcome the Budget, some criticise the Budget. Sir, this is the 21st Budget, I have been participating. In every Budget which the new Government presents, there are some new initiatives, new announcements and a lot of expectations because there is a change of Government. They make promises in the elections, make promises which cannot be fulfilled as happened in the case of black money. A lot of expectations were raised that we will bring black money overnight. So, after some time, there will be total disappointment. Because this Budget is the first full-fledged Budget of the new Government, people expected that there will be a big-bang Budget; it will be a dream Budget. I remember, when Mr. Chidambaram presented the Budget during Mr. Deve Gowdas's regime that Budget was called a dream Budget. Several Finance Ministers' Budgets were called dream Budget. Those who are praising and criticising the Budget of the UPA, those who are today criticising the UPA, they, themselves, have praised the UPA Budget as development-orientated and growth-oriented. The same corporate sectors praise every Finance Minister because they will have to keep him in good mood. Today, some of the corporates say that this is a growth-oriented Budget; there are a lot of incentives for development; there are a lot of allocations for infrastructure; forgetting that as the nation grows, our economy grows, the allocation also increases. But the real test is whether the allocations are able to achieve the desired goals. I don't think it is so. Having seen the Budgets of the previous several years, and analyzing this Budget, there is nothing sensational in this Budget. This is a routine Budget, as Shri Praful Patel has rightly said. Government comes, Government goes, the Budget is continuing. It is a Statement of receipts and expenditure, and a policy statement of what the Government is going to do, and what the Government is going to achieve.

Sir, the major claim of this Government is that they have accepted the 14th Finance Commission's Recommendation, and the devolution to the States is 42 per cent. This is being repeated and repeated, and now there is no other thing for this Government to claim. They say, "We have given more money to the States. We believe in federalism; we believe in inclusive-federalism, and that is why we have given 42 per cent". Sir, I would not like to go into the details. It is very clear that there is absolutely no increase in the actual devolution to the State Governments. They have given ₹ 1,56,000 crores by way of additional resources because of the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission. But, from the backdoor, they have snatched more than ₹ 1,50,000 crores. So, there is negligible increase in the resources available to the States. On the other hand, they have increased the resources by reducing the Corporate Tax from 30 per cent to 25 per cent. They are putting nearly an additional ₹ 80,000 crores with the corporates. What was the need for this? I cannot understand the rationale for reducing the Corporate Tax. Sir, Corporate Tax is given on the profits of the corporates. The Finance Minister was saying that this will attract investment, and in the South-East Asian countries the

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

tax rate is 25 per cent. So, I don't think that any corporate will come because the tax is less here. It is a new idea which is being said that, to help the corporate, if you reduce the Corporate Tax, investment will come here. Nobody demanded the reduction in the Corporate Tax. There was no agitation for reducing the Corporate Tax. हम यहां से देखेंगे। आप जो करना चाहते हैं, करते रहिए और जब वक्त आएगा तो हम पूछेंगे कि बादल कहां गए और कहां बरसे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप देखेंगे कि इस बारिश ने आपका क्या हाल बना दिया है? आज untimely बारिश होने से हमारे किसानों पर इन 10 महीनों में जो मुसीबत आयी है और आप किसानों के साथ जो कर रहे हैं, उससे उनके ऊपर और क्या मुसीबत आने वाली है, वह देखा जाएगा।

आपकी यह सोचने की tendency है कि हमने कुछ नहीं किया है और 10 महीनों में जो देश बना है, वह आपने बनाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कहते हैं कि हम 10 महीनों में आसमान से तारे तोड़ लाए हैं और हमने कुछ नहीं किया था। आप जो कुछ भी कर रहे हैं, आप जन-धन की इतनी टाम-टाम कर रहे हैं, इतनी पब्लिसिटी कर रहे हैं, मोबाइल की इतनी पब्लिसिटी कर रहे हैं। हमारे रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी तो इतनी क्रेडिट ले रहे हैं कि 94 करोड़ मोबाइल ऑपरेटर्स हैं। मैं पूछता हूं कि यह किसने किया? आप introspect कीजिए, आपके जमीर को टटोलिए, अपने conscience को टटोलिए कि आप जो कह रहे हैं, वह सही है या नहीं? हमने जो देश के लिए करना था या हमने मुल्क के लिए जो चीजें की हैं, वह हमने की हैं।

آج کام کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے اور جو پہلے کہا گیا تھا کہ وہ بات ہے، جو گرجتے ہیں وہ برستے نہیں ہیں۔ آج گرجا جا رہا ہے۔ ان دس مہینوں میں صرف دیکھا ہے کہ گرج رہے ہیں، گرج رہے ہیں، گرج رہے ہیں۔ ساری دنیا میں ہمارے پرائم منسٹر جا رہے ہیں اور گرج رہے ہیں۔ اب ہم کو دیکھنا ہے کہ وہ بادل رہیں گے آسمان پر یا بادل غائب ہو جائیں گے یا برسیں گے یا نہ برسیں گے، ہم دیکھیں گے، یہاں سے بیٹھ کر دیکھیں گے۔

ہم یہاں سے دیکھیں گے۔ آپ جو کرنا چاہتے ہیں، کرتے رہنے اور جب وقت آئے گا تو ہم پوچھیں گے کہ بادل کہاں گئے اور کہاں برسے؟ ...**(مداخلت)**... آپ دیکھیں گے کہ اس بارش نے آپ کا کیا حال بنا دیا ہے؟ آج untimely بارش ہونے سے ہمارے کسانوں پر ان 10 مہینوں میں جو مصیبت آئی ہے اور آپ کسانوں کے ساتھ جو کر رہے ہیں، اس سے ان کے اوپر اور کیا مصیبت آنے والی ہے، وہ دیکھا جائے گا۔

