PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Demand for discussion on leakage of Confidential Papers of important Ministries of the country (page 1)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 1-2)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development — Presented (page 2)

Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture — Presented (pages 2-3)

Clarifications on the Statement by Minister (pages 3-20)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 20-57)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 57-71)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 71-312)

Motion of Thanks on the President’s Address (pages 313-429)

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Special Mentions —

Demand to give status of Classical Language to Marathi (pages 429-430)
Demand to take necessary steps to upgrade Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital as a medical institute of national importance (page 430)
Demand to create a separate Ministry for OBCs at Union level (page 431)
Demand to take suitable measures for inclusion of people belonging to certain castes of Uttar Pradesh in the Scheduled Castes category (pages 431-432)
Demand to bring a legislation to address the problem of communal violence in the country (pages 432-433)
DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON LEAKAGE OF CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS
OF IMPORTANT MINISTRIES OF THE COUNTRY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. ...(Interruptions)...

Smt. NARESH AVGAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, a minute ...(Vivaha)...

Smt. SABAPATHI: Please put the papers on the table.

Smt. NARESH AVGAL: Sir, we have been informed that important papers of the country have been leaked. This is a matter of concern to the country.

Smt. SABAPATHI: You may take a proceeding.

Smt. NARESH AVGAL: Sir, the government is protecting the corporate world. The government is protecting the big, but is it protecting the small firms?

Smt. SABAPATHI: Naresh ji, you may proceed.

ALPASANKHYAKA KARYA MANDALAY MENG RAJYAMANDARI; TATHA SANSADIDHI KARYA MANDALAY MENG RAJYAMANDARI (Smt. MUKHTAR ABDAALI): Members, we have decided to discuss this matter. We have information that the jayashri and rajashri are being arrested. We will proceed.

Smt. NARESH AVGAL: I accept the notice.

Smt. SABAPATHI: You may proceed.

Smt. SABAPATHI: Sir, the Kerali Minister has made a serious charge against Mother Teresa. This will have serious repercussions ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, please, this is not the time for it. You will get ample opportunities to raise it. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Production Sharing Contract between the Government of India and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and Phoenix Overseas Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a
copy (in English and Hindi) of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Phoenix Overseas Limited, with respect to Contract Area identified as Block RJ-ON/6.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1846/16/15]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, I lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:—


REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

डा व्यूनारायण जटी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं किशोर न्याय (बालकों की देखरेख और संरक्षण) विभाग, 2014 के संबंध में निभाए गए संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति का दो सी चौंसठ्वा प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिंदी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (2014-15):—
Clarifications on the

[25 February, 2015] Statement by Minister 3

(i) Fifty-third Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-sixth Report on ‘Optimisation of Employment Generation Potential of Animal Husbandry Sector’; and


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CLARIFICATIONS ON THE STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Re. Outbreak of H1N1 seasonal influenza (Swine Flu) and steps taken by Government of India in this regard

MR. CHAIRMAN: As decided yesterday, we shall seek the clarifications, and give sufficient time to the hon. Minister to respond to the queries raised, and we will conclude this by the time we come to the Question Hour. Thank you. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, not present. Next Shri Basawaraj Patil.

श्री बसावाराज पातिल (करचाटक) : माननीय सभापति जी, सरकार ने बहुत से अच्छे कदम उठाए हैं, फिर भी इस संबंध में हॉस्पिटल में बड़ी मात्रा में आम लोगों से मनमाने विल वसूल किए जा रहे हैं। सरकार का कहना है कि हमने इस संबंध में एक निश्चित डायरेक्शन सभी राज्यों को दी है, लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि वहाँ पर लोगों से मनमाने पैसे वसूले जाते हैं। इस बारे में सरकार की ओर से और ठोस कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। सामाजिक जनता को विल की वसूली में और ज्यादा परेशानी न हो, इसके लिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि वह इस दिशा में और ठोस कदम उठाए।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, across the nation several youth and young children are being seen wearing masks over their noses and mouths. The Swine Flu has been a new-found complication since 2009 across several nations. In India, it has become a very serious epidemic. Today, we hear that almost all public schools, including the famous Doon School, have closed as a precautionary measure against Swine Flu or the Seasonal Influenza H1N1. The private healthcare system has been taking undue advantage of the situation as the Government healthcare system has failed miserably in the country. More than 1,000 deaths have already been recorded, and lakhs of people are suffering from the complications of the Swine Flu. There is news across several institutions that some vaccine has been developed. But there is also the contrary view that the vaccine won't be required at all if the Indian Systems of Medicine — the Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani — are made proper use of; there won't be much necessity of this vaccine. But the Union Government is yet to respond to that. They have
circulated information about just the allopathic treatment and the availability of allopathic medicine. But the Indian Systems of Medicine…

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please raise your query.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Yes, Sir. I am coming to that.

The Indian Systems of Medicine, Unani and Homoeopathy offer immediate remedial measures for such an epidemic. But the Government has not at all mentioned this in their communication, through their advertisements or in any other format. This has thrown a challenging situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please raise your question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: The Union Government has failed to utilize the Indian Systems of Medicine. They must take immediate remedial measures including the utilization of Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Ahmed Patel.
सर, खासतौर से मैं एक और चीज कहना चाहूंगा । यहां पर मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में co-morbid conditions of the victims के बारे में बात की है । He has said that many of the deaths in cases of Swine Flu have been attributed to co-morbid conditions of the affected patients. Which are the most vulnerable groups? ये ग्रुप क्या हैं? And what is the fate of those that have the prevailing disease and those that don't? तो कम से कम ग्रुप के बारे में भी पता करना चाहिए । महादेश, हैदराबाद मिनिस्ट्री ने रेडियो, टी.वी. और अन्य जगह पर एक टिव्वर हैंड हैंड ही नहीं हैं । अब मुझे पता नहीं यह बात कितनी सही है और कितनी गलत है । इससे ही जानकारी है, मैं चाहता हूं कि मैं गलत साम्बत होऊंगा और इन कारणों का विवाद की जाए।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी उत्तर प्रदेश: माननीय समापति महादेश, मैं आपके माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने और इनकी सरकार ने स्वास्थ्य स्वीकार किया है कि 800 से ज्यादा मौतें स्वाइन फ्लू से हुई हैं, जबकि वास्तविक संख्या हजारों में है, जोकि देहात में, स्वास्थ्य अंचल में जो मौते हुई हैं, वहां तो यह बीमारी इंडिक्ट ही नहीं हो पाई, दायगनोज भी नहीं हो पाई और लोग मर गए । इस बीमारी में मरने वाले लोगों की संख्या की महत्वता को देखना चाहिए, जिससे कई हजार लोग मर गए हैं । इसका कारण यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और देश के दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में भारत सरकार की ध्यान में नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे उन्हें सुझाव देंगे, क्योंकि सुझाव देने से ज्यादा वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं जो इस बीमारी को गुजरात तक ही लिए हैं। इसलिए मैं धीरे-धीरे बोलता हूं कि श्री अहमद मलिक मुझे माफ करेंगे कि हमारे देश के हैदराबाद मिनिस्ट्री और विधान सभा के स्पीकर को भी स्वामित्व दिया गया, सब को हो गया ।

अन्य बातें: सर, मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि गुजरात, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारें ने ठीक थंग से इस पर निर्णय नहीं किया, तो क्या वे उन्हें सुझाव देंगे, क्योंकि सुझाव देने से ज्यादा वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं कि इस बीमारी को गुजरात तक ही सीमित रखें। श्री अहमद मलिक मुझे माफ करेंगे कि वे इस बीमारी को गुजरात तक ही रखते, तो बेहतर होता। वहां तो गुजरात के हैदराबाद मिनिस्ट्री और विधान सभा के स्पीकर को भी स्वामित्व पूरी हो गया, सब को हो गया।

श्री समाध्य: कृपया क्वै्चन पूछें।
यह जानना चाहता हूं और उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी वे उत्तर प्रदेश गए थे। वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने उनसे कहा था और सरकार ने भी कहा था कि उन्हें बहुत सहायता चाहिए, तो आप क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को सहायता उपलब्ध करारे हैं?

मैं आपसे यह जानकारी भी चाहूंगा कि देश में स्वाइन फूल का पहला मरीज कब और कहां डायगनोस हुआ और इसमें मरने वालों की जो वास्तविक संख्या है, कृपया उसे भी एक बार सदन को बताने की कृपा करें।

श्री नरेश अनवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): चेयरमैन साहब, नाननीय जी ने जो वक्तव्य मदया है, वह कहीं न कहीं ऐसा लगता है कि केवल औपचारिक है और इसे उन्होंने गंभीरता से नहीं लिया है। यहाँ बोलने वाले साथियों ने कहा कि कितनी मौतें इस बीमारी के कारण हुईं और कितनी मौतों के अंतरिक्ष होने की बात मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार की और कितने लोग अभी भी इससे प्रभावित हैं। मेरे ख्याल से हिन्दुस्तान में प्रति वर्ष, चार स्वाइन फूल हो, चार डूंगू हो, विकानगुनिया हो, जो हमारे पूर्वी और गोरखपुर में बहुत होता है, मेननजाइटिस हो, प्लेंग हो और अब इबोला एक नया रोग आ गया है, यह भी कुछ लोगों को उत्सुक, तो ये कुछ ऐसे रोग हैं, जो हर साल हिन्दुस्तान में फैलते हैं। हम लोग हर साल इसके ऊपर डिस्क्रेशन करके रह रह जाते हैं। क्या इन रोगों की कोई रोकथाम नहीं हो सकती? विभिन्न के अनेक देशों ने इस प्रकार के रोगों के होने पर हमेशा के लिए रोकथाम कर दी है, लेकिन लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हर साल लोग आएंगे, लोग मरेंगे, अखबारों में छप जाएंगे और देश के तमाम लोग शहीद होते चलेंगे।

श्री जी, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रति वर्ष आने वाले जो ये रोग हैं, इनके बारे में आपको यह भी पता है कि डूंगू कब आता है, स्वाइन फूल कब आता है, प्लेंग कब आएगा, मेननजाइटिस कब आएगा, तो क्या आप इसके लिए कोई परमाणु सॉल्यूशन निकाल सकते हैं? या क्या आप हैल्टे दिपार्टमेंट की कोई ऐसी कमेटी नहीं बनाने सकते हैं? आई.ए.एस. की नहीं बनाई गई, कमेटी टॉप डॉक्टर्स की बनाई गई, क्योंकि इस देश में आई.ए.एस. को मान लिया गया है कि वे ही सब कुछ हैं। मैं भी मंत्री रहा हूँ, मेरा आपको यह सुझाव है कि सर्वाधिक डॉक्टर्स की एक ऐसी कमेटी बनाइए, जो इसके बारे में एक परमाणु सॉल्यूशन देश को दे सके।

श्री अनवाद नावनेथाक्रिश्नन (तमिल नाडु): नानानीय स्वास्थ्य जी ने जो आम्पू उठाया, संबंध इस नया जी.ओ. आया है, तो जो एपीजे की द्वारा उठाया गया है, वे ही अफक्टेड हो गए। तमाम आई.ए.एस. जो हैं, वे अफक्टेड हो गए। तो जो एपीजे की दवा वाला मामला उठा था, जी.ओ. आया है, तो जी.ओ. आया है। क्या आप इसके बारे में भी आप आज जवाब दे दें कि आपने उस जी.ओ. में कोई परिवर्तन किया है या नहीं किया है?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in the context of clarifications on the statement, the steps taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu may be taken note of by the Central Government because effective preventive measures are in place in the State of Tamil Nadu as per the directions and guidance of hon. Amma. Accordingly, all the 24 hours, the Control Rooms are in operation. Also, we are obtaining fever surveillance reports relating to each and every case. Now the hon. Member, Shri Ahmed Patel, has rightly pointed out that poor people have to
necessarily go to the capital of the State for treatment. But, in our State, in every medical college, we are having a separate unit, and also in each and every district headquarter, we are having a separate unit to control and monitor this Swine Flu. That must be taken note of by the Central Government as well as by this august House. This is a very vital aspect. Also, we are having four lakhs of Tamiflu tablets and 7,000 Personal Protective Equipments in Tamil Nadu. And, at every State entry points as well as in airports, we are having screening camps. In this way, we are, effectively, controlling the Swine Flu. So, as per the directions and guidance of Makkal Muthalvar, hon. Amma, our State Government is doing everything to control the Swine Flu.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, वल्लो हेल्थ ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के जरिए हमें पता लगाता है कि हमारे देश में भी बीमारियाँ हैं। उसकी रिपोर्ट छपती है तो इसकुएंजा, मलेशिया, टी.बी., स्वाइन पफ्तू और जैविक नंश जी जिक्र कर रहे थे - ईस्लाम का पता लगाता है कि ये बीमारियाँ यहाँ पर भी हैं। उद्योग एच.ए.के. के मुलाकात हेल्थ के केरल के मामले में हमारी हालत अंगोला, नाइजीरिया और बंगलादेश जैसी है और एक साजिश के तहत, इस देश के जितने भी प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स हैं, वे सब बबराद हो चुके हैं। पहले वे जिला परिषद के होते थे, राज्य सरकारों के होते थे, अब उन सबका स्थान प्राइवेट हस्पिटल्स और नर्सिंग होम्स ने ले लिया है। ....(व्यवधान)...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : पी.पी.पी.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : पी.पी.पी.–मेरे वामपंथी दोस्त ठीक कह रहे हैं। अब गांवों में कोई अस्पताल नहीं बचा है। जुकाम पांच हजार रुपए में ठीक होता है, बुखार दस हजार रुपए में ठीक होता है; बच्चे की एक लाख रुपए में डिलीवरी होती है, तो किन लोगों के लिए ये अस्पताल बने हैं? किनके इलाज हो रहे हैं? 2009 में भी यह स्वाइन पफ्तू की बीमारी देश में आई थी और उस समय तीन हजार से ज्यादा हुई थी। सरकार यह हो या वह हो, मरने वालों कुछ खास तबकों के लोग हैं, जिनकी एपोषी अस्पताल तक नहीं है। तब यु.पी.ए. की सरकार थी। हम यह भेद नहीं करते हैं कि यह बीमारी यू.पी.ए. के समय की है या एन.डी.ए. के समय की है, किस राज्य में है, किस राज्य में नहीं है, क्योंकि बीमारी की न कोई जाति होती है, न कोई धर्म होता है।

श्री समापति : क्लरिकिफिकेशन पूछते हैं।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, जो लैब हैं, वे पांच हजार रुपए से ज्यादा चार्ज कर रहे हैं, जबकि हमारा जो सी.जी.एच.एस. का लेब है, उसका कहना है कि एक हजार रुपए में जांच हो जानी चाहिए। ऑनलाइन इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट के बड़े बराबर में छ: हजार रुपए में जांच हो रही है, तो कॉमन आमदी वहाँ कैसे जा सकता है, जिसकी आय ही उतनी नहीं है? दूसरा, मेरा यह कहना है कि जो वैकसीन है, वह सरकारी आंकड़े के मुलाकात नसीं और डॉक्टरों को भी अभी नहीं लगाई गई है। सर, सौ रुपए का मार्क आता है। उसकी बाजार में इतनी काराबाजी है कि कम से कम 300 रुपए में वह मार्क इस समय अवलंब है। सर, मेक्सिको से यह स्वाइन पफ्तू शुरु हुआ और 2 लाख से भी ज्यादा लोग इससे मर गए हैं। में मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो एन-95 मार्क है, कम से कम इस मार्क की तीमार्क के के लिए, मरीजों के के लिए,
विज्ञापन के लिए, डॉक्टर्स के लिए, नसीरज के लिए उपलब्धता करायी जाए। स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने इसका नोटिस नहीं लिया है। इसके कई बार संकेत पाए गए थे। दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट का कहना है कि न दवाई का इंतजाम किया गया और न ही वैक्सीन का इंतजाम किया गया और प्राइवेट नसीरज होम्स की बुट जारी है। दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट के जायरेक्टर, हेल्थ के मुताबिक इस वर्ष न तो केंद्र सरकार ने वैक्सीन की सप्लाई की।

श्री समापति: आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए। समय कम है।

श्री के.सी.तयागी: सर, इस सिस्टम से मेरा सवाल यही है कि एक तो जब 2009 में स्वाइन पल्लू हुआ था, तब से लेकर अब तक की सरकारों ने इस बारे में क्या किया? दूसरा, मास्क की अवलंबित क्या होगी? तीसरा, इसके जो और संबंधित खिन्न हैं, उनके लिए सरकार ने क्या precautionary measures लिए हैं या World Health Organization की कोई नयी जायरेक्शन आएगी, उसके बाद ही सरकार इस विषय पर चर्चा करेगी?

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): समापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो रिपोर्ट सदन में रखी है, उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर जो सात सालों का रिकॉर्ड सदन में पेश किया गया है, उसके अनुसार 4,982 मौतें होने की इम्पोशन हाउस को मिली है और 65,000 से ज्यादा ज्यादा रोगियों की सूचना सदन की है। पिछले पांच सालों में इस सात सबसे ज्यादा मौतों की सूचना भी हमें मिली है। जो खास बात में यह है कि स्वाइन पल्लू से इतने बड़े पैमाने पर मौतें हुईं, बीमारी भी हुई है, लेकिन जो इलाज का प्रारंभ और टैस्ट करने की प्रक्रिया और अमाउंट है, उस पर हमने सरकार का बयान सुना पुनः पांच हजार रुपए में स्वाइन पल्लू का टैस्ट होगा, जैसे सरकार ने बहुत बड़ा तीर मारा कि हम बहुत बड़ी सुविधा देश को दे रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं सदन के संज्ञान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि आज भी हमारे देश में 70 करोड़ लोग एवं हैं, जिनकी दैनिक आपदनी के कारण 40 रुपए है। 40 रुपए रोज जनमान वाला घटित क्या पांच हजार रुपए में अपना टैस्ट करकर अपनी ज्यादा बचाव कर सकता है? महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बीमारी गंभीर है और इलाज महंगा है। इससे बहुत भी बढ़त है ऐसी बीमारियों के इलाज के लिए गरीब जनजातियों का पदयात्रा करना और इलाज करने वाले अन्य स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता के लिए अवसर तथा अन्य कई ऐसी बीमारियां हैं, जिनका इलाज इंतजार नहीं है कि बिना दवाइयों के गरीब लोग रहे हैं। समापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से गंभीरतापूर्वक अपील करना चाहता हूं कि जब 70 करोड़ लोग, जो भेजते हैं रोग, जिनके पास दवाई तथा इलाज करने के लिए पैसा नहीं करते, सरकार स्वाइन पल्लू करने वाले बीमारियों का इलाज सरकार के पैसे पर नियुक्त करने का कोई प्रावधान करने का इलाज रखती है? क्या सरकार ऐसे गरीब लोगों का ट्रॉयल रेंजर रोज तक लगात रहने के लिए सरकार के पैसे पर इलाज रखती है? महोदय, गरीब जनजाति के लिए केस के लिए स्वाइन पल्लू हुआ। वे बड़े अपराधियों में गए, उनका इलाज हो गया, लेकिन कई गरीब लोग ऐसे हैं जो इलाज के अभाव में मर रहे हैं, यूपी में मरे हैं, जम्मू में मरे हैं, राजस्थान में मरे हैं, सब प्रदेशों में मरे हैं। महोदय, गरीब बड़े अपराधियों में इलाज करने के लिए कहां जाएगा? इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हम गंभीर बीमारियों के इलाज के लिए क्या करते हैं। इलाज करने का कोई प्रावधान करने का आश्वासन इस सदन में आएगा? धन्यवाद!
श्री विवेक गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल): समापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मान्यता मंत्री जी से कुछ क्लरिफिकेशन सुझाव चाहूंगा। हमारे भित्र नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसको मैं दोहराना चाहता हूं कि पहला क्या क्या हम रिपोर्ट करेंगे? क्योंकि आपने वैक्सीन के बारे में क्लरिफिकेशन में लिखा है कि तीन-चार हफ्ते बाद वैक्सीन असर करती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसका पहला क्या क्या डिटेक्ट हुआ था और क्या आपने वैक्सीन का प्रयोग शुरू किया? आपने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि वैक्सीन एक साल ही इक्फेक्टिव रहती है। क्या इसको इम्यूनाइजेशन प्रोग्राम में लाया जा सकता है या इस पर कोई रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट किया जा सकता है, जिससे इस वैक्सीन को ज्यादा इक्फेक्टिव बनाया जा सके?

सर, मंत्री जी ने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि 60 हजार टेंट किया है। क्या इस 60 हजार टेंट की संख्या कोई लागू क्या नहीं है? क्योंकि हमारे देश की इतनी ज्यादा जनसंख्या है, इतने सारे लोग हैं। विस-जिस स्टेंट में यह स्वाइन फ्लू किया है, वहाँ की सब जनसंख्या में फैल सकता है, तो यह 60 हजार का आंकड़ा ही क्या?

समापति महोदय, मैं अंत में इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा और मैं ज्यादा सियासत नहीं लूंगा।

श्री संजय राउड़ी (बंगाल): सर, हमारे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर अनुमति हैं और काफी काविल है। हेल्थ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि इसका कोई खतरा नहीं है, सब कुछ क्योंकि मैंने कहा है कि हम 60 हजार टेंट किया है। हेल्थ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि हम इसका खतरा नहीं लेते, हमें कोई रोग नहीं है क्योंकि मैंने कहा है कि इसका कोई खतरा नहीं है।

श्री विवेक गुप्ता: सर, मैं बताता हूं कि इस प्रश्न में आपका दल क्या कहना चाहता है। हमारे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर अनुमति हैं। हमारे देश में सभी लोगों की जनसंख्या है। हमारे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि इसका कोई खतरा नहीं है। मैं भी बताता हूं कि हमारे देश में सभी लोगों की जनसंख्या है। हमारे देश में सभी लोगों की जनसंख्या है। हमारे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि इसका कोई खतरा नहीं है। हमारे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि इसका कोई खतरा नहीं है। हमारे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि इसका कोई खतरा नहीं है। हमारे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि इसका कोई खतरा नहीं है। हमारे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि इसका कोई खतरा नहीं है।
SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity. Together with the Statement, the Minister gave an annexure of cases. In 2009, 27,236 cases had been reported and the death figure was 981. That is, only 3.6 per cent deaths were reported in 2009. But, this year, only for the three months' period, the number of cases reported is 14,673 and the death percentage is 5.73 per cent, that is after doing all these efforts. As per the Minister’s statistics, in 2009, the death percentage is only 3.6 per cent, but for the last year, it is 23.26 per cent; now, it is 5.73 per cent. What is the reason for this increase in the rate of death after making all efforts to control this, as is stated in your Statement?

My second point is on taking steps to control this. Actually, the Government slashed the Budget to the health sector by ₹ 6,000 crores during this period. Actually, we need more funds for the Health Ministry to control this disease. But, as per the reports, the Government slashed ₹ 6,000 crores from the Health Ministry Budget. What are the reasons for this? What is the response of the Ministry regarding this?

SIR, as per the Statement, the Minister stated that the vaccination for the general public is not advocated as a public health strategy at this juncture as immunity is only for one year. Moreover, it is said, vaccination may not provide full protection against the virus. As per the reports, Sir, in the last summer, the Government contracted to buy 120 million swine flu jabs from two manufacturers, Glaxosmithkline and Baxter. But, then, they reduced the order to just 44 million swine flu jabs. As the emergency frettered out, only 6 millions of these have actually been used and 4 million are being given to WHO for use in Africa. Now, we have 34 million
swine flu jabs in our custody. This is as per the media reports. Then, what is the present situation? As per this report, the country’s buffer stock is 34 million vaccines. This had been purchased in the last year. If this is the truth, if vaccination is not giving full protection and not advisable, then why has the Government purchased that much of swine flu jabs? Otherwise, why is it still kept in the buffer stock? It is a very serious issue.

My third point is, as per the Statement by the Minister, the medical research comprises 21 laboratories. Is it sufficient? Then, the people are compelled to depend on private laboratories. They are charging ₹ 5,000 and ₹ 6,000. There is a serious..

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the clarification sought?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I am seeking particular clarifications. I am totally concentrating on the Statement. I have specific questions.

Then, we had submitted several recommendations during the period of Chikungunya. The State of Kerala had submitted a request to the Government to start a National Research Laboratory in southern India, particularly Kerala. But, no response from the Government. Now, we are lacking sufficient Government laboratories. I would like to know from the Minister whether he is ready to start more public sector laboratories in the country.

My last point is on vaccination, Oseltamivir. It is manufactured by a Central Public Sector Company. I would like to know whether the Government has allotted more funds to this CPSU during this period to produce more tablets to address this issue. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity. The pandemic virus H1N1 is supposed to have been over in the year 2010. The WHO has conveyed that there will be a continuous spread of this virus as a seasonal influenza in the years to come. And as my colleague has rightly pointed out, the pandemic years were declared to be 2009 and 2010, in which the death rate was 981 and now within two months, from January to February till date, the death rate has been 841 and the asterisk says that it may increase. So, the situation is very alarming. The Government has assured that so many steps have been taken, we are still afraid because one of our colleagues in the Lok Sabha has been affected with this Virus and was supposed to have been transmitted that in Delhi. So, what are the precautions that have to be taken? You said that vaccination cannot be administered to all the people, but we want to know what the steps are, and if you say the vaccination has got the durability of one year only, at least that could be taken note of.
MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, just one minute. As regards the IEC activities which the Ministry has advised to the State Governments, what is the monitoring methodology adopted? What are the IEC activities taken by the State Governments? The death rate which is being given by the State Governments is always lesser. Even in Tamil Nadu, it is said that there is no death, the report says that there are so many deaths due to H1N1 Virus.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... Thank you. Please, please.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, no ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don’t start this. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: So, we want State-wise break-up of the death rate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, a very, very important ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are very short of time. No, it does not matter. Please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I want to know the State-wise break-up of the death rate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You seek that information from the hon. Minister.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, ...(Interruption)... Why is the intervention? ...(Interruptions)... It is a very reasonable clarification. ...(Interruptions)... So, also the IEC activities that has been taken ...(Interruptions)... Advertisements have not been given in regional languages. Kindly give us the details as to which are the television channels and which are the newspapers where these advertisements have been given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Ramdas Athawale.

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र) : ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन सर, यह स्वाइन फ्लू पूरे देश में बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। अगर आप 2015 के 1 जनवरी से 22 फरवरी तक के आंकड़े देखते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि इन दो महीनों में 14,573 लोग इसके शिकार हुए हैं और इनमें मरने वालों की संख्या 841 है। मैं मंत्री महादेश रूप में पूछतांत्रिक हूं कि इन दो महीनों में स्वाइन फ्लू इतना क्यों बढ़ गया है? क्या एनआईए सरकार आई है, इसीलिए ऐसा हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री समाप्ति : प्लीज, आप अपना स्वाल जल्दी से पूछिए, क्योंकि समय बहुत कम है।

श्री रामदास अठावले : समाप्ति जी, यहां पर इसीलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आप आप इसमें मदद कर रहे हैं तो यह महाराष्ट्र में हो या किसी भी राज्य में हो, गरीबों को टेबलेट नहीं मिलती है, इंजेक्शन नहीं मिलता है और उनसे अस्पताल के डॉक्टर्स कहते हैं कि आप खैरीदकर लाइए, जबकि वे नहीं ला सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

Clarifications on the [RAJYA SABHA] Statement by Minister
श्री समापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री रामदास अठावले: मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनको भैसिमम मदद देने की आवश्यकता है। ये जो स्वाइन फ्लू से पीड़ित लोग हैं, इसमें कौन-सी पार्टी के कितने लोग हैं, मुझे इसकी जानकारी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Baishnab Parida. Please be very brief; we have a few minutes left.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, Swine Flu is spreading throughout the country alarmingly and the reports we are receiving from the Government sources and the newspapers show that the Government is not adequately prepared to meet this danger. My previous speakers have mentioned the plight of the poor people, those who are affected by Swine Flu. They do not have money for testing; testing is very costly also. So, my request to the Government is that this free testing for the poor people should be declared throughout the country and the names of the hospitals where they can get this free testing and treatment should be announced in every city.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, second thing is, what I have seen yesterday I am mentioning it. It was reported in some newspapers that some spurious and fake medicines have also been supplied in the market now and some unscrupulous people and manufacturers are taking advantage of this. So, the Government should be very vigilant about that. And some deaths also occur due to this ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please seek the clarification.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: So, I also want to know the State-wise death rate and number of people suffering from Swine Flu in different States of India.

श्री मीर मोहम्मद फ्याज़ (जम्मू और कश्मीर): ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन सर, मेरा मंत्री जी से एक सवाल है। चूंकि मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर से हूँ, जम्मू-कश्मीर में पिछले 10-15 दिनों में 7 लोगों की मौत हुई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry; the maiden speech formula does not work here.

श्री मीर मोहम्मद फ्याज़: सर, मेरा एक सवाल है। पूरे देश को यह पता है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में बाढ़ की वजह से श्रीनगर और जम्मू में जितने भी हॉस्पिटल्स और बाकी चीजें थीं, वे तहस-नहस हुई हैं। कल ही वहां पर जो हमारे डायरेक्टर, हेल्थ हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि हमें वेक्सीन, मार्क्स या बाकी मेडिसिन्स, जिनकी जरूरत पड़ती है, उनकी कमी है। इस वक्त में मंत्री साहब से गुजराशिया कहना कि वहां पर सेंटर से एक टीम मेजी जाए, ताकि इस वक्त जो पूरा जम्मू-कश्मीर परेशान हैं, इसका वहां पर जायजा लिया जा सके।
MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder. ...(Interruptions)...

Shri K. S. Tyaagi: Sir, the declaration is not complete.

Shri Bhunderji please be brief. ...(Interruptions)...

Shri K. S. Tyaagi: Sir, is there any other business?

Shri Chairman: No, no; I don’t have time; please understand. ...(Interruptions)...

Shri K. S. Tyaagi: Sir, there is another matter. I will be brief. Sir, the Pakistan Army has said that they have encountered problems. They have informed the Army Chief that in certain cases the Army has been unable to provide medical care. They have also informed that in some cases, the Army has been unable to provide medical care. The matter is being handled by the Army. The matter is being handled by the Army. The Army has been asked to take immediate action to prevent the spread of the disease. The matter is being handled by the Army. The Army has been asked to take immediate action to prevent the spread of the disease. The matter is being handled by the Army. The Army has been asked to take immediate action to prevent the spread of the disease. The Army has been asked to take immediate action to prevent the spread of the disease.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I just want to raise a couple of points. Does the hon. Minister consider this as a public health emergency without causing panic? Number two, will the Government consider promoting special precaution for children and older people? Number three, is there a national message, which the hon. Minister wishes to issue in order to alert people, without creating a panic? If the answer is in the affirmative, will the hon. Minister consider repeating it because it is a pre-emergency situation which we must not lose sight of? Thank you, Sir.
भारत में एच1एन1 इन्फल्यांजा के लिए सरकार की दृष्टि से कम नहीं है, इस्तेमाल से सदस्यों ने कैलरिफिकेशन मांगी है। सबसे पहले तो में उन्हें आवश्यकता करना चाहता हूँ और आवश्यक देना चाहता हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार अभी से नहीं, शुरू से ही इस विषय पर बहुत गम्भीर रही है। इसकी सभी बारीकियों पर नजर रखते हुए well in time, all precautionary measures were taken. It is not because of me personally, the Government works in continuity, and it is a continuous process that prior to this seasonal influenza activated, the Health Ministry always goes for a review meeting.

मैंने उनहें आवश्यकता करना चाहता हूँ और आवश्यक देना चाहता हूँ में सरकार अभी से नहीं, शुरू से ही इसकी विषय पर बहुत गम्भीर रही है। इसकी सभी बारीकियों पर नजर रखते हुए, well in time, all precautionary measures were taken. It is not because of me personally, the Government works in continuity, and it is a continuous process that prior to this seasonal influenza activated, the Health Ministry always goes for a review meeting.

सभी सरकारों को और सभी State Governments को दो-तीन बातों पर समझाया गया। उनको पहली चीज़ यह कही गई कि Isolation Ward बनाए जाएं, दूसरी चीज़ डॉक्टर्स को इसकी प्राइवेट दिए जाएं और तीसरी चीज़ उनके खुद के personal protection के बारे में चिंता की जाए। उन्हें यह भी बताया गया कि suspected cases को कैसे देखा जाए, उसका प्रोटोकोल, उसका इंतजाम के बारे में मचनता की जाए। उनको पहली चीज़ यह कही गई कि Isolation Ward बनाए जाएं, दूसरी चीज़ डॉक्टर्स को इसकी प्राइवेट दिए जाएं और तीसरी चीज़ उनके खुद के personal protection के बारे में चिंता की जाए। उन्हें यह भी बताया गया कि suspected cases को कैसे देखा जाए, उसका प्रोटोकोल, उसका इंतजाम के बारे में मचनता की जाए। उनको पहली चीज़ यह कही गई कि Isolation Ward बनाए जाएं, दूसरी चीज़ डॉक्टर्स को इसकी प्राइवेट दिए जाएं और तीसरी चीज़ उनके खुद के personal protection के बारे में चिंता की जाए। उन्हें यह भी बताया गया कि suspected cases को कैसे देखा जाए, उसका प्रोटोकोल, उसका इंतजाम के बारे में मचनता की जाए।

आप सभी का जो कंसार है, उस कंसार को में बाक़ायदा बहुत सीमितता लेता हं। इस पर आपके मायम से जितने भी सलाह साबित है है, उन सभी सलाहों को में accept करने का प्रयास करनें, in the sense that you are trying to make me more alert. I will be, and I am already also. We are trying to do it.

हम और हमारे हेल्थ सेक्रेटरी वीकली बेसिस पर ऑफिशियल्स के साथ वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग कर रहे हं और उनको हरेक चीज़ के बारे में टाइमली जानकारी दे रहे हं। अगर उनकी कोई प्रॉब्लम हैं, तो उन प्रॉब्लम को भी हम सुन रहे हं। Personally I had a talk with Telangana Chief Minister, I had a talk with the Telangana Health Minister, I had a personal meeting with Health Secretary of Telangana and whatever support they needed, it was given to them within 24 hours. It was acknowledged by the Chief Minister himself, thanking me that 'you have taken all precautions and you have given us all
I personally had a talk with the Rajasthan Chief Minister. I told him that if you have any small things or big things, please tell me. If you have any small or big problems, please tell me.

I went to Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. I had a discussion with the leaders of Gujarat, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, and the Minister of the pandemic. In Rajasthan, I talked to the people.

I told him that if there are any issues, we need to solve them. I told him that if there is anything missing, we need to find it. I told him that if there are any problems, we need to solve them.

When I was talking about IEC, I was telling some things. I was telling him that you need to be alert because this virus is very common. If you have high fever and cough, you need to be alert. In normal circumstances cough and fever also take place.

If something aggravates, then only he comes into the 'B' category. This is very difficult; so we have to be alert. We need to differentiate the patients.

There is no need for testing. But everybody wants to go for a test. This is not possible. This is not needed also.

Number two is the 'B' category. It is the category when a patient has got comorbidity. He has got hypertension. He is diabetic. He is having respiratory problems. He is suffering from cancer. He is suffering from other problems. The
श्री अनांद भास्कर रापोलू: आप भारतीय औषधि प्रणाली को नहीं सम्मानित कर रहे हैं?

मार्क्सिस्ट में वी क्रेगर में दược्तरी में दược्तरी should start without testing. And, at the same time, usकी रूलर मानिंटिंग करनी चाहिए। जो 'सी' क्रेगर है, उसके टेस्ट, ट्राइमेंट और
एडमिशन का आवश्यकता होती है। इस उपरोक्ती 'C' category. Here a test is done. But one should not wait for the test results. The treatment has to be started immediately and
he has to be admitted. So, these are the three categories. अब इसमें हम ...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Why are you not honouring the Indian Medicine System? ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him conclude, please. ... Please, let him conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rapolu, please do not interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... Please do not interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rapolu, please do not interrupt. ...(Interruptions)...

भी जगत प्रकाश नादा: रापोलू जी, आपके सवेशन के लिए धन्यवाद। लेकिन जो WHO के
standards हैं और world accepted standards हैं, उन standards को ही हम maintain करेंगे।
This is not the time to go for experiments. We cannot afford to go for experiments. But your suggestion is well taken. तो जहां तक इसके ट्राइमेंट का सवाल है, वह इस
terike से है।

अब बात यह आई कि दवाई की कमी है। तो मैं फिर बोलना चाहूँगा कि दवाई की कोई कमी
nahi है। मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में भी कहा है कि we have already supplied, 58,000 capsules, 33,000 N-95 masks, 9,500 personal protection equipments to the affected States. We
are also maintaining a stock of the drugs to meet certain requirements. In addition, we have got stock of 10,000 N-95 masks and sufficient number of personal protection
equipments. इसलिए दवाई की कोई कमी nahi है। यह तो रिपोर्ट्स के कारण एक पैनिक क्रिए
हो रहा है, लेकिन इसमें दवाई की कोई कमी nahi है, यह में हालांस को assure करता हूँ। मैंने
स्टेट्स को भी assure किया है कि you give me information. जब आप बोलेंगे तो हम तुरंत
आपको दवाई पहुँचाएँ। हमने दवाई के बारे में उनको instructions दिए हैं कि don’t wait कि
चेहरे हों। आपका stocks reserve पूरा होना चाहिए, यह बात हमने कही है। इसलिए आपके
माध्यम से और सदन के माध्यम से में देखे को बताना चाहता हूँ कि दवाई की कोई कमी nahi है।

अब इसके reasons की हक्की से जो बात आई है, तो इसमें comorbidity का जो केस है,
वह 25 to 60 per cent है। अगर हम आंद्र प्रदेश में देखें, तो वहां जो डेथ्स हुई हैं, उनमें 50
per cent is because of comorbidity. In Delhi, it is 66.6 per cent; in Gujarat, it is
32.4 per cent; in Haryana, it is 30 per cent; in Karnataka, it is 58.3 per cent; in
Madhya Pradesh, it is 41.3 per cent; in Maharashtra, it is 37.5 per cent. In spite
of all the IEC, ...

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): झारखंड का भी बता दीजिए। ...