آپ کی یہ سوچنے کی tendency ہے کہ ہم نے کچھ نہیں کیا ہے اور 10 مہینوں میں جو دیش بنا ہے، وہ آپ نے بنایا ہے۔ ...**(مداخلت)**... آپ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم 10 مہینوں میں آسمان سے تارے توڑ لانے ہیں اور ہم نے کچھ نہیں کیا تھا۔ آپ جو کچھ بھی کر رہے ہیں، آپ جن-دھن کی اتنی ٹام-ٹام کر رہے ہیں، اتنی پبلسٹی کر رہے ہیں، موبائل کی اتنی پبلسٹی کر رہے ہیں۔ ہمارے روی شنکر پرساد جی تو اتنا کریڈٹ لے رہے ہیں کہ 94 کروڑ موبائل آپریٹرس ہیں۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ کس نے کیا؟ آپ introspect کیجئے، آپ کے ضمیر کو ٹٹولئے، اپنے conscience کو ٹٹولئے کہ آپ جو کہہ رہے ہیں، وہ صحیح ہے یا نہیں؟ ہم نے جو دیش کے لئے کرنا تھا یا ہم نے ملک کے لئے جو چیزیں کی ہیں، وہ ہم نے کی ہیں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Silence please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Raja, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to him. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is an appreciation. We are appreciating that we all bought mobiles only after Mr. Narendra Modi became the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. रहमान खान : मैंने वाजपेयी जी को criticize नहीं किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب کے۔ رحمن خان صاحب : میں نے واجپئی جی کو criticize نہیں کیا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आप याद कीजिए, वह जब संचार मंत्री थीं, तब शुरू हुआ।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : संचार क्रांति के सूत्रधार राजीव गांधी थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no please. ...(Interruptions)... No; no. ...(Interruptions)... Only Ramhan Khanji will speak. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. रहमान खान : आप दूसरों को बहकाने में माहिर हैं, वह misleading करने में माहिर हैं, वह उन्हें करने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب کے۔ رحمن خان صاحب : آپ دوسروں کو بہکانے میں ماہر ہیں، وہ misleading کرنے میں ماہر ہیں، وہ انہیں کرنے دیجئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

In every social activity, you have reduced the Budget. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please let him speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: You are talking so much about the women. You have reduced budget there also. In every thing, there is a reduction. सर, मैं दूसरे विषयों पर ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा क्योंकि हमारे दूसरे सदस्यों ने उन पर रोशनी डाली है।

†اُس میں دوسرے وشیوں پر زیادہ نہیں بولوں گا کیوں کہ ہمارے دوسرے سڈسٹیوں نے ان پر روشنی ڈالی ہے۔

This Budget is an ordinary Budget. Of course, there are certain good things also. We should appreciate that. अब मुद्रा की बात करते हैं, लोगों की मेमोरी शॉर्ट होती है। सर, चाहे स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री हो, स्किल डवलपमेंट हो—यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने स्किल डवलपमेंट पर बहुत initiative लिया है। आपने डायरेक्ट टैक्स बनेफिट भी अपना लिया है, जैसे दत्तू बेटा लेते हैं, उसी तरह आपने हमारी स्कीम्स को दत्तू बेटे की तरह ले लिया है। आपने cash transfer को क्रेडिटसाइज किया, लेकिन आज उसे प्रोजेक्ट कर रहे हैं, आधार स्कीम को क्रेडिटसाइज किया, लेकिन उसे भी प्रोजेक्ट कर रहे हैं। सर, डायरेक्ट कैश ट्रांसफर

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

اب مدرہ کی بات کرتے ہیں، لوگوں کی میموری شاٹ ہوتی ہے۔ سر، چاہے اسمال اسکیل انڈسٹری ہو، اسکال ڈیولپمنٹ ہو، یوپی۔اے۔ گورنمنٹ نے اسکال ڈیولپمنٹ پر بہت initiative لیا ہے۔ آپ نے ڈائریکٹ ٹیکس بینیفٹ بھی اپنا لیا ہے، جیسے دتو بیٹا لیتے ہیں، اسی طرح آپ نے ہماری اسکیمس کو دتو بیٹے کی طرح لے لیا ہے۔ آپ نے کیش ٹرانسفر کو criticize کیا، لیکن اسے پروجیکٹ کر رہے ہیں، ادھار اسکیم کو criticize کیا، لیکن اسے بھی پروجیکٹ کر رہے ہیں، سر، کیس ٹرانسفر

It was a major programme of the UPA Government and you are taking the credit for it. You can take the credit. But do not criticize that we had done nothing. While criticizing, you should have some grace also. سر، میں دو چیزوں پر آتا ہوں۔ ایک امپورٹنٹ بات یہ ہے کہ ہماری بینکنگ ویسٹھا کیسے چلتی ہے؟ اس کو کیسے ایمپورٹنٹ بات یہ ہے کہ ہماری بینکنگ ویسٹھا کیسے چلتی ہے؟ اس کو کیسے کنٹرول کیا جاتا ہے؟ اسٹیٹ بینک آف انڈیا نے ایک میوچنل فنڈ لانچ کیا۔

There was a long-standing demand that an interest-free bond should be floated. Nearly 20 crore people of this country believe that interest is prohibited in that. Fine. Whether one accepts it or not; that is their religion; they believe in it. It is a concept which has been accepted world over. The actual mutual fund is a concept, which is Shariah based. You accept mutual fund, but if the word 'Shariah' is added to it, you are against it. Now, the State Bank of India, as a business product, floated an SBI Shariah Equity Fund. It was to be launched on 1st December. Advertisements were published. It is a business plan. No Government put pressure on them; it is on their own. But, all of a sudden, on 1st of December, the State Bank of India Mutual Fund announces, "Investors are hereby informed that it has been decided to defer the launch of the New Fund Offer of the SBI Shariah Equity Fund. Kindly take note of the same." On 1st December, the State Bank announces this. This is because, a day earlier, one of the important functionaries — I don't say it is 'functionary'; I don't want to take the name — writes a letter to the Prime Minister that this should be stopped. I have the copy of the letter with me. The entire launching of SBI Shariah Equity Fund — it is an equity fund — was stopped, giving no reason whatsoever. The Reserve Bank is convinced that there is a need for such an instrument. So, they appointed in March, 2014, an internal committee to examine the introduction of interest-free finance banking sector in India. But now, everything is closed. Sir, to what extent? Now, the Finance Minister is under pressure to raise the resources. I can tell here, it is not outside fund coming. If the word 'shariah' is added, you

cannot immediately say that the Fund comes from ...*(Interruptions)*... Funds can come from Mauritius and funds cannot come from any other State. That will be tapped. Here, you can raise — it is a rough estimate — more than ₹ 50,000 crores. This is what the SBI expects in the course of time. But you would not like to touch that. Sir, I would urge upon you not to look at economic issues also through coloured glasses. I would not like to touch upon other issues, but I feel that this is actually interference and stopping a well-thought out fund meant to enable crores of people to save. Now, you are talking about saving through insurance and through various other means. What is wrong in having another saving instrument for development, for creating infrastructure? This Budget talks about the MUDRA Bank. Yes, that is a good initiative. But earlier there was the SIDBI. The SIDBI was created only to finance small-scale industries. Where is the need for one more? If you feel that you want to change it, do change it. SIDBI was there! Which new initiative have you given here? You have given importance to infrastructure. Fine! We welcome it; but not at the cost of the poor, the farmers and the vulnerable sections. Talking of minorities, you have said that you have maintained the allocation. Sir, is just maintaining the allocation sufficient? ₹ 3,700 crores was the allocation and ₹ 3,700 crores has been maintained. For a population of about 200 million, the allocation is ₹ 3,714 crores; it is the same. It is not only about minorities. There is reduction in ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are sitting only up to 9.00 p.m.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I welcome whatever is good in the Budget. I welcome the good initiatives, but there are very few good initiatives. The others are cut-and-paste from our Budget. I hope that while replying to the debate, the Finance Minister would clarify particularly on why the SBI had stopped this instrument. Thank you very much.

RE. DEMAND TO FIX THE TIME FOR CLARIFICATIONS ON STATEMENT BY MINISTER

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, we have only two minutes more. So, now, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to make a Statement on the hon. Prime Minister's visit to Seychelles, Mauritius and Sri Lanka. I think you could lay it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, that is fine; she can. But clarifications should be fixed for tomorrow. The Minister can read the Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, clarifications...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let her lay the Statement on the Table.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let her read the Statement. We will accommodate. Then, the Chair must fix the time for clarifications for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. Would you like to read?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; then read it.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what about clarifications?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No clarifications today in any case. It is already 9.00 p.m.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we would like to have them tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I would do it whichever way the hon. Members want it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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): We will fix that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Whenever the hon. Members want it, I am ready. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, since the Minister has come here, we don't wish to waste her time. Let her make the Statement, but on clarifications please don't ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us have them tomorrow.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर की कन्वीनिएस से कोई डेट तय कर लेंगे। ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, the hon. Minister would read the Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: If Members wish to have clarifications now, I am ready to give them now. If Members want to do that later, I am happy with that.

श्री उपसभापति : सुषमा जी, आप पढ़िए। ...*(Interruptions)*... We would decide on that. No problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it would be tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't assure that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we are the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, yes. It can be decided.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, if we demand that, we will ensure it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We would decide that tomorrow.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we request you. The House must protect its ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is supreme. Whatever the House decides, I have no problem. Please sit down.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Prime Minister's visit to Seychelles, Mauritius and Sri Lanka

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is with great pleasure that I rise to make a statement to the House on the Prime Minister's recent visit to Seychelles, Mauritius and Sri Lanka. The importance of these visits can be gauged from the fact that an Indian Prime Minister has paid a bilateral visit to Seychelles after 34 years, Mauritius after ten years and Sri Lanka after 28 years.

The importance of these visits can be gauged from the fact that an Indian Prime Minister has paid bilateral visit to Seychelles after 34 years, to Mauritius after 10 years and to Sri Lanka after 28 years.

Sir, these three nations are amongst our nearest ocean neighbours. We have a long history with each one of them in which people-to-people ties, economic cooperation and maritime security have all featured prominently. On this occasion, each one of these facets was taken to a higher level.

Sir, I start with Seychelles. The visit to Seychelles was on 10th-11th March, 2015. The Prime Minister was accorded the fullest honours and beyond, being received and seen off by President James Michel personally. They had a bilateral meeting where issues of economic, infrastructure and maritime cooperation were

[Shrimati Sushma Swaraj]

9.00 P.M.

discussed. The Prime Minister inaugurated the Coastal Surveillance Radar System set up with India's collaboration. He met with senior leaders of the Government and addressed the Indian community. Among the important outcomes of the visit were our decision to gift a second Dornier aircraft, to provide gratis visa for a period of three months and to include Seychelles in the Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA) Scheme. Four agreements were signed: for development of infrastructure facilities at Assumption Island, renewal energy cooperation, cooperation in hydrography and sale of navigational charts. The two countries also decided to set up a Joint Working Group on Cooperation in Blue Economy.