Clarifications on the  [25 February, 2015]  Statement by Minister  17
श्री जयत प्रकाश नाड़ा: अभी भी मेरे पास वहां के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है, वह में आपको भीजवा दूँगा।

Sir, in spite of all the IEC, पेशेंट्स लेट आ रहे हैं। पहले तो वे अपना इलाज करते रहते हैं और ऐसे में इसके केरोज की संख्या बढ़ रही है। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि थैनिक न हों, लेकिन आपको जानकारी दे सकते हैं। इतने ही तक गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश का स्वाल है, तो वहां पर surveillance बहुत अच्छी हुई है। हमारी जो तीम अहमदाबाद के ग्रामीण, शहर और कछ इलाज में गयी है, तो वहां से जो केरोज आये, वे surveillance के कारण आये। आशा की क्षेत्र ने जगह-जगह पर जाकर इसे देखा, इसीलिए the number of cases have been reported more in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh because of the surveillance system. This is the report that has come from the Central Team. ...

श्रीमती विश्व ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, ...

श्री जयत प्रकाश नाड़ा : मैं, पूरी सीरियसनेस के साथ इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ। इसीलिए हमारी यह कोशिश रही है कि इसके इलाज के लिए हम इसमें कोई भी कमी न छोड़ें। मैं इस बात का आवासन देता हूँ। Individual questions आए हैं, जैसे बसावाराज जी ने कहा। हमने स्टेट्स को डायरेक्ट किया है। पहली बात यह है कि प्राइवेट में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। गरीब आदमी को प्राइवेट में जाने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं पड़ रही है। यह उन लोगों का केस है, देखिए, मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ, but in most of the cases, first, they went to private hospitals. Now, who will go to private hospitals? Of course, the people who can afford it. हमने गवर्नमेंट हॉस्पिटल्स में इसके लिए इंटरव्यू करवाए हैं। आज भी आरएमएल में हमारा बार्ड तैयार है, सफदरजंग में हमारा बार्ड तैयार है, और, मैं इसको राखना चाहता हूँ। आज भी आरएल में हमारा बार्ड तैयार है, सिदरजंग में हमारा बार्ड तैयार है, I am taking a review on a day-to-day basis. स्टेट्स हॉस्पिटल्स की लिस्ट है। ...

SHRI AHMED PATEL (Gujrat): But facilities are not sufficient. They have to go to the State Capital.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NANDA : We will try to enhance our capacity, पर जो हमारी कैपेसिटी है, उस कैपेसिटी में हम निशुल्क सेवा दे रहे हैं और लोगों को हम रिपोर्ट्स दे रहे हैं, लेकिन किसी को टेस्ट के कारण हमने दवाई नहीं दी हो और उसका symptomatic treatment नहीं हुआ, ऐसा केस नहीं आया है। इसीलिए मैं आपके सामने इन बातों को कहते हुए एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने कहा कि casual approach है, मेरे ख्याल से मेरे बयान से यह सपष्ट होना चाहिए कि there is no casual approach. The Cabinet Secretary has taken a review meeting with all the Chief Secretaries of the affected States. उनसे पूछा है कि क्या कोई कमी है, अगर कोई कमी है, तो वह बताए। सबने कहा है कि we have got all the facilities and we are trying to do our best. अग्रवाल जी ने कहा है कि लेक फैक्सिलिटी की हद से युविडा बढ़ाई जाए, हम कैपेसिटी बढ़ाएं, लेकिन टेस्टिंग के लिए जो आ रहे हैं, we are doing it and we are doing our level best. उन्होंने दवाईयों के बारे में कहा है, उसके बारे में यह कहना है कि वैराने सुकुल्ल के अनुसार हम एमपीज को जो दवाई मिलती
नवनीतकुण्डन जी ने तमिलनाडु के बेसट प्रैक्टिसेज़ के बारे में कहा है, हम उसकी बेसट प्रैक्टिसेज़ को शेयर कर रहे हैं, हमने दूसरों को भी बताया है कि उन बेसट प्रैक्टिसेज़ को रखा जाए।

राजीव जी ने कहा है कि personal protection equipment की कमी है, जब कि personal protection equipment को कोई कमी नहीं है। मास्क के बारे में हमने आपको पहले ही बता दिया। Rajeeve ji mentioned about the expert's opinion. Certainly, we will look into this.

राजीव जी ने वैक्सीनेशन के बारे में कहा है कि आप वैक्सीन कयों नहीं दे रहे हैं। वैक्सीनेशन के बारे में एक्सपर्ट्स का ओपिनियन यह आया है कि we should not give vaccination first. उसकी जो efficacy है, उस पर भी कुछ प्रश्न आए हैं और दूसरा, it does not give protection 100 per cent.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Then, why did the Government purchase 44 million...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: That is why, we took a fresh opinion.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैंने पूछा था कि पहला पेशेंट कब मिला? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: On 13th May, 2009, the first case was diagnosed, which was imported from the USA.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैंने पूछा कि किस साल तक diagnose हुआ? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let the hon. Minister conclude.

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्दा: सर, तिरूची शिवा जी ने IEC के बारे में कहा, we are taking care and we will also see to it that whatever is the best is done. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have raised ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... We have run out of time. ...(Interruptions)... कृपया बैठ जाएं।

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Rajeeveji, at this point of time, I am not able to give you that answer. But, of course, I will give you the clarification about this because that needs full examination.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please conclude.

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्दा: सर, जो सजेशन्स आए हैं, उनको मैंने गंभीरता से लिया है। मैं इस हालांकि में माध्यम से सबको assure करना चाहता हूँ कि जो inputs आपने दिए हैं, उनको भी हम आज अपनी review meeting में रखेंगे और we will try to see to it how best we can strategise. ....(Interruptions)...

Clarifications on the [25 February, 2015] Statement by Minister 19
12.00 Noon

**Shrimati Vinay Thakur:** आपने यह नहीं बताया कि वे कौन-सी पार्टी के आदमी थे?

 *(व्यवधान)*

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

**Shri Jagat Prakash Nanda:** मैं भी ऐसे हूँ, आप बहुत खुशनुसार हैं कि हिमाचल बचा हुआ है। *(व्यवधान)* मैं पूरी गंभीरता के साथ और इस हाउस के sentiments को ध्यान में रखते हुए, I assure the Members that with all possible ability at my command, we will try to do the best and see to it that no stone is left unturned. We will try our best. आपके जो भी सजेशंस हैं, उनको आज ही हम रिख्यू मीटिंग में रखेंगे। Whatever inputs I have got, I will try to include into the Programme. That is what I can assure you.

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**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Thank you very much. This discussion is now over. Question Hour. Question No. 16.

**Naxal leaders and groups arrested and neutralised**

*16. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO:* Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of naxal leaders and left-wing groups that have been arrested and neutralized in recent times;

(b) whether Government believes that the present policies are sufficient to deal with naxal activities in the country and whether they have been successful in eliminating the problem;

(c) if not, the details of steps proposed to be undertaken by Government;

(d) the details of new anti-naxal policy for tackling naxal activities and by when it will be implemented; and

(e) whether Government plans to continue with Integrated Action Plan (IAP) and include MPs in the committee to determine its spending?

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

(a) The State-wise details of Left Wing Extremist (LWE) cadres arrested and killed during second half of 2014 and January, 2015 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) to (e) The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach to deal with the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the areas of security, development, enforcing rights and entitlements of local communities 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.

On the security front, apart from providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) battalions to assist the State Police Forces, in counter-LWE operations, the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the States through Schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) and the Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme. Other security related interventions include providing Helicopters as air support during counter-LWE operations, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools and assistance to raise India Reserve Battalions.

On the development front, the Central Government is implementing special schemes like the Road Requirement Plan for improvement of roads, projects for installation of mobile towers, improvement of rail connectivity, education and health infrastructure in the LWE affected areas. The scheme titled 'Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected districts' is also under implementation for development of affected areas. The State Governments and the District Collectors have been advised to ensure consultation with the local Members of Parliament while finalizing the works to be taken up under the ACA.

Meetings with the Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries/Director Generals of Police of the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States are held regularly to review and monitor the policy adopted to deal with LWE insurgency.

It is the belief of Government of India that through a combination of Activity and development related interventions, the LWE problem can be successfully tackled. It is worth mentioning that due to the measures adopted by the Government, LWE violence has significantly declined in the last four years i.e. 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. The State-wise details of LWE violence during the last five years are given in Statement-II (See below). The multi-pronged efforts of the Government are slowly showing positive results.
## Statement-I

**Details of arrests and killings of Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Cadres**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of arrest</td>
<td>No. of killed</td>
<td>No. of arrest</td>
<td>No. of killed</td>
<td>No. of arrest</td>
<td>No. of killed</td>
<td>No. of arrest</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>53</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>214</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>106</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>154</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>213</strong></td>
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</table>
## Statement–II

**State-wise details of LWE violence during 2010 to 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<th>2012</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incidents</td>
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<td>Deaths</td>
<td>Incidents</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>97</td>
<td>316</td>
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<td>343</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>204</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>94</td>
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<td>109</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>134</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>171</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
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<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Others</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2213</td>
<td>1005</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>611</td>
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</table>
SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, the Naxal menace is now an important national concern and it is time that the Government of India took more responsibility on itself. The huge expenses on the deployment of the Central Reserve Police Forces (CRPF) in the anti-Maoist operations should not be charged to the State Governments. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether the Central Government is now willing to waive off the expenses charged to the State Governments for deployment of Central Reserve Police Forces in the anti-Maoist operations in the respective Naxal-affected States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second supplementary, please. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. The hon. Minister would like to respond.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: The huge expenses on the deployment of the Central Reserve Police Forces (CRPF) in the anti-Maoist operations should not be charged to the State Governments. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether the Central Government is now willing to waive off the expenses charged to the State Governments for deployment of Central Reserve Police Forces in the anti-Maoist operations in the respective Naxal-affected States.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second question.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, the Naxal-affected States have different surrender policies for the Naxals in their respective States. This disparity often impacts negative effect on the surrender of the Naxals. Since the Naxal menace is an important national concern, will the Government of India consider having a uniform surrender policy for the Naxals and make attractive rehabilitation settlement schemes to encourage surrender of Naxals pan India in the Naxal-affected States?

DR. E.M. SUDARASANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala are taking pro-active steps and preventing Left-Wing extremists from...
entering their States. Very often they carry out joint patrolling and other action. Is the Government of India providing additional Central assistance for such pro-active actions taken by State Governments?

**Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary:** Jeeva کہ ہم نے پہلے ہی باتا کی کہ جو سہاگریا ہم کر رہے ہیں، وہ دیجیٹال-وائیژ بھی کر رہے ہیں اور ڈیوکملمنٹ کا جو چھاپا آتا ہے وہ بھی ہم چھاپ رہے ہیں، روڈ کا بھی ہم چھاپ رہے ہیں، جو ٹریننگ سکول ہم بنا رہے ہیں، اسکا چھاپا بھی ہم چھاپ رہے ہیں اور بہبود میں کوئی بھی اسی چیج آ رہا تاہوں ہم گرے ٹھنڈے میں لایے।

**Shri Vasava Raj Patil:** جیسے آئے کہ بات رہجاں ہے 2010 سے 2014 تک، بڑی مٹرٹ میں اسے کمی آرہی ہے۔ ایک پروکار کا نیشنزیر سرکارکا کا آرہا ہے۔ پرنتو جیسا اپنے پہلا گیا کہ کرکر اور ہندوک اب ہو رہے راجواں کے بارے میں ہو ہے پرلین سرکار کا کافی ملن کرکے ہو رہے یہ کی کوئی کیش کر رہا ہے۔ یہی اب ناشٹا کے بارے میں سرکار کے پاس کوئی جانکاری ہے تو سرکار بات اے۔

**Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary:** جہاں ہم سبھی دیجیٹالا کا آکالن کر رہے ہیں اور سٹےٹ کا آکالن کر رہے ہیں تو ہر 15 دن میں ڈی.جو. اور چہک سکہراتر کے ساتھ بھی ہام کر رہے ہیں۔ جہاں ہم گرے پاس اسی کوئی مودا آرہا ہے تو ہم ہر 15 دن میں میٹینگ کر رہے ہیں۔ پیچھے لو مہینے میں ٹیئن بڑی مائے ہوئے ہیں جیسا ہم ناہیں گہ ہم گرے گری گھر مائے راجناٹھ سین جی کی ائمگی کے 6 کمی گائے مائے اور ہو میک مائے آرہ ہے تو جو ناکسالج پریڈیٹ پریڈیٹ ہی ہوئے تلیکمپنیکیشن، ریلے، ٹریکسپورٹ، ہائٹ، ایکسپریشن، آئیوپکش آرہا کسی سبھی چیئر کا آکالن کر رہے ہیں اور اگر کوئی اسی لگتی ہے تو ہو آئی۔ پر انتیجسی رپورٹ آرہ ہے تو ہم کا رپورٹ پریڈیٹ پریڈیٹ اہلکے میں میداد کرنے کے لیے ہو ہمہ ٹھنڈے رہتے ہیں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.17. ...(Interruptions)... The questioner is not present; let the answer be given. ...(Interruptions)...

**Implementation of Plant Protection Code for tea industry**

*17. Shri T. Rathinavel: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea industry fears hurdles and challenges in the implementation of the Plant Protection Code;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the tea industry feels that the Tea Board and Government need to be sensitized about the hurdles being faced by tea growers;

(c) whether it is a fact that tea growers wanted the implementation to happen in a gradual manner; and

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to extend a helping hand to tea growers?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Tea Industry has been showing interest and extending cooperation in the implementation of Plant Protection Code. The industry has raised issues like limited number of approved Plant Protection Formulations at present, traceability of pesticides from the green leaf to finished products (made tea) etc.

(b) Tea Board and the Central Government are sensitive to and aware of the concerns. Tea Board has organized series of meetings with the representatives of Tea industry, Tea Research Institutes and other Government regulatory Departments/Ministries to address different issues and concerns raised by the industry.

(c) Tea Board first notified the Plant Protection Code on 21st March, 2014 to come into force with effect from 1st April, 2014. Thereafter the tea industry was given additional time to comply with the mandatory provisions of the Code. The full compliance of the Code requirements has come into force with effect from 1st January, 2015. Hence, the Code has been implemented in a gradual manner.

(d) The Tea Board has been conducting awareness programmes to help the tea growers to adopt the Code. The awareness programmes include workshops, pamphlet in vernacular languages, newspaper advertisements, bulk SMS etc.

DR. K. KESHA V A RAO: Sir, I raised my hand. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry I can't take more than three supplementaries. ...(Interruptions)... I have to rotate supplementaries. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Keshava Rao, you are a very senior Member; you understand the problem. ...(Interruptions)... Let the answer be given first.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to the implementation of Plant Protection Code with effect from 1st April, 2014, it is not only affecting the industrialists but also the small farmers. On procurement, the Tea Board is rejecting fifty per cent of tea leaves of small farmers. Is the Government thinking of supplying fully subsidized non-harmful pesticides to small farmers? Till then, the implementation of Plant Protection Code can be stayed.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: The implementation of the Code actually has been staggered for the convenience of small growers.

From 1st April, 2014, it was supposed to have been implemented. On the request of small growers and the industry, it was extended till September 2014 and
subsequently it is only from 1st January, 2015 the implementation has commenced. The hon. Member has given a suggestion. We will see what we can do about it. But the implementation is done after building quite a lot of awareness among them, 455 workshops have been held and, therefore, at this stage, I shall only consider the Member's suggestion.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, in Nilgiri district and in other areas the real people who are affected are small growers. So, I ask the Government what protection you are going to give to small growers. Are you thinking of giving any other incentive for these growers?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, first of all, this Plant Protection Code is for the best practices that farmers can adopt. The tea growers are using pesticides. Best practices have been brought in through the Code. We are also trying to make sure that the industry is conscious that by using chemicals their export possibilities are going to be reduced and not enhanced. Best practices have been propagated through various workshops. So, the protection that you can offer to small growers is more in bringing greater awareness and also helping them to identify such formulations which can help them to have less chemicals and more organic pesticides and fertilizers. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the answer be concluded. ...(Interruptions)… This is not your question. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not your question. ...(Interruptions)… This is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you Chairman, Sir. I am trying to assure the Members on the concerns of small growers. And the growers together with plantation organizations, together with the Tea Board, are working to find more formulations which can help them. Yes, there can be much more. There are only about 33 on which the Tea Board is working, of which 10 have been certified by labelling authority, that is, FSSAI. There can be more formulations but that doesn't today mean that we go about saying that we don't have substitutes. So, what are we doing? We are definitely spending a lot of time with small farmers and small tea growers and ensuring that the pesticide residue is at acceptable minimum level and that is where, I think, emphasis is being placed now.

* Not Recorded.
SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, my great concern is that tea growers are given ₹9 per kg whereas the manufacturing cost is about ₹70 and the tea is sold in the market at about ₹120. So, the Tamil Nadu Government provides an additional subsidy of ₹2 per kilogram for the tea growers. Amma gives an additional subsidy. With her great vision, she has planned a fund which has been created for the benefit of tea growers. Is there any such plan with the Government of India to protect the tea growers, especially in Tamil Nadu?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the subsidy for tea production is for organic production, that is, for conversion from regular production to organic production. There is, of course, a subsidy given and that is only for converting from regular production to organic production. But to protect the small farmers, small tea growers, I would like to underline the fact that this effort, through the Plant Protection Code, is more from the point of view of better product cultivation by use of better inputs, and, therefore, that is also one of the ways in which we are protecting the interests of small tea growers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 18; the questioner is not present in the House. Let the answer be tabled.
Funds for setting up industries in rural areas of Rajasthan

†*18. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds provided to the State of Rajasthan in the year 2013-14 by the Central Government for setting up industries in rural areas; and

(b) the number of industries set up and the quantum of funds invested thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Industry is a State subject. The Central Government plays a supportive role through its various schemes. An amount of ₹ 21.58 crore has been released during 2013-14 to the State of Rajasthan under Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports (ASIDE) Scheme of Department of Commerce. Further, Central assistance of ₹ 59,34,076 was given to 3 units in Rajasthan by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) in 2013-14 for modernization and technology upgradation under the Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDP).

(b) The Government of Rajasthan has informed that 17601 MSME units were setup in the State of Rajasthan during 2013-14 with an investment of ₹2778.88 crore. In the non-MSME sector 119 units filed their Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum with the Central Government proposing an investment of ₹22836 crore during the year 2013-14 for the State of Rajasthan.

This is a Rajasthan-specific question. Are there any supplementaries? Mr. Vijay Goel.

श्री विजय गोल: समापति जी, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में शुरू में जवाब दे दिया कि industry is a State subject. लेकिन, नीचे लिखा जाता है कि in the non-MSME sector, 119 units filed their Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum with the Central Government proposing an investment of ₹22,836 crore. तो में मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का क्या रोल है? जैसा उन्होंने कहा कि 21.58 करोड़ रुपए उन्होंने रिलीज किए हैं for State of Rajasthan under Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports. तो ऐसी कौन-कौन सी स्थितियों में, जो कि रोजगार बढ़ाने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए मदद दी जाती है? में यह इसलिए जानना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि जब वे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के साथ एमओसी कर रहे हैं, तो इसका मतलब है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का कोई न कोई रोल तो जरूर होगा।

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: First of all, these funds have been given under two or three Schemes. The first is under ASIDE and the other one is through the Industries Department. One is for creation of infrastructure, which will help further exports, and the second is for improving the facilities for modernising technology. So, both the examples, or the figures, which have been given in the answer to the first part of the question, are for infrastructure development under ASIDE and for promotion of modernised methods of production and technology upgradation. But, as far as the Central Government’s role in non-MSME units is concerned, it is only for registration. Therefore, the role of the Central Government is limited to the extent of modernising or for upgradation of infrastructure.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: When there is no role of the Central Government, where is the need of registration by the Central Government?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, let me very quickly explain on that. In the establishment of industries, there is no role of Central Government. That is what has been highlighted in it.

IPR cases lost against USA

*19. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently lost some Intellectual Property Right (IPR) cases against USA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.
SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me assure through you that no such impact or pressure, if I have understood the expression correctly, is being put on us on anything to do with intellectual property of this country. Of course, in order to protect our national interest in terms of our Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), — as is well announced, and, it is in public domain — we have formed a think-tank who have drafted a policy for this country. A draft policy has been made, which is also put in the public domain, on which views from the public, anyone concerned, and all stakeholders have been elicited. The opinions are also drawn through the public domain. This think-tank would be working on it, and, after incorporating the suggestions which have come from the public or the stakeholders, the draft policy will be submitted to the Government, and, the Government would, obviously, consult all ministries to ensure that there are no gaps in the protection of IPRs of this country. We again assure you that this is being done in a very transparent manner, and, there is no pressure on us.
the United States has been the software. Now, the software industry is one, where
we and they have a problem, and, that is the only issue which really comes about.
This question, although it has not really been explained, is on the software, and,
there are issues, which have always been there about the software usage, IPRs, what
they are doing and what we are doing. Can you please throw some light on this?
It must be on this point that this question has been raised.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am not sure on what point this question
has been raised but the answer is that we are under no pressure and, in an open
and transparent manner, we want to have a broader policy formed. Already, all of
us are conscious that the framework of law in this country is very robust to protect
the Indian copyright or any other intellectual property-related matter, software or
anything else. For instance, pharmaceuticals or such others are very much areas in
which the intellectual property in India is high and meets the intellectual standards
the world over. And, therefore, I won't want this debate to be confined to any one
particular area but, let me assure the House, through you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that in
each of the area, the think-tank has also gone into great details to look into how to
formulate the policy, and, we shall ensure that Indian interest is kept high on board.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the Minister must be aware of reports that
neem, basmati and many other traditional Indian items are being patented in the United
States. If the Government is under no pressure, let me assure the Minister that the
House would be happy to put pressure on the Government to take action to follow
up on these issues with the minister and ensure that Indian traditional knowledge is
not patented by others and that our heritage will be protected while going forward?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Absolutely, there is no doubt about it.
It is not left in the grey area. The Indian traditional knowledge is part of what the
think-tank is working on. The ministry is seized of the matter. The House can be
assured that every aspect of IPRs is being taken care of.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Minister's assurance is welcome. I would like
to specifically ask with regard to our discussions with the United States of America,
both during the Prime Minister's visit and during the Trade Policy Forum meetings.
The US has a very strong lobby which is putting pressure on India, in case of
pharmaceuticals, to go beyond the TRIPS Agreement, and that is exactly what is a
matter of concern because our intellectual property laws are entirely in sync with
the multi-lateral TRIPS Agreement of the WTO. Now, we were a bit concerned
when we read the reports that the Government of India and the Government of
United States of America have agreed to set up a Joint Task Force on this subject,
on the IPR issues. I would like the Minister to clarify whether we are discussing the pharmaceuticals, particularly with regard to TRIPS plus issues, or what are the terms for this Joint Task Force, if you would like to clarify.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, first of all, let me assure you that there are no new task forces being formed. Under the Trade Policy Forum, a mechanism which has existed since 2010 is what is continuing even today and through that discussions are being held. Therefore, as the former Minister himself has very clearly said that our laws and our IPR regime are TRIPS compliant, there is no proposal to amend anything to do with the India Patent Act, including issues related to pharma. So, absolutely, there is nothing for us to have to state it upfront here, but our laws are TRIPS complaint and there are no proposals to amend anything to do with the Indian Patent Act.

कचचे तेल की कीमतों में उतार-चढाव

*20. श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह: क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ग्राहक प्रति एक वर्ष के दौरान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कचचे तेल की कीमतों में हुए उतार-चढाव का व्यूह क्या है?

(ख) उत्पाद अवधि के दौरान देश में पेट्रोल और डीजल की खुदरा कीमतों में हुए उतार-चढाव का व्यूह क्या है तथा इसी अवधि के दौरान सरकार द्वारा पेट्रोल और डीजल पर तारीख-वार फिनन्स-वित्तीय उत्पाद शुल्क बढ़ाया गया है?

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कचचे तेल की ग्राहक कीमतों के लाभ के देश के उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुंचने से रोकने के लिए सरकार ने लगातार उत्पाद शुल्क में वृद्धि की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्त्वांशिक व्यूह क्या है?

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

विवरण

(क) जनवरी, 2014 से कचचे तेल की भारतीय बाजार के औसत मूल्य के बारे में विवरण-1 में दिए गए हैं। (नीचे देखिए)

(ख) से (घ) जनवरी, 2014 से दिल्ली में पेट्रोल और डीजल के खुदरा विक्री मूल्य (आरएसपी) में संशोधन के बारे में विवरण-II में दिए गए हैं। (नीचे देखिए)

इसके अतिरिक्त, 2005 से पेट्रोल और डीजल पर उत्पाद शुल्क में संशोधनों के बारे में नीचे दिए गए हैं:—
उपयुक्त से देखा जा सकता है कि 2005-12 के दौरान, पेट्रोल पर उत्पाद शुल्क 14-15 प्रति लीटर की रेंज में रहा है। अब जबकि 14 सितंबर, 2012 को पेट्रोल पर उत्पाद शुल्क कम हो गया था, तो भी राजस्व तदनुरूपी वृद्धि की गई थी। पेट्रोल और डीजल के उत्पाद शुल्क में हाल ही में की गई वृद्धियां उपभोक्ताओं पर इसका प्रभाव दाले बिना करने की गई है। उत्पाद शुल्क में वृद्धि करने के पीछे उद्योगों में एक उद्योग सरकार के बुनियादी ढंग के विकास कार्यक्रम प्रवेशपत्र सड़क बनाने के लिए धन दान करना है। सड़क क्षेत्र के लिए इन संसाधनों के आंबंत से, आर्थिक कार्यक्रम और सड़क निर्माण से उदभूत होने वाला रोजगार चुकन को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

पेट्रोल और डीजल के मूल्य में कमी होने के कारण, नियंत्रणमुक्त संवेदनशील उत्पादों यथा पेट्रोल और डीजल के उपभोक्ताओं को प्राप्त लाभ हुआ है। जुलाई 2014 में पेट्रोल का खुदरा विक्री मूल्य र 73.60 प्रति लीटर था जो अब र 57.31 प्रति लीटर हो गया है। इसी प्रकार, अगस्त 2014 में डीजल का खुदरा विक्री मूल्य र 58.97 प्रति लीटर था जो इस समय घट कर र 46.62 प्रति लीटर हो गया है।

इसी प्रकार हालांकि दिल्ली में पेट्रोल और डीजल के मूल्य क्रमशः 16.29 रुपये प्रति लीटर और र 12.35 प्रति लीटर तक कम हो गए हैं, पेट्रोल और डीजल पर उत्पाद शुल्क में वृद्धि र 7.98 प्रति लीटर और र 6.70 प्रति लीटर ही की गई है, जो इस बात को दर्शाता है कि कभी तेल के अंतरराष्ट्रीय मूल्यों में कमी के लाभ के मुख्य घटक उपभोक्ताओं पर अंतरित कर दिया गया है।
विवरण-1

जनवरी 2014 से कचचे  तेल की भारतीय बासेंट माह-वार औसत मूल्य

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*16.2.2015 तक

विवरण-2

जनवरी 2014 से दिल्ली में पेट्रोल और डीजल के खुदरा विक्री मूल्य में संशोधन

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<td>1.1.2014 की स्थिति के अनुसार आरएसपी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.2014</td>
<td>72.43</td>
<td>54.34</td>
<td>मूल्यों में वृद्धि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2014</td>
<td>73.16</td>
<td>54.91</td>
<td>मूल्यों में वृद्धि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.2014</td>
<td>72.26</td>
<td>55.48</td>
<td>मूल्यों में वृद्धि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.2014</td>
<td>72.26</td>
<td>55.49</td>
<td>पेट्रोल के मूल्य में कमी और डीजल के सुपुर्दी ग्राहकों में वृद्धि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.4.2014</td>
<td>71.41</td>
<td></td>
<td>मूल्यों में कमी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.5.2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>56.71</td>
<td>मूल्यों में वृद्धि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6.2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>57.28</td>
<td>मूल्यों में वृद्धि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6.2014</td>
<td>71.51</td>
<td></td>
<td>मूल्यों में वृद्धि</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fluctuations in prices of crude oil

†*20. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fluctuations in the prices of crude oil in the international market during the last one year;

(b) the details of fluctuations in the retail prices of petrol and diesel in the country during the said period and by how much excise duty on petrol and diesel was raised by Government during the same period, the date-wise details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has constantly increased the excise duty to prevent consumers of the country from benefiting from the decline in the prices of crude oil in the international market; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) The details of average price of Indian basket crude oil since January 2014 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) to (d) The details of revision in Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel at Delhi since January 2014 are given in Statement-II (See below).

Further, the details of the revisions in the Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel since 2005 are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Petrol</th>
<th>Diesel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.03.2005</td>
<td>14.59</td>
<td>4.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.03.2006</td>
<td>14.59</td>
<td>4.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.03.2007</td>
<td>14.66</td>
<td>4.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.03.2008</td>
<td>14.78</td>
<td>4.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.06.2008</td>
<td>13.75</td>
<td>3.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.02.2010</td>
<td>14.78</td>
<td>4.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.06.2011</td>
<td>14.78</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.03.2012</td>
<td>14.78</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.11.2014</td>
<td>11.02</td>
<td>5.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.12.2014</td>
<td>13.34</td>
<td>6.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.01.2015</td>
<td>15.40</td>
<td>8.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.01.2015</td>
<td>17.46</td>
<td>10.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be seen from the above, the Excise Duty on Petrol remained in the range of ₹ 14-15 per litre during 2005-12. Even when the Excise Duty on Petrol was reduced on 14th September 2012, a corresponding increase was made in the Excise Duty on Diesel in a revenue neutral manner. The recent hikes in Excise Duty of
Petrol and Diesel have been made without passing its impact to consumers. One of the primary objectives behind increase in Excise Duty is to fund the infrastructure development programme of the Government, particularly building of roads. Allocation of these resources to road sector will also spur economic activity and employment generation arising out from the road construction.

The consumers of deregulated sensitive Petroleum products *viz.* Petrol and Diesel have gained substantially due to reduction in the price of Petrol and Diesel. The Retail Selling Price of Petrol which was ₹73.60 per litre at Delhi in July 2014 is now ₹57.31 per litre. Similarly, the Retail Selling Price of Diesel has been reduced from ₹58.97 per litre at Delhi in August 2014 to ₹46.62 per litre, at present.

Thus, while the price of Petrol and Diesel in Delhi has been reduced by ₹16.29 per litre and ₹12.35 per litre respectively, the increase in Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel is ₹7.98/litre and ₹6.70/litre only indicating that a major component of the benefit of reducing international crude oil prices has been passed on to the consumers.

**Statement-I**

*Month-wise average price of Indian Basket crude oil since January 2014*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>$/bbl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan-2014</td>
<td>105.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-2014</td>
<td>106.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-2014</td>
<td>105.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-2014</td>
<td>105.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May-2014</td>
<td>106.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun-2014</td>
<td>109.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-2014</td>
<td>106.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug-2014</td>
<td>101.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep-2014</td>
<td>96.96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct-2014</td>
<td>86.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov-2014</td>
<td>77.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec-2014</td>
<td>61.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-2015</td>
<td>46.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-2015*</td>
<td>55.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Upto 16.2.2015*
Statement-II

Revisions in Retail Selling Price of Petrol and Diesel, at Delhi, since January 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Petrol (`/litre)</th>
<th>Diesel (`/litre)</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2014</td>
<td>71.52</td>
<td>53.78</td>
<td>RSP as on 1.1.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.2014</td>
<td>72.43</td>
<td>54.34</td>
<td>Increase in prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>54.91</td>
<td>Increase in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.2014</td>
<td>73.16</td>
<td>55.48</td>
<td>Increase in prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.2014</td>
<td>72.26</td>
<td>55.49</td>
<td>Reduction in price of petrol and increase in delivery chg. of diesel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.4.2014</td>
<td>71.41</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduction in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.5.2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>56.71</td>
<td>Increase in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6.2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>57.28</td>
<td>Increase in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6.2014</td>
<td>71.51</td>
<td></td>
<td>Increase in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.6.2014</td>
<td>71.56</td>
<td></td>
<td>Increase in rail freight</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.07.2014</td>
<td>73.60</td>
<td>57.84</td>
<td>Increase in prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8.2014</td>
<td>72.51</td>
<td>58.40</td>
<td>Increase (diesel)/reduction (petrol) in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.8.2014</td>
<td>70.33</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduction in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.8.2014</td>
<td>68.51</td>
<td>58.97</td>
<td>Increase (diesel)/reduction (petrol) in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10.2014</td>
<td>67.86</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduction in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.10.2014</td>
<td>66.65</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduction in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.10.2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>55.60</td>
<td>Reduction in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11.2014</td>
<td>64.24</td>
<td>53.35</td>
<td>Reduction in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.12.2014</td>
<td>63.33</td>
<td>52.51</td>
<td>Reduction in prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.12.2014</td>
<td>61.33</td>
<td>50.51</td>
<td>Reduction in prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2015</td>
<td>61.33</td>
<td>50.51</td>
<td>Reduction in prices</td>
</tr>
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<td>17.1.2015</td>
<td>58.91</td>
<td>48.26</td>
<td>Reduction in prices</td>
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<td>4.2.2015</td>
<td>56.49</td>
<td>46.01</td>
<td>Reduction in prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.2.2015</td>
<td>57.31</td>
<td>46.62</td>
<td>Increase in prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current RSP</td>
<td>57.31</td>
<td>46.62</td>
<td>RSP as on 16.2.2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source – IOCL
श्रीमती कन्ह लक्ष्मी: आदर्शीय समापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से बहुत ही आदर्शीय प्रश्न पूर्नां चाहती हूं। वैसे तो मंत्री जी ने उत्तर देने का प्रयास किया है, लेकिन यह संतोषजनक नहीं है, क्योंकि जून, 2014 में क्रूड ऑयल का दाम 107.14 डॉलर प्रति बैरल था और वर्तमान में यह 50 डॉलर से कम पर आ गया है। जून, 2014 में पेट्रोल की कीमत 71.51 रुपये प्रति लीटर थी, अब यह दर 57.31 रुपये है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे जानना चाहती हूं कि जब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे तेल की कीमत में आधे से ज्यादा मगराबढ़त हुई है, तो सरकार उनमें सबसे आधुनिक स्तर पर उत्पाद शुल्क बढ़ाने का प्रयोग किया। तो इसके बाद जब सरकार को उपभोक्ताओं के लिए सही दर मिलने का निर्णय लिया, तो उसी समय दर सरकार द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क बढ़ाने की अपील की गई थी?

श्री मंदिर प्रधान: समापति जी, इन मदनों देश में यह बहुत रोचक तथ्य है कि जिस मात्रा में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे तेल के दाम की गिरावट आ चुकी है, तो देश में उपभोक्ताओं को कम दर पर पेट्रोल और डीजल की महसूल के हिस्से के लिए अपील की गई थी? शदात्रे जी ने सदन को बड़ी ज्वाबदेही दी कि यह बात सही है कि सरकार ने 7 रुपए 98 पैसे पेट्रोल पर और 6 रुपए 70 पैसे डीजल पर एक्स्प्रेस उपभोक्ताओं को मिला। हम लोगों ने मिले सत महती में 16 रुपए 29 पैसे पेट्रोल में उपभोक्ताओं को दिए और डीजल में 15 रुपए 4 पैसे दिए।

श्रीमती विश्व ठाकुर: सरकार एक्स्प्रेस का हो रहा है।

श्री समापति: ठहर जाइए, ठहर जाइए।

श्री मंदिर प्रधान: विश्व जी, मैं उस पर भी आ रहा हूं। आप उतावली न होकर क्रूपयाठेड़ सुन ले। उसके बाद मैं भी कह रहा हूं। यह बात सही है कि सरकार ने 7 रुपए 98 पैसे पेट्रोल पर और 6 रुपए 70 पैसे डीजल पर एक्स्प्रेस उपभोक्ताओं को मिला। महोदय, मैं बड़ी सार्वजनिकता के साथ जीमेदारी के साथ आपके सामने कहना चाहूँगा कि व्यक्ति नहीं होना चाहिए, राजनीति नहीं बनना चाहिए, नींदों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिलना चाहिए। इस व्यवस्था के लिए अक्षर राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र सरकार अपनी टैक्स व्यवस्था करती हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Easy, easy.
राज्यसभा
द्वारा
प्रश्नों
विराजातीय
सवाल की उत्तर देने के लिए पहले हिने उपभोक्ताओं को मद्यादि और कुछ पैसा बचत करके विकास के काम के लिए देश जब नीति बनाएगा... (व्यवहार)
सत्यवर्ति चतुर्वेदी: ये वे लोग हैं जो लोग... (व्यवहार)
राज्यसभा प्रधान: एक isolation में देखा नहीं जा सकता है... (व्यवहार)
सत्यवर्ति चतुर्वेदी: लोग हमसे एकाइज घूंटी खत्म करने की बात करते थे... (व्यवहार)
राज्यसभा प्रधान: चतुर्वेदी जी, आप बैठ जाइए, please. Your turn will come.
राज्यसभा प्रधान: पंडित जी, आपके समय की एकाइज घूंटी है। आपके पंत महत्व वहां बैठे हैं, पूरी महत्व प्रधान बैठे हैं, उन्हें पूछिए, एकाइज घूंटी कहां तक थी?... (व्यवहार)
सत्यवर्ति चतुर्वेदी: आप हमारे जमाने में तो एकाइज घूंटी पूरी की पूरी खत्म करने की की बात करते थे... (व्यवहार)
राज्यसभा प्रधान: आप क्यों इंटरपॉट कर रहे हैं?
राज्यसभा प्रधान: केंद्र सरकार ने उपभोक्ताओं को पहले महत्व दिया... (व्यवहार) फिर देश के विकास के काम के लिए कुछ पैसा रखा।...(व्यवहार)
CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please don’t do it. You want to ask a supplementary question. Why are you interfering in the main question! ...(Interruptions)
SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: I cannot listen to this kind of an answer. ...(Interruptions)
CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. There is a procedure by which you have to go. ...(Interruptions)
सत्यवर्ति चतुर्वेदी: आप जनता की आंखों में धूल झोंकने की कोशिश...(व्यवहार)
अविनाश राय: यह डिस्क्वाशन थोड़ा ही है, आप प्रश्न पूछिए।...(व्यवहार)
राज्यसभा प्रधान: आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवहार)
सत्यवर्ति चतुर्वेदी: इसके बावजूद आप कह रहे हैं कि 16 रुपए। मैं अभी आपको आंकड़े बताता हूं।
अविनाश राय: आप प्रश्न पूछिए। डिस्क्वाशन क्यों कर रहे हैं?
सत्यवर्ति चतुर्वेदी: मैं अभी आपको बताता हूं।...(व्यवहार)
राज्यसभा प्रधान: नहीं, प्लीज़...(व्यवहार)
श्री सत्यार्थ चतुर्वेदी : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. This is not on record. You finish. Second Question, please.

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने अपने उत्तर के भाग "ख" से "घ" में बताया और अभी भी आपने बताया है कि पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम में हाल ही में की गयी वृद्धियाँ उपभोक्ताओं पर इसका प्रभाव डाले बिना ही की गयी हैं, जबकि अंत के पैरा में आपने पेट्रोल और डीजल पर उत्पाद शुल्क में वृद्धि करते हुए पेट्रोल पर 7 रुपए 98 पैसे और डीजल पर 6 रुपए 70 पैसे वृद्धि की है। आपके उत्तर में यह डिफरेंस क्यों है? मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इस तरह से जनता को गुमराह करने से जनता के ऊपर असर पड़ेगा।

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रदास : सभापति जी, हमने कोई गुमराह नहीं किया है, हमने एक्झाइज ड्यूटी में इन दिनों में जो बढ़ोतरी की है, उसमें हमने पेट्रोल पर 7 रुपए 98 पैसे और डीजल पर 6 रुपए 70 पैसे लिए, यह मैंने विश्वसनीय से सदन को बताया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Praful Patel.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, listening to the answers, I just want to be very brief in two parts. Will you then, by increasing the excise duty, from time to time, acknowledge that you have not deregulated the sector? You first say that you have deregulated the prices of diesel and petrol and they are linked to market forces. So, on the other hand, you arbitrarily decide to increase the rates of excise duty. So, please acknowledge or admit that there is no deregulation in the sector. At least, that is part one of my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Actually, this is more of a comment. But let him acknowledge whether they have genuinely deregulated the sector or not. Part B is that it is a matter of interest for most people here in the House. In Delhi, say, petrol is available at around ₹53 a litre. In Mumbai its price is around ₹65 a litre. Mumbai is a port. Mumbai is where the refining takes place and the products have to move upstream into other parts of the country. I acknowledge that States have different rates of sales tax in various states and, therefore, it makes a difference. But the difference is of twelve rupees between Mumbai and Delhi. Is it only because of sales tax differential, or, is it also because of some other expenses which are loaded by the oil refining companies? I think the country must know that. I cannot believe that the difference of twelve rupees can only be on account of sales tax differential, because in Delhi also there is sales tax. Sales tax is there in other parts

* Not recorded.
of the country. Other States also levy sales tax. How much can be the difference and on which basis is this pricing being differentiated between Mumbai and Delhi?

**Shri Dharmendra Pradhan:** समापति जी, उसमें दो सल्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न हैं। मेरा पहले सल्लीमेंट्री का यह उत्तर रहेगा कि यह सूचनित इंटरप्रेटेशन है कि क्या डि-रेगुलेशन यह है? यह डि-रेगुलेशन है। सरकार ने बहुत संच-समझकर, जिम्मेदारी के साथ इसको डि-रेगुलेट किया है। सरकारों के पास जनहित में बीच-बीच में टैक्स को घटाने और बढ़ाने का अधिकार रहता है। ...(व्यवधान)

**Shri Dharmendra Pradhan:** मैंने प्रफुल्ल पटेल जीसा विद्वान तो हूं नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)

**Mr. Chairman:** It is a philosophical question.

**Shri Dharmendra Pradhan:** इसको कैसे इंटरप्रेट करें? ...(व्यवधान) मैं माननीय सदस्य और बड़े भाई को याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि राज्यों के अंदर टैक्स वैरिएशन होता है, दिल्ली में क्यों अलग रेट है और महाराष्ट्र में क्यों अलग रेट है? अभी-अभी उनकी सरकार ने वहां से विदा ली है। VAT के बावजूद महाराष्ट्र में एलबीटी लगा कर रखा है। LBT is the primary reason for the higher tax/price regime in Maharashtra.

**Shri Praful Patel:** I only gave an example. ...(Interruptions)

**Mr. Chairman:** No, no. ...(Interruptions) Prafulji, this is not a discussion. ...(Interruptions) No, no. This is not a discussion. ...(Interruptions)

**Shri Dharmendra Pradhan:** No. ...(Interruptions) Sorry, hon. Member. ...(Interruptions) He quoted Mumbai. ...(Interruptions)

**Mr. Chairman:** If you are not satisfied with the answer ...(Interruptions)

**Shri Dharmendra Pradhan:** It is because of LBT by your regime.

**Shri Praful Patel:** Leave Maharashtra. ...(Interruptions) Talk about any other State. ...(Interruptions) Talk about Karnataka. ...(Interruptions)

**Shri Dharmendra Pradhan:** राज्यों की अलग-अलग टैक्स regime होती है। ...(व्यवधान)

**Mr. Chairman:** May I request...

**Shri Praful Patel:** Talk about Gujarat and Delhi. ...(Interruptions)

**Shri Dharmendra Pradhan:** राज्यों की अलग-अलग टैक्स regime होती है, जिसकी वजह से अलग-अलग प्राइसिंग होती है। ...(व्यवधान)

**Mr. Chairman:** This is not a discussion.

**Shri Dharmendra Pradhan:** मुंबई में इसीलिए महंगा है। मुंबई में एलबीटी है। ...(व्यवधान)
श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: धमंद्र जी, मैं आपस कोई लड़ाई नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं सिर्फ आपसे पूछ रहा हूं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धमंद्र प्रधान: आपने मुंबई का नाम लिया इसलिए मैं ने मुंबई का एक उदाहरण दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not get into this discussion. Precious time is being lost.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I am on a very limited point. I am sure it engages the entire House. There is a price differential of a product at the port where there is a refinery and when the same product moves upstream to Delhi or North India. Even if there is a price differential between Gujarat and Delhi, why would the difference be so much? I only wanted an answer as to what the reason is. It may be different. There could be ten reasons. I only wanted to know what the reasons are. That is all I am saying. I am not criticising you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I want to know the reason.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: समापति जी, यह बिकुल स्पष्ट विषय है कि राज्यों के अंतर अलग-अलग VAT पैटर्न हैं, यह मुख्य कारण है अलग-अलग प्राइस मैस्टर्निज्म होने के लिए। कुछ विषयों पर, जैसे रिफाइनरी प्लाइट है, मैं फिर कहूंगा कि महाराष्ट्र में टेक्स की भूल एंड्रिए है। दोबारा टेक्स लिया जाता है, रिफाइनरी में एक बार आने पर और एक बार जाने पर टेक्स लिया जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

इसीलिए हमने जीईस्टी में मनेड किया है कि इसको पांच से दस करिए, दस से पंद्रह करिए, लेकिन कई राज्यों में यह जीरो है और कई राज्यों में पांच है, कई राज्यों में यह पच्चीस है। राज्यों में अलग-अलग मूल्यों के लिए यह मुख्य कारण है।

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, my very specific question is: Will the Minister kindly enlighten the House on the total savings in the import bill in the period between July 2014 and February 2015 compared to the period last year? What is the total quantum of savings? Could you please enlighten us on where the savings have been distributed? How much of it has been given to the consumer; how much of it has been given to oil marketing companies; and how much of it has gone into the Budget?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: समापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि इम्पोर्ट में सेविंग इस बार इस प्रकार की calculation नहीं हो रही है, अगर मैं उलटा कहूं तो नुकसान हुआ है। हमने जो रॉकेट खरीदा था, वह उस समय के रेट पर खरीदा था, जब 60 डॉलर, 70 डॉलर, 80 डॉलर, 90 डॉलर की टिकट इसके अंदर है। अमी इस साल का जब आर्थिक वर्ष पूरा होगा, तब calculation करना, अमी तो आईयल मार्केटिंग कम्पनियों का लगभग 30 हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा inventory loss है। कुछ विषय पर डि-रेगुलेशन के कारण सरकार की सबसे उ में
SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Thank you, Sir. The consumer is not getting the benefit of the decrease of the price of crude oil. Yesterday, I got an answer from the Finance Ministry to my Unstarred Question, what the revenue to the Government is due to the increase of the excise duty, it is ₹22,000 crores. That is the reality. In 2007 the crude oil price was $64. At that time the petrol price was $42. Now, the crude oil price is $55.15. If we keep the same pattern, the petrol price should be ₹36.

In 2007, the diesel price was ₹30. If we keep the same pattern, the diesel price should be ₹25. But now it is ₹46.62. In 2007, the LPG price was ₹281. If we keep the same pattern, the price should be ₹242. But now it is ₹450. Then, what has prevented the Government from transferring the benefit to the common man due to the decrease in the price of crude oil? Why is it not similar to the price of petrol, diesel and LPG prevailing in 2007?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Chairman, this is not a discussion. I have the right to reply. I am not discussing history, but rather the current situation. When I asked this question, you did not give me a complete answer. You did not discuss the cost of refining the product. I want to know why you are maintaining the import parity price.
MR. CHAIRMAN: You can raise that subject at the appropriate time.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why is the Government denying that benefit to our people?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving you a supplementary. Thank you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This is not fair. He should answer.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have been raising my hand since the Question Hour began, but you are not calling me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I can give only three. ...(Interruptions)... Please. If anyone wishes to have a discussion on this, please give a notice for this, it will be considered.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Since morning I am raising my hand and you have disallowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to rotate supplementary. Please understand. Q.No.21.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: मैंने शुरू में ही अपना नाम दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have intervened and got your share. ...(Interruptions)...

I am sorry. We can discuss it separately.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: मंत्री जी यहां खुलेआम ...(व्यवधान)...

I have not intervened.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 21 आप संशोधित पूछिए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: मैं यहां यह बात उठाना चाहता हूं, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SAMPALE: प्लेज़, प्लेज़।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: आप मुझे मौका ही नहीं देते ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are not satisfied with the Minister's reply. We will seek your indulgence and we will move a notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do. ...(Interruptions)... Please do.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The answer is not satisfactory. The House is not satisfied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the reply is incorrect, factually raise a question.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: सर, यह reply is incorrect का सवाल नहीं है। मैंने शुरू से ही अपना हाथ उठाया था।
Investment plan of sail to expand and modernise projects in Jharkhand

*21. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) is planning to invest more than 
95,000 crore to expand and modernize various projects across Jharkhand;

(b) if so, whether it will include revival of Sindri unit of FCIL, wholly owned 
subsidiary of SAIL incorporated in November 2011, for the purpose;

(c) how Government plans to provide 3247 acres of land required for the project 
out of total land of 6652 acres with FCIL at Sindri, of which only 498 acres is 
encroachment free and how SAIL is planning to pull resources for this; and

(d) the future plans of Government to support FCIL at Sindri? Security breach 
at Indian airports?

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

**Statement**

(a) to (d) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is in the process of investing 
about ₹11,000 crore as per their on-going phase of modernization and expansion of 
Bokaro Steel Plant and mines in Jharkhand. This does not include revival of Sindri 
unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL). SAIL explored the possibility 
of revival of Sindri plant but due to non-availability of minimum of 3247 acres of 
contiguous and encroachment free land, the project could not be pursued further. The 
Government is considering other alternatives for revival of fertilizer unit at Sindri.

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: The Steel Authority of India Limited is in the process 
of investing about ₹11,000 crores as per their ongoing phase of modernization and 
expansion of the Bokaro Steel City Plant and mines in Jharkhand. I want to ask 
the hon. Minister whether this will also include the Government looking into the 
long-standing displacement problem in Bokaro Steel City because of mines and steel plant.
SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Sir, I have been told that this process does not include the revival of the Sindri unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited. SAIL explored the possibility of the revival of the Sindri plant, but due to the non-availability of minimum 3,247 acres of contiguous and encroachment-free land, the project could not be pursued further. The Government is considering other alternatives for the revival of the fertilizer unit at Sindri. I want to ask the hon. Minister what those alternatives are.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Let him complete.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, the Steel Authority of India is one of the vital factors in the Indian economy. It is a very important basis of the Indian industry. Besides Jharkhand, the Steel Authority of India also has a role to play across the country. In Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, it has a very important involvement. I would like to know from the hon. Minister...
what the planning of the Steel Authority of India is for expansion and what its investment proposals are while taking up projects in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, besides Jharkhand.

**Shri. Narendra Singh Tomar**: Manmohan Singh ji, jiya, that the Steel Authority of India is neither a project nor a infrastructure project, it is an investment proposal which is being taken up in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, besides Jharkhand.

**Shri Harivansh**: Member of Parliament, the Government has informed me that the Steel Authority of India has started its modernization and expansion plans, which have an investment of approximately 72 thousand crores, and the company is already producing 13 million tonnes of steel. After its expansion, it is expected to increase its production to 23 million tonnes. The company plans to produce 23 million tonnes of steel by 2025, and it is implementing its plans accordingly. The company is also considering entering new areas where there is a demand for steel, and it is working with the state governments to increase its production in those areas.

**Shri. Gulam Rasool Bhatiawadi**: Sir, the Steel Authority of India is neither a project nor a infrastructure project, it is an investment proposal which is being taken up in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, besides Jharkhand.

**Shri. Gulam Rasool Bhatiawadi**: Sir, in addition to the investment proposals and expansion plans, the Steel Authority of India is also considering entering new areas and working with the state governments to increase its production in those areas.

**Smt. Vasundhara Raje**: We have requested the Member of Parliament from Vishwanath to provide information about the Steel Authority of India, which has informed us that the Company has modernized and expanded its operations, and has increased its production from 13 million tonnes to 23 million tonnes. The company plans to increase its production to 23 million tonnes by 2025, and it is implementing its plans accordingly. The company is also considering entering new areas where there is a demand for steel, and it is working with the state governments to increase its production in those areas.

**Smt. Vasundhara Raje**: We have requested the Member of Parliament from Vishwanath to provide information about the Steel Authority of India, which has informed us that the Company has modernized and expanded its operations, and has increased its production from 13 million tonnes to 23 million tonnes. The company plans to increase its production to 23 million tonnes by 2025, and it is implementing its plans accordingly. The company is also considering entering new areas where there is a demand for steel, and it is working with the state governments to increase its production in those areas.
Security breach at Indian airports

*22. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Airport and date-wise number of security breaches that took place at Indian airports;

(b) the steps taken so far to contain them; and

(c) what steps are being taken to prevent such security breaches at private airports?

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

Statement

(a) As per the information provided by Ministry of Civil Aviation, details of cases of security breaches/lapses reported at various airports during the years 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 are given in Statement-I and II (See below).

(b) and (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation (MCA) is the nodal Ministry for Civil Aviation Security in the country. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, issues necessary guidelines/instructions/orders from time to time in regard to civil aviation security, including instructions/orders etc. for preventing security breaches/lapses. BCAS investigates into incidents of such lapses/security breaches on a need basis and brings such security breaches/lapses to the notice of the concerned agencies for taking appropriate corrective/remedial action.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.
To prevent such security breaches/lapses at airports, BCAS has taken steps to strengthen security arrangements, including time bound deployment of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) at airports, deployment of Quick Reaction Teams at major airports and regular monitoring of security arrangements by inspections and dummy checks.

CISF has been deployed for security at some airports, where it works under the operational control of BCAS/Ministry of Civil Aviation. CISF too has taken the following steps to prevent recurrence of security breaches/lapses:

(i) Issues of infrastructure deficiency viz. inadequate perimeter heights/light/wall, overhangs, concertina coil etc. have been taken up continuously with Airport Operators for rectification.

(ii) Pruning of wild vegetation in and around the perimeter wall have been taken up.

(iii) CISF is continuously in touch with the Airport Operators to ensure watch towers are strategically positioned to have maximum coverage of perimeter wall.

(iv) The frequency of vehicles/foot patrolling has been reviewed and increased at the respective airports.

(v) CISF is in touch with local police to increase the vehicle/beat patrolling in the city side around the peripheral area.

(vi) To check the alertness of security personnel, frequency of checking by the supervisory officers has been enhanced.

(vii) Security arrangements at the gates leading to the airside have been reviewed and suitable corrective measures taken to avoid such re-occurrence of lapses/breaches.

(viii) The issue of re-fixation of norms for deployment of CISF for foolproof security has also been taken up with BCAS.

(ix) Placement of CCTV cameras in terminal buildings as well as throughout the peripheral area has been taken up with the airport operators.

Surveillance audits are also done of airports to ensure that Airport Security Groups who are responsible for providing security are doing their job competently. Shortcomings noticed during such surveillance audits are brought to the notice of the Ministry of Civil Aviation for appropriate action to address such shortcomings.
**Statement I**

*Airport-wise details of security breaches*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Airport</th>
<th>Date of security breaches/lapses</th>
<th>Number of breaches</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bhubaneswar Airport</td>
<td>02.03.2011</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cochin Airport</td>
<td>08.06.2011 and 25.08.2011</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Chennai Airport</td>
<td>August, 2011 and April, 2012</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Coimbatore Airport</td>
<td>17.04.2011</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Delhi Airport (T3 Terminal)</td>
<td>05.03.2012 and 15.03.2012</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Delhi Airport</td>
<td>20.06.2014 and 21.06.2014</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Goa Airport</td>
<td>06.06.2011 and March, 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Guwahati Airport</td>
<td>02.11.2012</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Kolkata Airport</td>
<td>05.02.2011 and 24.05.2011</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Nagpur Airport</td>
<td>21.08.2012 and 05.02.2015</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Udaipur</td>
<td>12.05.2011</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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**Statement – II**

*Year-wise details of security breaches*

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<th>Name of Airport</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>06.06.2011</td>
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<td>Udaipur</td>
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<td>Kolkata Airport</td>
<td>05.02.2011</td>
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<td>Cochin Airport</td>
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<td>05.03.2012,</td>
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SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, according to the Annexure, at all the major airports and at some minor airports, security breaches are there. After safety audit also, security breaches are there everywhere. There are 556 instances of flouting of safety norms by private aircraft. What is the Government going to do in this regard? Secondly, cyber crime is on the rise in our country. How much is the security alert? How many personnel are trained to handle cyber security in this country?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the hon. Member has asked about cyber security breaches.
MR. CHAIRMAN: The question relates to ‘security breaches’. Please read the question.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Security includes cyber security also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is on security breaches at Indian airports.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is correct. The supplementary is on cyber security breaches at Indian airports, domestic airports. The question is specific to cyber security.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Cyber security means that on the web site of the airports, there is an encroachment. Somebody logs into the website, gives wrong information and creates a security encroachment. Now what step is the Government contemplating to take in this regard?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Let the hon. Minister reply.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The Minister should take note of the hon. Minister’s statement. My second supplementary is this. Is it true that the Government is planning to hand over some portion of security at airports to private security people?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now let him put his second supplementary. (Interruptions)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the Minister should take note of the hon. Minister’s statement. My second supplementary is this. Is it true that the Government is planning to hand over some portion of security at airports to private security people?
1.00 p.m.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I read in newspapers that some persons are enjoying the benefit of not going for frisking at airports. It is being understood that some officials, including the Home Secretary, and also some persons not holding any such offices are also enjoying this exemption and not going for frisking.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: My question is very specific, Sir. I need your protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put a specific question. The question should have been like this. Is there an amendment/change/modification in the existing list of exemptions?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: My specific question is, is any bureaucrat included in this special category and is there any other individual who is not holding office still enjoying as per these new directions?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:  ऐसा कुछ नहीं है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Permit system for foreign citizens in North-Eastern States

†23. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision of permit system for foreign citizens in North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to eliminate permit system in order to promote tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The visit of foreigners in India is regulated by the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958 and the Foreigners

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi
(Restricted Areas) Order, 1963. All areas falling between the inner as defined in the foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958 and the International Border of the State have been declared as Protected Areas Under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, some areas have been declared as restricted areas for entry and stay of foreigners.

The entire area of the States of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland was excluded from the Protected Area permit regime foreigners subject to certain conditions initially for a period of one year w.e.f. 1st January, 2011, which is being extended periodically. This relaxation has been extended by the Ministry of Home Affairs till 31.12.2015.

Recently in January, 2015 Ministry of Home Affairs has allowed the opening of two additional tour circuits for the foreign tourists in Arunachal Pradesh relaxing Protected Area Permit regime. Certain powers with respect to issuance of permits have also been delegated to Resident Commissioner and Deputy Resident Commissioners located at Delhi, Kolkata and Guwahati.

Review of inner Line/Protected Area/Restricted Area Permit regimes is done from time to time depending on security and all other relevant inputs from various agencies and stakeholders.

Funds for development and promotion of sports

†*24. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated/approved/released funds for development/promotion of sports during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the approval for the proposals received from State Governments for the construction of sports stadia, etc. is pending; 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) Yes Sir. Details of funds allocated/approved/released by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for development/promotion of sports during the last five years (including the current year) are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports does not implement any Scheme for construction of Sports stadia in States of the country. Therefore, no approval for proposals received from State Governments for the construction of sports stadia is pending with this Ministry.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi
### Statement

Year-wise allocation and expenditure made for development/promotion of sports during the last five years (including the current year)

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18. National Sports University, Manipur

19. National Sports Talent Search System Programme

| Total  | 2078.63 | 1806.94 | 609.00 | 606.74 | 600.00 | 598.24 | 809.00 | 753.03 | 705.00 | 540.81 |

P.S.: In addition, an amount of ₹121 crore has been released to the Government of Kerala for conduct of National Games, 2015 from the scheme of Additional Central Assistance.
Declaration of Bhubaneshwar as an International Heritage City

*25. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare Bhubaneshwar as an International Heritage City;

(b) whether there is any proposal from UNESCO to consider declaring Bhubaneshwar as an International Heritage City; and

(c) if so, the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to declare Bhubaneshwar as an International Heritage City.

Light and Sound programme in the Andaman Cellular Jail

*26. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the light and sound programme of the Andaman Cellular Jail, there is no mention of the heroic school students who were sent there as a part of the Chittagong Armed Rebellion;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there are any plans to include the glorious role of the brave hearts in the light and sound programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Cellular Jail at Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is not a centrally protected monument under Archaeological Survey of India. However, based on the information received from the Department of Tourism, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Secretariat, Port Blair, it is mentioned that in the script of Sound and Light show at Cellular Jail, Port Blair, though there is no specific mention of the heroic school students who were sent to Andamans as a part of the Chittagong Armed Rebellion, there is a mention of the Chittagong Armoury case along with other incidents like Alipore Conspiracy case, Kakori case, the Lahore bomb case, the Mopla rebellion, the Nasik conspiracy while mentioning about struggle against foreign domination.

(b) The script of the Sound and Light show was got approved by the Andaman and Nicobar Pradesh Council, All India Freedom Fighters Samity, New Delhi and Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners’ Fraternity Circle before commissioning of the show.
The present script is the same script which has been in use since the time this show was started and no addition/deletion or re-recording of the script has been done since then.

(c) There are no plans to modify the original script.

**Encouragement to private sector for development of sports**

†*27. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has encouraged private sector for development and management of various sports in the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is assisting the private sector in any way to promote sports; 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) The Government has instituted National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) in 1998 with a view to mobilizing resources from Government as well as non-governmental sources, including the private/corporate sector and non-resident Indians. This fund has received contributions from Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), Jindal Steel and Power Ltd., Oriental Bank of Commerce, Videocon International Ltd., Powergrid Corporation of India, State Bank of India, Jaypee Sports International Limited, etc.

Further training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, paralympic sports and Olympic sports has been included in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, which would allow companies to spend on development of sports from the funds earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) related activities. Inclusion of sports in this Schedule is expected to give a boost to the promotion and development of sports in the country and the much needed funds from companies, both in public and private sector, are expected to flow into sports sector.

Further, the Ministry confers Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar on the corporate entities in recognition and appreciation of their contributions towards development of sports in the country.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi
(c) and (d) In order to encourage corporate entities, both public and private and individualsover contributions to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), 100% exemption from income tax is available on all contributions to the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). Contributors to NSDF are free to assign the funds for specific purpose.

**Welfare of migrant labourers**

*28. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is monitoring the implementation of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979;

(b) whether Government maintains a registry of migrant labourers;

(c) the State wise details of the number of migrant labourers currently working different parts of the country;

(d) whether any study has been conducted to assess the living conditions, health and security of migrant labourers in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken by Government for the welfare of migrant labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government monitors the implementation of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 for the establishments which fall under the central sphere. The responsibility for enforcement of the provisions of the Act for the establishments located under the States spheres lies with the respective State Governments.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details showing the State-wise number of migrant labourers as per census 2001 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(d) The Central Government has not conducted any study on a national platform.

(e) For welfare of the migrant labourers, Government of India has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 which aims to regulate their employment and conditions of service. The Act *inter-alia*, provides for payment of journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing, etc. to these workers. As per Section 3 of the Act, the wage rates, equal pay for females, holidays, hour of work and other conditions of service of an inter-State migrant workman shall
be the same as those applicable to other workman and migrant workman shall in no case be paid less than the wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The provisions of various labour laws like the Employees Compensation Act, 1923; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947; the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948; the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 and Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 are also applicable to migrant workers. Whenever the violations of the provision of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 come to the notice, the concerned authorities take appropriate action against the erring authorities. These details are given in Statement-II (See below).

In addition to the above, the Government has also enacted the Unorganized Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for social security and welfare of unorganized workers including migrant workers. The Act has come into force w.e.f. 16th May, 2009. The Act provides for formulation of schemes by the Central Government for different sections of unorganized workers on matters relating to:

(i) Life and disability cover;
(ii) Health and maternity benefits;
(iii) Old age protection; and
(iv) Any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.

The Government has launched Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide health insurance coverage for certain categories of unorganized workers which include migrant workers also. The scheme provides for cashless health insurance cover upto ₹ 30,000 on family floater basis in any empanelled hospital throughout the country.

The Act also provides for formulation of schemes by the State Governments relating to provident fund, employment injury benefits, housing, educational schemes for children, skill upgradation, funeral assistance and old age home.

The Central Government and some of the States have signed MoUs to facilitate strengthening of inter-State coordination mechanism for smooth implementation of the activities in source and destination areas of migrant workers. The project approach includes:

(i) Social protection to brick kiln workers by converging Government schemes at source and destinations States;
(ii) Improving workplace facilities;
(iii) Promoting collective bargaining by imparting rights based education to workers;
(iv) Social dialogue for improving labour recruitment and working conditions; and

(v) Focused approach towards elimination of child labour in brick kilns.

Ministry of Finance administers Swavalamban Pension Scheme and Aam Admi Bima Yojana for welfare of the workers in the unorganised sector and these are available to migrant workers also.

**Statement-I**

*Number of migrant workers State-wise as per Census 2001*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the State/UT</th>
<th>No. of Migrant Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1,22,02,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>2,25,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>29,67,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>72,01,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>42,67,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>3,00,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>91,18,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>36,19,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>13,78,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>35,27,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>82,47,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>28,12,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>2,06,85,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>2,05,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>35,43,444</td>
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</table>
### Statement-I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the State/UT</th>
<th>No. of Migrant Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>1,14,009</td>
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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>77,34,609</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>4,02,593</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>1,41,07,361</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>96,57,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>28,13,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Andaman and Nikobar Islands</td>
<td>87,224</td>
</tr>
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<td>31.</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>2,78,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>50,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>43,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>7,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>165,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>14,25,07,355</strong></td>
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### Statement-II

*Details of inspection/Convictions during the last 4 years in the implementation of Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979*

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<th></th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>No. of Inspections conducted</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>61</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>No. of Prosecution launched</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>109</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>No. of Irregularities</td>
<td>6177</td>
<td>5660</td>
<td>5073</td>
<td>2890</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>No. of Conviction</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>18</td>
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</table>
Impact of fall in crude oil prices etc. on fuel subsidy

*29. SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the continued fall in prices of crude, deregulation of petrol and diesel and implementation of modified Direct Benefit Transfer on LPG (DBTL) Scheme have cut the fuel subsidy burden to a considerable extend; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The fall in international crude price coupled with pricing reforms viz. deregulation of the price of Diesel and implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer on LPG (DBTL) Scheme has facilitated the reduction in under-recoveries of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The product-wise subsidy incurred by the OMCs on sale of these products during 2013-14 and projected subsidy during 2014-15 are given below:

\[
\begin{array}{lrr}
\hline
\text{Under-recovery and Fiscal Subsidy} & 2013-14 & 2014-15 \text{ (Projected)} \\
\hline
\text{Diesel} & 62837 & 10935 \\
\text{PDS Kerosene} & 31255 & 25410 \\
\text{Subsidized Domestic LPG} & 48378 & 38918 \\
\text{Sub Total (A)} & 142470 & 75263 \\
\text{Payment to OMCs for Direct Transfer of Subsidy to LPG Scheme (B)} & 3869 & 3645 \\
\text{Grand Total (A+B)} & 146339 & 78908 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

Relaxation in minimum land size provision for setting up of manufacturing zone

*30. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on reducing the minimum land size required for setting up of a manufacturing zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
(c) the manufacturing zones that are going to get the benefit of this relaxation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government is not contemplating to reduce the minimum land size for setting up a National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) under the National Manufacturing Policy. The policy envisages an NIMZ with a minimum area of 5000 hectares.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Import of metallic waste and scrap

161. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the country and item-wise quantum and value of metallic waste and scrap imported from various countries during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government has taken note that various kind of explosives and other hazardous waste are also included in the import of scrap from various countries, if so, details thereof;

(c) whether import procedures were violated by several firms in India;

(d) if so, the details of cases of violations of procedures examined and the action taken against such firms; and

(e) whether Government proposes to review import policy of scrap in view of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITARAMAN): (a) The quantity of metallic waste and scrap imported is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(in Ton)</td>
<td>(in ₹ cr.)</td>
<td>(in Ton)</td>
<td>(in ₹ cr.)</td>
<td>(in Ton)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7797953.10</td>
<td>29999.30</td>
<td>9198147.50</td>
<td>38649.16</td>
<td>5709777.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4959332.98</td>
<td>24311.57</td>
<td>4959332.98</td>
<td>24311.57</td>
<td>4959332.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figures of 2014-15 are provisional. (Source: DGCI&S)
The country and item-wise quantum and value of metallic waste and scrap imported from various countries during each of the last three years and the current year up to November, 2014 are given in the Statement-1 (See below)

(b) In 2 cases, live ammunitions were found and actions like booking of case against the importer, imposing fine/penalty and issuing show cause notice, have been taken against the importer.

(c) to (d) The details of cases detected by Customs where import procedures were violated by the importing firms in the import of scrap during the last 3 years and action initiated against such firms, are as under:

Details of detected cases of violation of import procedures in the import of scrap in the last 3 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of cases detected</th>
<th>Value of seized goods</th>
<th>Duty involved</th>
<th>Fine/Penalty imposed</th>
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<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19.51</td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td>2.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>0.42</td>
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<td>2013-14</td>
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<td>4.5</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7.03</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(up to Nov. 2014)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) No, Sir.
**Statement**

Country-wise import of metallic waste and scrap during last three years and 2014-15 (Apr. to Nov.):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>42.00</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>987.10</td>
<td>8.52</td>
<td>169.11</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>64.98</td>
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<td>Algeria</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>141.95</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>104.00</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<td>Ameri Samoa</td>
<td>210.90</td>
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<td>20.00</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>665.00</td>
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<td>Angola</td>
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<td>346.31</td>
<td>86249.79</td>
<td>298.98</td>
<td>92497.25</td>
<td>266.77</td>
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<td>Antigua</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>0.21</td>
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<td>Argentina</td>
<td>95.25</td>
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<td>273.85</td>
<td>2.43</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1222.00</td>
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<td>66.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>165837.49</td>
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<td>186196.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>57544.48</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3.84</td>
<td>347.80</td>
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<td>76558.27</td>
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<td>5729.46</td>
<td>17.87</td>
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<td>8.60</td>
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<td>Tanzania Rep.</td>
<td>52500.31</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>Togo</td>
<td>23674.74</td>
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<td>Trinidad</td>
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<td>Tunisia</td>
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<td>U Arab Emsts.</td>
<td>1071094.81</td>
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<td>812809.28</td>
<td>3427.07</td>
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<td>U S A</td>
<td>1108678.12</td>
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<td>4077.91</td>
<td>471165.67</td>
<td>2190.20</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>210.00</td>
<td>0.51</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
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<td>15.37</td>
<td>1030.93</td>
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<td>4.06</td>
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<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>29151.50</td>
<td>114.28</td>
<td>6035.14</td>
<td>13.13</td>
<td>2068.99</td>
<td>3.54</td>
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<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>48.06</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>600.03</td>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>2354.98</td>
<td>10.23</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
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<td>7.29</td>
<td>2116.00</td>
<td>22.94</td>
<td>187.90</td>
<td>2.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam Soc. Rep.</td>
<td>8908.18</td>
<td>54.31</td>
<td>12318.52</td>
<td>79.49</td>
<td>21431.78</td>
<td>144.43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen Republic</td>
<td>389.92</td>
<td>4.64</td>
<td>1287.70</td>
<td>6.99</td>
<td>2041.82</td>
<td>21.67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>58.00</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>103.00</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>7797953.10</td>
<td>29999.30</td>
<td>9198147.50</td>
<td>38649.16</td>
<td>5709777.49</td>
<td>29574.21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(25 February, 2015)
Widening trade deficit with China

162. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:  
SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:  
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:  

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

(a) whether Government is aware of country's fast widening trade deficit with different countries particularly with China;  

(b) if so, whether India's exports to China do not match with Chinese exports to India;  

(c) the factors responsible for fall in exports to China;  

(d) whether Government proposes to bridge the widening trade gap with many countries particularly with China by adopting new strategies; and  

(e) if so, the details thereof?  

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

(b) Details of exports-imports and trade deficit with China during the last three years are given below:-  

Bilateral Trade between India and China during 2011-12 to 2013-14  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Export</th>
<th>Import</th>
<th>Total Trade</th>
<th>Trade Deficit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>18,076.55</td>
<td>55,313.58</td>
<td>73,390.13</td>
<td>37,237.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>13,534.88</td>
<td>52,248.33</td>
<td>65,783.21</td>
<td>38,713.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>14,824.36</td>
<td>51,034.62</td>
<td>65,858.98</td>
<td>36,210.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: DGCI&S)  

(c) As shown in the table in reply to (b) above, though exports to China decreased in 2012-13 compared to 2011-12, the exports increased by 9.5% in 2013-14 relative to the previous year. India’s exports to China are characterized by primary products, raw material and intermediate products. The exports to China face tariff and non-tariff barriers for agricultural products, and limited market access in other products.  

(d) and (e) In order to boost exports and to address the widening trade deficit Government has taken a number of measures which, inter-alia, include market study
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

[25 February, 2015]

initiatives to identify specific product lines with export potential, actively taking up issues relating to tariff and non tariff barriers in bilateral meetings and institutional dialogues, measures to support exports through various incentive measures and product and market specific incentive schemes etc. As regards trade with China, India has impressed upon China to recognise the need for reduction in trade imbalance for a long term, sustainable and harmonious development of economic co-operation between two countries. During the 10th meeting of the India-China Joint Economic Group (JEG) at Ministerial level, held in September, 2014 in Beijing, both countries reaffirmed their determination to expand and diversify bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The two sides agreed to take positive steps towards rebalancing bilateral trade and addressing the existing structural imbalance in trade that has a bearing on its sustainability. Both countries signed the “Five-Year Development Programme for Economic and Trade Cooperation” wherein reduction of trade imbalance over the next 5 years has been identified as one of the principal objectives of trade and economic co-operation between India and China.

New legislation on SEZs

163. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to bring any new legislation on Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many SEZs are effective in the country; and

(d) the State-wise details of land acquired by Government for SEZs in the country during the last one year?

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

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

(c) As on 23.02.2015, in addition to seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs setup prior to the enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005, there are 352 notified SEZs out of which 199 SEZs are exporting.

(d) As per Entry No. 18 of the State List in the 7th Schedule to the Constitution of India, land is a State subject. Land for SEZs is provided by the concerned State.
Governments. The Board of Approval (BoA) on SEZs only considers those proposals which have been duly recommended by the State Governments. Details showing the State-wise SEZs, along with land details, notified during the last one year are given (See below) in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise SEZs, along with land details, notified during the last one year*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>States</th>
<th>No. of SEZs</th>
<th>Total area of Notified SEZs (In hectares)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>298.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>306.32</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Extension of deadline for SEZ developers**

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

(a) whether Special Economic Zone (SEZ) developers have sought extension of deadline for the execution of their projects in last three years and current year, particularly from Jharkhand State and if so, the number and details thereof; and

(b) how many SEZ developers have been granted extension of deadline and on what terms and conditions the extension is granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In terms of Rule 6(2)(a) of the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006, the letter of approval granted to a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) developer is valid for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved project. The Board of Approval may, on an application by the developer, extend the validity period of the letter of approval. In last three years and current year, 224 Developers have sought extension of time for the execution of their projects including one Developer from the State of Jharkhand, i.e. Adityapur Industrial Area Development Authority for setting up a SEZ at Adityapur, Jharkhand. Out of the said 224 applicants, 211 Developers have been granted extension of time, including Adityapur Industrial Area Development Authority.
Fresh review of exported/imported goods

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

(a) whether Government is contemplating a fresh review of the goods that are imported or exported;

(b) the number of times the goods for import and export were reviewed during the last three years;

(c) whether Government is contemplating putting a break on the import of processed items, sesame seeds, edible oil, pulses, fresh fruits etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of its likely impact on the condition of employment and foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Export and Import of goods are regulated as per the provisions of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP). Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System) [ITC (HS)], 2012 notified under FTP, contains item-wise export and import policy of goods which *inter-alia* are covered under four categories namely, ‘prohibited’, ‘restricted’, ‘trading through State Trading Enterprises’ and ‘free’. In addition, there are some goods which though are ‘free’ for import/export, but subjected to conditions stipulated in other Acts or laws for the time being in force. Further, Government also prescribes such other conditions/restrictions, as deemed fit, to regulate export/import of specified goods/commodities *e.g.* minimum export/import price; quantitative restrictions; port restrictions; quality/standard parameters etc. EXIM policy of the Government is a dynamic process which is changed/modified in response to evolving international scenario and domestic conditions. Any change in EXIM policy of an item is brought about after due consultation/review by the concerned line Ministry/Department.

ITC (HS), 2012 contains more than 11000 tariff lines and changes in EXIM policy of items or modifications in conditions of importability/exportability of items are brought about through notifications, as published in the Official Gazette and also uploaded on the DGFT’s website ([www.dgft.gov.in](http://www.dgft.gov.in)). Details of such reviews in last 3 years [after notification of the ITC (HS), 2012 on 18.4.2012] are as tabulated below:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Establishment of industrial parks

†166. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating establishment of industrial parks in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the places have been identified in Himachal Pradesh for the establishment of such industrial parks, till date, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) ‘Industrial Park Scheme’ was notified by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) vide notification No.12(4)/2001-IP&ID dated 1st April, 2002 and the Scheme ended on 31st March, 2006. The Department used to accord approval to those undertakings which had developed industrial parks for availing benefits under Section 80-IA of Income Tax Act, 1961. The scheme did not involve in establishment of any industrial park in public sector.

For upgradation of industrial infrastructure in Industrial Estates/Parks/Areas, DIPP notified a scheme ‘Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)’ in July, 2013.