Sir, overall, Prime Minister's visit, though brief, made a strong and abiding impact on India-Seychelles relations. It created positive sentiments in a country that sits astride key sea lines of communication.

Now, I come to Mauritius. Sir, the visit to Mauritius was on 11th-12th March 2015. In keeping with the traditional warmth that exists between India and Mauritius, the Prime Minister was accorded the highest protocol and spontaneous welcome by all sections of Mauritian society. He was received and seen off by Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth and held meetings with President Rajkeswur Purryag and Prime Minister Jugnauth. The Chief Justice, the Leader of Opposition, the Minister of Communication, Technology & Innovation and a delegation of the Labour Party called on the Prime Minister.

Sir, Prime Minister was the Chief Guest for the National Day of Mauritius. He addressed a special Session of the National Assembly of Mauritius. He jointly commissioned with Prime Minister Jugnauth the offshore patrol vessel Barracuda, which is the first custom-built vessel exported by India. The Prime Minister unveiled a plaque with Prime Minister Jugnauth for the official commencement of construction of the building of the World Hindi Secretariat. Prime Minister also addressed a well-attended civic reception. Prime Minister also visited Aapravasi Ghat and offered prayers at Ganga Talao.

Sir, Prime Minister announced a concessional line of credit of US\$500 million for project to be identified by the Government of Mauritius. Five bilateral documents were signed: (1) for development of sea and air transportation facilities at Agalega Island; (2) cooperation in ocean economy; (3) cooperation in traditional systems of medicine and homeopathy; (4) cultural exchange programme for 2015-18, and (5) importation of mangoes from India.

Sir, overall, Prime Minister's visit served to enhance bilateral cooperation with Mauritius to a higher level and further cement the unique and special relationship that India shares with Mauritius.

Sir, now I come to Sri Lanka. The visit to Sri Lanka took place on 13th-14th March 2015. It was the fourth high-level engagement with that country since the election of President Sirisena on 9th January, 2015. The House will recall that President Sirisena paid his first visit abroad to India later in February. The Sri Lankan Foreign Minister and I did reciprocal visits before and after that of the President.

Prime Minister was received by Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe. He held talks with President Sirisena and senior members of the Government. Prime Minister also met the leadership across the political spectrum including former Presidents Kumaratunga and Rajapaksa. He addressed the Sri Lankan Parliament and the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.

Sir, the visit expressed India's strong support for democracy and reform in Sri Lanka. Prime Minister noted in his address to the Parliament that recent elections reflected the collective voice of the nation — the hope for change, reconciliation and unity. He expressed confidence in the future of Sri Lanka, defined by unity and integrity, peace and harmony, and opportunity and dignity for everyone. He underlined that for India, the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka are paramount. Prime Minister's talks with the Sri Lankan leadership covered a very wide range of issues. He conveyed India's sincere support and good wishes for Sri Lanka's new journey of peace, reconciliation and progress. India stands with Sri Lanka in its efforts to build a future that accommodates the aspirations of all sections of society, including the Sri Lankan Tamil community, for a life of equality, justice, peace and dignity in a united Sri Lanka. Prime Minister also declared that we believe that the early and full implementation of the 13th Amendment and going beyond it would contribute to this process.

Sir, Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, became the first Indian Prime Minister to visit Jaffna. Prime Minister unveiled the foundation stone of the Jaffna Cultural Centre to be built under a grant offered by India. He handed over certificates to the beneficiaries of the Indian Housing Project for internally displaced persons. At Talaimannar, he flagged off the inaugural train on the track to Madhu Road. Prime Minister also visited the ancient temple of Naguleswaram at Jaffna.

The problems of fishermen were also discussed during the talks. The Prime Minister pointed out that this was a complex issue involving livelihood and humanitarian concerns on both sides, and India and Sri Lanka need to find a long-term solution.

Fishermen's associations of both countries must meet at the earliest to work out a mutually acceptable arrangement.

Sir, during his stay, Prime Minister underscored our common Buddhist heritage. He visited the Mahabodhi Society in Colombo, offered '*Dana*' to monks and planted a sapling. Prime Minister also offered prayers along with President Sirisena at the venerated Sri Mahabodhi Tree at Anuradhapura.

On the economic side, Prime Minister addressed the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce where he spoke of new purpose and clarity in our policies. He pointed out the benefits of regional economic co-operation and urged Sri Lankan business to take advantage of the opportunities that India is creating for its neighbours.

Among the main outcomes of the Prime Minister's talks in Sri Lanka were: (a) inclusion of Sri Lanka in the Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA) Scheme from 14th April, coinciding with the occasion of the Sinhala and Tamil New Year; (b) setting up of a Joint Task Force to develop the Trincomalee Upper Oil Tank Farm; (c) announcement of a fresh line of credit for US\$318 million for Sri Lanka's railway sector; (d) extension of currency swap facility of US\$1.5 billion by Reserve Bank of India to Sri Lanka's Central Bank; (e) creating a Joint Task Force for co-operation in the Ocean Economy; (f) direct flights between Delhi and Colombo by Air India to begin this summer; (g) holding of a Festival of India in Sri Lanka; and (h) co-operation in development of a Ramayana Trail in Sri Lanka and the Buddhist circuit in India.

Four agreements/MOUs were signed during the visit: on customs cooperation; visa exemption for diplomatic and official passport holders; youth development; and construction of an auditorium in Ruhuna University in Matara, Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lanka visit by Prime Minister provided an opportunity to strengthen ties with a very close neighbour and a fellow SAARC member. Recent developments in that country have created new openings and opportunities on many longstanding issues. From our side, the intent was to assure all sections of Sri Lanka that India wishes them well in their quest for peace and prosperity; this was fulfilled in Prime Minister's visit.

Sir, I am confident that this House welcomes Prime Minister's visit to these three important countries in the Indian Ocean, which has promoted greater understanding and co-operation in this region.

**RE. DEMAND TO FIX THE TIME FOR CLARIFICATIONS ON
STATEMENT BY MINISTER — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we will seek clarifications.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, our two or three Members of Parliament were preparing since morning. Particularly, they have some questions on Sri Lanka, and I can understand that. But since we were supposed to sit up to 9 o'clock and the hon. Minister came, we did not want that she should not read the statement, as she must also have been waiting here to make the statement. Now, we would request that tomorrow, at 2 o'clock, immediately after the lunch, we can have clarifications. And, then, we will definitely pass the Budget. There is no question of not passing the Budget. We are committed to that.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, नेता विरोधी दल ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उस पर हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आप चाहे, तो अभी भी हम सब बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं। आपके सदस्य इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। देखिए, डिसिजन जो हुआ था, वह sense of the House लेकर हुआ था। यह इतना important issue है, आप चाहे तो क्लेरिफिकेशन्स पूछ लीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... फॉरेन मिनिस्टर से बात करके उनकी convenience के हिसाब से टाइम रख लेंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the House was supposed to sit till 9 o'clock. We have accommodated for the statement to be read. The Government must appreciate that the House would have got up and adjourned for the day at 9 o'clock. We have accommodated for the Minister to make the statement. Now, the Government should equally accommodate because all the Members of the Opposition were rightly under this impression that the House will adjourn at 9 o'clock. Now, you cannot expect them to be called back from their homes to seek clarifications. The Leader of the Opposition has requested. Mr. D. Raja has requested to do it tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They want it today. Those who want to ask ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Let me make the record straight. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): There will be time tomorrow.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, let the record be straight. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is part of the Business. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the BAC decided that the House will sit up

to nine, and, we have. It is quarter past nine. ...(*Interruptions*)... We have only accommodated the Minister. Do you want ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is part of the Business. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, let me say one thing. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, let me make the record straight. Mr. Anand Sharma is saying that they accommodated me. No. That is not true. Sir, my statement was listed with an asterisk mark, and, what was written against there. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me just read.

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Let her speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let her speak.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: It was listed with an asterisk mark.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was listed.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: What is written is: Statement by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, and, against the asterisk mark: To be made before the House rises for the day. The House was supposed to rise today at nine o'clock. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sushma ji, one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, let me.. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not argue on that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I will argue, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, why? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, is there a sanctity of your Rule Book, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Last week, twice, we had the issue of the time allocated by the Business Advisory Committee. ...(*Interruptions*)... I hope, I am clear. ...(*Interruptions*)... Twice, this issue came up, and, there were Rulings from the Chair, your Rulings, that this will never happen. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Fine, it was listed as Government Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, you please listen to me also.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am listening, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... The House was to adjourn at nine.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot talk like this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What is that, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. Please listen to me. I said, two minutes remain, and, therefore, I requested the Minister to lay the Statement on the Table so that it would be over by nine. But you suggested that she could read it. Now, you cannot question it. ...(Interruptions)... You suggested it. I did not say that. You suggested it, I accepted it.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, the only thing is, let us have clarifications tomorrow. There is nothing more. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... If we are sitting beyond nine, it is because of your suggestion. That is all what I am saying. Okay. Clarifications will be taken up tomorrow. Let us take up Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

Demand to restore the events of athletics and swimmingt at SAI-SAG Centre in Agartala

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention about the fact that the Director, SAI, New Delhi has issued a circular to stop the activities in the events of athletics and swimming at SAI-SAG, Agartala, from 1st April, 2015.

SAI Athletics unit is running the regular activities very well. At least 30 renowned and promising athletes of Tripura are doing their regular practice under various schemes at Agartala SAI-SAG Centre. The students of Athletics would face a lot of problems to continue their practice and studies if the athletics is stopped under Agartala SAI-SAG Centre. The athletes of Agartala participate in Zonal and North-East level competitions for the benefit of the State of Tripura. Every year, a number of successful athletes of Agartala SAI-SAG Centre join in various disciplines of Central Government job and due to this, the future prospects are very much hopeful for the Athletics trainees of the State.

I would request the Government to kindly take necessary steps to reconsider the decision.

Demand for early resolution of the issues pertaining to the preliminary examination, CSAT conducted by the UPSC

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न/मुद्दा सिविल सेवा के प्रारम्भिक परीक्षा के सी-सैट प्रश्न पत्र व 2011 के अभ्यर्थियों को पुनः अवसर प्रदान करने से जुड़ा है।

महोदय, वर्ष 2011 में सिविल सेवा के प्रारम्भिक परीक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन कर सी-सैट का प्रश्न पत्र लाया गया तथा यह परीक्षा प्रणाली इंजीनियरिंग, प्रबंधन एवं गणित वर्ग के छात्रों के लिए सहज हो गई तथा कला एवं मानविकीय विषय के छात्रों के लिए कठिन हो गई। अतः इस परीक्षा प्रणाली के खिलाफ छात्रों का जून, 2014 से लेकर अगस्त, 2014 तक जबर्दस्त आंदोलन चला। इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु मानसून सत्र में सरकार ने "सर्वदलीय बैठक" के माध्यम से हल निकालने को कहा तथा शीतकालीन सत्र के प्रारम्भ होने से पहले 22 नवम्बर, 2014 को हुई सर्वदलीय बैठक में सभी दलों से सी-सैट के मुद्दे पर राय मांगी गई थी।

महोदय, सरकार ने अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है। सिविल सेवा प्रारम्भिक परीक्षा की तिथि 23 अगस्त, 2015 निर्धारित है। अतः सरकार के निर्णय न लिए जाने की वजह से छात्रों के समक्ष अनेक समस्याएं हैं। अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध है कि—