(b) 21 project proposals have been accorded ‘In-principle’ approval under ‘MIIUS’. The details of these projects are given in Statement (See below).

(c) Two projects at Industrial Area in the District Kandrauri and Industrial Area in District Pandoga have been accorded ‘in-principal’ approval under ‘MIIUS’ in the State of Himachal Pradesh and these are also included in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
### List of Projects which were accorded ‘in-principle’ approval under MIIUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name and location of the Project</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Project Cost as per MIIUS (₹ cr.)</th>
<th>Central Grant (₹ cr.)</th>
<th>Date of In-Principle Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Industrial Area, Kandrauri</td>
<td>HP</td>
<td>106.98</td>
<td>26.97</td>
<td>13.06.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Industrial Area, Pandoga</td>
<td>HP</td>
<td>112.00</td>
<td>33.46</td>
<td>13.06.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Industrial Area Zuangtui, Aizawl</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>29.76</td>
<td>15.22</td>
<td>13.06.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bodhgunj Nagar Industrial Area</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>62.00</td>
<td>41.90</td>
<td>13.06.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>54.31</td>
<td>12.15</td>
<td>13.06.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>100.56</td>
<td>29.27</td>
<td>13.06.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>88.02</td>
<td>29.27</td>
<td>13.06.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>SIDCO, Industrial Growth Centre, Samba</td>
<td>J &amp; K</td>
<td>14.60</td>
<td>7.45</td>
<td>13.06.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Industrial Estate, Kathua</td>
<td>J &amp; K</td>
<td>27.75</td>
<td>12.91</td>
<td>13.06.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Devipur Industrial Area</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>105.00</td>
<td>27.36</td>
<td>13.06.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td>8.11</td>
<td>13.06.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Furniture Hub at Ernakulam</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>97.29</td>
<td>45.44</td>
<td>13.06.2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>124.82</td>
<td>48.36</td>
<td>13.06.2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>93.00</td>
<td>47.43</td>
<td>13.06.2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>12.75</td>
<td>13.06.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>43.74</td>
<td>12.08</td>
<td>23.07.2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
167. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign companies are facing many trade barriers to carry out their business;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these foreign companies have asked India to remove trade barriers for their smooth business with India so as to contribute their share of help in the economic development of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Grants to States for establishment of tea plantations

†168. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry provides grants to the States for the establishment of tea plantations;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of amount provided to the States under this head during the last three years; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(c) if not, the concrete steps taken by Government for the production of good variety tea to promote export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) Government provides, through the Tea Board, financial assistance for establishment of new plantations in various regions of the country. Besides, subsidy is provided for replanting/replacement planting and rejuvenation pruning. Subsidy is disbursed directly to the growers.

(b) State-wise disbursement of subsidy to the growers during the last 3 years is furnished below:

State-wise subsidy disbursed for last 3 years for Replanting, Rejuvenation and New Planting
(Amount in ₹ crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assam and Northern Eastern States</td>
<td>Replanting</td>
<td>22.23</td>
<td>25.70</td>
<td>22.33</td>
<td>70.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rejuvenation</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Planting</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td>14.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>27.39</td>
<td>30.35</td>
<td>28.33</td>
<td>86.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Replanting</td>
<td>10.90</td>
<td>15.48</td>
<td>12.21</td>
<td>38.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rejuvenation</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Planting</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>11.13</td>
<td>15.83</td>
<td>12.55</td>
<td>39.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Replanting</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>8.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rejuvenation</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>4.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Planting</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4.70</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>15.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Replanting</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td>7.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rejuvenation</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Planting</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>3.53</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>9.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Replanting</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rejuvenation</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Planting</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.01</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.07</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.08</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Replanting</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rejuvenation</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Planting</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.06</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.025</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.02</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.105</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>45.49</td>
<td>56.94</td>
<td>48.61</td>
<td>151.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Measures for price stabilisation in tea industry**

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

(a) whether Government has taken up remedial measures for price stabilisation in tea industry by helping small and medium plantation holders through subsidy and access to better market through export; and

(b) if so, the progress in this aspects coupled with re-plantation initiative and compensation for the holiday period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government has been implementing the Price Stabilisation Scheme (PSF) and Plantation Crop Insurance Scheme (PCIS) since 2003 which came to an end on 30.09.2013. Presently no subsidy scheme is available for stabilisation of prices in tea industry for helping small and medium plantation holders.

Tea Board provides support for marketing of produce of small and medium plantation holders through auction centres at Guwahati, Kolkata, Siliguri, Jalpaiguri, Cochin, Coimbatore and Coonoor. Tea Board also provides assistance towards meeting additional transport and handling charges incurred for teas exported through ICD Amingaon, marketing of Packaged Teas of Indian Origin (Brand Support) and participation in international fairs and exhibitions.

(b) Under the “Tea Development and Promotion Scheme” of the Tea Board during the Twelfth Plan, the unit cost of replantation including the crop loss for
the gestation period is included in the subsidy provided to tea growers. The Twelfth Plan scheme includes provisions of subsidy for replantation, replacement planting, rejuvenation pruning, extension planting, irrigation and mechanisation covering an area of approximately 74,400 ha., including the small holdings. An outlay of `482.90 crore is earmarked for the purpose. The scheme aims at increasing production, field productivity and quality of tea.

**Modernisation of National Productivity Centre**

170. DR. E.M. SUDARSA NANATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on modernizing National Productivity Centre with training programmes for middle level and upper level management, human resources with latest knowledge with IT enability; and

(b) if so, what is the annual programme and allotment of fund for this initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The National Productivity Council (NPC) arranges for training of its Junior, Middle and Senior level personnel at regular intervals in their respective domains. The expenditure in this regard is met by NPC from its own budget which includes Plan and Non-Plan support from the Government.

**Fall in price of crude oil vis-a-vis fall in rupee against dollar**

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

(a) whether Indian economy saves `4000 crores due to fall in price of crude oil by a dollar per barrel whereas the country looses `8000 crores due to appreciation in Indian currency by a rupee against the dollar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan Government has made to tackle with this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) It is estimated that for every one USD decrease in crude price, the country’s import bill decreases by around `8,578 crore (Eight Thousand, Five Hundred and Seventy Eight crores). If the rupee appreciates vis-à-vis US Dollar then for every one rupee appreciation

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
in exchange rate, the country’s crude oil import bill decreases by around ₹ 12,328 crore (Twelve Thousand, Three Hundred and Twenty Eight crores).

(c) The Government continuously monitors the export/import performance of different sectors, including Crude oil and need-based corrective measures are taken from time to time keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications.

**Free trade pact with European countries**

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

(a) whether India has entered into a free trade pact with European countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of bilateral trade with EU countries;

(d) the action plan of the Central Government to attract investment from EU countries; and

(e) what is the current investment of EU countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU), covering a number of tracks ranging from Trade in Goods to Services. So far fifteen rounds of negotiations have been held.

(c) During the year 2012-13 and 2013-14, the bilateral trade between India and European Union was US $ 102.74 billion and US $ 101.59 billion respectively.

(d) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view of making it more investor friendly. The Government makes significant changes in the FDI Policy regime from time to time, to ensure that India remains an attractive destination. A Plan ‘Scheme for Investment Promotion’ is implemented which comprises of components for promotion of FDI into India under which financial assistance is provided for organising Investment Promotion activities. Recently “Make in India” campaign was launched on 25th September, 2014 which aims at promoting India as an Investment destination and to establish India as a manufacturing hub by attracting the global investors to India to make their products in India. An Investor Facilitation Cell has also been created in “Invest India” to assist, guide, handhold and facilitate investors during the various phases of business life cycle.

(e) The cumulative FDI from European Union to India was US $ 63.90 billion during April, 2000 to December, 2014.
Concessions to SEZs

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

(a) whether Government proposes to provide certain concessions to Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) and dual use of infrastructure in SEZs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are in-built into the SEZs Act, 2005 and Rules thereunder. These exemptions are uniformly applicable to all SEZs and are in the nature of incentives for export and are consistent with the principles that guide export promotion initiatives of the Government in general. Ongoing review and reform, as necessary, of Government policy and procedure is inherent to Public Policy.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Finance has withdrawn the exemption from Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) to SEZ Developers and Units with effect from 1st April, 2012, and also the exemption of Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) in the case of SEZ Developers under the Income-tax Act for dividends declared, distributed or paid after 1st June, 2011. The proposals in respect of legislative changes in direct tax laws are considered through the Finance Bill during the Annual Budgetary exercise. In order to facilitate creation of Social and Commercial infrastructure and other facilities in Non-Processing Area (NPA) of SEZs, Government vide notification G.S.R. 5(E) dated 2.1.2015 has allowed dual use of facilities in NPA by both SEZ and non-SEZ entities.

Visit of Japanese delegation

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

(a) whether a Japanese delegation recently visited a few cities in India to explore business opportunities;

(b) if so, what has been the outcome of this visit;
(c) whether a group of businessmen from Gujarat also visited Japan recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government proposes to encourage such visits of businessmen/industrialists representing various States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following Japanese delegations visited India recently:

(i) A Japanese delegation consisting of members from the Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association (JEITIA) and different leading electronic component manufacturing companies from Japan had visited Department of Electronics and Information Technology on 2nd June, 2014.

(ii) A delegation led by Mr. Eikei Suzuki, Governor of Mie Prefecture visited New Delhi and Bengaluru in September 7-10, 2014.

(iii) A delegation led by Mr. Akihiro Ohta, Minister for Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) visited India in September 22-25, 2014.

(iv) A delegation led by Mr. Masayoshi Son, Chairman, Softbank visited India in October 26-28, 2014.

(v) A delegation led by Mr. Daisaku Kadokawa, Mayor of Kyoto visited New Delhi and Varanasi in October 27-November 1, 2014.

(vi) A 38 member delegation from members of Lake Nakaumi, Lake Shinji and Mt. Daisen Area Economic Councils and the San-in-India Association visited New Delhi, Kochi and Mumbai in November 4-10, 2014.

(vii) A delegation led by Masami Iijima, Chairman of the Japan-India Business Cooperation Committee (JIBCC) visited India in November 17-18, 2014.

(viii) A delegation from the International Friendship Exchange Council (FEC) led by Mr. Kenichi Watanabe, Chairman, FEC Japan-India Cultural and Economic Exchange Committee visited Delhi, Mumbai, Goa and Chennai in December 2-10, 2014.

(ix) A Japanese delegation of the officials from Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japan (MIC) and Japanese Industry had a Joint Working Group meeting with Indian delegation of Government departments and Indian Industry on December 3, 2014 in New Delhi.

The purpose of the visits was to explore business opportunities and to explore possibilities of working jointly in areas of mutual interest. Some of the delegations
have expressed their intention to open business or invest in India. In the Joint Working Group meeting, the issues of Green ICT, ICT for Disaster Management, Cyber Security and leveraging of National ID for Social and Economic benefits, cooperation in the areas of Telecom Standards were discussed.

(c) and (d) A delegation led by Commissioner of Transport, Government of Gujarat including 13 members from Government and Industry, visited Japan during September 8-12, 2014.

The main objective of this delegation was to promote and invite participation for Vibrant Gujarat Global 2015 Summit to be held during January 11-13, 2015 at Gandhinagar. The delegation aimed to draw the attention of the investors in Japan towards the potential investment opportunities offered by the State of Gujarat in various sectors. The delegation included representatives from various industry sectors of Gujarat, such as Infrastructure, Finance, Pharmaceuticals, Automotive, FMCG, petrochemicals and Chemicals. The delegation visited the manufacturing facilities and corporate headquarters of some of the largest companies based out of Japan such as Suzuki Motor Corporation, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ etc. and had one-to-one meetings with some of the leading organizations such as Mizuho Bank, Teijin Inc., Terra Motors, Matsuda and Partners and many others.

(e) Keeping in view the Tokyo Declaration of 1st September, 2014 and Special Strategic and Global Partnership with Japan, the Government is determined to improve the business environment in India and further deepen bilateral economic and financial cooperation.

**Rate of industrial growth**

175. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of industrial growth in the country during last five years;

(b) whether many industrial units have been closed down due to impact of global and domestic recession;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government there to along with the details of such closures during the last four years and the current year;

(d) the type of industries which are most affected by recession;

(e) whether Government is considering any bail-out package for such industries; and
(f) the details of short term and long term strategies being planned to increase investment in industrial sector and enhance job opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The industrial performance measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) reflects movements in the monthly production of manufacturing, mining and electricity over base of 2004-05, which is released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) every month. As per IIP, the industrial growth in the country was 5.3% in 2009-10, 8.2% in 2010-11, 2.9% in 2011-12, 1.1% in 2012-13 and (-) 0.1% in 2013-14. IIP has thereafter recorded a positive growth of 2.1% (Provisional) during April-December in the current year.

(b) The details of industries closed down are not centrally maintained.

c) to (e) In view of (b) above, do not arise.

(f) Several initiatives have been taken recently to give the necessary thrust for attracting investment in the industrial sector which enhances job opportunities, through policy amendments, procedural simplifications as well as promotional measures. These include pruning the list of industries that can be considered as defence industries requiring industrial license, two extensions of two years each in the initial validity of three years of the industrial license permitted up to seven years, removal of stipulation of annual capacity in the industrial license, and deregulating the annual capacity for defence items for Industrial License. Certain instances of inverted duty structure affecting domestic industry have been addressed. The recent amendments in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy include allowing FDI in Defence up to 49% and FDI in Railway infrastructure up to 100%, easing the norms for FDI in construction and exempting FDI in medical devices from sectoral restrictions of pharmaceuticals.

Improvement in ‘Ease of Doing Business’ in India through simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and use of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective has been taken up. Integration of 14 Central Services through the e-Biz Platform has been already completed. The Government has launched a “Make in India” initiative with 25 thrust sectors to provide a major push to manufacturing in India. Information on the thrust sectors has been put up on Make in India’s web portal (http://www.makeinindia.com) along with details of FDI Policy, National Manufacturing Policy, Intellectual Property Rights and the envisaged National Industrial Corridors including the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor. An Investor Facilitation Cell, with back end support up to the State level has also been created in ‘Invest India’ to assist, guide, hand-hold and facilitate investors during the various phases of the business life cycle.
Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor

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

(a) the progress of Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor project;

(b) the extent of investment it has attracted so far and the estimated investment expected in the next one decade;

(c) whether any tax incentives have been proposed by the Centre and also by the State Government for these projects on the corridor;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether all necessary infrastructure facilities are being created on the corridor which runs through the seven coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) project is presently at the stages of conceptualization and planning. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been entrusted for undertaking study of VCIC project. ADB has since submitted the final report on Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) of VCIC. Out of four nodes identified by ADB in the CDP-VCIC region, ADB has prioritized two nodes, namely, Visakhapatnam and Srikalahasti-Yerpedu of Andhra Pradesh, for Master Planning.

Policy framework on IPR

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

(a) whether there is proposal to bring out policy framework on India's Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) regime in the near future;

(b) if so, by when it is expected to be finalized;

(c) what will be the salient features of such policy;

(d) whether IPR legal framework would also be reviewed, in compliance with WTO norms; and

(e) 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 constituted an IPR Think-Tank with certain terms of reference which *inter-alia* includes drafting of a National Intellectual Property Rights Policy. No target date has been fixed for finalizing the IPR Policy.

(c) to (e) Does not arise, in view of the answer given to parts (a) and (b) of the question.

**Share of US, Russia, China and Japan in foreign trade**

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

(a) the details of share of countries like Japan, USA, China, Russia in India's foreign trade; and

(b) the steps Government is taking to improve trade relations with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Percentage Share of countries like Japan, USA, China, Russia in India’s foreign trade is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-2015 (Apr.-Dec.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Export</td>
<td>Import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>12.45</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>11.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) India, based on its economic interests, explores possibilities of Free Trade Agreements with various countries, as a way to enhance trade and investment. During 2014-15 (Apr-Feb), Government has taken several steps to improve trade relations with other countries. Details of some of the activities/events are as under:

(i) 27th International Pharmaceutical R&D and Manufacturing Expo/Conference was held on 2nd July, 2014 in Tokyo.

(ii) Meeting of WTO was held in Geneva on July 2nd 2014.

(iii) ASEAN Economic Minister’s (AEM) meeting was held on 26th August, 2014.

(iv) 7th Indian-Oman Joint Commission meeting was held on 29th October, 2014.
(v) 2nd India – CLMV (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam) Business Conclave was held on 10th December, 2014 in New Delhi.

(vi) Meeting of India – Vietnam Sub-Commission on Trade was held on 21st January, 2015.

(vii) 7th India-Kenya Joint Trade Committee Meeting was held on 12th February, 2015 in New Delhi.

(viii) 5th India-Myanmar Joint Trade Committee Meeting was held in Nay Pal Taw on 17th February, 2015.

New excavations in Jharkhand and Gujarat

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

(a) at how many new sites excavation has been started for digging out evidences of old civilization in the country, the State-wise details of new excavation sites added in the last three years and current year; and

(b) the details of new excavation sites to be explored in near future across the country with special reference to Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The details of the excavations started by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for the current field season i.e. 2014-2015 and details of excavation carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) during the last three years i.e. 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement I and II (See below) respectively. However, at present Archaeological Survey of India has no proposal for excavation in Jharkhand. Excavation work taken up in Gujarat in 2014-2015 will continue.

Statement-I

List of excavation started for the current fielded season i.e. 2014-2015.

1. Kayar, District Yavatmal (Maharashtra)
2. Binjore, District Ganganagar (Rajasthan)
3. Papaur, District Siwan, (Bihar)
4. Rukministhan, District Nalanda (Bihar)
5. Suabarei, District Puri, (Odisha)
6. (i) Vadnagar, District Mehsana (Gujarat)
   (ii) Bhaurch, District Bharuch (Gujarat)
   (1) Soneri Mahal (2) Batuknath Vyamshala (3) Old Jail.
7. Keeladi, District Sivaganga (Tamil Nadu)

**Statement-II**

List of excavation carried out during the last three years *i.e.*
2011-12, 2012-13 And 2013-14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Name of the site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2011-12</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tikoda (Khandera-Narwar-Tikoda area), Distt. Raisen, Madhya Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Malhar, District Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rupnagar (Rupar), District Rupnagar, Punjab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Khirsara, District Nakhatrana, Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kurugodu (Budhikolla), District Bellary, Karnataka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Patne, District Jalgaon, Maharashtra</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sisupalgarh, District Khurda, Odisha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Bangarh, District South Dinajpur, West Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Raja Vishal ka Garh, District Vaishali, Bihar</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Harsai Stupa, Gorpura, District Begusarai, Bihar</td>
</tr>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Itkhor, District Chatra, Jharkhand</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2012-13</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tikoda (Khandera-Narwar-Tikoda area), Distt. Raisen, Madhya Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Khirsara, District Nakhatrana, Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Itkhor, District Chatra, Jharkhand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Karanpura, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Maner, District Patna, Bihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ahichhatra, District Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Maharaj ki Khedi, District Udaipur, Rajasthan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Tola Salargarh at Piprahwa and Tola Ganwaria, District Siddhartha Nagar, U.P.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions 103

[25 February, 2015]

Sl.No   Name of the site

2013-14

1. Dangdongri, District Raisen, Madhya Pradesh
2. Karanpura, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan
3. Ahichhatra, District Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh
4. Lauriya-Areraj, District East Champaran, Bihar
5. Pulicat, District Tiruvallur. Tamil Nadu
6. Raja Bali ka Garh, District Madhubani, Bihar
7. Purana Qila, New Delhi
8. Sarnath Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

Fellowships awarded to SC/ST category experts

180. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the MINISTER OF CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has been awarding Senior and Junior Fellowship Awards to experts belonging to various fields;

(b) if so, the details of criteria fixed to give such fellowships;

(c) the details of experts belonging to SC/ST category to whom fellowships were awarded during last five years; and

(d) if no, such fellowships has been awarded to SC/ST category experts, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir. Senior and Junior Fellowships are awarded annually under the ‘Scheme for the Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture’.

(b) Under the scheme upto 400 fellowships (200 Junior in the age group of 25-40 years and 200 Senior in the age group of above 40 years) are given every year to outstanding persons in the fields of art and culture. Online applications are invited every year and fellows are selected on the basis of assessment of project proposals/interview by an Expert Committee constituted by Ministry of Culture. Junior Fellows are given fellowship @ ₹ 10,000/- pm and Senior Fellows @ ₹ 20,000/- pm for a period of 2 years.
(c) Fellows are selected by the Expert Committee on the basis of merit of their project proposals/interviews irrespective of their categories. The scheme does not provide for any separate quota for SC/ST candidates and, therefore, no details are available.

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

**Heritage bye-laws for ancient monuments and archaeological sites**

181. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the monuments for which surveys for site plans as prescribed by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 have been conducted;

(b) for which monuments have heritage bye-laws been prepared;

(c) the details of expert-heritage bodies, other than Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) notified by Government to assist in the preparation of heritage bye-laws; and

(d) whether the Central Regional Documentation Centres as envisaged in the Act has been set up and if not, by when it is expected to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) So far 726 monuments have been surveyed for site plans as prescribed by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010.

(b) So far, no heritage bye-laws has been notified.

(c) The expert heritage bodies notified by Government to assist in the preparation of heritage bye-laws other than INTACH are as under:

1. Reach Foundation, Chennai,
2. School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal,
3. IIT, Kharagpur, West Bengal, and
4. Aga Khan Trust for Culture, New Delhi

(d) No, Sir. The Central Regional Documentation Centres will be set up once the site plans are prepared and heritage bye-laws are notified. As such, no fixed time limit can be indicated as of now.
World heritage status for Delhi

†182. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNESCO has proposed to include Delhi among the World Heritage Cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government after completing all the formalities laid down in this regard has informed the UNESCO; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The State Government of Delhi has proposed to UNESCO to include ‘Delhi’s Imperial Capital Cities’ among the World Heritage Cities. The nomination dossier of ‘Delhi’s Imperial Capital Cities’ had been forwarded to UNESCO in 2014 for the purpose of its inscription in the World Heritage List.

(c) and (d) Yes. Sir. As per the UNESCO Guidelines after the submission of the nomination dossier UNESCO sent their own evaluation mission. In October, 2014 an ICOMOS evaluation mission came to evaluate the site. They had asked for some additional information in respect to the property which was forwarded to UNESCO by November, 2014. ICOMOS team had called for a meeting on 19th of January, 2015 in France and Prof. A.G.K. Menon, Convenor, INTACH Delhi chapter attended the meeting.

Documents of Andaman Cellular Jail

183. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andaman Cellular Jail documents do not have details of all the periods upto 1938; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No Sir, Records referred to are available.

(b) Not applicable.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Roadmap for heritage development in Maharashtra

184. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place a road map for heritage development in Maharashtra and rest of the country within a time-frame; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The mandate of the Ministry of Culture is to preserve and promote tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the Country including Maharashtra. The Ministry is continuously engaged in heritage development in the country through its various Organisations and Schemes.

Protection and conservation of cultural heritage centres

185. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural heritage centres and other places of heritage importance identified in various States;

(b) the measures taken by Central and State Governments for their protection and conservation; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose during last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There is no provision under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 to declare or recognize Cultural Heritage Centres. However, as per section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, ancient monuments or archaeological sites and remains, as the case may be, which are of historical, archaeological or artistic interest, and have been in existence for not less than 100 years, may be declared by the Central Government as of national importance. At present, 3685 monuments/sites have been declared as of national importance in the country. A State-wise abstract is given in Statement (See below).

(b) The protection and maintenance of monuments, declared as of national importance is taken up by Archaeological Survey of India by way of structural repairs, chemical preservation and environmental development around the monument which is a regular and ongoing process and the required works are taken-up on
need basis as per the established principles of conservation, subject to availability of resources. In addition, creating of tourist related amenities (e.g. drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) at the centrally protected monuments/sites are also the regular activities which the ASI undertakes as per needs and availability of resources.

(c) The funds allocated for this purpose during last one year (2013-14) was ₹ 16963.86 lacs.

**Statement**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of State</th>
<th>Nos. of Monuments/Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Daman and Diu (U.T.)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl.No.</td>
<td>Name of State</td>
<td>No. of Monuments/Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>N.C.T. Delhi</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Puducherry (U.T.)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3685</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funds for Tribal Museum, Koraput in Odisha

186. SHRI PYARIMOCHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tribal Museum, Koraput in Odisha has submitted a proposal for sanction of funds for undertaking various activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken on the application including reasons for such action or lack of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (c) Tribal Museum, Koraput submitted a proposal in November, 2009 seeking financial assistance for Development of Museum. On scrutiny of the proposal, it was found incomplete and accordingly deficiency memo was sent to the Organization on 29.12.2009 requesting it to furnish the requisite information. However as no reply was received from the Organization despite a reminder, the proposal was closed in the Ministry and the original proposal was returned to the Organization on 16.6.2014.
Archaeologically protected sites in West Bengal

187. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposed/declared archaeologically protected sites in the State of West Bengal from 2012-2014;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned for the development of newly protected sites/monuments;

(c) the details of any proposals for refurbishing or maintenance of all archaeologically protected sites in West Bengal;

(d) whether the Ministry has any annual audit report or regular mechanism in place for all these monuments, keeping check on their conditions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The monuments/sites declared as of national importance under Archaeological Survey of India from year 2012 to year 2014 in the State of West Bengal are as under:

1. Motijhil Jama Masjid, Murshidabad, District Murshidabad
2. Radha Damodar Temple, Birsingha, District Bankura
3. Brindaban Chandra Temple, Birsingha, District Bankura

(b) ₹ 15,39,760/- has been sanctioned for conservation and development of Motijhil Jama Masjid, District Murshidabad, for the year 2014-15. No fund has been earmarked for the other two monuments, as they have been declared as monument of national importance recently.

(c) Annual repair works and special repair works as per need and availability of resources are undertaken by Archaeological Survey of India for conservation, preservation of monuments/sites declared as of national importance.

(d) and (e) Periodical inspections of the monuments/sites declared as of national importance are made from time to time by the field offices of the Archaeological Survey of India to assess the quantum of deterioration, if any, upon which estimate are framed and conservation works are undertaken.

National Commission for notifying heritage sites

188. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans on making a National Commission for notifying, protecting and preserving heritage sites in India, and if so, the details thereof;
(b) whether Government has accepted any recommendation made by the Standing Committee of Ministry of Culture on the National Commission of Heritage Sites Bill, 2009;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not accepting any/all recommendations; and

(d) the details of the status of work and progress on the National Commission of Heritage Sites Bill, 2009 that is pending since five years in the Rajya Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, The National Commission for Heritage Sites and Bills, 2009 which inter-alia provides for constitution of a National Commission for Heritage Sites, as introduced in the Rajya Sabha in February, 2009 envisages responsibilities for the Commission that include (i) make lists of heritage sites, for nomination to UNESCO and also maintain a National Register of such sites (ii) identify and recommend measures and guidelines and short and long term policies for conservation, protection and management of heritage sites and the integrated intangible cultural systems, (iii) conduct research for identifying and categorizing heritage sites, (iv) publish heritage maps on the basis of such studies (requires local expertise and application) and (v) make recommendations on matters referred to it and periodic reports on any matter relating to heritage sites.

Based on the inputs received from various stakeholders, Ministry of Culture is reviewing the Bill.

Promotion of cultural capital

189. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADA V: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount Government proposes to reserve for promoting cultural capital of the country; and

(b) whether Government has any proposal to promote the cultural affairs of the tribal and other marginalized groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There is no designated cultural capital of the country and, accordingly, no funds are reserved for this purpose.

(b) Ministry of Culture allocates 2% of its Annual Plan allocation to promote the cultural affairs of the tribal groups/individuals through its cultural organizations and Central sector schemes.
Renovation of heritage temples, churches and mosques

190. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of temples, churches and mosques declared as national heritage by Government;

(b) the names of churches, temples, and mosques under repair and renovation under Central Governments financial assistance;

(c) when these works started, and going to be completed and the financial assistance given so far and/or assured; and

(d) whether Government had given any financial assistance for St. Xavier exposition in Goa in 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) No, Sir.

National Commission for cultural and heritage sites

191. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to constitute a National Commission for cultural and heritage sites;

(b) whether a Bill on the subject is pending in the House;

(c) the essential features of the Bill;

(d) whether any Standing Committee was constituted for the purpose;

(e) the main recommendation made by the Committee on the Bill;

(f) the heritage sites declared by Government, so far, in the State of Goa; and

(g) the names of the sites proposed to be declared in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National Commission for Heritage Sites Bill, 2009 which inter-alia provides for constitution of a National Commission for Heritage Sites, as introduced in the Rajya Sabha in February, 2009 envisages responsibilities for the
Commission that include (i) make lists of heritage sites for nomination to UNESCO and also maintain a National Register of such sites, (ii) identify and recommend measures and guidelines and short and long term policies for conservation, protection and management of heritage sites and the integrated intangible cultural systems, (iii) conduct research for identifying and categorizing heritage sites, (iv) publish heritage maps on the basis of such studies (requires local expertise and application) and (v) make recommendations on matters referred to it and periodic reports on any matter relating to heritage sites. Based on the inputs received from various stakeholders, Ministry of Culture is reviewing the Bill.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The major observations of the Department–Related Parliamentary Standing Committee are as under:

(i) in the framework proposed in the Bill, its interface with ASI shall be clearly brought out;

(ii) a transparent procedure of notification of heritage sites shall be provided in the Bill to avoid any conflict between Central and State agencies;

(iii) the Commission shall be empowered to issue directions to any person, agencies in possession of any heritage site to provide access, to desist for doing any act which may endanger or destroy any site and the person or agency shall comply with the directions of the commission;

(iv) under the Bill, the National Commission will have the power to notify the heritage sites, it does not provide any enabling agency and powers for protecting the site.

(f) 21 monuments/sites have been declared as of national importance under Archaeological Survey of India in the State of Goa.

(g) No site in Goa has been identified to be declared in near future as of national importance by the Archaeological Survey of India.

**Restarting development of Rudramahalaya monument in Gujarat**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that there is an ancient monument named Rudramahalaya at Sidhpur, Gujarat;
(b) whether it is a fact that in 1980 the development of the said site was stopped due to case in High Court and at present there is no litigation pending in High Court;

(c) if so, whether Government is intending to start fresh development of said site as decided earlier; and

(d) whether Government is intending to develop it for tourism or whether there is any other plan of Government for development of said ancient site?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Ruins of Rudramahalya, Sidhpur at Patan is a centrally protected monument of national importance and is under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The conservation, preservation and maintenance of monuments/sites, declared as of national importance is taken up by Archaeological Survey of India by way of structural repairs, chemical preservation and environmental development around the monument which is a regular and ongoing process and the required works are taken-up on need basis as per archaeological norms. The expenditure incurred on regular maintenance and conservation of Ruins of Rudra Mahalaya Temple at Sidhpur, District Mehsana (Gujarat) during the last three years and the current year is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (in ₹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>60,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>65,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>16,29,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>3,12,977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(upto 31st January, 2015)

However, there is no plan for its development by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Incidents of burning of churches in Delhi

193. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI K.C. TYAGI:
SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
(a) what are the reasons for the sudden rise in the incidents of churches being burnt down in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure the safety of religious minorities and maintain the secular fabric of the country; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to keep a check on communal organizations threatening citizens of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) NCT of Delhi As per Delhi Police following incidents of attack on Churches occurred in Delhi in the recent past:

(i) Fire incident at St. Sebastian Church, Dilshad Garden on 1.12.2014.
(iii) Fire incident at Church of Resurrection at Sector-6, Rohini on 3.01.2015.
(iv) Vandalism at Vikas Puri Church on 14.01.2015.
(v) Theft at Saint Alfonso Church, Vasant Kunj on 2.02.2015.

Suitable instructions were given to Delhi Police to ensure enhanced deployment of forces around religious places, intensive patrolling in vulnerable areas, installation of CCTV cameras etc. Delhi Police has also been asked to take all possible steps in the right earnest to ensure that the culprits in these cases are apprehended quickly.

Following steps have been taken by the Government to book the culprits and ensure the safety of places of worship in the capital: -

(i) All the churches have been identified and assessed for their security arrangements.
(ii) These churches have been depicted/plotted on a map for a holistic view.
(iii) All the concerned officers specially DCPs and SHOs concerned have been directed to take care of security of these worship places.
(iv) PCR Vans, ERVs and motorcycles patrol have been deployed around the churches for enhanced security. At all vulnerable locations, static deployment is made during night hours.
(v) There are 240 churches in Delhi. The DCP and police station staff have also been directed to make surprise visit to the churches.
(vi) The directors and management of these institutions have been requested to install CCTV cameras and deploy guards for the safety and security of these
(vii) Contact numbers of Coordinators of religious places have been exchanged with concerned police station staff.

(viii) All field officers have been directed to keep a Visitors’ Register in each church for making necessary entries by patrolling staff, in order to ensure proper patrolling.

(ix) Local sources have been motivated to provide inputs for any such mischief well in advance.

(x) A new Facebook page “Minority Brethren” has been created by Delhi Police for posting problems related to any institution or school etc.

(xi) DCP Sh. Joy Tirkey has been nominated as nodal officer for the redressal of the problems of minority community.

(xii) The steps so taken for the security and safety of the churches have been given wide publicity through media with an aim to reach the masses.

**Other Part of the Country :—**

‘Public order’ and ‘Police’ are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration and prosecution of crimes including attacks on religious institutions in the States rest primarily with the respective State Governments. Details regarding attacks on religious institutions in the country are not maintained centrally.

(c) The Right to Freedom of Religion is guaranteed under Article 25 and 26 of the Constitution of India. Secularism is enshrined in the Constitution and there are provision of extant laws to deal with religion related offences and uphold the secular fabric. State Governments are competent to deal with religion related offences under the extant provisions of laws.

The activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary. The Central Government has declared Student Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) as an unlawful association under the provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 on 1.02.2014 for a period of five years due to its continued indulgence in activities which are prejudicial to the integrity and security, have the potential of disturbing peace and communal harmony and disrupting the secular fabric of the country.
Non-filing of annual returns by NGOs

194. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of NGOs receiving foreign donations have not filed mandatory annual returns for years; and

(b) if so, the details of such NGOs and the action taken, if any, against such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In 2011-12, notices were sent to 21,493 associations, who were found to have not submitted Annual Return under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010) for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. In 2014, notices have been issued to 10343, associations who have not filed annual returns for 2009-10 to 2011-12. The details of NGOs who have not filed returns is available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs [http://mha1.nic.in/fcra.htm](http://mha1.nic.in/fcra.htm). During 2012 registrations of 4138 associations was cancelled under FCRA for non-submission of Annual Returns.

Attack on churches in Delhi

195. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a number of alleged attacks on the churches in Delhi during the months of December, 2014-February, 2015; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to book the culprits and ensure the safety of places of worship in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per Delhi Police, following incidents of attack on churches occurred in Delhi in the recent past:—

(i) Fire incident at St. Sebastian Church, Dilshad Garden on 01.12.2014.
(ii) Breaking of window pane of Jasola Church on 6.12.2014
(iii) Fire incident at Church of Resurrection at Sector-6, Rohini on 3.01.2015.
(iv) Vandalism at Vikas Puri Church on 14.01.2015.
(v) Theft at Saint Alfonso Church, Vasant Kunj on 2.02.2015.
Following steps have been taken by the Government to book the culprits and ensure the safety of places of worship in the capital:

(i) All the churches have been identified and assessed for their security arrangements.

(ii) These churches have been depicted/plotted on a map for a holistic view.

(iii) All the concerned officers specially DCPs and SHOs concerned have been directed to take care of security of these worship places.

(iv) PCR Vans, ERVs and motorcycles patrol have been deployed around the Churches for enhanced security. At all vulnerable locations, static deployment is made during night hours.

(v) There are 240 churches in Delhi. The DCP and police station staff have also been directed to make surprise visit to the churches.

(vi) The directors and management of these institutions have been requested to install CCTV cameras and deploy guards for the safety and security of these places. At present, 161 churches have installed CCTV cameras. 54 churches have got installed CCTV cameras on the insistence of Police.

(vii) Contact numbers of Coordinators of religious places have been exchanged with concerned police station staff.

(viii) All field officers have been directed to keep a Visitors’ Register in each church for making necessary entries by patrolling staff, in order to ensure proper patrolling.

(ix) Local sources have been motivated to provide inputs for any such mischief well in advance.

(x) A new Facebook page “Minority Brethren” has been created by Delhi Police for posting problems related to any institution or school etc.

(xi) DCP Sh. Joy Tirkey has been nominated as nodal officer for the redressal of the problems of minority community.

(xii) The steps so taken for the security and safety of the churches have been given wide publicity through media with an aim to reach the masses.

**Crime against women and girls in Delhi**

196. **SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:**

**SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the increase in cases of rape, molestation, misbehaviour with
women and girls in NCT of Delhi during 2014 in comparison to 2013 as per the
data of Delhi Police and National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB);

(b) the month-wise details of the incidents of rape, molestation and misbehaviour
with women and girls occurred during 2015 in Delhi so far;

(c) the reasons for increase in cases of crimes against women and girls in the
Capital; and

(d) the measures Government would take to curb rise in crimes against women
and girls in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The details of cases
of crime against women in Delhi during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 (up to
31.01.2015) are as under:–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Head</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015 (upto 31.01.2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rape (376 IPC)</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>2166</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (354 IPC)</td>
<td>3515</td>
<td>4322</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insult to the modesty of women (509 IPC)</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>1361</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The higher rate of crime against women in Delhi is attributed to the fact that
the registration of crimes against women has increased as an outcome of increased
awareness of general public about their legal right and the special measures taken by
the Government due to which women feel encouraged to come forward to lodge their
complaints. Moreover, a conscious decision was also taken by Delhi Police in August,
2013 to ensure truthful registration of crimes. Police machinery was suitably sensitized,
enthused and monitored to ensure truthful registration of complaints which disclosed the
commission of cognizable offences. Analysis of the rape cases also reveals that in around
96% cases, the crime is committed by persons having acquaintance with the victim or
her family members and only in around 4% cases, strangers were found involved.

(d) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, which had come into force in
Feb., 2013 contains provisions for enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual
harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and
inappropriate touch etc. The new laws have provisions for increased sentence for
rape convicts, including life-term and death sentence, besides providing for stringent
punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism.
Several steps have been taken by Delhi Police for the safety and security of women. Steps taken to instill confidence in the minds of girls and women include setting up of women helpline in each police station; increasing of Women Helpline No.1091 from 4 to 10 line; security audit of paying guest accommodation and girl hostels; watch on vulnerable routes; deployment of women in PCR vans at vulnerable places; and deployment of women in certain areas prone to crimes against women. During the year 2014, 17699 girls have been imparted self-defence training organized by Delhi Police. Further, 8035 police officers have attended Gender sensitization programmes. Delhi Police also uses IT enable technology to monitor crimes and to make Delhi a zero crime capital.

Deletion of Article 370 of the Constitution

†197. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to delete Article 370 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. There is currently no such proposal under consideration.

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

(c) Sir, Article 370 was made in the Indian Constitution for continuance of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the Union of India on the basis of Instrument of Accession. Thus, Article 370 is a device to continue the existing relationship of State of Jammu and Kashmir with the Union of India. Through this Article, the Union Parliament gets jurisdiction to enact laws on matters specified either in the Instrument of Accession or by later addition with concurrence of the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Putting acid attack on women in heinous crime category

†198. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is contemplating putting incidents of acid attacks on women in the category of heinous crime;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(b) whether the Ministry is also contemplating awarding life imprisonment or capital punishment in such cases by making amendments in Cr.P.C.;

(c) the manner in which Central Government is maintaining the compliance of guidelines issued on the sale of acid; and

(d) the year-wise details of the cases of acid attack during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) There is no specific definition of heinous crime in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) or the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.). The expression ‘heinous crime’ is generally used to describe offences which have grave consequences both for victim and accused.

(b) In the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, acid attack has already been recognized as a separate offence and specific provisions in form of 326A and 326B of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) have been inserted for cases of acid attacks. Section 326A of IPC provides for minimum 10 years imprisonment for the offence of causing hurt by acid attack, extendable to life, and with fine with the condition that the fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses of treatment. Hence the issue has already been addressed through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013.

(c) In accordance with the direction of the Hon’ble Supreme Court, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory 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. The objective of the advisory was to direct the States/UTs 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.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is also overseeing the implementation of Victim Compensation Scheme in States/UTs. The Scheme is being mandatorily implemented by the States/UTs to provide compensation to the acid attack victims. The notification of the scheme by the States/UTs with a minimum compensation amount of ₹ 3,00,000/- in case of acid attack victims is also being monitored by the Hon’ble Supreme Court.

The issue of notification of Rules as per provisions of the Poisons Act, 1919 and the Victim Compensation Scheme is being monitored by Hon’ble Supreme Court. Since these issues are State subjects, hence information about them is not available centrally.

(e) As per information provided by the National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of acid attacks, State-wise, year-wise are given in Statement (See below).
### Statement

Cases Registered (CR), number of Women Victims (WMV), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Persons Arrested (PAR) and Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) under Acid Attack on Women during 2011 to 2013 (Provisional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>States/UTs</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>WMV</td>
<td>CS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[25 February, 2015]
| No. | State/UT | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 |
|-----|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 18. | Mizoram  | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 1 1 8 12 12 4 4 1 10 3 10 10 10 4 4 13 13 |
| 20. | Odisha   | 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 |
| 21. | Punjab   | 3 4 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 |
| 22. | Rajasthan| 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| 23. | Sikkim   | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| 24. | Tripura  | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 14 18 13 17 17 17 17 17 17 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 |
| 27. | West Bengal | NR NR NR NR NR NR NR NR NR NR NR NR NR NR NR NR NR |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| 29. | Chandigarh | 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| 31. | Delhi Ut | 12 12 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 |
| 32. | Daman & Diu | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| 34. | Pondicherry | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| 35. | Total (UTS) | 13 14 9 10 9 9 9 8 11 11 11 16 17 17 14 14 11 |
| 36. | Total (All India) | 83 98 70 122 122 83 101 72 117 72 66 50 41 78 78 68 68 68 |

**ToTal (States):** 70 84 61 112 112 76 92 64 121 106 70 63 64 57

**ToTal (UTS):** 13 14 9 10 9 9 9 8 11 11 11 16 17 17 14 11

**ToTal (All India):** 83 98 70 122 122 83 101 72 117 72 66 50 41 78 78 68 78
Increase in crime against children in Delhi

199. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been alarming increase in incidences of crimes against children in Delhi and is rated as the highest in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to stop the incidences; and

(d) what would be the process of their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the report of NCRB, Delhi reported the highest crime rate under crime against children as 75.88 and 132.26 during 2012 and 2013 respectively. The details of cases of crime against children registered by Delhi Police, during the last three years and current year i.e. 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 (upto 31.01.2015) are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Heads</th>
<th>No. of Cases Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molestation</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidnapping/Abduction</td>
<td>3686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Labour</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JJ Act</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POCSO Act</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4489</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) and (d) According to Delhi Police, the main reason for higher rate of crime against children in Delhi is the registration of FIR of missing children under the head of kidnapping cases as per directives of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India and High Court of Delhi. Delhi police has launched a project called “SNEH” to tackle the problem of missing children. Under this scheme Juvenile Welfare Officers of the Police Stations will work in close coordination with NGOs and shall undertake awareness campaign/programme. Delhi Police has established Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTUs) in each district and in Crime Branch and has formulated Standard Operating Procedure in respect of missing children, which mandates prompt registration of FIRs in respect of missing children. The information about missing children is uploaded on Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) immediately. ‘PEHCHAAN’ scheme is used in areas where maximum
children are reported missing. District Missing Persons Unit (DMPU) at the District level and Missing Persons Squad for the whole of Delhi under Crime Branch continuously monitor the cases of missing children. A Juvenile Welfare Officer (JWO) is appointed in all police stations. Rescue operations for children who are forced in to labour are also undertaken with the help of NGOs.

Regarding rehabilitation, Delhi Police follows the Standing Order No.68/2012 regarding duties of police under the Juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and the Delhi Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2009.

**Cases of custodial killings, rape and torture**

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

(a) the year-wise and State-wise details of complaints of custodial killings, rape, torture and enforced disappearances against army personnel received during the last three years;

(b) the details of cases filed in such cases in civil courts;

(c) the details of cases where the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 has been invoked in the civil courts; and

(d) the details of cases where action has been taken by the armed forces itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Training to State police forces for improving counter-insurgency operations**

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

(a) whether Government has implemented, or is planning to implement any programme for providing tactical training and technological assistance to State police forces to improve counter insurgency operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. This Ministry
has set up 21 Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools to tackle the menace of naxalism/terrorism or insurgency in 9 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States i.e. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Odisha, Tripura and West Bengal during the 11th Five Year Plan. Keeping in view the training needs of these states, the Government has continued this scheme in 12th Five Year Plan. So far, approximately 42,000 Police personnel have been trained to fight the menace of terrorism in these States. Further, 4 new CIAT schools have also been sanctioned i.e. one each in Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Telengana. Besides this, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA), North Eastern Police Academy and Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) are also providing tactical training and technological assistance to State Police Officers. The details in this regard are given below:–

(i) The Special Tactical Training Wing of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA) under Ministry of Home Affairs is providing training to police personnel of various States and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to fight with the naxalites/terrorists and to face the challenges of internal security. During the period from 2009 to 2015, the Special Tactics Wing of SVPNPA has conducted 47 courses on tactics, 4 Training of Trainers Courses on Tactics, 3 courses on Management of Tactical Operations, 3 courses on Explosives, Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) and Post Blast Procedures and 2 courses on Urban Operations and trained a total of 2144 Officers (IPS-342, State Police Officers-1137 and Officers of CAPFs-665).

(ii) The North Eastern Police Academy, situated in Barapani, Meghalaya is imparting training to police officers in Basic Course and In-service Courses. In Basic Course, adequate inputs are being provided to the newly appointed Police officers in the rank of Sub-Inspector and DySP in the subjects related to Counter Insurgency and Anti-naxal operations. Handling and Firing of the weapons like SLR, INSAS, AK47, Pistol and MP5, Granade and use of explosives are also taught. Trainees are also exposed in Field Craft and Tactics of non-conventional warfare like Ambush and Counter Ambush, Raid, Road opening and Convoy Protections, Cordon and Search, Collection of Intelligence etc. Apart from the inputs provided to basic course trainees, the Academy is also running specialized courses for serving police officers, particularly on the subjects related to Counter Insurgency/Terrorism.

(iii) BPR&D is coordinating courses for State/UT Police in various Central Armed Police Forces and Army where Specialized Training is being imparted to police personnel for Handling of Explosive, Defusing of Explosive/IED,
Commando Course, Field Craft, Night Vision Devices etc., Counter Insurgency and Commando course and Weapon and Tactics courses organized by the BSF. Similarly Identification and Handling of Explosives courses by the ITBP, Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare courses by the Assam Rifles are conducted regularly in which State/UT police personnel are trained.

Relaxation in restricted area permit in some pockets in NE

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

(a) whether Government is considering to do away with the system of obtaining Restricted Area Permit (RAP) to visit some of the North Eastern States;

(b) if so the details of pockets where the RAP requirement is proposed to be relaxed; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to relax norms on permission to travel from one place to another in the North Eastern (NE) region to facilitate increased tourism in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Proposal is under consideration for simplifying the permit system for Green Lake Trekking in Sikkim.

(c) the entire areas of the States of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland have been excluded from the Protected Area Permit (PAP) regime till 31.12.2015 for foreign tourists subject to certain conditions. Certain relaxations have also been allowed in PAP regime in Arunachal Pradesh.

Shortage of infrastructure to deal with abduction cases in Delhi Police

203. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is acute shortage of infrastructure in Delhi Police to deal with cases of abduction;

(b) if so, what Government is planning to improve the infrastructure and solve the cases of abductions at the earliest;

(c) how many cases of abductions and killings have been reported in Delhi during the last three years; and

(d) how many cases have been solved so far, the details thereof?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARATHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There is no acute shortage of infrastructure in Delhi. Funds are provided to Delhi Police for improving their infrastructure. Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) had been established in each District and Crime Branch of Delhi Police to deal with the cases of kidnapping/abduction.

(c) and (d) The details of cases under crime head ‘Abduction’ and ‘Kidnapping/Abduction and Killing’ registered/worked out by Delhi Police during the last three year and current year respectively i.e. 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 (up to 31.01.2015) are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reported</th>
<th>Worked out</th>
<th>Person Arrest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 (upto 31.01.2015)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reported</th>
<th>Worked out</th>
<th>Person Arrest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 (upto 31.01.2015)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Terrorist plot unearthed by security agencies

204. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHRLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether security agencies in India have unearthed the plot to destabilize the country by carrying out terrorist activities at various places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain groups and people are entering into India from various points and engaging in anti-India and activities inimical to some neighbouring countries; and
(d) if so, whether such elements have been identified and action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The security agencies have busted 34 terrorist modules in 2014 and 5 terrorist modules in 2015 in the country. So far, the National Investigation Agency has registered 68 cases under Section 16 and 18 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, which prescribe punishment for terrorist acts/conspiracy to commit terrorist act.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In six cases being investigated by NIA, evidence has emerged of certain groups and people entering into India and conducting anti-national activities or activities inimical to some neighbouring countries.

Crime against women and girls

†205. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of crimes against women and girls have increased in the recent years;

(b) if so, the year-wise, State-wise and crime-wise details thereof during the last five years and the current year;

(c) the reasons for the consistent increase in the crimes against women and girls; and

(d) the action being taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 2,03,804 cases, 2,13,585 cases, 2,28,650 cases, 2,44,270 cases and 3,09,546 cases were registered under crime committed against women during 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively, showing a rising trend.

The year-wise, State-wise, crime-wise details of the crimes against women for the last five years i.e. 2009–2013 is given in link http://mha1.nic.in/par2013/ParBud2015.html

(c) There are several factors societal, economic, gender etc. that are contributing to the rise in crimes against women and girls. Moreover, there has been significant increase in registration of crimes after enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Act, 2013, whereby, non-registration of FIRs by Police in cases of crimes against women has been made a penal offence though insertion of Section 166A in the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

(d) The Ministry of Home Affairs in collaboration with other Ministries/Departments is working on several areas concerning women and children. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, has come into effect from 14th November, 2012 is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been sanctioned a sum of ₹ 321.69 crore out of the Nirbhaya Fund to implement emergency response system to attend calls from women in distress and provide them immediate assistance.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to counter human trafficking. In pursuance of this objective, the Ministry of Home Affairs has established a total number of 225 Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in various districts of the country.

To create a mechanism for tracking ‘missing’ and ‘found’ children, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed a national portal called ‘Track Child’ which has data on ‘missing’ and ‘found’ children.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of 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 decided to assist the States/UTs to set up 150 Investigative Units for Crime Against Women (IUCAW) in most crime prone districts of each State/UT on a 50:50 cost sharing basis.

Increase in number of missing children

†206. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the number of missing children is increasing in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(b) if so, the year-wise, State-wise and gender-wise details thereof for the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of missing children traced during the above period;

(d) the details of steps being taken by Government to trace the missing children; and

(e) whether the Hon’ble Supreme Court has issued directions in this regard and what action is being taken by Government in this direction?

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 sex-wise, year-wise data on missing children is appended below, which indicates a mixed trend.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>30954</td>
<td>34971</td>
<td>25702</td>
<td>25376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>46179</td>
<td>55683</td>
<td>39336</td>
<td>39847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>77133</td>
<td>90654</td>
<td>65038</td>
<td>65223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The State-wise, gender-wise details of the missing children, as provided by the NCRB, for the last three years are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The State-wise, gender-wise details of the traced children, as provided by the NCRB, for the last three years are given Statement-II (See below).

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a number of advisories regarding missing children which are available in the website of Ministry of Home Affairs.

- In pursuance of the Hon’ble Supreme Court’s order, the Ministry of Home Affairs has circulated an advisory to file mandatory FIR in case of missing children dated 25th June, 2013.

- The Ministry of Home Affairs 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.
**Statement-I**

**Total no. of children missing (Male-Female) State-wise for the year 2010-13**

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**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 2010-13**

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**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.
Rise in infiltration along Indo-Bangladesh border

*207. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of infiltration are constantly on the rise on the Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, the details of the cases of infiltration coming to light during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to stop this infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The cases of infiltration along the Indo-Bangladesh border have been reported. However, no definite pattern emerges from the figures of infiltration pertaining to last three years. The number of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015 (upto 31.01.2015)</th>
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<td>No. of cases of infiltration year-wise</td>
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<td>1161</td>
<td>1018</td>
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(c) The steps taken by the Government to stop infiltration along the Indo-Bangladesh border are as follows:

- Effective domination of the border by the Border Security Force (BSF) through carrying out round the clock surveillance of the border by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the Indo-Bangladesh border.
- The riverine segments of Indo-Bangladesh Border are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of BSF water wings.
- Construction of fence, patrol roads, floodlighting systems and additional Border Out Posts.
- Usage of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments along with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.
- Vulnerability mapping of the Border Out Posts (BOPs) which are sensitive with regard to illegal migration/human trafficking along the Border has been carried out. These identified BOPs have been strengthened by deploying additional man power, Special Surveillance Equipment, vehicles and other infrastructure support.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Blast in Bengaluru

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) terror module's hand is suspected in the recent Sunday blast on Church Street that claimed the life of a woman and injured three in Bengaluru;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that SIMI involvements have been proved in many terrorist strikes across the country in recent times; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Bengaluru Blast Case dated 28th December, 2014 is being investigated by the Karnataka Police. The Karnataka Police have not been able to solve this case till now and hence the role of any specific outfit is still under investigation.

(c) and (d) The NIA has investigated three cases pertaining to SIMI, which has disclosed the involvement of this outfit in terror activities in the country. Further, SIMI has also been declared as an ‘Unlawful Association’ under Section 3 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and is also included in the Schedule of terrorist organizations under the same Act.

Illegal migrants into Assam from Indo-Bangladesh border

209. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the infiltration of illegal migrants into Assam via Indo-Bangladesh border is still on;

(b) if so, the details thereof of such incidents in last three years, year-wise;

(c) the total number of illegal migrants/foreigners present in Assam;

(d) the steps taken by Central Government in this regard and to identify and deport the illegal migrants from Assam; and

(e) the number of cases of identification of illegal foreigners and total number of identified illegal migrants deported from Assam, year-wise during last three years?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (e) There are reports that some Bangladeshi nationals are able to manage to enter into the country illegally despite several checks and control measures taken along the International border. Since entry of such illegal Bangladeshi national into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have accurate data of such illegal Bangladeshi nationals. The powers of identification and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The Government has set up 36 Foreigners Tribunals in the State of Assam for detection and deportation of illegal immigrants. Besides, additional 64 number of Foreigners Tribunals have been sanctioned in June, 2013 by the Governments of India for setting up in the State of Assam.

In order to curb illegal influx into the country several measures have been taken by the Government which include strengthening of BSF and equipping them with modern and sophisticated equipment/gadgets; raising of additional battalions of BSF; reduction of gaps between border outposts; intensification of patrolling; accelerated programme of construction of border roads and border fencing; provision of surveillance equipments etc.

During the last three years (2012, 2013 and 2014) 14,254 cases were referred to the Tribunals for opinion, out of which Tribunals had disposed of 1809 Cases, declaring 396 number of persons as illegal migrants. 112 illegal Bangladeshi nationals have been deported to Bangladesh during the said period.

Incidents of naxal attacks

210. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of naxal attacks have increased in the naxal affected States during the last three months;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents occurred during the last three months, State-wise;

(c) the number of para-military personnel and civilian killed in these attacks during the aforesaid period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to eliminate naxalism from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An increase
has been noticed in the incidents of LWE violence in the country during the last three months i.e from November, 2014 to January, 2015. The State-wise details of the number of incidents of LWE violence during this period are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The State-wise details of the number of security forces personnel killed including para-military personnel killed and civilians killed in these incidents during the aforesaid period are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) The Central Government has a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency-Security Related Measures; Development Related Measures; Ensuring Rights and Entitlements of Local Communities and Public Perception Management, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes and measures.

In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the States through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), the Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme etc. In addition, other security related interventions include providing helicopters to States, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools, assistance to raise India Reserve Battalions (IRB), modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme) etc.

On the development front, the Central Government is implementing special schemes for LWE affected areas like the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme (in place of old Integrated Action Plan), the Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) etc.

To ensure Rights and Entitlements of local communities, the Central Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules were notified on 1.01.2008 have been further amended on 6.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act.

Under Public Perception Management, the Central Government is implementing the Media Plan to convey the Government’s view to the people of LWE affected areas through the Media.
It is belief of the Government that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance are the effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency in long term.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of the number of incidents of LWE violence during the last three months*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>68</strong></td>
<td><strong>87</strong></td>
<td><strong>137</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of the number of security forces personnel killed including para-military personnel killed and civilians killed during the last three months*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SFs killed</td>
<td>Civilians killed</td>
<td>SFs killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15 (15-CAPF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1 (1-State Police)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Improper implementation of police reforms

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently slammed the Centre and State Governments for improper implementation of police reforms;

(b) if so, the details of the police reforms lying pending for implementation;

(c) whether the delay in the implementation of police reforms are affecting several criminal investigation across the country; and

(d) if so, the time by when police reforms are likely to be implemented across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In writ petition (Civil) No. 310/1996-Prakash Singh and others Versus Union of India and others, the Supreme Court vide Order dated 22.9.2006 passed seven directions to States/Union Territories on Police reforms. A copy of the Supreme Court judgment was sent to all State Governments for appropriate action. The Hon’ble Supreme Court is monitoring the status of implementation of its directions.

(c) and (d) Police reforms is an ongoing process and police being a State subject included in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is for the State Government/UT Administration to implement various police reforms measures. The Centre has been persuading the State Governments from time to time to bring in the requisite reforms in the police administration to meet the expectations of the people. It is not possible to indicate any time frame by which the recommendations would be implemented across the country.

Fraud and duping by fake employees of banks

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints have been received in the Ministry and in the Office of Police Commissioner, Delhi Police in respect of fraud and duping committed on the account holders of State Bank of India by fake employees of the banks and cheats during the current year;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the action taken in each case till date;
(d) the steps taken/being taken to effectively check such instances; and

(e) the action taken against those involved in such frauds and rackets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI HARIBHAI PARThIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Ten complaints have been received by the Delhi Police in respect of fraud and duping committed on the account holders of the State Bank of India by fake employees of the Banks and cheats during the year 2015 (upto 16.02.2015). Delhi Police has registered criminal cases on eight complaints and two complaints have been transferred to concerned State Police. The details of these ten complaints and action taken by Delhi Police are given in Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) Time to time directions have been issued to the staff of Delhi Police to remain extra vigilant about such activities. Bank authorities have also been requested to keep watch on such types of criminal activities to curb such crimes.

**Statement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>FIR No. Date, u/s and PS</th>
<th>Gist of case and Detail of person arrested</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>FIR No.62 dt. 30.01.15 u/s 420 IPC PS Baba Hari Dass Nagar</td>
<td>On 30.01.15 Smt. Kanta Devi w/o Sh. Satbir Singh r/o RZ-567 phase-I, Nazafgarh, new delhi reported that on 29.01.15, she received a telephone call from mobile No.7033240789. The caller introduced himself as an employee of SBI, Mumbai branch and asked her to get updated her account number and ATM pin number failing which her account will be closed. After this, he withdrew ₹ 11600/- from her account.</td>
<td>Pending Investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>FIR No. 12 dt. 05.01.15 u/s 420 IPC PS Bhalswa Dairy</td>
<td>Complainant Phool Kumar r/o D-1/379, Bhalswa Dairy, Delhi reported that one phone call was received on his phone number 7076672801 on 05.01.15 At around 12.40 PM. The caller said that he is an employee of SBI and asked his ATM pin number for security check. He said that if he did not give the ATM pin number, his ATM will be blocked and so he gave his ATM pin number to him. After some time he received a message informing that ₹ 8000/- had been withdrawn from his account.</td>
<td>Pending Investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>FIR No.</td>
<td>Date, u/s and PS</td>
<td>Gist of case and Detail of person arrested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>FIR No. 39</td>
<td>dt. 08.01.15 u/s 420 IPC and 66d IT PS Subhash Place</td>
<td>Complainant Ali Mohd. R/o H-89, Shakur Pur J.J. Colony, Delhi reported that one phone call was received on his phone number 9711575425 on 31.12.14 at around 12.00 PM. The caller said that he is an employee of SBI and asked his account number, and said that if he did not give the account number his ATM will be blocked. So he gave his account number to him. After some time he received a message informing that ₹ 48000/- has been withdrawn from his account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>FIR No. 76</td>
<td>dt. 29.1.15 u/s 420 IPC PS S. Rohini</td>
<td>Geeta d/o Suraj Pal r/o H. No. 417, Mangol Puri Kalan reported on 29.1.2015 regarding withdrawal of money from her account by committing fraud. She works in Mayur X Ray and Diagnostic Centre Mangolpuri. On 23.12.14 she received a call from mobile no. 9576455384 on her own mobile phone no. 8585986915. The caller told her that he is calling form SBI and asked information regarding her SBI account and ATM card PIN No. After that she received a message that cash ₹ 50,000/- has been withdrawn from her account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>FIR No. 28</td>
<td>dt. 09.01.15 u/s 420 IPC PS Rajender Nagar</td>
<td>Complainant Sunil Kumar reported that one person namely Vikram approached him as SBI agent and took some cash from him. When he enquired about him from the bank, the bank officials told him that they had not appointed any such agent. Hence, a case of cheating has been registered and two persons have been arrested in this case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>FIR No. 63</td>
<td>dt. 22.02.15 u/s 420, PS Maurice Nagar</td>
<td>A complaint has been received vide DD no.28-B, 14.01.15 PS Maurice Nagar. The complainant Ram Kishore r/o B-875, Sangam Vihar, Delhi stated that he received a call from mobile no. 8508970565. The caller introduced himself as an employee of SBI. During conversation complainant disclosed his SBI debit card details and after that a transaction of ₹ 129000/- was made from his account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>FIR No.</td>
<td>Date, u/s and PS</td>
<td>Gist of case and Detail of person arrested</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>FIR No.64</td>
<td>dt. 22.02.15, u/s 420, PS Maurice Nagar</td>
<td>A complaint has been received vide DD No.48-B, 30.01.15 PS Maurice Nagar. The complainant Divakar r/o R. No. 19, Christian colony, Delhi stated that he received a call from mobile no. 08002337159. The caller introduced himself as an employee of SBI. During conversation, the complainant disclosed his SBI debit card details and after that a transaction of ₹ 2500/- was made from his account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>FIR No. 107</td>
<td>dt. 22.02.15, u/s 419/420 IPC PS Chhawla</td>
<td>On 07.01.15 Sh. Narender filed a complaint that on 30.12.2014 an unknown person called on his mobile phone from mobile phone no. 080022552941 Informing that he is from SBI and his ATM card has been blocked and that he will have to tell his ATM card and PIN No. Later he came to know that ₹ 1,30,509/- Have been debited from his A/C No. 30028849018 without his consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Crime Branch</td>
<td>A complaint was made by Dr. Ravinder Kumar Gupta regarding withdrawal of ₹ 2.15 lakh by Mohd. Abiid Malik from his SBI Nakodar S/B Account No. 10377904457. The complaint has been sent to SSP/Jalandhar, Punjab.</td>
<td>Sent to SSP/Khalandhar vide No.497/HAC/ Crime dt.12.02.15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Central District</td>
<td>A complaint received from Kimar Sora to CP/Delhi, on dt. 29.01.15. As per enquiry the location of the Mobile No.7544872519 through which call was made to the complainant holder of account number 11585594358 State Bank of India is in Bihar circle and the money portal through which the money was transferred from the account of the complainant is at Gurgaon, Haryana. Hence, the complaint has been transferred to Commissioner of Police Gurgaon, Haryana on 20.02.2015.</td>
<td>Sent to CP/Gurgaon, Haryana on dt.20.02.15.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Human trafficking through airways

†213. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many cases of human trafficking through airways have come to light during the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of investigations made in those cases and punishment awarded to the culprits;

(c) whether the CBI has recently found in one of its investigations that the Indira Gandhi International Airport situated at New Delhi has emerged as a major hub for human trafficking from Nepal to Dubai; and

(d) if so, whether thorough investigation is being done into this and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation has registered 3 such cases during the last three years under Sections of IPC, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and Passport Act, 1967, which are under investigation.

(c) and (d) CBI, New Delhi in a joint surprise check conducted on 17.7.2014, in association with the officials of Bureau of Immigration, Anti Human Trafficking Cell, Delhi Police and CISF detected a racket whereby 76 Nepali girls of age between 20-30 years were going to Dubai by Air India flight No. AI-995, whereas they were cleared by the immigration at IGI Airport, New Delhi for their intended visit to Nairobi through Dubai for tourism. They were carrying return air tickets from Nairobi and proof of hotel bookings, as pre-requisite for obtaining visa on arrival in Nairobi. The paper visa issued by the Gulf countries helped them to conveniently conceal their actual intent from the immigration and use their paper visa on arrival at Dubai. Their onward/return air tickets from Dubai to Nairobi/ from Nairobi to Delhi/Kathmandu and hotel reservations at Nairobi were to be automatically cancelled by the travel agents on the basis of standing instructions. Further enquiries revealed that about 200 women from Nepal had travelled to Dubai by using the above modus in the month of July, 2014. An enquiry was conducted by the CBI which has been closed on 24.12.2014 as no case of criminality could be made out during enquiry.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Attack on churches

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the attack on churches are increasing throughout the country;

(b) if so, how many such cases have taken place in the last six months; and

(c) the action taken to stop such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) “Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration and prosecution of crimes including attacks on religious institutions rest primarily with the respective State Governments. Details regarding attacks on religious institutions in the country are not maintained centrally. State Governments are competent to deal with religion related offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Terrorists using NCR for hiding arms, ammunition and terrorists

215. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that terrorist outfits are using National Capital Region (NCR) for hiding arms, ammunition and terrorists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No such information is available with the Government. However, there is a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the State levels on intelligence sharing. 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.

Also, the Government continues to take all necessary steps to safeguard India’s territorial integrity and safety/security of its people.
Formation of a new cadre of spies

†216. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to form a new cadre of spies to strengthen the internal and external security of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan formulated by Government to form such cadres in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Sir, no such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Steps for safe return of Kashmiri Pandits in the Valley

217. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any memorandum from delegation of Kashmiri Pandits, who have been displaced from the Kashmir Valley for their safer return and rehabilitation in the Valley;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the Kashmiri Pandits' safer return and their rehabilitation in the Valley during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Memoranda have been received from time to time from various associations of Kashmiri Pandits for their return and rehabilitation in the Kashmir Valley.

The Government from time to time has announced Packages for return and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants such as in 2004 and in 2008.

Under Prime Minister’s Package 2004, 5242 two room tenements have been constructed in Jammu at four locations (Purkhow, Muthi, Nagrota and Jagti) and have been allotted to the migrants. Further, 200 flats have been constructed at Sheikhpora in Budgam district (Kashmir Valley) and have been allotted to the migrants on sharing basis, who have joined the State Government service under employment component

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
of Prime Minister’s Package 2008. Out of these 200 flats, 31 flats have also been allotted to the local migrants who migrated from their native places to other places within the Kashmir Valley.

A Comprehensive Package amounting to ₹1618.40 crore was announced by the Government in 2008 for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants, which provided for many comprehensive facilities for the migrants e.g. financial assistance for purchase/construction of houses, construction of transit accommodation, continuations of cash relief to migrants, students scholarships, employment, assistance to the agriculturists and the horticulturist and waiver of interest on unpaid loan, etc. The Package is being implemented by the Jammu and Kashmir Government and till now, one family has returned to the Valley availing the benefit of ₹7.5 lakh for construction of house. 1474 State Government jobs have been provided to the migrant youths and 469 Transit accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir Valley and allotted to the newly appointed migrant employees under the Package.

During the last one year, a series of deliberations have been held with the representatives of Kashmiri migrants and the State Government. The State Government has sent a proposal to the tune of ₹ 5820 crore vide its letter dated 15.04.2014. The proposal has been examined and in the first phase in-principle approval has been conveyed to the State Government for providing 3000 State Government jobs to the Kashmiri Migrants and construction of transit accommodations in the Valley for them. The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has also been requested for expediting the identification of suitable land in the valley for rehabilitation of the Kashmiri Migrants.

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

Protection to senior citizens

218. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is a steep rise in the crime against senior citizens;

(b) what steps Government proposes to take to check such crime; and

(c) what measures Government proposes to take to provide protections to the senior citizens residing alone?

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 collection of data on crimes committed against senior citizens has started since January, 2014. As per available data, a total of 8,973 cases were registered under crime against senior citizens during 2014 (upto October, 2014). Previously NCRB used to collect data on crimes against persons aged above 50 years for few categories of crime. Hence no definite inference can be drawn on rise of crimes against senior citizen at present.

(b) and (c) 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 crimes including crimes against senior citizens lies with the State Government/UT Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest priority to matters of security of its citizens and through various schemes and advisories augments the efforts of the States/UTs.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two detailed advisories dated 27.3.2008 and 30.08.2013, to all the State Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc. The recent advisory is available in the Ministry of Home Affairs website http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/Advisory_040913.pdf.

Setting up of smart police stations

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up SMART police stations across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to involve the private sector and its Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) During the 49th Annual Conference of Director Generals/Inspector Generals of Police held on 29th November, 2014, Hon’ble Prime Minister introduced the concept of S.M.A.R.T. Police 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. Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has prepared a plan for building of such Police Stations.

**Threat of biological attack in the country**

220. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of increasing threat of biological attacks in the country;

(b) if so, whether any action plan has been prepared/contemplated by National Disaster Management Authority, in consultation with the State Governments, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and other entities, to tackle any situation of biological attacks in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including any strategy to provide medical treatment to large number of people in above said situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJiju): (a) to (c) Sir, at present no specific inputs regarding threat of biological attacks are available with the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, the Government is aware of the possibility of biological attacks in the country. In order to effectively respond to any such crises or disasters, Standard Operating Procedures have been formulated. In addition, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has published guidelines on biological disasters including bio-warfare and bio-terrorism. The guidelines have identified the bio-warfare/bio-terrorism agents, characteristics of these agents, epidemiological clues to identify outbreak of disease caused by them, laboratory identification and their management including prevention and treatment. Ten Battalions of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) have also been specifically trained to deal with such crises.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), being the nodal Ministry for biological disaster, has a Crisis Management Plan for biological disasters that has been updated on 28.01.2015 and has been shared with concerned stakeholders. As health is a State subject, the primary responsibility of detecting and responding to biological events of national concerns vests with the State Government. The MoHFW supports the State with guidance, outbreak investigation, laboratory diagnosis, advising on appropriate public health measures and providing logistics support in terms of human and material resources, wherever required. The State/UT Governments thought its hospitals, both in Government and private sector would provide clinical care.
Safety and security to NER people

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

(a) whether the residents of North Eastern Region (NER) in Delhi and NCR has made certain representation to Government for devising a mechanism for ensuring their safety and security while in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details along with status of redressal of their grievances;

(c) whether it is proposed to construct some separate accommodation to help out them to live tension-free in Delhi; and

(d) what are the details of other assistance proposed to be given to them to ensure their safety, security and tension-free life in Delhi and NCR region in above said situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs had constituted a Committee in February, 2014 under the chairmanship of Shri M.P. Bezbaruah, Member, North Eastern Council and other members to look into the various kinds of concerns of the persons hailing from the North Eastern States who are living in different parts of the country, especially the metropolitan areas, and to suggest suitable remedial measures which could be taken by the Government. Recommendations made by the Committee are 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 of accommodations etc. The recommendations have been accepted and are at various levels of implementation.

NGOs receiving foreign funds under FCRA

222. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has zeroed-in on around 750 NGOs who receive foreign donations but have not filed their returns which is a mandatory procedure under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA);

(b) whether Government had collected information that many such NGOs are operating as a front for many overseas lobbies bent upon stalling India's development projects on flimsy environmental issues provoking the tribals and forest dwellers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) No Sir. In 2011-12, notices were sent to 21,493 associations, who were found to have not submitted Annual Return under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010) for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. In 2014, notices have been issued to 10343, associations who have not filed annual returns for 2009-10 to 2011-12.

(b) and (c) Adverse reports were received from intelligence agencies against NGOs such as Tuticorin Diocesan Association, Tuticorin, East Coast Research and Development Trust, Thoothukudi, Centre for promotion and Social Concerns, Madurai and Greenpeace India Society, Chennai. Based on inspections/investigations, the FCRA registration of Tuticorin Diocesan Association and Centre for Promotion and Social Concern were suspended and their bank accounts frozen. FCRA registration of East Coast Research and Development Trust was cancelled.

Encroachment on footpaths in Delhi

223. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of footpaths in Delhi are either encroached or blocked, forcing pedestrian to walk on the roads, endangering their lives;

(b) whether Delhi Police is entrusted with the responsibility to remove encroachments from footpaths;

(c) whether footpath from Sector-1 to Som Vihar, R.K. Puram (Tamil Sangam Marg) is totally encroached; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken by Delhi Traffic Police in close co-ordination with concerned civic/road agencies for removal of encroachments from footpaths and roads under section 83/97 of DP Act and Section 283 of IPC to facilitate pedestrians with hassle-free passage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As and when any encroachment on footpaths and right of way of the roads is noticed, action is taken by the concerned agency (NDMC/MCDs/Delhi Cantt. Board) as per law.

(b) Delhi Police has informed that as and when any instance about illegal encroachment comes to notice, the concerned land owning agency is informed about illegal encroachment. Besides this, the Delhi Police provides assistance to the concerned civic agencies in removal of any kind of encroachment on public land and legal action is taken as per law in case any encroachment is noticed.
(c) As and when any encroachment is noticed, action is taken by Delhi Police as per law. The details of action taken against the encroachers by Delhi Police in the area of Sector-1 to Som Vihar (Tamil Sangam Marg) during the year 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 (upto 15.2.2015) under Section 83/97 of Delhi Police Act and Section 283 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>83/97 D.P. Act</th>
<th>283 of IPC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(upto 15.02.2015)

(d) The details of action taken against the encroachers in Delhi under Section 83/97 of Delhi Police Act and Section 283 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>83/97 D.P. Act</th>
<th>283 of IPC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5313</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5317</td>
<td>1107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3814</td>
<td>2115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(upto 15.02.2015)

Besides this, Delhi Traffic Police in association with the local bodies and local police regularly participates in drives conducted for removal of encroachment from footpaths and roads to facilitate smooth flow of traffic.

**Ban on sale of acid**

224. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked States to ban sale of acid in the wake of rising incidents of attacks on women using the chemical and has also asked States to frame laws to make this crime a non-bailable offence;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with details of the States who have not framed laws in the matter till date;

(c) whether acid is still available easily in the market and acid sellers are not maintaining register on personal information about buyers;
(d) the measures taken to check illegal sale of acid; and

(e) the number of sellers booked for selling acid illegally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In accordance with the
direction of the Hon’ble Supreme Court, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an
advisory 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. The
objective of the advisory was to direct the States/UTs 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.

Through the aforesaid advisory the States were reminded that they are empowered
to legislate on the issue of penalty for unlawful importation etc. i.e. Section 6 of
Poisons Act, 1919 and it is well within the competence of the State to amend
Section 6 and enhance the punishments if need be and insert a sub-section to make
the offences committed under the Act cognizable and non-bailable.

The issue of notification of Rules by the States is being actively monitored by the
Hon’ble Supreme Court of India and as per information available with the Ministry
of Home Affairs, most of the States/UTs have notified their rules in this regard.

(c) to (e) ‘Police’ and ‘Law and Order’ being a State subject in Constitution
of the India, the enforcement of the legislation with regard to availability of acids
is completely within the domain of the States/UTs. No information is maintained
centrally in this regard.

Making racial remarks against North Eastern people punishable

225. SHRI T. RATHINA VEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make racial remarks
against North Eastern people to be punishable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the M.P. Bezbaruah Committee has suggested
various steps to eliminate discrimination against the people of the North East; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI KIREN RIJJIU): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. There are adequate laws to deal with the
issue of racial remarks made against any person. The recommendations made by the
M.P. Bezbaruah Committee to make the laws more stringent and other measures for safety and security of the citizens hailing from the North East Region and living in metropolitan cities and other parts of the country etc., have been accepted for implementation, and are at various stages of implementation.

Part completion of CCTNS project

226. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the most innovative project of Government namely the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) is yet to take off despite being in pipeline close to half a decade;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the system is still work in progress and has been only completed in part; 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. The project implementation has started in most of the States/UTs. About 58 per cent of Police Stations are generating FIR through the system.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) As on 20th February, 2015, 88 per cent of total sites are ready for CCTNS implementation, 59 per cent of the ten years’ legacy data has been digitized and 76 per cent of the total sites have been provided network connectivity.

Officers of Nagaland Police arrested for selling arms to Naga militants by NIA

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

(a) whether some Police Officers of Nagaland Police have been arrested for selling arms and ammunition to Naga militants (NSCN-IM) by National Investigation Agency (NIA);

(b) if so, what is the total number of such police personnel along with their rank; and

(c) what stern action has been taken against them for their treacherous act so as to check recurrence of such acts by other fellow policemen?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per the information made available by the National Investigation Agency (NIA), 5 personnel of Nagaland Police, one each in the rank of Superintendent of Police, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sub Inspector, Assistant Sub Inspector and Havildar have been arrested in a case related to alleged selling of arms and ammunition to Naga militants (NSCN-IM).