- (1) सी-सैट समस्या का समाधान कर छात्रों को तत्काल अवगत कराया जाए, जिससे वे अपनी परीक्षा की तैयारी सही तरीके से एवं समय रहते कर सकें।
- (2) वर्ष 2011 के अभ्यर्थियों को अतिरिक्त अवसर देने की स्थिति को स्पष्ट किया जाए।

**RE. DEMAND TO FIX THE TIME FOR CLARIFICATIONS ON
STATEMENT BY MINISTER — Contd.**

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, tomorrow at 2.00 p.m., there is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, clarifications are not possible tomorrow because...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not say, 2.00 p.m. I only said, tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can decide it.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : यह उनकी convenience से होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I didn't say, 2.00 p.m. I only said, tomorrow. You see the convenience. If it is not convenient, we will not have it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It will be according to your convenience. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): But, Sir, not in the Zero Hour, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be subject to your convenience. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. Your convenience will be sought for that. Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us come to Special Mentions. Shri S. Muthukaruppan.

SPECIAL MENTIONS — *Contd.*

Demand for additional allocation of power from Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant to Tamil Nadu and allocate more funds for development of Tirunelveli District

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government urged the Centre to allocate unallocated power from Unit II, Unit III and Unit IV of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant to Tamil Nadu.

After a demand was raised by Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma to hon. Prime Minister, 100 mw power from unallocated quota was allocated. While submitting a memorandum to hon. Prime Minister in June 2014, our revered leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, demanded allocation of entire 15 per cent of unallocated power from the plant to Tamil Nadu.

She pointed out that Tamil Nadu came forth with all the necessary inputs like land and water for expediting the project while neighbouring States were not supportive. Hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma faced so many law and order problems while commissioning and running the power plant from the anti-nuclear activists and the local people citing safety reasons.

My leader, hon. Amma, had taken prompt and effective steps to wipe away the fears of the local people regarding the establishment of nuclear power plant.

I request the Ministry of Power to allocate the unallocated 15 per cent power from Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant's Unit II, Unit III and Unit IV to Tamil Nadu.

The Power Plant Project Corporation has given ₹ 500 crore for special development works. I request the Power Ministry to increase this developmental fund to ₹ 1,000 crore to construct good hospital and hospital staff quarters and plan other neighbourhood development programmes all over Tirunelveli District. Also, carry out work for providing drinking water facilities in Tirunelveli District areas.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, not present; Dr. Sanjay Sinh, not present; Shrimati Vijila Satyananth.

Demand for early completion of doubling the Chennai–Kanyakumari railway line in Tamil Nadu

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, The Chennai-Trichy-Madurai-Kanyakumari mainline (738 km) is the most important route of the Southern Railway of the Indian Railways, as it connects the entire part of Tamil Nadu, particularly the central and southern parts of the State. This line is also considered to be the back bone of the State, as well as, the Southern Railway, as this route generates maximum revenue for the Southern Railway while also being one of the most attractive tourist destinations of India on Indian Railways, besides catering to other main artillery lines including the Madurai-Rameswaram, Dindigul-Coimbatore, Trichy-Nagapatinam, Virudunagar-Shenkottai, Virudhachalam-Salem, Maniachi-Tuticorin etc., with many large scale industrial belts developed over a period of time along this route, and despite having huge potential of passenger and freight traffic, most part of this main line connectivity to Southern-most tip of India is currently a single line. Our Revered Leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi AMMA has appealed to the Centre to ensure enough funds for this project in Tamil Nadu which has been held up for want of funds.

Considering the potentialities of this route, the Ministry of Railways allowed doubling for Chennai-Villupuram-Tiruchirapalli-Madurai sections in different phases and the works are going on at different stages which were expected to be completed by 2015-16. Doubling work in Madurai - Tuticorin section (80 kms) the total estimated cost is ₹ 80 crores. But the amount sanctioned in this budget is only ₹ 18 crores. And Doubling in Maniyachi-Nagercoil route (170 Km) the total estimated cost is ₹ 170 crores but the sanctioned amount in this budget is ₹ 38 crores. Doubling of this section would strengthen and support the freight movement of Tuticorin Port and the upcoming Ports at Colachel and Vizhingam.

Demand to rehabilitate the MBBS students affected due to unlawful institutions and bring a legislation for prohibition of unfair practices in technical educational institutions

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am requesting Government to protect poor medical students as per court order.

The High Court of Madras in WP No. 23089 and connected WP No. 23090 of 2013 pronounced a Judgement on 20.01.2014. The Prohibition of Unfair Practices

in Technical Educational Institutions and University Bill, 2010 has already been presented to both the Houses of Parliament. It is reported that the States have welcomed such legislation, but there is no further follow-up. The Judge, in para 88 of the judgement, has mentioned that the aggrieved 103 medical students studying in 2nd year of MBBS (2011-13) should be admitted in Government medical colleges as this should be done as a one-time increase to accommodate the students to join the first year MBBS course during the academic year 2014-15. Division Bench in para 147 (iii) withdrew increase of intake and the permission of MCI has been set aside. But the direction of single Judge can be pursued in the current year 2015-16, on new allowed strength as the Supreme Court in SLP (C) No. 14252/2014 by order dated 02/06/2014 has not interfered on merits of the case but supported students to have liberty to get compensation by criminal proceedings against Management also.

Hence, I request the Government of India, through Medical Council of India, to help rehabilitate the medical students who are in agitation in different locations, including Jantar Mantar, New Delhi. Further, the Bill of 2010 may be brought to the Parliament for consideration and passing to save poor students from falling into the trap of such unlawful elements.