After investigation of the case, the NIA has filed charge sheet against the accused in the court of competent jurisdiction.

Ceasefire organizations in North-East

228. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of ceasefire organisations in the North-East region including Assam with names and date of ceasefire;

(b) the State-wise including Assam total number of cadres in each organisation along with names and number of designated camps;

(c) whether any monthly remuneration is paid to cadres staying in the camps;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the State-wise and organisation-wise including Assam amount paid per cadre in different camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The three factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland i.e. NSCN (Isac-Muivah), NSCN (Khole-Kitovi) and NSCN (Khaplang) are currently under ceasefire agreement with the Government of India. However, other insurgent groups of the North-Eastern States are also under Suspension of Operation (SoO) agreement with the Government. The State-wise and organisation-wise details of insurgent groups of the North Eastern States along with numbers of designated camps who are presently under ceasefire/SoO agreement with the Government are given in Statement (See below).

(c) to (e) The Central Government is implementing a scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants/insurgents of North Eastern Region since 1998. Under the scheme, one time grant/money ₹ 1.5 lakh, monthly stipend/remuneration ₹ 3500/- per cadre, incentives for weapons etc. are given to the surrenderees as a rehabilitation package. In case of Manipur, one time grant/money ₹ 2.5 lakh and monthly stipend/remuneration ₹ 4000/- per cadre are given to the surrenderees under a special
surrender-cum-rehabilitation scheme formulated in 2012. During the financial year 2013-14, a sum of ₹ 15.55 crore has been released to the North Eastern States towards payment of stipend/remuneration to the SoO/surrendered cadres.

Statement

State-wise and Organisation-wise details of insurgent groups of the North Eastern States who are presently under ceasefire/SoO agreement with the Government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Insurgent Groups</th>
<th>Date of agreement</th>
<th>Number of designated camps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA/Pro-Talk)</td>
<td>Under SoO w.e.f. 03.09.2011</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Democratic Front of Bodoland/Progressive (NDFB/P)</td>
<td>Under SoO w.e.f. 01.06.2005</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Democratic Front of Bodoland/Ranjan Daimary (NDFB/RD)</td>
<td>Under SoO w.e.f. 29.11.2013</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF)</td>
<td>Surrendered on 11.02.2010 following a ceasefire agreement</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Adivasi outfits, namely AANLA, BCF, ACMA, STF &amp; APA</td>
<td>Surrendered on 24.01.2012 following a ceasefire agreement</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuki National Organisation (KNO)</td>
<td>August, 2008</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Progressive Front (UPF)</td>
<td>August, 2008</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isac-Muivah)</td>
<td>01.08.1997</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang)</td>
<td>28.04.2001</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khole-Kitovi)</td>
<td>28.04.2012</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Election for VCDC in BTC in Assam

229. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to hold election for Village Council
Development Committee (VCDC) in the Six Scheduled Area of Bodoland Territorial Autonomous District (BTAD) exercised by Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) in Assam for better implementation of rural development schemes of Central and State Government, since there is no Panchayat System;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the steps taken by Government to monitor the execution of Centrally sponsored rural development schemes in BTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) At present there is no such proposal.

(b) In view of the (a) above does not arise.

(c) Currently, Centrally sponsored rural development schemes are implemented by the Council in the rural areas as per powers devolved by the State Government.

Taliban training birds for suicidal attacks

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

(a) whether Government’s attention has been drawn towards the news item titled ‘Pakshiyon ko aatmaghati hamley ke liye taiyyar kar raha taliban’ published on page 12 in the Punjab Kesri dated 2nd December, 2014;

(b) whether Government feels that such methods may be adopted by the terrorists in India as well;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to deal with this situation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There is no intelligence input regarding any such methodology to be adopted by the terrorist groups.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

SC directive on tracing missing children

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

(a) the State-wise number of missing children all over the country from January, 2014 till date;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(b) whether the Supreme Court, while mentioning about the incident of a child who went missing from the Medanta Hospital of Gurgaon and was traced within three days has remarked that if a child from the elite class or a child of a prosperous person goes missing then thousands of policemen are engaged in searching him but if the child of a poor person goes missing then even a FIR is not registered;

(c) whether after the directions of the Supreme Court, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa and Gujarat have implemented the same; and

(d) if so, the State-wise number of FIRs registered?

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 details of missing children, gender-wise, State-wise for the year 2014 are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The Hon’ble Supreme Court did observe the same while adjudicating in Writ Petition (Civil) 75 of 2012, Bachpan Bachao Andolan Vs. UoI in September, 2014.

(c) and (d) In pursuance of the Hon’ble Supreme Court’s order, the Ministry of Home Affairs has circulated an advisory to all the States/UTs to file mandatory FIR in case of missing children dated 25th June, 2013. However ‘Police’ being a State subject, no information on degree of implementation is available Centrally.

**Statement**

**Total No. of missing children (male-female) State-wise for the year 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>State/UT</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>8282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>State/UT</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
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**Total (Male)** | 21501

**Total (Female)** | 32213

**Grand Total** | 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.*
Infiltration attempts by terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir

232. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorists made desperate attempts with the help of Pakistani Army to cross the international border to sneak into Jammu and Kashmir on several occasions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether infiltration incidents have been increased in Jammu and Kashmir during the last few months;

(d) if so, the number of infiltration incidents took place during the last three months; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to foil the attempt of infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the year 2014, 222 incidents of infiltration attempts have been noticed.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The number of infiltration attempts during the last three months is given below:

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<tr>
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(e) The Government of India in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, *inter-alia*, include strengthening of border management and multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along international border/line of Control, and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technology, weapons and equipments for Security Forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination; and synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against terrorists within the State.

Laboratories in the country to detect all kind of poisons

233. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether in our country there are many laboratories equipped with facilities to detect all kinds of poisons, radioactive isotopes etc.;
(b) if not, whether Government is planning to set up such labs in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of incidents with details of sending samples abroad to detect poisons as part of criminal investigations, during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Toxicology Divisions of the three Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) located at Chandigarh, Kolkata and Hyderabad under the Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) and Chemistry Division of Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CBI), New Delhi and nearly all the State Forensic Science Laboratories are equipped for detection of most of the poisons. However, none of these CFSLs is having facility to handle radioactive isotope etc.

(c) Records of samples sent abroad as part of criminal investigation are not maintained Centrally in MHA.

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Steps to induct more women police officers

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

(a) whether Government is aware of studies that point that women are more likely to report sex crimes if female police officers are available;

(b) why has Government not taken steps to address the critical shortage of women police officers;

(c) the State-wise details of the number of women police officers in the country; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that State Governments train and induct more female police officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) It is expected that reporting of crimes against women is likely to increase with greater representation of women in Police force.

(b) ‘Police’ is State subject; hence the primary responsibility of increasing women representation in police vests with the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued several advisories to States/UTs pursuing them to increase women representation in Police to atleast 33% of the total police. The Ministry of Home Affairs also augments the efforts of the States/UTs through various schemes and projects.
(c) As per information available with Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), the State-wise, rank-wise number of women police as on 01.01.2014 is given in Statement (See below).

(d) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued several advisories to States/UTs pursuing them to increase women representation in Police. A recent advisory was issued on 22nd April, 2013 whereby the States/UTs were requested to raise the women representation in Police to 33%. The advisory is available in the website of Ministry of Home Affairs. Moreover, in order to augment the capacity of States in the domain of investigation of heinous crimes against women viz. rape, acid attack, dowry death and human trafficking, the Ministry of Home Affairs has decided to assist the States/UTs to set up 150 Investigative Units for Crime Against Women (IUCAW) in most crime prone districts of each State/UT on a 50:50 cost sharing basis.
Statement

State/UT-wise actual strength of women police (rank-wise) as on 1.1.2014

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Handing over Bengaluru blast case to NIA

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

(a) whether Government has been apprised by the Karnataka Government on the progress/breakthrough in Bengaluru bomb blast case of December, 2014, which claimed the life of a woman and injured three others;

(b) if not, whether Government is considering handing over the case to the National Investigation Agency (NIA);

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what additional steps have been suggested to the State Government for the security of Bengaluru and Karnataka in the wake of this bomb attack, the arrest of an ISIS operative from the city and other recent arrests of terrorist operatives in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Bengaluru Blast Case dated 28th December, 2014 is being investigated by the Karnataka Police. The Karnataka Police have not been able to solve this case till now. However, the Central Government has not received any recommendation from the State Government to hand over this case to NIA.

(d) A very close and effective coordination exists amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the States on intelligence sharing. The Intelligence inputs about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular basis. 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. The arrest of ISIS twitter handler and other terrorist operatives of Indian Mujahideen recently is the result of close coordination between Central Agencies and the Karnataka Police.

Proposal to amend Passport Act and Citizenship Act

236. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend Passport Act and Citizenship Act to address the issue of alleged acquisition of Portuguese citizenship by some Indian citizens of Goa under a law enacted by Portuguese Government;
(b) whether such Indian citizens have now become Portuguese citizens;

(c) whether Government of India has taken up the issue with the Portuguese Government; and

(d) the details of demand made by Government of India with the Portuguese Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) The problems faced by some of the residents of Goa regarding their citizenship issue has been brought to the notice of Government. For resolving this issue as per the provisions of Citizenship Act 1955, Government has constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Foreigners), Ministry of Home Affairs.

Vacancies in paramilitary forces

237. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large number of vacancies in the Central Paramilitary Forces in the country;

(b) if so, the year-wise and category-wise details thereof, for the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill up such vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) As informed by Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR), number of vacancies existed during the last three years (as on 31st December of each year), category-wise was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gen</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>OBC</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>15001</td>
<td>9255</td>
<td>4392</td>
<td>6330</td>
<td>34978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>15309</td>
<td>6220</td>
<td>4461</td>
<td>4478</td>
<td>30468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>18646</td>
<td>6354</td>
<td>3555</td>
<td>6304</td>
<td>34859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The vacancies are arisen out of retirements, resignations, new raising etc. which is a routine ongoing administrative process. Timely action is taken to fill up the vacancies by direct recruitment, by promotion or by deputation as per the Recruitment Rules. The vacancies remained unfilled due to any reason including non-joining of the candidates selected for the post are carried forward to the next vacancy year in the same category.
EPFO funds for low cost housing

238. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to deploy Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) funds for low cost housing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to set up an expert committee to examine deployment of EPFO fund for low cost housing; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. (c) and (d) No, Sir. However, the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in its 205th Meeting held on 19.2.2014 has decided to constitute a Sub-Committee to look into the issue of providing housing to members of the fund.

Action against officials for framing false terror cases

239. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to take action against officials who found guilty in framing false terror cases against people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the National Investigation Agency has submitted a detailed report to Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) An Investigation report has been received from the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in case RC 03/13/NIA/DLI regarding alleged acts of omission and commission in arresting an alleged terror accused by the Delhi Police. The NIA has closed the case against the accused arrested by the Delhi Police and concluded that no case is made out against the arrested person. The NIA report against the Delhi Police personnel in this regard is under consideration for further appropriate action.
Nirbhaya fund to fight sexual harassment

240. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted Nirbhaya Fund to help girls in schools and colleges to fight sexual harassment;

(b) if so, the status along with details thereof;

(c) how far this fund has since been allocated and utilized; and

(d) what are the results of this mission to control crimes against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) 'Nirbhaya Fund' has been set up to ensure dignity and safety of girl children and women. The Fund has been created as a corpus in public account in Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance. ₹ 2000 crore has already been credited into the Fund. As and when the schemes from Ministries/Departments are approved to be funded from ‘Nirbhaya Fund’, suitable allocations are done in their respective Demands and the corpus in DEA is reduced by that amount.

(c) and (d) Allocation from Nirbhaya Fund has been made in the Union Budget 2014-15 for the following schemes:

(i) The Ministry of Home Affairs had been sanctioned a total of ₹ 150 crore out of the Nirbhaya Fund to implement emergency response system to attend calls from women in distress and provide them immediate assistance. The project is under implementation.

(ii) ‘Scheme on Women Safety on Public Road Transport’ administered by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways— ₹ 50 crore.

Undertrials languishing in jails

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

(a) the number of undertrials languishing in jails for more than two years, three years and five years;

(b) the justification for not conducting speedy trials for them; and

(c) the course of action for conducting such trials?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2013, the total number of undertrials languishing in jails between two to three years, three years and more than five years are 17210, 9842 and 3047 respectively.

(b) and (c) “Prisons” is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the following measures have been taken by the Government in respect of undertrial prisoners:

(i) An advisory has been issued by the Government of India on 17.1.2013 to the States/UTs regarding use of section 436A of the Cr. P.C. to reduce the overcrowding of prisons. The same can also be accessed on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvSec436APrisons-060213_0.pdf

(ii) The Union Home Minister has written to the Chief Ministers/LG of States/UT on 3.9.2014 regarding use of section 436A of Cr. P.C. to reduce overcrowding in jails of the country.

(iii) The Hon’ble Supreme Court in its order dated 5.9.2014 in the Writ Petition No. 310/2005- Bhim Singh Vs Union of India & Others relating to the undertrial prisoners, has directed for effective implementation of Section 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The DG (Prisons)/IG (Prisons) of all States/UTs have been requested by the Government of India on 22.9.2014 to take necessary action to comply with the order of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the matter.

(iv) An advisory dated 27.9.2014 has been issued by the Government of India to the States/UTs on reckoning half-life of time spent in judicial custody of the undertrial prisoners under Section 436A of Cr. P. C. The same can also be accessed on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at the link: http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/GuidelinesForReckoningHalfLife_161014.pdf

Setting up of Central anti-terror mechanism

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the investigating agencies have recommended the setting up of a Central anti-terror mechanism placing intelligence and investigation wings under a single command for more coordinated action against emerging internal security challenges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether it is a fact that need has been felt to have a dedicated units to pursue specific areas; and

(d) if so, the view of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government at present as the existing system to deal with the menace of terrorism is working satisfactorily. However, the Government fine-tunes its strategy periodically in consultation with all the agencies concerned.

Model police stations in every State

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a model police station in every State soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the State Government to submit their proposal with specific location and other components; and

(d) if so, the response received by Government from the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) During the 49th Annual Conference of Director Generals/Inspector Generals of Police held on 29th November, 2014, Hon’ble Prime Minister introduced the concept of S.M.A.R.T Police 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. Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has prepared a plan for building of such Police Stations.

Treatment of civilians in CRPF field hospitals in remote areas

244. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) field hospitals in remote areas to treat civilians too as well as to provide free medicines to them;
(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is also considering to provide all medical facilities in these hospitals for the benefit of the people living in remote areas as well as for the CRPF personnel deployed in such areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Government has not issued any directions to CRPF for opening field hospitals in remote areas for the treatment of civilians. Each Battalion of CRPF is authorized to have one hospital for medical care of the battalion personnel. It has been reported that in some areas civilians living nearby area are also coming to these hospitals for treatment purpose which is being extended to them by CRPF on humanitarian grounds.

Guidelines to schools to step up security

245. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued new guidelines to schools across the country to step up security in the wake of the attack on an army run school in Peshawar in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has also asked the police to make a list of prominent schools in their area and nominate a nodal officer to look after security arrangements in the school; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRTY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Central Government reiterated the ‘Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Dealing with Terrorist Attack on Schools’ to all State Governments and UTs on 19.12.2014. The SOP lays down procedure for preventing and dealing with extremist attack on schools. Besides preventive measures, the SOP also provides for response of the Schools Authorities in case of a contingency, communications with parents, advance recee, mock drill etc. The local police is required to identify and make list of prominent/high profile school in their jurisdiction and carry out reconnaissance of these schools to prepare an operation-plan to deal with any contingency.
False rape cases in Delhi

246. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of rape cases registered in Delhi during 2014 have been found false, and got registered only to extort the money;

(b) if so, the details thereof during 2014;

(c) the number of rape cases registered with the Rajouri Garden Police Station during 2014, along with case-wise details of investigation conducted by Delhi Police thereon, and the number of cases found false; and

(d) the action taken/being taken against the complainants and their accomplices who have got registered false rape cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) 2166 cases of rape have been registered by Delhi Police during the year 2014 and no false rape case has been found registered for extorting money till date.

(c) 17 cases of rape have been registered in Police Station Rajouri Garden by Delhi Police during the year 2014. Out of these 17 cases no case is found to be false, so far. Brief detail of the each case are given in Statement (See below).

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of rape cases registered in Police Station Rajouri Garden, Delhi during the year 2014.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>FIR No. &amp; Date</th>
<th>Case registered under section</th>
<th>Present Position of the case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>69/14 21.01.14</td>
<td>376/506 IPC</td>
<td>Pending Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>100/14 1.02.14</td>
<td>376D/506/34 IPC</td>
<td>Pending Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>134/14 8.02.14</td>
<td>366/376/506/34 IPC</td>
<td>Pending Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>258/14 3.03.14</td>
<td>363/376 IPC &amp; 4 Posco Act</td>
<td>Pending Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>337/14 24.03.14</td>
<td>328/376 IPC</td>
<td>Pending Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl.No.</td>
<td>FIR No. &amp; Date</td>
<td>Case registered under section</td>
<td>Present Position of the case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>690/14 24.06.14</td>
<td>328/354B/363/376D/506/509/34 IPC &amp; 4 Posco Act</td>
<td>Pending Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>743/14 05.07.14</td>
<td>328/376/ 377 IPC</td>
<td>Pending Investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>839/14 31.07.14</td>
<td>376/380/109 IPC &amp; 4 Posco Act</td>
<td>Pending Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>878/14 11.08.14</td>
<td>323/376/ 377/506/34 IPC</td>
<td>Pending Investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>949/14 26.08.14</td>
<td>366/376 IPC</td>
<td>Pending Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1004/14 08.09.14</td>
<td>376 IPC</td>
<td>Pending Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1034/14 14.09.14</td>
<td>376D IPC</td>
<td>Pending Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1170/14 14.10.14</td>
<td>323/354A/376D/370/506/34 IPC</td>
<td>Pending Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1229/14 31.10.14</td>
<td>366/376 IPC</td>
<td>Pending Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1243/14 03.11.14</td>
<td>376/506 IPC</td>
<td>Pending Investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1335/14 20.11.14</td>
<td>366/376 IPC</td>
<td>Pending Investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1466/14 13.12.14</td>
<td>376D/506 IPC</td>
<td>Pending Investigation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unemployment in rural areas

†247. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment has increased in the rural areas in comparison to the urban areas in the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to remove unemployment among both educated as well as uneducated people in the country; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(d) the number of persons Government proposes to provide employment in next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. As per results of the two most recent surveys, details of unemployment rates on usual status basis in rural and urban areas are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural + Urban</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) and (d) To address the unemployment issues being faced by both educated and uneducated people, the Government runs various public employment generation schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grammeen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). In addition, the Government is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and skill certification to equivalent numbers. National Skill Development Agency has been set up to coordinate action among Central Ministries and around 75 lakh persons have been skilled in 2013-14 to enhance their employability. The Apprentices Act, 1961 has been amended to provide more opportunities for youth and to engage more number of apprentices by industry.

Withdrawal rules under EPFO

248. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is planning to restrict premature withdrawals and hold back at least 10 per cent of the cumulative contribution till the member reaches the age of 50;

(b) whether this restriction is to ensure that EPF subscribers have a ready social security net in their old age; and
(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Number of unemployed women in the country**

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

   (a) whether there has been an increase in the number of unemployed women in the country;

   (b) if so, the number of unemployed women registered in various employment exchanges in the country during the last three years and the current year;

   (c) the year-wise details of employment provided to these women during the said period; and

   (d) the steps being taken by Government to create more employment opportunities particularly for women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per information received from states, total number of women job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges and number of them placed during the last three years in the country are given below:

(₹ in lakh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total number of women jobseekers</th>
<th>Number of women jobseekers placed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>136.95</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>156.46</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>165.49</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Government of India has been making continuous efforts through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation schemes in order to create additional job opportunities in the country. Some of the important initiatives are, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Swarnajayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Under MNREGA, 30% of employment is targeted for women and this has reached about 53% during the financial year 2013-14. In addition, the Government is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. Special measures have also been taken by the Government for enhancing the skill potential of rural and urban females and make them more employable through schemes such as Ajeevika, Seekho Aur Kamao, National Rural Livelihood Mission, National Urban Livelihood Mission etc. To enhance employability of women, 33% of seats are reserved in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 402 Government and Private women Training Institutes in the country are exclusively for women.

**Amendments in labour laws**

†250. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the labour laws in which amendments are likely to be carried in the present scenario;

(b) the measures adopted to protect and promote the interests of labourers in these amendments; and

(c) the details of steps taken to expand services facilities for workers under Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Government is contemplating amendments in various Labour Laws to make them more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario. The Acts under which the amendment proposals are at various stages of consideration are as under:

(i) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

(ii) The Factories Act, 1948

(iii) The Mines Act, 1952

(iv) The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952

(v) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(vi) The Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996
(vii) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
(viii) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
(ix) The Inter-State Migrant Workman (Regulation of employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979

Review/updation of Labour Laws is a continuous process after tripartite consultations amongst Government, Employers and Employees' Organisations. While undertaking such changes overall interests of labour like wages, employment, social security, working environment, health and safety etc. are protected.

(c) It is proposed to reduce the threshold limit for coverage under the Act from 20 employees to 10 employees to expand the service coverage net of the Employment Provident Fund and Misc. Provision (EPF&MP) Act, 1952. Further, details of step taken to expand services facilities for workers under Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) are as under:–

(i) Threshold for coverage of factories reduced from 20 to 10 or more persons.
(ii) Coverage of medical and educational institutions has been implemented in 24 and 23 States respectively.
(iii) During the current financial year up to 30.9.2014 the scheme has been extended to 52 areas covering 93396 employees.
(iv) Registration of factories/establishments and their employees is now online and employers are able to generate code number for their establishment and temporary identity cards for their employees online.
(v) The Corporation decided on increasing in the fee to be paid to IMPs from existing ₹ 150/- per IP family per year to ₹ 300/- per IP family per year.

Eradication of child labour

251. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to eradicate child labour in the country;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether any cases of child labour which have been serious in nature have surfaced, if so, the details thereof; and
(d) the action being initiated by Government against child labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Government has taken multi-pronged action to eradicate child labour in the country. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes. Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme Since 1988 by which children withdrawn from prohibited employment are rehabilitated through Special Training Centres. The Government is also creating awareness against the evil of child labour.

(c) and (d) As per information available from States/UTs, during the year 2014, 1098 violations came to notice, 1054 prosecutions were launched against the employers and there were 785 convictions.

Increase in labour disputes

252. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that labour employer disputes have increased over the years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and settlement awarded in labour-employer disputes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. as per the information collected from Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) that the disputes pending at the end of the year witnessed a decline in 2013-14 (-2.7%) as compared to an increase (+5.7%) at the end of 2012-13.

(b) The details showing the Industrial Disputes handled, Settled etc. in Central Sphere during the financial year and settlement awarded in labour-employer disputes during he last three years are given in the Statement (See below).
## Statement

**Industrial Disputes Handled, Settled etc. in Central sphere during the Financial Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>B.F. from previous year</th>
<th>Received during the year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>MOS</th>
<th>FOC</th>
<th>ROC/ODO</th>
<th>Total Disputes disposed off</th>
<th>Disputes pending at the end of the year</th>
<th>Disputes pending at the end of the year (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>3526</td>
<td>6764</td>
<td>10290</td>
<td>2641</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>1525</td>
<td>6029</td>
<td>4261</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2011-13</td>
<td>4261</td>
<td>7261</td>
<td>11522</td>
<td>2366</td>
<td>2313</td>
<td>2340</td>
<td>7019</td>
<td>4503</td>
<td>(+) 5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2011-14</td>
<td>4503</td>
<td>6989</td>
<td>11492</td>
<td>2494</td>
<td>2232</td>
<td>2384</td>
<td>7110</td>
<td></td>
<td>(-) 2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2011-15*</td>
<td>4382</td>
<td>2939</td>
<td>7321</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>2796</td>
<td>4525</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** 2014-15 are provisional figures.
Stoppage to admissions in ESI, PGI of Medical Sciences and Research

253. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has decided to stop admission of students in the ESI-Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences and Research; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has, inter-alia, taken following decisions regarding medical education:

1. The focus of the ESI activities should be on providing primary secondary and super specialty medical care services to Insured Persons.

2. Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) should exist the field of medical education entirely as it is not the core function of the ESIC.

3. Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) may neither undertake further admissions in the medical colleges and other Medical Education Institutions (Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Nursing, Paramedical and Dental College) nor start new medical colleges. All ongoing Medical Education programme may continue till the admitted students pass out or are adjusted as per provisions of the Essentiality Certificate issued by the State Government, whichever is earlier.

Rate of unemployment

254. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of unemployment in the country;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to address this issue;

(c) whether the loss of employment is reflected in the unemployment figures; and

(d) if so, the details of loss in jobs in different sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per results of the survey on employment and unemployment conducted during 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation,
unemployment rate on usual status basis was estimated at 2.2 per cent in the
country during 2011-12.

(b) In order to address unemployment issues, Government of India has been
making continuous efforts through normal growth process and by implementing
various employment generation schemes in order to create additional job opportunities
in the country. Some of the important initiatives are, Prime Minister's Employment
Generation Programme (PMEGP); National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GSY), Swarna Jayanti
Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment
Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by
the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. In addition, the Government
is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities
by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

(c) As per results of the surveys, conducted during 2009-10 and 2011-12, the Labour
Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and unemployment
rate as per usual status (principal and subsidiary) are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LFPR</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPR</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) As per the result of last three surveys conducted during 2004-05, 2009-10
and 2011-12, sector-wise estimated employment is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Allied</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>47.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forced labour and trafficking in the country

255. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to 2014 Global Slavery Index published by a global
Human Rights organization, over 14.2 million people in India are involved in forced
labour and trafficking amounting to modern slavery;
(b) whether Government concurs with the 2014 report of Walk Free Foundation in this regard; and

(c) 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) Yes, Sir. There is such a report in the public domain.

(b) and (c) The Report highlights the role of Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Law and Justice, Ministry of Labour and Employment and the National Human Rights Commission and also that of State Governments. Government of India has not made any assessment of the credibility of this report.

The question has been circulated to the concerned Ministries and reply will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Introduction of wage code**

256. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN:

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to introduce a wage code that will replace central laws pertaining to wage related matters and cover both the organized and the unorganized sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has invited suggestions from various corners in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) the Second National Commission on Labour had recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting a unified Labour Code on Wages based on the provisions of the following four Labour Laws:


(2) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.


c) and d) Apart from general suggestions received from various stakeholders which is being given appropriate consideration, the Ministry will be carrying out tripartite consultations before finalizing the Labour Code on Wages.

Labour reforms

257. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the areas where the Ministry is contemplating labour reforms;

(b) the list of reforms and nature of reforms for wider public debate rather than vaguely talking of labour reforms; and

(c) the possible effects of these reforms on economic industrial growth and employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Government has taken various initiatives to address the issues of complexity incompliance due to multiplicity of Labour Law and also for bringing transparency and accountability in enforcement of labour laws. The Government has taken the following action in this regard.

(i) Governance reform through use of technology including launching of unified Shram Suvidha Portal which provided for allotment of unique Labour Identification Number (LIN) to establishments and also a transparent Labour Inspection Scheme through computerized system based on risk based criteria. Further, under the Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO), portability for Employees Provident Fund is being provided through Universal Account Number (UAN).

(ii) 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 Apprentice Act, 1961 carried out recently will facilitate and increase
the participation of industry in engaging apprentices thus improving the employability of youth.

**Medical colleges run by ESIC**

258. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the State Government to take over the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) run medical colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has spent about ₹ 10,400 crore to start construction of medical colleges in 13 locations across the country;

(d) whether it is also a fact that it will take another ₹ 3000 crore more to complete construction and ₹ 80 crore to run these hospitals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has, *inter-alia*, taken following decisions regarding medical education:

1. The focus of the ESI activities should be on providing primary, secondary and super specialty medical care service to Insured Persons (IPs).
2. ESIC should exist the field of medical colleges education entirely as it is not the core function of the ESIC.
3. hand over on-going medical colleges and other medical education institutions having separate infrastructure to State Government willing for such transfer.

(c) to (e) Around ₹ 10,000 crore are allocated for 12 ESIC medical college projects under construction. The project-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Annual expenditure likely to be incurred on running of (i) A medical college is about ₹ 60-80 crore and (ii) Associated 500 hospital is about ₹ 100-125 crore.
## Statement

ESIC Medical Colleges-estimates of project cost as on 30.9.2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Medical College location</th>
<th>Estimates of Project cost # details as on 30.9.2014</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Spent</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bhita, Patna</td>
<td>792.06</td>
<td>343.55</td>
<td>448.51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Basai Darapur</td>
<td>1470</td>
<td>223.54</td>
<td>1246.46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Faridabad</td>
<td>758.61</td>
<td>519.41</td>
<td>239.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Mandi</td>
<td>924.82</td>
<td>594.12</td>
<td>330.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Gulbarga Medical College complex</td>
<td>1180*</td>
<td>1030.47</td>
<td>149.53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Para-medical Institute</strong></td>
<td>696.15</td>
<td>341.90</td>
<td>123.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Rajajinagar, Bangalore</td>
<td>696.15</td>
<td>341.9</td>
<td>354.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Paripally, Kollam</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>321.51</td>
<td>218.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Alwar</td>
<td>861.41</td>
<td>441.1</td>
<td>420.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Coimbatore</td>
<td>580.57</td>
<td>385.76</td>
<td>194.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>K.K. Nagar, Chennai</td>
<td>494.62</td>
<td>118.2</td>
<td>376.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Sanathanagar, Hyderabad</td>
<td>694.72</td>
<td>485.15</td>
<td>209.57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Joka, Kolkata</td>
<td>634.88</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>333.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>9990.84</strong></td>
<td><strong>5345.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>4645.34</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# As defined by the Bill of Quantities (BOQ) of the project

*The Medical Education complex at Gulbarga includes buildings for Medical; Dental; and Nursing College

**Para-medical Institute at Gulbarga in the Medical Education complex

## Migration of labourers

259. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what Government is doing in order to handle the issue of migration of labours in the country;

(b) the States which are witnessing highest immigration and emigration of labour; and

(c) what are the socio-economic and political factors responsible for labour migration in the respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) For welfare of the migrant labourers, Government of India has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 which aims to
regulate their employment and conditions of service. The Act, *inter-alia*, provides for payment of journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing, etc. to these workers. As per Section 3 of the Act, the wages rates, equal pay for female, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of an inter-State migrant workmen shall be the same as those applicable to other workmen and migrant workmen shall in no case be paid less than the wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The provisions of various labour laws like the Employees Compensation Act, 1923; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947; the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948; the Employee Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 and Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 are also applicable to migrant workers. Whenever the violations of the provisions of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 come to the notice, the concerned authorities take appropriate action against the erring authorities. In addition to the above, the Government has also enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for social security and welfare of unorganized workers including migrant workers. The Act has come into force w.e.f. 16th May, 2009. The Act provides for formulation of schemes by the Central Government for different sections of unorganized workers on matters relating to:

(i) Life and disability cover;

(ii) Health and maternity benefits;

(iii) Old age protection; and

(iv) Any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.

The Government has launched Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide health insurance coverage for certain categories of unorganized workers which include migrant workers also. The scheme provides for cashless health insurance cover up to ₹ 30,000 on family floater basis in any empanelled hospital throughout the country.

The Act also provides for formulation of schemes by the State Governments relating to provident fund, employment injury benefits, housing, educational schemes for children, skill upgradation, funeral assistance and old age home.

The Central Government and some of the States have signed MoUs to facilitate strengthening of inter-State coordination mechanism for smooth implementation of the activities in source and destinations areas of migrant workers. The project approach includes:

(i) Social protection to brick kiln workers by converging Government schemes at source and destination States.
(ii) Improving workplace facilities.

(iii) Promoting collective bargaining by imparting rights based education to workers.

(iv) Social dialogue for improving labour recruitment and working conditions, and

(v) Focused approach towards elimination of child labor in brick kilns.

Ministry of Finance administers Swavalamban Pension Scheme and Aam Admi Bima Yojana for welfare of the workers in the unorganized sector and these are available to migrant workers also.

(b) Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Odisha have recorded higher rate of growth of emigration of labour during the last three financial years. No data is available relating to immigration of labourers.

(c) The Socio-economic factor responsible for migration of labour are landlessness, poverty, lack of job opportunities, fair wage employment and regional disparities.

**Land on lease for mining of limestone in Gujarat**

260. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had given land on lease to various Industries of Gujarat for mining of limestone; and

(b) how much land has been received back after using for mining of limestone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The State Governments are the owners of the minerals located within their respective boundaries and grant mineral concessions under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and rules made thereunder. The Ministry of Mines does not allot any land on lease for grant of such mineral concessions, including mineral concessions for limestone in Gujarat.

**Health survey of mine workers**

261. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a health survey of the mine workers in the country;
(b) how many mine workers are suffering from Silicosis, Tuberculosis and respiratory tract infections;

(c) how many mine workers have been diagnosed of Silicosis and how many deaths due to Silicosis have taken place during last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the working conditions and to protect the workers from Silicosis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under section 25 of Mines Act, 1952; ‘Silicosis’ has been notified as a disease due to mining operation. ‘Tuberculosis’ and ‘Respiratory infections’ are not notified as diseases due to mining operation under the Mines Act, 1952.

As per the provision of section 25 of the Mines Act, 1952, management of mines reports to Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) about the Silicosis affected cases. As reported, the number of workers affected by Silicosis during last three years and current year is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015 (upto 15.02.2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Silicosis cases reported</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No cases of death due to Silicosis have been reported during the period.

(d) The Government has taken the following steps to improve the working condition and to protect mineworkers from Silicosis:

(i) adequate provisions for safety and health of persons employed in mines are made in the Mines Act, 1952; Mines Rules, 1955; Coal Mines Regulations, 1957; Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 and Oil Mines Regulations, 1984;

(ii) adequate provisions regarding precautions to be taken to control the airborne dust in mines including wet drilling, dust monitoring, provisions of dust mask, dust respirator, personal dust samplers, dust sampling and testing as well as appointment of dust in-charge in mines have been made in the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 and Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961;

(iii) the Occupational Health of workers employed in mines is monitored/checked by conducting medical examination of workers before the job placement and re-examination at every five years intervals in accordance with provisions of the Rule 29B of Mines Rules, 1955;
(iv) the mines management is required to comply with provisions made in this regard, which are checked during the course of inspections by DGMS and take necessary measures to ensure compliance; and

(v) identification of cases of Silicosis/pneumoconiosis requires special knowledge and expertise amongst the medical officers. Regular training courses and workshops are being organized at different centers in the country by the DGMS in which medical officers are being exposed to the latest techniques and tools on the subject.

Usage of vacant mines

262. SHRI. RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for optional usage of mines lying vacant after mining;

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

(c) whether Government has formulated any action plan to level the vacant mines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) Rule 23A of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR 1988) provides that every mine shall have a Final Mine Closure Plan. As per Rule 3(jj) of MCDR 1988, “final mine closure plan” means a plan for the purpose of decommissioning, reclamation and rehabilitation in the mine or part thereof after cessation of mining and mineral processing operations that has been prepared in the manner specified in the standard format and guidelines issued by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM).

Further, Rule 23C to Rule 23F of MCDR 1988 provides that the lessee has to submit a yearly report setting forth the extent of protective and rehabilitative work carried out as envisaged in the approved Mining Closure Plan, if there is any deviation, reasons thereof. A financial assurance has to be furnished by every lease holder commensurate with the area to be put to use for mining and allied activities. If the competent authority believes that the protective, reclamation and rehabilitation measures as envisaged in the approved mine closure document in respect of which the financial assurance was given has not been carried out in accordance with the mine closure plan, either fully or partially, the competent authority may forfeit the
sum assured by adopting due procedure.

Rule 34 of MCDR 1988 provides that every holder of prospecting licence or mining lease shall undertake the phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of lands affected by prospecting or mining operations and shall complete this work before the conclusion of such operations and the abandonment of prospect or mine.

Rule 29A of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 provides that the lessee shall not determine the lease or part thereof unless a final mine closure plan duly approved by the competent authority is implemented to the effect that protective, reclamation and rehabilitation work in accordance with the approved mine closure plan or with such modifications as approved by the competent authority have been carried out by the lessee.

Registered/unregistered mines in the country

†263. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several registered mines operating in the country and if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in addition to the registered mines there are other mines also which are operating in the country and if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to take any action against mines operating illegally in the States and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) As per provisions of rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 1988, Indian Bureau of Mines, a sub-ordinate office of the Ministry of Mines, registers mines of MCDR minerals in the country. State-wise details of registered and unregistered working mines in the country as on 31.01.2015 are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Registered working mining leases</th>
<th>Unregistered working mining leases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
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</table>

**Grand Total**

4710          88

*Source: Indian Bureau of Mines*

(c) The 88 mining leases working without registration has been suspended by the Indian Bureau of Mines and recommended to the concerned State Government for termination.
Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Ordinance

264. SHRI. RAJEEV CHANDRA SEKHAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any memorandum from the Karnataka Government requesting it to consider consulting State Governments prior to implementing the new Mines and Minerals Development Regulation Ordinance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2014 seeking to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 along with the Explanatory Note explaining the provisions of the proposed draft Bill was placed on the website of the Ministry on 17.11.2014 calling for comments/suggestions on the draft Bill.

Comments/suggestions were invited from the general public, Governments of States and Union Territories, Mining Industry, Stake Holders, Industry Associations, and other persons and entities concerned, on the draft Bill. Comments in this regard were received also from the Government of Karnataka.

The MMDR Act, 1957 was amended through the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2015 on 12th January, 2015.

Prices of imported crude oil

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

(a) the details of the prices of imported crude oil in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the retail price of petrol, diesel and LPG in the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of revision in retail selling price (RSP) of major petroleum products at Delhi including price of crude oil (Indian Basket) since 1st April 2012 are given in the Statement (See below).
**Revision in retail selling price of major petroleum products at Delhi including price of crude oil (Indian Basket) since 1.4.2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Crude Oil (Indian Basket) ($/bbl.)</th>
<th>Petrol (₹/litre)</th>
<th>Diesel (₹/litre)</th>
<th>PDS SKO (₹/litre)</th>
<th>Domestic LPG (₹/14.2 Kg. Cyl.)</th>
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*Since there is ‘Nil’ allocation of PDS Kerosene in Delhi currently, RSP of PDS Kerosene 1.11.2014 onwards is at Mumbai.

Note-- 1. Prices of Petrol since 26.6.2010, Non Subsidized Domestic LPG since 13.9.2012 and Diesel since 19.10.2014 are as per IOCL.
2. In cases where price of Indian basket crude oil is not available for the date, the price for the previous working day has been given.
Under exploration of sedimentary oil basins

266. SHRI D. RAJA

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about two-third of sedimentary basins of oil remains under-explored;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the current falling cost of oil field services due to global fall in oil prices can be used to significantly step up exploration activity; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government’s reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) India has 26 sedimentary basins and deep offshore areas upto Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) covering an area of 3.14 million square kilometres. As of now about 48% of the basinal area have been appraised.

A number of sedimentary basins have either no/or scanty data and require additional geo-scientific data coverage and analysis for proper understanding.

To address the issue, the Government is taking the following steps:

(i) A project to reassess hydrocarbon resources in all sedimentary basins of India has been initiated.

(ii) A project for appraisal of unappraised areas of all sedimentary basins of India has been initiated.

(iii) A policy on non-exclusive multi-client speculative survey for assessment of unexplored sedimentary basins through Service Providers is being implemented.

Import of petroleum products

267. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of crude oil in international market at present is around ₹ 16 to 18/- per litre only;

(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) if not, the product-wise and company-wise rate at which petroleum products have been imported during last three months till date; and

(d) the reasons for non-percolation of benefits of the cheaper crude oil in India to common people and exorbitantly higher rates of petrol and diesel in India in the era of decontrol of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The current price of Indian Basket Crude oil on Free on Board (FOB) basis is given below:

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</table>

*average for February, 2015 (up to 16.2.2015)

(c) The details of import of crude oil and petroleum products by oil companies during October to December 2014 along with company wise details for the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) The Consumers of deregulated sensitive petroleum products *viz.* petrol and diesel have gained substantially due to reduction in the price of petrol and diesel. The Retail Selling Price of petrol which was ₹ 73.60 per litre at Delhi on 1st July 2014 is now ₹ 57.31 per litre. Similarly, the Retail Selling Price of diesel has been reduced from ₹ 58.97 per litre at Delhi on 31st August, 2014 to ₹ 46.62 per litre, at present.

Thus, while the price of petrol and diesel has been reduced by ₹ 16.29 per litre and ₹ 12.35 per litre respectively, the increase in Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel is ₹ 7.98/litre and ₹ 6.70/litre, indicating that a major component of the benefit of reducing international crude oil prices has been passed on to the consumers.
**Statement**

**Details of import of crude oil and petroleum products by oil companies during October to December, 2014**

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**Details of crude oil and petroleum products imports by OMC PSUs**

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<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude oil</td>
<td>1,500</td>
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<td>6107</td>
<td>1307</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>4679</td>
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<tr>
<td>Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>684</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Product</strong></td>
<td>194</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>684</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HPCL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude oil</td>
<td>1048</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>3793</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>2396</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>2260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>374</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Product</strong></td>
<td>149</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>374</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crude oil values are on FOB Basis and Product values are on CFR basis.

TMT-Thousand Metric Tonne.

*Note*– Provisional data

*Source*– Oil companies/Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell.
Price difference between ATF and petrol and diesel

268. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) is higher/superior quality fuel than petrol and diesel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the price of ATF in India is cheaper than petrol and diesel even after the rate cut in February, 2014; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Petrol and diesel are primarily automotive fuels used in vehicles while Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) is used in aircraft turbines. The applications of automotive fuels and aircraft fuel are totally different and hence, comparison with respect to superiority of these fuels over one another cannot be made. The comparison, if any, can only be made for fuels having the same application and governed by the same specification.

(c) and (d) The basic selling price of ATF, petrol and diesel are governed by the prices of the respective product prevailing in the international oil market.

As on 01.02.2015, Retail Selling Price (RSP) of ATF is cheaper than petrol and diesel primarily due to higher excise duty levied by the Central Government on petrol and diesel in comparison to ATF.

Revamping gas allocation prioritization

269. KUMARI SELJA:
DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to revamp the system of prioritization in the allocation of gas to States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?
THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Since domestic natural gas is a scarce commodity, Government has been following the policy of sectoral priority in allocation of domestic gas and presently there is no policy for allocation of domestic gas to individual States.

Plan to reduce LPG gas connections

270. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:
KUMARI SELJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are planning to reduce the number of LPG connections in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they are not planning to reduce the number of LPG connections in the country except blocking those suspect duplicate domestic LPG connections which do not meet the Know Your Customer (KYC) norms.

Improving refineries of IOCL, BPCL and HPCL

271. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is scope for improvement of refineries of IOCL at Haldia and BPCL as well HPCL at Mumbai; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Indian refineries have adopted modern technologies for production of petroleum products and continuously upgrade the technologies in line with their requirements and international trends.

Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited have recently undertaken a number of initiatives for upgradation and modernization of their refineries. Details of such initiatives/projects are given as under:
## Written Answers to Unstarred Questions 205

### Name of the Company

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Company</th>
<th>Refinery</th>
<th>Project undertaken/proposed to be undertaken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian Oil Corporation Limited</td>
<td>Haldia</td>
<td>• Distillate Yield Improvement Project to improve the distillate yield of refinery from 67.2 to 71.4% wt. and to increase in HS crude processing from 61.4% to 82.4% including heavy crude processing up to 29% wt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>• Replacement of Old Crude and Vacuum Distillation Units with an Integrated Crude/Vacuum Distillation Unit to enhance safety and mechanical integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Conversion of existing Catalytic Reforming Unit (CRU) to an Isomerisation Unit to produce 100% Euro IV MS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Setting up of a Diesel Hydro Treatment (DHT) Unit to produce 100% Euro IV Diesel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>• Propane De-asphalting Unit (PDA) revamp for increasing the capacity by 168 thousand metric tonne using ROSE Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• New Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (NFCCU) for processing of high Conradson Carbon Residue feed stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Diesel Hydro Treater (DHT) for the quality upgradation of raw HSD to BS-IV compliant HSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Diesel Hydro Desulphirisation (DHDS) Isotherming for HSD quality upgradation and capacity enhancement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reduction in import bill of petroleum products

272. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the reduction in the import bill of petroleum products following steep fall of global crude prices;

(b) the details of the reduction in the retail prices of diesel and petrol since September, 2014;

(c) whether Government has raised the excise duty on petrol and diesel in the recent months; and

(d) if so, the details and the revenue earned from the increase in the excise duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of monthly import bill of crude oil and petroleum products in the current year (April–December, 2014) and previous year (April–December, 2013) are given in Statement-I (See below). It may be seen that the crude oil import bill during the period April–December, 2014 has reduced by ₹ 61,727 crore vis-à-vis April–December, 2013.

(b) The details of revisions in retail selling prices of petrol and diesel since September, 2014, at Delhi, as per IOCL are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) The details of increase in the excise duty on Petrol and Diesel since 1st September 2014 are given in the Statement-III (See below). The Government is expected to generate additional revenue of ₹ 20,573 crore in the current financial year 2014-15 due to increase in Excise Duty on petrol and diesel.

**Statement-I**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Crude Oil</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Total Import</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April, 2014</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>16902</td>
<td>1515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Million US$</td>
<td>12744</td>
<td>1138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>₹ crore</td>
<td>76660</td>
<td>6884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 2014</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>14905</td>
<td>1634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Million US$</td>
<td>11303</td>
<td>1166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>₹ crore</td>
<td>67602</td>
<td>6958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Crude Oil TMT</td>
<td>Products Million US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 2014</td>
<td>16211</td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>1618</td>
<td>13486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, 2014</td>
<td>14222</td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>1767</td>
<td>12096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August, 2014</td>
<td>15990</td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>1751</td>
<td>12798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 2014</td>
<td>15989</td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>12169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 2014</td>
<td>16193</td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>1481</td>
<td>11023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November, 2014</td>
<td>15005</td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>1558</td>
<td>9107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December, 2014</td>
<td>16566</td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>1711</td>
<td>8317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (Provisional)</strong></td>
<td>141983</td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>14946</td>
<td>105347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TMT: Thousand Metric Tonne.

*Source:* Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell.
### Import bill 2013-14 (April–December, 2013) (Provisional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Crude Oil</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Total Import</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>16408</td>
<td>1171</td>
<td>17579</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Million US$</td>
<td>12191</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>13055</td>
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<tr>
<td>May, 2013</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1497</td>
<td>18678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Million US$</td>
<td>12394</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>13374</td>
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<tr>
<td>June, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>14310</td>
<td>1067</td>
<td>15376</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Million US$</td>
<td>10391</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>11183</td>
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<td>July, 2013</td>
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<td>TMT</td>
<td>16353</td>
<td>1383</td>
<td>17736</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Million US$</td>
<td>12226</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>13141</td>
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<td>August, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>17573</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>18998</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Million US$</td>
<td>13364</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>14310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>15082</td>
<td>1578</td>
<td>16660</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Value</td>
<td>Million US$</td>
<td>11794</td>
<td>1074</td>
<td>12868</td>
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<td>October, 2013</td>
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<td>TMT</td>
<td>15361</td>
<td>1577</td>
<td>16938</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Million US$</td>
<td>11888</td>
<td>1129</td>
<td>13017</td>
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<tr>
<td>November, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>14614</td>
<td>1118</td>
<td>15732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Million US$</td>
<td>11163</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>11998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>15822</td>
<td>1404</td>
<td>17226</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Million US$</td>
<td>12343</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>13644</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total (Provisional)</strong></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>TMT</td>
<td>142704</td>
<td>12219</td>
<td>154922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Million US$</td>
<td>107754</td>
<td>8836</td>
<td>116590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>₹ crore</td>
<td></td>
<td>647981</td>
<td>53941</td>
<td>701923</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TMT: Thousand Metric Tonne.

*Source:* Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell
Statement-II

**Revisions in Retail Selling Price of petrol and diesel, at Delhi, since September 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Petrol (₹/litre)</th>
<th>Diesel (₹/litre)</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.09.2014</td>
<td>68.51</td>
<td>58.97</td>
<td>RSP as on 1.9.2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.10.2014</td>
<td>67.86</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduction in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.10.2014</td>
<td>66.65</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduction in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.10.2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>55.60</td>
<td>Reduction in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.11.2014</td>
<td>64.24</td>
<td>53.35</td>
<td>Reduction in price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.12.2014</td>
<td>63.33</td>
<td>52.51</td>
<td>Reduction in prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.12.2014</td>
<td>61.33</td>
<td>50.51</td>
<td>Reduction in prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.01.2015</td>
<td>58.91</td>
<td>48.26</td>
<td>Reduction in prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.02.2015</td>
<td>56.49</td>
<td>46.01</td>
<td>Reduction in prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.02.2015</td>
<td>57.31</td>
<td>46.62</td>
<td>Increase in prices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current RSP: 57.31 (Petrol), 46.62 (Diesel)

*Source:* Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

Statement-III

**Revision in Excise Duty on petrol and diesel since September, 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Excise Duty on Petrol (₹ per litre)</th>
<th>Excise Duty on diesel (₹ per litre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As on 01.09.14</td>
<td>9.48</td>
<td>3.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.11.14</td>
<td>11.02</td>
<td>5.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.12.14</td>
<td>13.34</td>
<td>6.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.01.15</td>
<td>15.40</td>
<td>8.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.01.15</td>
<td>17.46</td>
<td>10.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* including education cess @ 3%.

Diversification of crude imports

273. **SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the diversification of crude imports to ensure the energy security of the country;
(b) the details of quantity of crude imports and value from the top five oil exporting countries to India; and

(c) whether Government proposes to establish facilities for strategic reserve of petroleum products to meet emergency situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Companies have made significant efforts to diversify their sources of crude oil over last few years.

(b) The details of top five countries exporting crude oil along with its value to India in 2014-15 (Apr.-Dec.) are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) There is no proposal before the Government to establish facilities for strategic reserve of petroleum products. However, the Government, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), is setting up Strategic Oil Reserves for storing crude oil, with storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at three locations viz. Visakhapatnam (storage capacity: 1.33 MMT), Mangalore (storage capacity: 1.5 MMT) and Padur (storage capacity: 2.5 MMT) to enhance the energy security of the country.

**Statement**

*Country-wise crude imports during 2014-15 (Apr.-Dec.) (P)*

(Million Metric Tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PSU/JV <strong>Private</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity in MMT</td>
<td>Million US$ ₹ Crore</td>
<td>Quantity in MMT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>25.87</td>
<td>16.42</td>
<td>9,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>17.58</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>17.52</td>
<td>15.43</td>
<td>9,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>14.43</td>
<td>11.86</td>
<td>8,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>12.96</td>
<td>11.97</td>
<td>7,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>88.37</td>
<td>55.69</td>
<td>35,549</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P: Provisional

** Country-wise cost break-up details not provided by RIL

Source: Oil Companies and compiled by PPAC
Achievements of OVL in its operations abroad

274. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the achievements of ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) in its operations abroad; and

(b) the details regarding ONGC Videsh operations in South China Sea and the result of its presence with details of any hurdles by any other foreign country, if any, in discharging its duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) has stake in 36 oil and gas projects in 17 countries. Currently, it produces oil and gas from 13 Assets, in 4 Assets hydrocarbons have been discovered and are at various stages of development, 17 Assets are at various stages of Exploration and there are two pipelines Assets.

The performance of OVL during the last three years is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>FY’12</th>
<th>FY’13</th>
<th>FY’14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover (Net Revenue)</td>
<td>223,473</td>
<td>175,578</td>
<td>217,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before tax</td>
<td>51,166</td>
<td>66,826</td>
<td>69,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit after tax</td>
<td>27,212</td>
<td>39,291</td>
<td>44,453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OVL’s cumulative investment up to 31st March, 2014 was USD 22.60 billion of which 60% has been financed through internal accruals.

(b) OVL acquired two offshore exploration Blocks 127 and 128, in Vietnam offshore as Operator with 100% Participating Interest under Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) with effect from 16th June 2006. Subsequently, OVL has surrendered Block 127, after fulfillment of PSC obligations and Government of Vietnam approved the block relinquishment on 25th March 2011. OVL continues to hold Block 128. The exploration period for the same has been extended up to 15th June, 2015.

Further, no hurdle is being faced by OVL by in its Vietnam operations.
Ban on allotment of new gas connections

†275. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotment of new gas connections has been banned at present;

(b) if so, whether Government would lift the ban from the allotment of new gas connections for those States wherein the quota of kerosene has been reduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Minimizing cases of arbitration

276. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) has approached Government for dealing with disputes with explorer to minimize incidence of arbitration cases;

(b) if so, the details of views expressed by DGH in this regard;

(c) the present details of cases of disputes with explorers pending with arbitrators; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to resolve such cases in a time-bound period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, DGH has submitted suggestion for improving the dispute resolution mechanism such as—encouraging Conciliation proceedings; examination by Multi Disciplinary Team and Executive Committee of DGH on potential litigations; timely appointment of arbitrators by the Government; appointing arbitrators having domain expertise; delegating powers to DGH to create its own panel of law firms/advocates; delegation of powers for fee approval to the Executive Committee of DGH; vetting of the proposals by Advisory Committee for referring the matters to Sole Expert/Conciliation.

(c) The details of cases of disputes with explorers pending with arbitrators are as under;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
### Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

**[25 February, 2015]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Reliance Industries Limited, British Gas Exploration Pvt. Ltd vs. UOI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Reliance Industries Ltd. vs. UOI (Four Blocks KG-OSN-97/3, KG-OSN-97/4, MB-OSN-97/1, GK-OSN-97/1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Reliance Industries Limited vs. UOI KG-DWN-98/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Reliance Industries Limited vs. UOI (KG-DWN-98/3 pricing guidelines issue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Videocon Industries Limited vs. UOI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Assam Company India Limited vs. UOI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Hindustan Oil and Exploration Company vs. GOI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>NIKO Resources vs. UOI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Cairn Energy vs. GOI – Ravva PSC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Prompt actions are being taken in all the cases by Government for early resolution as per the provision of the PSC. The Government has recently come out with a Policy Framework for Relaxation, Extensions and Clarifications at the Development and Production Stage under the PSC Regime for Early Monetization of Hydrocarbons Discoveries, through which many issues pertaining to different blocks have been resolved.

**Policy for opening petrol pumps**

†277. **SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy for opening petrol pumps in the country;

(b) whether oil companies of the country are following this policy; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):** (a) to (c) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that the new detailed guidelines for selection of Retail Outlet Dealerships framed by them on the basis of broad guidelines issued by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have come into effect from 21.05.2014. Dealer Selection Guidelines are followed by all three Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (viz. IOCL, BPCL & HPCL) for opening of new Retail Outlets in rural as well as urban areas. The Common Salient Features of the New Dealership Selection Guidelines are given in the Statement (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Statement

Common salient features of the new Dealership Selection Guidelines

There is neither marks-based evaluation system nor interview process for selection. The selection is carried out by a transparent system of draw of lots/bidding. Individuals and Non-Individuals can apply. All applicants meeting the eligibility criteria qualify for the draw/bidding. As per the eligibility criteria an applicant has to meet the minimum requirements on availability of suitable land at the advertised location, Finance, Age and Educational Qualification. However, for Corpus fund locations, Finance is not an eligibility criterion. All categories of applicants are required to have suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease.

Adhering to the broad reservation principles under the constitutional scheme and in line with Supreme Court pronouncements, 27% reservation for OBC category has been introduced for the first time. Reservation for SC/ST is 22.5% and the remaining 50.5% is for Open category. Sub categories of reservation among the Main categories i.e. SC/ST, OBC and Open categories have been introduced to take care of reservation for Defence personnel, Para Military personnel/Central/State Government and Central/State PSU employees, Physically Handicapped personnel, Outstanding Sports Persons and Freedom Fighters. Able bodied Ex servicemen are also made eligible under reservation for Defence personnel to enlarge the scope for Defence category.

Reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>SC/ST</th>
<th>OBC</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combined Category 1 (CC1)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprising of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Defence Personnel and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Para Military Personnel/Central/State Government and Central/State PSU employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Category 2 (CC2)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprising of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Physically Handicapped Persons (PH)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Freedom Fighters (FF)</td>
<td>19.50%</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC/ST</td>
<td></td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44.50%</td>
<td>44.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>22.50%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>50.50%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reservations in States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram would continue to be as under as approved by MOP and NG earlier:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percentage of Regular and Rural RO Dealerships to be awarded to ST category</th>
<th>Balance % to be awarded to ‘Open’ category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All applicants meeting the eligibility criteria qualify for the draw/bidding. All categories of applicants are required to have suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease.

In order to take care of the fractions in reservation %, “200” point roster for each State will be implemented instead of “100” point roster under the earlier dealership selection guidelines.

The locations would be allotted to the roster numbers based on system of draw of lots in order to avoid subjectivity and complaints from any particular category of applicants.

In case of individual applicants, spouse will be made a partner up to a share of maximum 50% unless the spouse is already gainfully employed and/or do not wish to be made a partner in order not to dilute the financial and social status of women.

**Draw of Lots/Bidding process**

In the Draw of Lots/Bidding process, priority will be given to applicants with regard to ownership of land as mentioned below:

**Group 1:** Applicants having suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease including in all reserved categories.

**Group 2:** Applicants having Firm offer of purchase or long term lease for a piece of suitable land including in all reserved categories.

Draw of lots/Opening of Bids will be held first amongst the eligible applicants with land falling in Group 1.

Draw of lots amongst eligible applicants of Group 2 will be held only if there is no applicant in Group 1 or applicants in Group 1 have been disqualified or withdrawn.
The entire proceedings of the draw/bidding will be videographed in one shot.

The result of the draw will be displayed on the notice board of the venue immediately and at company office. It will also be hosted on the website of the company.

All of the above are common for allotment of Regular and Rural category of ROs.

The Parameters which are different for Regular and Rural category of ROs are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Applicability</th>
<th>Regular RO</th>
<th>Rural RO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Refundable Application Fee</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>₹ 1000/- (SC/ST - ₹ 500/-)</td>
<td>₹ 100/- (SC/ST - ₹ 50/-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertised location</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>In any class of market i.e. Urban/Highway</td>
<td>Except on NH / SH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-refundable Minimum Bid Amount</td>
<td>A-Site RO (except SC/ST category locations under CFS)</td>
<td>₹ 30.0 lacs [Initial Down Payment (IDP) - 1.5 Lacs]</td>
<td>₹ 10.0 lacs [Initial Down Payment (IDP) - 0.5 Lacs]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Refundable Fixed Fee</td>
<td>B-Site RO</td>
<td>₹ 15.0 lacs</td>
<td>₹ 5.0 lacs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refundable Security Deposit</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>₹ 5.0 lacs</td>
<td>0.5 lacs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality / Residency criteria</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income tax rules.</td>
<td>Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income tax rules. For Rural ROs the applicant has to be residing in the district of the advertised location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Qualifications</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Graduate for regular ROs except for CC1 and CC2 categories. For CC1 category (i.e. Defence, Para Military, Central/State Government, Central/State PSU employees) and CC2 category (i.e. Physically handicapped, Freedom fighters, Outstanding Sport spersons), the eligibility is 10+2.</td>
<td>10+2 for rural ROs except for CC1 and CC2 categories. For CC1 category (i.e. Defence, Para Military, Central/State Government, Central/State PSU employees) and CC2 category (i.e. Physically handicapped, Freedom fighters, Outstanding Sports persons), the eligibility is 10th Pass.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Long term strategy to meet shortage of petroleum products

†278. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any long-term strategy and referential plan/policy to meet the huge shortage of petroleum products including natural gas by the year 2050;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the dependence on the imported fossil fuel and to increase the production of alternative products like shale oil, natural gas etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government is aware of the expected shortage of petroleum products in the country and has taken a number of steps to enhance availability in consultation with experts. The following important steps, amongst others, have been taken by the Government to enhance domestic production and reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels:

- New pricing guidelines for domestically produced natural gas approved to incentivize exploration and production of natural gas in the country.
- Project for re-assessment of hydrocarbon resources in all sedimentary basins of India taken up.
- Appraisal of unappraised areas of all sedimentary basins of India taken up.
- Improved Oil Recovery (IOR)/Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) implemented by Exploration and Production (E&P) companies for enhancing oil recovery from fields.
- Policy for exploration and production of CBM and also shale oil and gas are being implemented.
- Policy framework for early monetisation of hydrocarbon discoveries under PSC regime approved.
- Policy for exploration in Mining Lease Areas approved.
- Conservation measures to curtail waste of scarce energy adopted.
- New and renewable energy applications being promoted.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Steps to increase storage capacity for oil

279. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up more underground tanks for increasing storage capacity of oil to ensure supply of oil in emergency situations as well as for taking the benefit of declining global oil prices;

(b) if so, the details of current capacity and how much storage capacity will be built in the next three years; and

(c) how much investments are required for increasing the storage capacity in the country and Government’s response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), is setting up Strategic Crude Oil Reserves with storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at three locations viz. Visakhapatnam (storage capacity: 1.33 MMT), Mangalore (storage capacity: 1.5 MMT) and Padur (storage capacity: 2.5 MMT) to enhance the energy security of the country. Besides, in order to further increase the Strategic Crude Oil storage capacity, ISPRL through Engineers India Limited, has prepared a detailed feasibility study for construction of additional 12.5 MMT of strategic crude oil storages in Phase-II.

(c) The capital cost for construction of 12.5 MMT of strategic crude oil storage in Phase-II is approx. ₹ 13216 crore based on March, 2013 prices. The cost of filling 12.5 MMT of crude oil based on the current price of crude oil ($ 55.19) per bbl and the current exchange rate (₹ 62.43/$) is ₹ 31570 crore. Thus the total investment required for increasing the storage in the country by 12.5 MMT in Phase-II is around ₹ 44786 crore.

Strategic storage of crude oil

280. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crude oil imports have been steadily increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any long term purchase policy and strategic storage of crude oil in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?
The Minister of State of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (Shri Dharmendra Pradhan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The details of crude oil imports since 2009-10 are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Import of crude oil (in Million Metric Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>159.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>163.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>171.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>184.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>189.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15 (Apr.-Dec.) (P)</td>
<td>141.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) and (d) The Oil Public Sector Undertakings are following the extant policy guidelines with regard to import of crude oil issued by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on 21st May, 2001. The Government, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), is setting up Strategic Crude Oil Reserves with storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at three locations viz. Visakhapatnam (storage capacity: 1.33 MMT), Mangalore (storage capacity: 1.5 MMT) and Padur (storage capacity: 2.5 MMT) to enhance the energy security of the country.

Recommendations submitted by PNGRB on marketing margin

281. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas be pleased to refer to answer to unstarred question 553 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th November, 2012 and state:

(a) when did the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) submit its recommendations to the Ministry;

(b) the details of the recommendations and the action taken by the Ministry thereon;

(c) whether the Ministry has responded back to the Department of Fertilizers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the issue would be resolved so as to protect the interests of the consumers in the country?

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (Shri Dharmendra Pradhan): (a) Petroleum and Natural
Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has submitted its recommendations to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) on 20.01.2015.

(b) to (d) PNGRB has recommended a range of ₹ 150-200 per 1000/SCM as a marketing margin for domestic gas being supplied to fertilizer and LPG plants. The recommendations of PNGRB are under examination in MoP&NG. After a decision is taken in the matter, the same will be intimated to the Department of Fertilizers.

Revival of strategic storage project

282. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking advantage of the slump in crude prices, India has revived its dormant strategic storage project aimed at creating a 100 day buffer reserve of crude;

(b) whether the Centre has cleared a mammoth budgetary support of around ₹ 5,000 crore to help Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL) build its storage facilities at Vizag, Mangalore and Padur; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), is setting up Strategic Crude Oil Reserves with storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at three locations viz. Visakhapatnam (storage capacity: 1.33 MMT), Mangalore (storage capacity: 1.5 MMT) and Padur (storage capacity: 2.5 MMT) to enhance the energy security of the country. Besides, in order to further increase the Strategic Crude Oil storage capacity, ISPRL through Engineers India Limited, has prepared a detailed feasibility study for construction of additional 12.5 MMT of strategic crude oil storages in Phase-II.

(b) and (c) The Expenditure Finance Committee, in its meeting held on 20.1.2015, has recommended an amount of ₹ 2500 crore for filling the crude in Visakhapatnam cavern against the 12th Plan outlay of ₹ 4948 crore under Gross Budgetary Support Scheme of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for Indian Strategic Storage Programme for storage of crude oil by ISPRL. ₹ 2448 crore has been approved to be used for filling strategic part of caverns being constructed at Mangalore and Padur.
Increase in arbitration cases of oilfield disputes

283. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase of arbitration cases of oilfield disputes against Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) has suggested a fresh approach for dealing with disputes with explorers to minimize incidence of arbitration cases against Government;

(d) if so, the details of suggestion made by the DGH; and

(e) the steps taken by the Central Government to ensure that approach by DGH does not indicate any dilution in Government rights or revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has entered into 310 Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) so far in Pre-NELP field and exploration bidding rounds and NELP exploration bidding rounds out of which 150 contracts are presently operative. 21 arbitration cases have been initiated with regards to the contracts in the last 15 years, i.e. 5 cases during the period 2001-2005, 6 cases in 2006-2010 and 10 cases in 2011-2015.

(c) and (d) Yes, DGH has submitted suggestion for improving the dispute resolution mechanism such as – encouraging Conciliation proceedings; examination by Multi Disciplinary Team and Executive Committee of DGH on potential litigations; timely appointment of arbitrators by the Government; appointing arbitrators having domain expertise; delegating powers to DGH to create its own panel of law firms/ advocates; delegation of powers for fee approval to the Executive Committee of DGH; vetting of the proposals by Advisory Committee for referring the matters to Sole Expert/Conciliation etc.

(e) The said proposals of DGH shall be approved, if they are in conformity with the views of Ministry of Law and Justice as well as in conformity with the provisions of PSCs.

Benefits given to consumers due to fall in prices of crude oil

284. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of crude oil have come down heavily in the last ten months;
(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of times the prices of petrol and diesel were reduced by Government;

(c) whether on all the occasions of reduction in the prices of petrol and diesel the benefit has been passed on the consumers; 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) The details of price of Indian basket crude oil since April, 2014 and the details of reduction in Retail Selling Price (RSP) of petrol and diesel in Delhi during the corresponding period are given in the Statement I and II (See below) respectively.

(c) and (d) The prices of petrol and diesel have been made market determined effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on price of these products in line with changes in the prices in international market and other conditions. Accordingly, the OMCs have carried out revisions in price of these products as given in the Statement-II above. Further, there have been 4 instances during the last 10 months when the Government has increased excise duty on petrol and diesel. However, the increase in excise duty was not passed on to the consumers by the Public Sector OMCs in the form of increase in Retail Selling Price. The details in this regard are given in the Statement–III (See below).

**Statement-I**

*Month-wise average price of Indian Basket Crude Oil since April, 2014*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>$/bbl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr.-14</td>
<td>105.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May-14</td>
<td>106.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun.-14</td>
<td>109.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul.-14</td>
<td>106.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.-14</td>
<td>101.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep.-14</td>
<td>96.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.-14</td>
<td>86.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.-14</td>
<td>77.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.-14</td>
<td>61.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan.-15</td>
<td>46.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.-15*</td>
<td>55.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*up to 16.2.2015*
**Statement-II**

*Reduction in RSP of petrol and diesel due to reduction in Basic Price in Delhi*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Petrol (₹/Ltr.)</th>
<th>Diesel (₹/Ltr.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pre Revision RSP</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSP as on 1.4.2014</td>
<td>72.26</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.04.2014</td>
<td>72.26</td>
<td>(0.85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.08.2014</td>
<td>73.60</td>
<td>(1.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.08.2014</td>
<td>72.51</td>
<td>(2.18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.09.2014</td>
<td>70.33</td>
<td>(1.82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.10.2014</td>
<td>68.51</td>
<td>(0.65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.10.2014</td>
<td>67.86</td>
<td>(1.21)</td>
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Price of petrol and diesel (eff. 19.10.2014) as per IOCL.

**Statement-III**

*Revision in Excise Duty on petrol and diesel since April, 2014* (₹/litre)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>Excise Duty on Diesel</th>
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*Note: including education cess @ 3%.*
Denial of entry of equipments of OIL in East Godavari District

285. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil India Ltd. (OIL) is being denied carrying of its equipments on the bridge on Vruddha Gouthami by villagers in East Godavari District;

(b) whether as a result of this denial, exploration activities of OIL have been hit in last few years;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with loss suffered by OIL in the process; and

(d) what efforts have been made to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This is delaying the drilling of one well in the Riverine Island. Drilling site has been made ready for movement of rig and drilling materials since 29.12.2014. An idle High Pressure High Temperature rig will have an additional cost connotation of around US$ 47,500/- per day for Oil India Ltd.

(d) Oil India Ltd. is actively pursuing the matter with the district and State Administration. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has also requested Chief Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh on 18.02.2015 to intervene in this matter so that the work can start without any further delay.

Supply of piped domestic gas in Bihar

†286. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to supply the domestic gas through pipeline in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Piped Natural Gas (PNG) forms part of the City or Local Natural Gas Distribution (CGD) network. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), has been established under

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
PNGRB Act, 2006. PNGRB grants authorization for City and Local Area Natural Gas Distribution Networks (PNG is a part of CGD network) in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and the PNGRB (authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network) Regulation, 2008.

PNGRB has identified 8 Districts/Geographical Areas (GAs) in Bihar viz. Barh Bihar, Begusarai, Gaya, Gopal Ganj, Patna, Saran, Siwan and West Champaran for inclusion in the future bidding rounds for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks, depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability. Natural gas pipeline connectivity/gas availability for Bihar is envisaged through the Central Government authorized GAIL’s Jagdishpur-Haldia Pipeline (JHPL).

**Import of crude oil by OMCs**

287. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crude oil prices in the international market imported by various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last two years and the current year along with its landed cost;

(b) the product-wise details of prices of petroleum products including petrol, diesel, kerosene, ATF and LPG and the production costs, taxes levied and subsidies provided during the said period; and

(c) whether the global crude oil prices such as Brent/Nymex crude oil are linked to petroleum products prices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The average prices of Indian crude oil (basket) during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto 17.02.2015) are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15 (up to 17.02.2015)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian Basket crude oil ($/bbl)</td>
<td>107.97</td>
<td>105.52</td>
<td>87.79</td>
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</table>

The details of crude oil imported by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) along with landed cost during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (April to December, 2014) are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details of retail selling price (RSP) of major petroleum products at Delhi, since 1st April, 2012 are given in the Statement-II (See below).
Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams, which require further reprocessing and blending. It is difficult to apportion the total cost amongst individual refined products, hence product-wise costs are not identified separately. The detailed price build-up showing price excluding taxes, taxes levied by the Central and State Governments and subsidy/under-recovery on diesel, PDS kerosene and domestic LPG, at Delhi at beginning of last two years and the current year are given in the Statement-III (See below).

(c) The Retail Selling Prices of the products are linked to the prices of the respective products prevailing in the international oil market and are not directly linked to the prices of crude oil in the international market.

**Statement-I**

*Details of crude oil imports (FOB Value) by Oil Marketing Companies during 2012-13 to 2014-15 (Apr.-Dec.) (Provisional)*

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<th>HPCL</th>
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TMT: Thousand Metric Tonne.
Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell.

**Statement-II**

*RSP of petroleum products since 1.4.2012 at Delhi*

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Petrol (₹/litre)</th>
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<th>PDS Kerosene (₹/litre)</th>
<th>Domestic LPG (₹/14.2 kg cyl.)</th>
<th>ATF (₹/kl)</th>
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<td>Current RSP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>57.31</td>
<td>46.62</td>
<td>15.14*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Price of Petrol since 26.6.2010, Non-subsidized domestic LPG since 18.9.2012 and diesel since 19.10.2014 are as per IOCL.


*Since there is ‘Nil’ allocation of PDS kerosene in Delhi currently, RSP of PDS kerosene 1.11.2014 onwards is at Mumbai.
### Price Buildup of diesel, at Delhi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1.4.2012</th>
<th>2.4.2013</th>
<th>1.4.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Price before Government Levies</td>
<td>46.94</td>
<td>43.99</td>
<td>49.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Under Recovery incurred by OMCs</td>
<td>14.36</td>
<td>6.52</td>
<td>5.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Price component realized</td>
<td>32.58</td>
<td>37.47</td>
<td>43.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Custom Duty</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excise Duty including Education Cess @ 3%</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>3.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT (Including VAT on dealer commission)</td>
<td>4.46</td>
<td>5.65</td>
<td>6.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dealer Commission</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSP per litre</td>
<td>40.91</td>
<td>48.63</td>
<td>55.49</td>
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</table>

### Price Buildup of PDS kerosene, at Delhi

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>Total Price before Government Levies</td>
<td>44.84</td>
<td>44.27</td>
<td>48.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Government Subsidy</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Under Recovery incurred by OMCs</td>
<td>31.03</td>
<td>30.49</td>
<td>34.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price Component Realized</td>
<td>12.99</td>
<td>12.96</td>
<td>12.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom Duty</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excise Duty including Education Cess @ 3%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT (Including VAT on wholesaler and retailer commission)</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesaler and Retailer Commission</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>1.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSP per litre</td>
<td>14.83</td>
<td>14.96</td>
<td>14.96</td>
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</table>

### Price Buildup of domestic LPG (Subsidized), at Delhi (in ₹/14.2 Kg. Cylinder)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Price before Government Levies</td>
<td>966.69</td>
<td>830.50</td>
<td>902.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Government Subsidy</td>
<td>22.58</td>
<td>22.58</td>
<td>22.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Under Recovery incurred by OMCs</td>
<td>570.68</td>
<td>434.52</td>
<td>506.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Price Component Realized</td>
<td>373.43</td>
<td>373.40</td>
<td>373.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Custom Duty</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excise Duty including Education Cess @ 3%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT (Including VAT on wholesaler and retailer commission)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesaler and retailer commission</td>
<td>25.83</td>
<td>37.25</td>
<td>40.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSP per cylinder (Rounded off)</td>
<td>399.00</td>
<td>410.50</td>
<td>414.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reduction in prices of petrol and diesel

†288. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reduction in the prices of petrol and diesel after the formation of the new Government from June, 2014 to 5 February, 2015 and the amount reduced each time, and dates thereof;

(b) the details of quantum of increase in the consumption of diesel and petrol after reduction in prices; and

(c) whether Government proposes to provide petrol and diesel at even cheaper prices in the coming days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of reduction in retail selling price of Petrol (deregulated on 26.6.2010) and diesel (deregulated on 19.10.2014) since 1st June 2014 are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details of monthly consumption of petrol and diesel along with growth rate since 2013-14 is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) The prices of petrol and diesel have been deregulated by the Government. Thereafter, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on their prices in line with international oil prices and market conditions.