**Demand to take effective measures to check the
increasing cases of dengue in Tamil Nadu**

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the House, the serious concern of rise of dengue cases in the State of Tamil Nadu. In a reply to a Starred Question in Rajya Sabha on 17th March 2015, the Minister for Health and Family Welfare had replied that in the first two months of 2015 itself, there have been 2012 reported cases of dengue, out of which 1,049 are from Tamil Nadu alone. In the last three months, Tamil Nadu has reported the highest number of dengue cases in the country. Till 28th February, 6 deaths had been reported due to dengue in the country, out of which 5 were in the State of Tamil Nadu alone. Clearly, the disease has reached epidemic proportion in the State.

Every year, Tamil Nadu reports one of the highest numbers of cases of dengue in the country. Moreover, according to a research published in the American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the annual number of dengue cases in India could actually be 300 times higher than officially reported.

One of the biggest factors is the increase in accumulation of solid waste. With rapid urbanization, many of our cities are not well planned and unable to control tropical diseases. During the monsoon season, this is bound to result in epidemics.

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

Therefore, I appeal to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to take immediate measures in consonance with the State Government in order to tackle this health concern.

The Government should prepare district level action plans, with special focus on preventing accumulation of contaminated water and waste, in order to fight vector-borne diseases like dengue.

The Government must also focus on setting up of blood banks and ensuring platelet availability for patients, along with increased number of Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals with facilities for medical tests that are required for diagnosing dengue.

Demand to resolve the basic problems in the management of Haj pilgrims

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भारत से हज यात्रा पर जाने वाले हाजियों की बुनियादी तकलीफें, आपके माध्यम से सरकार के समक्ष रखने एवं उनके निराकरण की उम्मीद लेकर खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मान्यवर, देश से लगभग 1.5 लाख से अधिक हाजी सऊदी अरब धार्मिक सफर पर जाते हैं। हाजियों का बड़ा प्रतिशत देश की हज कमेटियों द्वारा भेजा जाता है जिस में सेवा का भाव और पारदर्शिता होती है, किन्तु सऊदी अरब द्वारा आवंटित हाजियों के कोटे से एक बड़ा हिस्सा प्राइवेट टूर्स ऑपरेटर्स (पीटीओज) को दे दिया जाता है, जिनका उद्देश्य सेवा न होकर मुनाफा कमाना होता है। मैं हर वर्ष इस व्यवस्था का विरोध करते हुए, यह कहता रहा हूँ कि हज कमेटियों का कोटा पूर्ण होने के पश्चात् ही बचा हुआ कोटा पीटीओज को देना चाहिए। मेरी मांग जनहित और गरीबों के हित में है। मान्यवर इसी प्रकार भारतीय हाजियों के साथ ग्लोबल टेंडरिंग नहीं होने की वजह से हवाई सफर की दुशवारियां बनी रहती है, जिस के कारण पिछले वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश के दर्जनों हाजी जहाज की खराबी के कारण दुर्घटना से बचे और जहाज की व्यवस्था नहीं होने के कारण जद्दाह की सड़कों पर दुशवारियों का सामना करते रहे।

मान्यवर, देश में सर्वाधिक यानी 1/5 हाजियों को भेजने की बड़ी जिम्मेदारी उ.प्र. हज कमेटी निभाती है। उ.प्र. हज कमेटी के चेयरमैन साहब द्वारा पिछले 2 वर्षों से पुरजोर मतालबा किया जा रहा है कि खादिम-उल-हुज्जाज (हज यात्रियों के सेवक) के रूप में भेजे जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के चयन हेतु भारत सरकार नीति में परिवर्तन करे और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं, मदरसा टीचर्स, धार्मिक विद्वान यानी वह व्यक्ति जो हज यात्रियों की सेवा का दिली तौर पर भाव रखते हैं और उसके मज़हबी पहलुओं से परिचित हैं, उन्हें भेजा जाना चाहिए तथा बिल्डिंग चयन समिति में भी उ.प्र. हज कमेटी की नुमाइंदगी की मैं मांग करता हूँ।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मेरे द्वारा हाजियों की दुशवारियों को कम करने को लेकर जो जायज़ मांग उठायी गयी है, उसे सरकार जरूर स्वीकार करेगी।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش): ماننیے آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں بھارت سے سفر حج پر جانے والے حاجیوں کی بنیادی تکلیفیں، آپ کے مادھیم سے سرکار کے سمکش رکھنے اور ان کے نراکرن کی امید لیکر کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔

مانیور، دیش کے لگ بھگ 1.5 لاکھ سے زیادہ حاجی سعودی عرب دھارمک سفر پر جاتے ہیں۔ حاجیوں کا بڑا پرتیشٹ دیش کی حج کمیٹیوں کے ذریعہ بھیجا جاتا ہے جس میں سیوا کا بھاؤ اور پاردرشیتا ہوتی ہے، لیکن سعودی عرب کے ذریعہ اونٹت حاجیوں کے کوٹے سے ایک بڑا حصہ پرائیویٹ ٹور آپریٹرز (پی ٹی اوز) کو دے دیا جاتا ہے، جن کا مقصد خدمت نہ ہوکر منافع کمانا ہوتا ہے۔ میں ہر سال اس ویوسٹھا کا ورودھ کرتے ہوئے، یہ کہتا رہا ہوں کہ حج کمیٹیوں کا کوٹا پورن ہونے کے پشچات ہی بچا ہوا کوٹا پی ٹی اوز کو دینا چاہئیے۔ میری مانگ جن پت اور غریبوں کے پت میں ہے۔ مانیور اسی طرح بھارتی حاجیوں کے ساتھ گلوبل ٹینٹرننگ نہیں ہونے کی وجہ سے ہوائی سفر کی دشواریاں بنی رہتی ہیں، جس کی وجہ سے پچھلے سال مدھیہ پردیش کے درجنوں حاجی جہاز کی خرابی کی وجہ سے حادثے سے بچے اور جہاز کی ویوسٹھا نہیں ہونے کی وجہ سے جدہ کی سڑکوں پر دشواریوں کا سامنا کرتے رہے۔

مانیور، دیش میں سب سے زیادہ یعنی 1/5 حاجیوں کو بھیجنے کی بڑی ذمہ داری اترپردیش حج کمیٹی نبھاتی ہے۔ اترپردیش حج کمیٹی کے چیئرمین صاحب کے ذریعہ پچھلے دو سالوں سے پرزور مطالبہ کیا جا رہا ہے کہ خادم الحجاج (حج یاتریوں کے سیوک) کے روپ میں بھیجے جانے والے لوگوں کے انتخاب کے طریقہ کار میں بھارت سرکار تبدیلی کرے اور سرکاری ملازموں کی جگہ غیر سرکاری تنظیموں، مدرسہ ٹیچرس، دھارمک وڈوان یعنی وہ لوگ جو حج یاتری کی سیوا کا دلی طور پر بھاؤ رکھتے ہیں اور اس کے مذہبی پہلوؤں سے پریچت ہیں، انہیں بھیجا جانا چاہئیے اور بلڈنگ چینج کمیٹی میں بھی اترپردیش حج کمیٹی کی نمائندگی کی میں مانگ کرتا ہوں۔

میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ میرے دُوارا حاجیوں کی دشواریوں کو کم کرنے کو لیکر جو جائز مانگ اٹھائی گئی ہے، اسے سرکار ضرور سُوپکار کریگی۔

Demand to give full grants to the States to develop waterways

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, recently, the Union Minister of Shipping and Transport, Shri Nitin Gadkari, has declared that the Government of India intends to declare all the major rivers in the country as national waterways, including Mandovi and Zuari waterways in Goa. Goa has six major rivers, out of which river Mandovi runs through 77 kilometres, 52 kilometres in Goa and 29 kilometres in Karnataka. Zuari runs through 92 kilometres and passes through Tiswadi, Ponda, Marmagao Salcete, Sanguem and Quepem. So far, six waterways to cover merely 4,332 kilometres as against the total length of 14,500 kilometres of waterways are covered by national waterways. If improvement of mode of transport of goods and passengers is the main motive behind the Government's intention of developing waterways, then instead of nationalizing waterways, the Central Government can financially assist the State Government to develop these waterways. Nationalization of waterways involves controlling riverbank areas running into thousands of square meters on both sides

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

of the concerned river, depriving the State Government of their authority. It is very much essential that the Government should make a preliminary estimate of the funds that would be required for developing the main national waterways in the country. The Government should refrain from nationalizing waterways and instead grant 100 per cent funds to the State Governments to develop waterways in their respective States. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri A.K. Selvaraj, not present; Shri Motilal Vora.

**Demand to take strict action against people involved in the
trade of fake currency notes in the country**

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले कुछ सालों से पाकिस्तान बड़ी मात्रा में जाली नोट छाप कर भारत में भेजता रहा है, किन्तु अब पाकिस्तान द्वारा छापे जा रहे नोटों का कागज भारतीय कागज जैसा ही है, जिसके कारण आम आदमी को नकली और असली का अन्तर करने में दिक्कत आ रही है। साथ ही पहले पाकिस्तानी तस्करों द्वारा नेपाल तथा भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा से ही जाली नोट भारत में भेजे जाते थे, लेकिन अब वे बंगलादेश का भी उपयोग करने लगे हैं।

पाकिस्तान की खुफिया एजेंसी भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था को नुकसान पहुंचाने के लिए लगातार सक्रिय है। ऐसे में भारत सरकार और भारतीय खुफिया एजेंसियों का दायित्व बहुत बढ़ जाता है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इस दिशा में तत्काल कदम उठाये। देश में ही इसके लिए कागज तैयार करे तथा नकली नोटों के व्यवसाय में लगे लोगों के लिए सख्त सजा का प्रावधान करे, ताकि देश में फैल रहे नकली नोटों के कारोबार को रोका जा सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 19th March, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes past
nine of the clock till eleven of the clock
on Thursday, the 19th March, 2015.*

Re. Demand to fix the time for clarifications on Statement by Minister
(pages 535-537, 541-543 and 544-545)

Statement by Minister —

Prime Minister's visit to Seychelles, Mauritius and Sri Lanka (pages 537-540)

Special Mentions — *Laid on the Table*

Demand to restore the events of athletics and swimmingt at SAI-SAG
Centre in Agartala (page 543)

Demand for early resolution of the issues pertaining to the preliminary
examination, CSAT conducted by the UPSC (page 544)

Demand for additional allocation of power from Kudankulam Nuclear
Power Plant to Tamil Nadu and allocate more funds for development of
Tirunelveli District (pages 545-546)

Demand for early completion of doubling the Chennai–Kanyakumari
railway line in Tamil Nadu (page 546)

Demand to rehabilitate the MBBS students affected due to unlawful
institutions and bring a legislation for prohibition of unfair practices in
technical educational institutions (pages 546-547)

Demand to take effective measures to check the increasing cases of dengue
in Tamil Nadu (pages 547-548)

Demand to resolve the basic problems in the management of Haj pilgrims
(pages 548-549)

Demand to give full grants to the States to develop waterways (pages 549-550)

Demand to take strict action against people involved in the trade of fake
currency notes in the country (page 550)