Statement-I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Pre Revision RSP</th>
<th>Petrol (₹/Ltr.)</th>
<th>Reduction</th>
<th>Revised RSP</th>
<th>Diesel (₹/Ltr.)</th>
<th>Reduction</th>
<th>Revised RSP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.6.2014</td>
<td>71.41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>57.28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.08.2014</td>
<td>73.60</td>
<td>(1.09)</td>
<td>72.51</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.08.2014</td>
<td>72.51</td>
<td>(2.18)</td>
<td>70.33</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.09.2014</td>
<td>70.33</td>
<td>(1.82)</td>
<td>68.51</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.10.2014</td>
<td>68.51</td>
<td>(0.65)</td>
<td>67.86</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Petrol Price</th>
<th>Petrol Change</th>
<th>Diesel Price</th>
<th>Diesel Change</th>
<th>Petrol RSP</th>
<th>Diesel RSP</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.10.2014</td>
<td>67.86</td>
<td>(1.21)</td>
<td>66.65</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.10.2014</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>58.97</td>
<td>(3.37)</td>
<td>55.60</td>
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<td>(2.24)</td>
<td>53.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>01.12.2014</td>
<td>64.24</td>
<td>(0.91)</td>
<td>63.33</td>
<td>53.35</td>
<td>(0.84)</td>
<td>52.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.12.2014</td>
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<td>(2.00)</td>
<td>61.33</td>
<td>52.51</td>
<td>(2.00)</td>
<td>50.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.01.2015</td>
<td>61.33</td>
<td>(2.42)</td>
<td>58.91</td>
<td>50.51</td>
<td>(2.25)</td>
<td>48.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>04.02.2015</td>
<td>58.91</td>
<td>(2.42)</td>
<td>56.49</td>
<td>48.26</td>
<td>(2.25)</td>
<td>46.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Current RSP**

57.31

46.62

Price of petrol and diesel (eff. 19.10.2014) as per IOCL.
### Statement-II

**Monthly consumption of Petrol and Diesel in India**  
(Quantity in TMT and Growth in (%))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Petrol</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14 Quantity</td>
<td>1270</td>
<td>1696</td>
<td>1415</td>
<td>1406</td>
<td>1483</td>
<td>1232</td>
<td>1462</td>
<td>1460</td>
<td>1454</td>
<td>1384</td>
<td>1379</td>
<td>1489</td>
<td>17128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>8.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014-15 (Prov.) Quantity</td>
<td>1502</td>
<td>1683</td>
<td>1611</td>
<td>1481</td>
<td>1599</td>
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<td>1629</td>
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<td>15761</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diesel</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14 Quantity</td>
<td>6155</td>
<td>6394</td>
<td>5943</td>
<td>5400</td>
<td>5048</td>
<td>4908</td>
<td>5615</td>
<td>5826</td>
<td>5973</td>
<td>5639</td>
<td>5380</td>
<td>6083</td>
<td>68364</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>-2.1</td>
<td>-6.0</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>-2.4</td>
<td>-2.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-1.9</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15 (Prov.) Quantity</td>
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<td>6477</td>
<td>6139</td>
<td>5741</td>
<td>5121</td>
<td>4899</td>
<td>5455</td>
<td>6007</td>
<td>6143</td>
<td>5822</td>
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<td></td>
<td>57739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>-3.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>-2.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell. TMT: Thousand Metric Tonne.*
Efforts made for future natural gas requirements

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

(a) the details of current efforts made by Government to satisfy country’s future natural gas requirements;

(b) the list and status of the current transnational pipeline projects;

(c) whether there have been delays in implementation of the projects and if so, the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether Government has taken any efforts to speed up these projects, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the estimated year by when the pipelines are expected to begin functioning; and

(f) the impact that procurement through transnational pipelines will have on domestic supply of LNG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government has taken several steps to improve the availability of gas in order to meet the country’s future natural gas requirements. These include revision in the price of domestic natural gas, intensification of domestic exploration and production activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds, development of shale gas policy framework, research and development of gas hydrate resources in the country, import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), exploring possibility of transnational gas pipelines, clearance for exploration and development of some NELP blocks, exploration in the Mining Lease Area with certain conditions and acquisition of overseas oil and gas assets.

(b) to (e) India is currently pursuing the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline project to receive natural gas supply from Yolotan Osman (Galkynysh) fields in Turkmenistan. The length of the proposed pipeline is 1814 kms with a capacity of 90 Million Standard Cubic Metres per Day (MMSCMD) of natural gas in which India and Pakistan’s proposed share is 38 MMSCMD each and that of Afghanistan is 14 MMSCMD.

Two Government level agreements, viz., Gas Pipeline Framework Agreement (GPFA) and Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) were signed amongst the participating countries in December, 2010. The Gas Sales and Purchase Agreement (GSPA) was signed between the buyers and the seller on 23.5.2012 and the Operations Agreement which deals with the issues of gas nomination, metering and allocation at delivery.
point was also signed on 8.7.2014. During the 20th Steering Committee Meeting held in February, 2015, timelines were discussed for identification and selection of Consortium Leader and gas is expected to flow in pipeline within 3 years from the date of induction of Consortium Leader.

(f) Natural Gas procured through TAPI transnational pipeline project is envisaged to bridge the gap between demand and supply of natural gas to consumers in various sectors.

**Expansion of capacity of NINL**

290. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the plans of Metals and Mineral Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) for expansion of the capacity of Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. (NINL) and the time line for achieving various targets within such plans; and

(b) whether MMTC is directly or through NINL in negotiations with any Public Sector steel company to merge itself with such company and if so, the broad contours of such negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Board of Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL) has approved in-principle to expand plant capacity from its existing capacity of 1.1 million tonnes to 5.0 million tonnes in 2 Phases. In Phase-I, the capacity enhancement shall be made from 1.1 million tonnes to 2.2 million tonnes. In Phase-II, the capacity will be further increased from 2.2 million tonnes to 5.0 million tonnes. Phase-I is to be completed by 2020-21. M/s. MECON have been entrusted with the task for preparation of Techno Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) for expansion of plant to 5.0 MT in 2 phases.

(b) MMTC has so far not considered any proposal to merge NINL with any Public Sector steel company.

**Impact of cheaper/inferior quality steel imported from China**

291. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indigenous steel production is facing a lot of difficulties due to import of cheaper/inferior quality steel from China;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantity of steel imported from China during the current year;
(c) whether any consultations have been held with steel manufacturers and other stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to safeguard the interest of indigenous steel industry against such imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The global steel industry in general is going through a difficult phase. Likewise, the domestic steel industry has also been subdued. Due to excess capacity/production and decrease in demand in China, steel from China has been finding its way to various countries, including India.

As against imports of about 8.1 million tonnes of steel into India, during April, 2014 to January, 2015, about 2.9 million tonnes has been from China.

(c) to (e) Domestic steel manufacturers and other stakeholders have been representing against imports in general, and Chinese imports in particular.

Steel is a deregulated sector. However to ensure that only quality of steel is imported into India, Ministry of Steel has notified Steel and Steel Product (Quality Control) Order on 12.03.2012, as last amended on 4.12.2014.

Supply of iron ore by NMDC

292. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of prices at which National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) is supplying iron ore in the domestic market during the last five years;

(b) the details of prices at which iron ore is exported to Japan during the last five years;

(c) the reasons for the price realization from Japan being lesser than price realization in the domestic market and the methodology used for calculating the export price; and

(d) whether an enquiry has been conducted and any action taken against parties responsible, please provide details and findings of any enquiry or action taken, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Details of prices at which National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) is supplying iron ore in the domestic market during each of the last five years are as under:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Baila Lump</th>
<th>Baila Fines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>F.Y. 2009-10</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr.’09 – Dec.’09</td>
<td>2458</td>
<td>1666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan.’10 – Mar.’10</td>
<td>2728</td>
<td>1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F.Y. 2010-11</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr.’10 - June’10</td>
<td>3781</td>
<td>2924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July’10 – Sept.’10</td>
<td>4340</td>
<td>3356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.’10 – Dec.’10</td>
<td>4137</td>
<td>3199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan.’11’ – Mar.’11</td>
<td>4353</td>
<td>3366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F.Y. 2011-12</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1 : Apr.’11 – June’11</td>
<td>4540</td>
<td>2870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2: July’11 – Sept.’11</td>
<td>4600</td>
<td>2880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 : Oct.’11 – Dec.’11</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>3380</td>
</tr>
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<td>Q4 : Jan.’12 – Mar.’12</td>
<td>4960</td>
<td>2590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F.Y. 2012-13</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1: Apr.’12 – June’12</td>
<td>5480</td>
<td>2800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q2:July’12 – Sept.’12</td>
<td>6190</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6070</td>
<td>2690</td>
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<tr>
<td>November’12</td>
<td>5380</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>March’13</td>
<td>4950</td>
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<td><strong>F.Y. 2013-14</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>April’13</td>
<td>4600</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>June’13</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>July’13</td>
<td>4400</td>
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<td>August’13</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>FOB Vizag Port</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September'13</td>
<td>4200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October'13</td>
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<tr>
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**F.Y. 2014-15**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Export Price (US$ / DLT, FOB Vizag Port)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April’14</td>
<td>4500</td>
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<td>Nov.’14</td>
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<td>4200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb.’15</td>
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</table>

(b) Details of the prices at which iron ore is exported to Japan during the last five years are as under:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Export Price (US$ / DLT, FOB Vizag Port)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baila Lump</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>F.Y. 2009-10</strong></td>
<td>71.71</td>
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<td><strong>F.Y. 2010-11</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Q1: Apr.’11 – June’ 11</td>
<td>139.40</td>
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<td>Q2: July’ 11 – Sept.’11</td>
<td>170.27</td>
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<td>Q3: Oct.’ 11 – Dec.’ 11</td>
<td>147.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q4: Jan.’ 12 – Mar.’ 12</td>
<td>158.95</td>
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### Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

[25 February, 2015]

#### F.Y. 2011-12

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<tr>
<td>Q3: Oct.’11– Dec.’11</td>
<td>No Export</td>
<td>No Export</td>
<td>No Export</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q4: Jan.’12 – Mar.’12</td>
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#### F.Y. 2012-13

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<td>146.90</td>
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<td>153.60</td>
<td>141.38</td>
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<td>131.93</td>
<td>121.43</td>
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<td>Q4: Jan.’13 – Mar.’13</td>
<td>116.57</td>
<td>107.30</td>
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#### F.Y. 2013-14

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<td>154.78</td>
<td>142.47</td>
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<td>Q2: July’13 – Sept.’13</td>
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<td>130.84</td>
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<td>133.34</td>
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<td>140.77</td>
<td>126.86</td>
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#### F.Y. 2014-15

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<td>136.96</td>
<td>122.43</td>
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<td>Q2: July’14 – Sept.’14</td>
<td>111.96</td>
<td>103.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q3: Oct.’14 – Dec.’14</td>
<td>96.75</td>
<td>88.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q4: Jan.’15- Mar.’15</td>
<td>88.05</td>
<td>72.29</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(c) Sales under export agreements are done on Free on Board (FOB) port basis whereas domestic sales are done on Free on Rail (FOR)/Free on Truck (FOT) mine basis and as such these two types of prices are not directly comparable.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply given at (c) above.

#### Proposal from Rajasthan for development of tourist destinations

†293. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether State of Rajasthan has forwarded any schemes for development of tourist destinations to the Central Government;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

(b) if so, by when these schemes would be approved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Development of Tourism is primarily undertaken by State Governments/UT Administrations. 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 utilization of funds released earlier.

The following 9 project proposals for development of tourism infrastructure and for fairs and festivals, submitted by the State Government of Rajasthan are under process for grant of CFA in the current financial year, i.e. 2014-15 subject to adherence to the Scheme Guidelines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mewar Complex Circuit</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Hadoti Circuit for Jhalawar-Baran-Bundi</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Development of Sawai Madhopur-Karauli</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Development of Bharatpur-Vair-Deeg</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Development of Dholpur as a Destination – Light and Sound show at Muchkund, Development of Talab Shahi, Cruise in Chambal, Conservation of Cenotaphs etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Development of Sahalio Ki Bari, Udaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Development of Sekhawati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Organizing of fair and festival/events in Rajasthan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Declaring sites of freedom struggle as places of national importance**

294. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to make the sites of freedom struggle and martyrdom of revolutionaries in Tamil Nadu as places of national importance;

(b) whether Government has any information about the great sacrifices of Rani Velu Nachiyar and Muradu Pandiar brothers hanged in 1801 by British with 400 other Tamil freedom fighters; and

(c) whether Government would consider making such places revolutionary pilgrim centres and tourist places for national integration?
THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products and implementation of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects prioritised in consultation with them for each financial year, subject to receipt of Detailed Project Report (DPR), liquidation of Utilization Certificates (UC), availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism had, sanctioned Freedom Fighters Circuit project to Tamil Nadu during the year 2008-09 with CFA of ₹ 290.19 lakh. No projects having focus on Rani Velu Nachiyar and Muradu Pandiar brothers has been prioritised by the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Ministry of Tourism does not have any policy to declare any site as a pilgrim centre or tourist destination.

**Deployment of women personnel at tourist spots**

†295. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to deploy women personnel at tourist spots in view of the rising incidents of crime against female tourists in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps being taken to further ensure the safety of female tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) ‘Public Order’ and ‘Police’ are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, the prevention of crime, including crimes against tourists, is the primary responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories. In order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories. No specific proposal of deployment of women police personnel in tourist areas have been sent to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police in one form or the other.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(c) In order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists, the Ministry of Tourism has taken following steps:

(i) The Ministry of Tourism, on a pilot basis, has set up the ‘Incredible India Help Line’ to guide the tourists.

(ii) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to Government of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organisation (TFSO) on a pilot basis.

(iii) Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Honourable Tourism, which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.

(iv) 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.

(v) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents involving foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has also posted an advisory on its website www.incredibleindia.org.

(vi) Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourist for State Governments/Union Territories and Tips for Travellers have been 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 includes ‘tips for travellers’ and cover the following:

- Precautions to be taken during pre-travel arrangements.
- Travel information on calamities/situations by the State Government.
- Identifying, locating tourists in times of emergency.
- Government communication and inter agency coordination.
- Regulations of service providers (Transport Services, Accommodation Sector). Regulating leisure and recreational services including adventure sports.
- Address insolvencies and dispute settlement.
- Enforcement.
Financial assistance to tripura for tourism

296. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of tourist places in the North-Eastern States;

(b) how many of these spots are getting financial aid from the Centre;

(c) whether Central Government has sanctioned any amount for the places of tourism in Tripura; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The names of a few of the important tourist places in the North Eastern States are given in the Statement-I (See below).

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

(c) and (d) Yes, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned CFA to the Government of Tripura for the development of tourism infrastructure in the State. The details of the CFA sanctioned to the State during the 11th Five Year Plan are given in the Statement-II (See below). However due to pendency of utilisation certificate the State has not been sanctioned CFA since 2012-13.

Statement-I

The names of the few important tourist places in the North Eastern States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the State</th>
<th>Name of tourist places</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Tezpur-Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang Tourist Circuit</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bhalukpong</td>
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<td>Dirang</td>
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<td>Sela Pass</td>
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<td>Sl.No.</td>
<td>Name of the State</td>
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<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
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<td>Jaswant Garh</td>
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<td>Bumla Pass</td>
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<td>PTso Lakes</td>
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<td>Tezpur-Seijosa-Bhalukpong-Tipi-Tezpur Tourist Circuit</td>
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<td>Itanagar-Ziro-Daporijo-Aalo-Pasighat Tourist Circuit</td>
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<td>Gyekar Sinyik</td>
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<td>Jawaharlal Nehru State Museum</td>
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<td>Shivalinga at Kardo Hills</td>
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<td>Daporijo</td>
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<td>Ziro-Palin-Nyapin-Sangram-Koloriang Tourist Circuit</td>
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<td>Margherita-Miao- Namdapha Tourist Circuit.</td>
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<td>Nao-Dihing river.</td>
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<td>Zoo-cum Botanical Garden</td>
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<td>Planetarium-Guwahati</td>
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<td>Science Museum (Regional Science Centre)</td>
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| 6.    | Nagaland         | Naga Heritage village, Kisama  
          |                   | Chumukedima           
          |                   | Razaphema Basa       
          |                   | Dzukou Valley        
          |                   | Mon                   |
| 7.    | Sikkim           | Nathula                
          |                   | Changu lake           
          |                   | Rumtek                
          |                   | Aritar                
          |                   | Gangtok in the East District. 
          |                   | Namchi                
          |                   | Rabangla              
          |                   | Damthang              
          |                   | Temi Tarku            
          |                   | Phur Chachu in South Sikkim 
          |                   | Pelling               
          |                   | Yuksome               
          |                   | Kaluk                 
          |                   | Bermoik               
          |                   | Dentam                
          |                   | Daramdin              
          |                   | Barsey in West District Yumthang, 
          |                   | Gurudongmar,          
          |                   | Lachung               
          |                   | Lachen in North District, |
| 8.    | Tripura          | 14 Debata Bari (Temple of 14 Gods) Temple, 
          |                   | Khayerpur, West Tripura 
          |                   | Maharaja Bir Bikram College , Agartala, West Tripura 
          |                   | Ujjayanta Palace, Agartala, West Tripura |
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions [25 February, 2015]

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<td>Bhubeneswari Mandir, Udaipur, Gomati District</td>
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<td>Chabimura, Amarpur, Gomati District</td>
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<td>Trishna Wild Life Sanctuary, Belonia, South Tripura</td>
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<td>Damboor lake, Gandacharra, Dhalai District</td>
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**Statement-II**

Details of projects sanctioned to Tripura during the eleventh Five Year Plan.

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<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of project</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned (₹ in lakhs)</th>
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<td>2007-08</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Destination Development of Udaipur in Tripura.</td>
<td>206.13</td>
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<td>319.00</td>
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## 2008-09

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<td>4</td>
<td>Celebration of Neermahal festival, 07-08, Tripura</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Celebration of Pilak Tourism festival, 07-08, Tripura</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>927.85</strong></td>
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## 2009-10

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<td>Destination Development of Dumboor Lake, Tripura</td>
<td>336.17</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Celebration of Kharchi Festival, 2007, Tripura</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Celebration of Neermahal Tourism Festival, 2008 in Tripura during 27-29 December, 2008</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>4.77</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Celebration of Ashokastami Festival, to be held in Tripura during December, 2008 and March, 2009</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Celebration of Kharchi Festival, 2008 in Tripura</td>
<td>4.77</td>
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<td>Celebration of Diwali Festival, 2008</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>360.94</strong></td>
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## 2010-11

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<td>Development of “Amarpur–Pilak-Trishna-Melagarh’ Tourist in Tripura</td>
<td>728.92</td>
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<td>Destination Development of Old Agartala Royal Palace Complex, Kheyerpur under West Tripura Distt</td>
<td>225.27</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Destination Development of Chabimura in Tripura</td>
<td>482.24</td>
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<td>Tourism Destination Development of Tirthamukh in Tripura</td>
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<td>Circuit Development of Ambassa-Gandacherra-Udaipur-Santirbazar-Amarpur in Tripura</td>
<td>765.63</td>
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<td>Celebration of Mahamuni Tourism festival in Tripura</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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**2011-12**

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<td>Celebration of Kharchi Festival at Khayerpur Old Agartala from 8th to 14th July, 2011</td>
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<td>16.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Celebration of Diwali Festival</td>
<td>16.90</td>
<td>16.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1543.52</strong></td>
<td><strong>1249.50</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rural tourism projects in Andhra Pradesh**

297. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Rural Tourism Projects that have been taken up in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of the funds spent on these projects by Government;

(c) whether all the projects are successful; and

(d) if so, the details of the same and revenue earned from these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The development and promotion of various tourism destinations
and products and implementation of tourism projects including rural tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. Under the Plan Scheme “Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits” the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects including rural tourism prioritised in consultation with them for each financial year, subject to receipt of Detailed Project Report (DPR), liquidation of Utilization Certificates, availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

Details of Rural Tourism projects sanctioned for the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during Eleventh Plan are given in the Statement (See below). No Rural Tourism Project for this State was sanctioned in the Twelfth Plan. The State Government has found these projects successful.

These Rural Tourism Projects are intended for promotion of Handicrafts, Folk Arts and Dance Forms in the Rural Areas of the State. These are all small projects sanctioned for facilitating Promotion, Awareness, Marketing and Employment Generation. They are designed to help rural artisans to generate income and not earn revenue.

**Statement**

*Details of rural tourism projects sanctioned for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during Eleventh Five Year Plan*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the projects</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned</th>
<th>Amount released</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2007-08 and 2008-09 NIL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>1. Software work plan under CBSP of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India for the site, Village Kuchipudi, Distt. Krishna, Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Rural Tourism Project at Village Kuchipudi, Distt. Krishna, Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>46.42</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Rural Tourism Project at Village Dharmavaram, Distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Rural Tourism Project at Village Etikoppaka, Distt. Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>45.95</td>
<td>36.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Software Work Plan under CBSP of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India for the Site, Nirmal village in Adilabad Dist., Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>216.32</strong></td>
<td><strong>165.92</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2010-11**

|   | 2. Rural Tourism Project at Village Cheriyal, Distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh | 50.00                    | 40.00   |         |
|    | **Total**                                                      | **109.80**               | **87.84** |         |

**2011-12**

|   | 1. Rural Tourism Project at Village Pembarthi, Distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh | 14.42                    | 11.54   |         |
|   | 2. Rural Tourism Project at Village Pembarthi, Distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh | 48.12                    | 38.50   |         |
|    | **Total**                                                      | **62.54**                | **50.04** |         |

**Grand Total**

|   | **388.66** | **303.80** |

**Setting up of special tourism zones in Maharashtra**

†298. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up special tourism zones in the country, especially in the State of Maharashtra;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(b) if so, the details thereof; and

c) the names of places identified for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Sir, at present there is no proposal under consideration with the Ministry of Tourism for Special Tourism Zones.

**Funds to Rajasthan under special package**

†299. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a considerable scope for development of tourism in the State of Rajasthan, if so, the names and details of such areas;

(b) the details of amount granted for various tasks for the development of tourism during the past five years by Government to the State Government; and

(c) whether Government proposes to grant funds under any special package to the State Government for the development of tourism, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Development of Tourism is primarily undertaken by State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) 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 utilization of funds released earlier.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned total CFA of ₹ 10781.01 lakh to the State Government of Rajasthan for development of tourism infrastructure in the State in past five years as given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CFA sanctioned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>1974.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>3131.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>5174.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) This Ministry does not propose to grant funds under any special package to the State Government for the development of tourism as of date.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Tourism policy for promotion of tourism in Rajasthan

†300. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any tourism policy for promotion of tourism in different States/Union Territories including Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of implementation of these tourism policies in States/Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The current National Tourism Policy of the Government was formulated in 2002 after detailed interactions with the industry associations, concerned Ministries and Departments of Central Government, State Governments and other stakeholders. Some of the States/Union Territories have their individual tourism policies as detailed below:

Andaman and Nicobar Island, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

Ministry of Tourism offers comments on the draft tourism policies of States/UTs, if referred to it.

Tourism in Lakshadweep Islands

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

(a) whether it is a fact that tourism in Lakshadweep Islands has been affected due to strict implementation of environmental guidelines in the Islands;

(b) if so, the details and the number of tourists visiting Lakshadweep in the last five years both domestic and foreign tourists;

(c) whether the guidelines need to be modified to increase the inflow of tourists in Lakshadweep in view of the peculiar topography of the Islands;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(e) what efforts are being made to increase the inflow of tourism in Lakshadweep Islands?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Development, promotion and implementation of tourism projects are primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration including Lakshadweep Islands. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects, identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority under its various schemes as per the guidelines. Since the carrying capacity of these Islands has to be kept in mind, any activity related to tourism has to be carried out with utmost care. The Ministry of Tourism has launched a Comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criterion for India (STCI) for three major segments of tourism industry namely Accommodation, Tour Operators and Beaches, Backwaters, Lakes and Rivers Sectors on 26.08.2014 which is applicable for the entire country including the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. The Criterion addresses need for environment friendly measures like Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), rain water harvesting system, waste management system, pollution control etc.

The details and the number of tourists visiting Lakshadweep in the last five years both domestic and foreign are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>6553</td>
<td>4309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>7705</td>
<td>1512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>9424</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4417</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4784</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets which includes various tourism destinations and products of States/Union Territories.

As a part of the promotional activities, the Ministry of Tourism has released campaigns in the international and domestic markets as well as produces publicity material under the Incredible India brand-line.

**Budgetary allocation of funds for tourism**

302. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise budgetary allocation for tourism for the last five years, including 2015;
(b) whether Government is aware that more funds, attention and Government intervention is necessary for the State of Kerala to compete with neighbouring Sri Lanka in tourism sector; and

(c) if so, the actions Government is going to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Details of allocation of funds for various plan schemes being implemented by Ministry of Tourism for the last five financial years i.e. 2010-11 to 2014-15 are given in the Statement-I (See below). The latest State/UT-wise tentative allocation for the plan scheme Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuit Scheme (PIDDC) for the current financial year is given in Statement-II (See below). Funds under this scheme were not being allocated State/UT-wise earlier.

(b) and (c) The development and promotion of tourism destinations and products is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various States/Union Territories for tourism projects prioritized in consultation with them for each financial year subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

As part of its ongoing promotional activities the Ministry of Tourism releases campaigns in the international and domestic markets under Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of India.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, including the various tourism destinations and products of every State/Union Territory of the country including Kerala.

*Statement-I*

*Scheme-wise allocation and expenditure (Till 31st March, 2011) during 2010-11* (₹ in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>RE</th>
<th>Final Allocation</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits</td>
<td>522.00</td>
<td>545.13</td>
<td>547.73</td>
<td>546.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance
   - 275.00
   - 250.00
   - 249.00
   - 249.02

2. Assistance to IHMs/ FCIs/ IITTM/ NIWS
   - 95.00
   - 90.00
   - 90.00
   - 90.00

3. Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality
   - 75.00
   - 79.75
   - 79.15
   - 77.04

4. Capacity Building for Service Providers
   - 17.00
   - 17.00
   - 17.00
   - 17.00

5. Computerization and Information Technology
   - 15.00
   - 2.75
   - 2.75
   - 2.75

6. Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects
   - 15.00
   - 9.20
   - 9.20
   - 9.20

7. Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure
   - 10.00
   - 1.50
   - 0.50
   - 0.50

8. Externally Aided Projects
   - 10.00
   - 1.65
   - 1.65
   - 1.65

9. Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development
   - 10.00
   - 0.01
   - 0.01
   - 0

10. Market Research including 20 Years Perspective Plan
   - 5.00
   - 3.00
   - 3.00
   - 3

11. Creation of Land Bank for Hotels
   - 1.00
   - 0.01
   - 0.01
   - 0

12. UNDP Endogenous Projects
   - 0.00
   - 0.00
   - 0.00
   - 0

13. Construction of Building for IISM at Gulmurg, Kashmir
   - 0.00
   - 0.00
   - 0.00
   - 0

14. Equity Contribution to ITDC
   - 0.00
   - 0.00
   - 0.00
   - 0

**Total CS and CSS:** 1050.00

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Central Sector Schemes (CS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance</td>
<td>275.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>249.00</td>
<td>249.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Assistance to IHMs/ FCIs/ IITTM/ NIWS</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>79.75</td>
<td>79.15</td>
<td>77.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Capacity Building for Service Providers</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Computerization and Information Technology</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>9.20</td>
<td>9.20</td>
<td>9.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Externally Aided Projects</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Market Research including 20 Years Perspective Plan</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Creation of Land Bank for Hotels</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. UNDP Endogenous Projects</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Construction of Building for IISM at Gulmurg, Kashmir</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Equity Contribution to ITDC</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Written Answers to  [25 February, 2015]  Unstarred Questions 269

Scheme-wise allocation and expenditure Till 31st March, 2012 (Plan)

(₹ in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>BE (2011-12)</th>
<th>RE (2011-12)</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Product/ Infrastructure Development for Destination and circuits</td>
<td>562.99</td>
<td>602.64</td>
<td>602.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Central Sector Schemes (CS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance</td>
<td>280.00</td>
<td>238.50</td>
<td>221.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Assistance to IHMs/ FCIs/ IITTM/ NIWS</td>
<td>102.00</td>
<td>102.00</td>
<td>102.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>59.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Capacity Building for Service Providers</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Computerization and Information Technology</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>8.26</td>
<td>8.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Externally Aided Projects</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td>4.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Market Research including 20Years Perspective Plan</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>5.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Creation of Land Bank for Hotels</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>UNDP Endogenous Projects</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Construction of Building for IISM at Gulmurg, Kashmir</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Equity Contribution to ITDC</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total CS and CSS</strong></td>
<td><strong>1100.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>1050.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>1031.84</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Scheme-wise allocation and expenditure Till 31st March, 2013 (PLAN)-(Provisional)

(₹ in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Product/ Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits</td>
<td>575.00</td>
<td>480.00</td>
<td>428.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Central Sector Schemes (CS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance</td>
<td>267.00</td>
<td>180.00</td>
<td>182.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Assistance to IHMs/ FCIs/ IITTM/NIWS</td>
<td>110.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>86.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>63.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Capacity Building for Service Providers</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>46.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Computerization and Information Technology</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>13.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>4.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Externally Aided Projects</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>22.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Market Research including 20 Years Perspective Plan</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>16.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Creation of Land Bank for Hotels</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL - CS and CSS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1210.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>950.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>865.96</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Scheme-wise Plan Allocation and Expenditure (Till 31st March, 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>2013-2014</th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>RE</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>422.27</td>
<td>419.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Central Sector Schemes (CS)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>197.31</td>
<td>195.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Assistance to IHMs/ FCIs/ IITTM/NIWS</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>129.78</td>
<td>129.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>117.23</td>
<td>114.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Capacity Building for Service Providers</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>71.57</td>
<td>71.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Computerization and Information Technology</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>1.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Externally Aided Projects</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>23.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Market Research including 20 Years Perspective Plan</td>
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<td>13.00</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Creation of Land Bank for Hotels</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>UNDP Endogenous Projects</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl.No.</td>
<td>Name of Schemes</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>RE</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
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<tr>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Construction of Building for IISM at Gulmurg, Kashmir</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Equity Contribution to ITDC</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Total - Plan (CS &amp; CSS)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1282.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>980.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>971.23</strong></td>
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</table>

**Scheme-wise Provisional Plan Allocation and Expenditure**

(₹ in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Schemes</th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>RE</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.</strong></td>
<td>Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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<td>10.96</td>
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<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>Name of Schemes</td>
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<td>RE</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
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<td>12.</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>National Mission for Beautifying Pilgrimage Centres</td>
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<td><strong>1000.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>564.12</strong></td>
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</table>

**Statement-II**

Proposed reallocation of funds under PIDDC

(₹ in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
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<th>Proposed Re-allocation</th>
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<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
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<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Assam</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
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<td>Chandigarh</td>
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<td>0.05</td>
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<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.05</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
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<td>0.05</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.05</td>
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</table>


<p>| | | | |</p>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>13.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
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<td>0.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
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<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Maharashtra</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
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<td>24.</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Puducherry</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
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<td>10.35</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
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<td>Sikkim</td>
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<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
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<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
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<td>44</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>375</td>
<td>375</td>
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</table>

Promotion of tourism in West Bengal

303. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government in pursuance of its campaign to boost India's tourism in various States including West Bengal; and
(b) the expenditure incurred for the purpose during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The promotion of tourist destinations and products is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, showcasing the various tourism destinations and products of every State/Union Territory of the country including West Bengal.

(b) The development of tourism in the country is primarily undertaken by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The expenditure incurred on various schemes by Ministry of Tourism in 2013-14 is given in the Statement (See below).

**Statement**

*Scheme-wise plan allocation and expenditure (provisional) till 31.03.2014*  
(₹ in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>2013-2014</th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>RE</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and circuits</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>422.27</td>
<td>419.93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Central Sector Schemes (CS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>197.31</td>
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<td>2. Assistance to IHMs/ FCIs/ IITTM/ NIWS</td>
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<td>129.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>117.23</td>
<td>114.34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Capacity Building for Service Providers</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>71.57</td>
<td>71.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Computerization and Information Technology</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>RE</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects</td>
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<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<td>Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure</td>
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<td>Externally Aided Projects</td>
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<td>Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>23.48</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Market Research including 20 Years Perspective Plan</td>
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<td>13.00</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Creation of Land Bank for Hotels</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>UNDP Endogenous Projects</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Construction of Building for IISM at Gulmurg, Kashmir</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Equity Contribution to ITDC</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plan (CS and CSS)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1282.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>980.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>971.23</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proposal from States for development of new tourism spots

†304. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by Government to develop new tourism spots in the country during 2012-13, 2013-14 and from 1st April, 2014 to December, 2014;

(b) the State-wise number of proposals received from Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra; and

(c) the names of the spots Government proposes to develop in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The development, promotion and identification of new tourism destinations is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, 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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
to availability of funds, inter-se priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The State/UT-wise number of prioritized project proposals received to develop tourist spots in the country during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (1.04.2014 to December, 2014) are given in the Statement–I (See below).

The list of projects prioritized for development of tourism infrastructure for the State of Gujarat during the year 2014-15 is given in Statement–II (See below).

**Statement-I**

*List of prioritized project proposals received during 2012-13, 2013-14 and from 1st April to December 2014* (₹ in crore)

<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar</td>
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<td>Bihar</td>
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<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Daman and Diu</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>Goa</td>
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### Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

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<td><strong>167</strong></td>
<td><strong>196</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statement-II**

List of projects prioritized for development of tourism infrastructure for the State of Gujarat during the year 2014-15

**Gujarat**

**Large Revenue Generating Project:**

1. Convention Centre at Vadodara

**Mega Circuit:**

1. Dwarka-Bet Dwarka-Gopitalav-Nageshwar-Phase II

**Circuit:**

1. Chanod-Karnali Circuit
2. Saputara, Distt. Dang
3. Nagora Circuit
New tourist spots in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether Government has initiated to identify and develop new tourist spots in the country;

(b) if so, the number and names of new tourist spots identified in Himachal Pradesh so far; and

(c) by when the new identified tourist spots in Himachal Pradesh are likely to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Identification and development of new tourist spots is primarily undertaken by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. 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 utilization of 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Integrated Development of Theme Parks in Major Tourist Circuit Shimla-Kangra-Kullu-Una in HP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Integrated Development of Medication Centres at Chail, Manali, Palampur, Fagu and Chindi in HP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Integrated Development of Sirmour-Churdhar-Chopal as a Tourist Destination in HP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Integrated Development of Chamba-Khajjiar-Dalhousie as Tourist Destination in HP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Upgradation of Website Phase II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Fairs and Festivals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tourism in Eastern and Northern States

306. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increase is expected in tourism, world-wide;
(b) if so, the schemes being prepared by Government to take the advantage of this increase; and

(c) whether Government is considering any project to popularize such games/sports which are related to ancient culture to attract tourists, particularly in Eastern and Northern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per the UNWTO Barometer-January, 2015, the International Tourist Arrivals is expected to grow between 3% and 4% in 2015.

(b) In the Budget for 2014-15, following two new schemes were announced:

(i) Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Infrastructure Development as Theme-Based Tourist Circuits.

(ii) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD).

Scheme Guidelines for both the Schemes have been formulated and Mission Directorate has been set up.

Other steps taken to boost tourism in the country are as follows:

(i) **Publicity and Promotion:** The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, including the various tourism destinations and products of every State/Union Territory of the country.

As part of the above 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.

Contents for interactive multimedia walking tours of major Indian cities, monuments and tourist destinations for hosting on Incredible India website have also been designed, developed and produced.

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.

(ii) **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 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 e-mail 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.

(iii) **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.

(iv) **Safety of Women Tourists:** The Ministry of Tourism had advised the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to set up Tourist Police at prominent tourist spots. As a result, the State Governments/UT Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.

An advisory has been posted on the Ministry of Tourism website www.incredibleindia.org indicating that India remains safe destination for international Tourists including women tourists.

(v) **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).

(vi) **Trained Language Speaking Guides:** Selection and Training of Regional Level Tourist Guides including linguist guides is an ongoing process and
the Ministry conducts the training programmes, through the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM), periodically.

(c) Development and promotion of tourism, including tourism related aspects of popularizing games/sports, is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments which includes Eastern and Northern States for various tourism projects prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority, adherence to the scheme guidelines and liquidation of pending utilization certificates.

Status of implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan

†307. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the status of implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan during the last three years;

(b) the State/Union Territory-wise details of the funds allotted and utilized under Tribal Sub-Plan during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the funds allotted under the Tribal Sub-Plan have not been utilized fully; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) Existing guidelines on Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) issued by the then Planning Commission envisage outlay for the TSP in proportion to the ST population. As per census 2011, percentage of ST population in the country is 8.6 (approximately). On an average the percentage of overall expenditure of TSP funds with respect to total State Plan allocation has been approximately equal to the total ST population in the country or more, during the last three years. Details showing State wise information regarding total State Plan, TSP allocation and expenditure are given in Statement (See below).

(d) The then Planning Commission has issued revised Guidelines for implementation of TSP by the States/UTs on 18th June 2014. The Guidelines, inter-alia, reiterate the resolve of the Government for allocation of funds under TSP out of total Plan Outlays not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 census. The Guidelines further stipulates for non-diversion of funds meant for tribal areas and comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators, covering provisioning, service delivery standards as well as outcomes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
### Statement

**TSP Outlay during Annual Plan 2011-12 to 2014-15**

(₹ in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total State plan Outlay</td>
<td>TSP Allocation</td>
<td>TSP Expenditure</td>
<td>Total State plan Outlay</td>
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<td>2973.13</td>
<td>2228.12</td>
<td>48935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Assam</td>
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<td>63.16</td>
<td>54.85</td>
<td>10500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
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<td>269.24</td>
<td>289.81</td>
<td>28000</td>
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<td>4229.53</td>
<td>23480</td>
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<td>743.45</td>
<td>7300</td>
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<td>607.47</td>
<td>492.13</td>
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<td>1470.29</td>
<td>1460.29</td>
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<td>A&amp;N Islands</td>
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<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>324.95</td>
<td>28.79</td>
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<td>425901.54</td>
<td>44772.42</td>
<td>385332.26</td>
<td>505601.69</td>
<td>54689.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NR: Not Reported
# Including Andhra Pradesh

Source: State plan approval letters and TSP documents of the State Govts.
Pitiable condition of nomadic community

†308. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that even today nomadic community is living in a very pitiable condition;

(b) whether Government has any data of such people and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is running or considering on any programme to rehabilitate them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) As informed by the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, that office conducts Population Census wherein data on entire population living in the country at the time of Census operations is collected. However, figures separately and specifically for nomadic communities are not collected in Census.

(c) ₹ 13.00 crore have been allocated under 12th Plan for formulation and implementation of scheme for educational and economic development of De-notified Nomadic Tribes (DNTs).

As informed by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, in order to identify the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities, assess their problems and suggest appropriate measures for their development, a National Commission has started functioning from 9.01.2015. The Government of India has also launched two new schemes on 1.01.2015, namely, Dr. Ambedkar Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship, and Nanaji Deshmukh Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Construction of Hostels for the welfare of these sections of the society. The States like, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are also implementing schemes for the welfare of the DNTs.

Monitoring development of value chains for MFP

309. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a mechanism to monitor the development of value chains for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) under the Centrally sponsored scheme;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
(b) the details of the various Minor Forest Produce (MFP) that are currently being produced in West Bengal along with the Minimum Support Price (MSP) set for each produce;

(c) the district-wise details of the number of tribal beneficiaries under the scheme from 2012 to 2014; and

(d) the details of the grants-in-aid disbursed to the State of West Bengal for Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs), Forest Development Corporations (SFDCs) and Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Federations from 2012 to 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has launched a Centrally sponsored scheme “Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produced (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of value chain”. The scheme envisages monitoring the development/progress of its implementation by two committees one at State level under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the respective State and the other at District level under the chairmanship of respective District Collector. Beside this, Government of India also monitors the scheme through Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) at the Centre.

(b) The scheme has been initially implemented in the States having Schedule-V areas. At present scheme does not cover State of West Bengal.

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

(d) The details of the grants-in-aid disbursed to the State of West Bengal under the Scheme “Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) etc. for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations” from 2012 to 2014 are as under:–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the State</th>
<th>Name of the Nodal State Agency</th>
<th>Amount Released (( \text{\textcurrency{} in lakhs} ))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>West Bengal Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd.</td>
<td>170.00 126.00 231.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land transferred to tribals

310. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEEKAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of land transferred to the tribals under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006;
(b) the difficulties being faced in transferring land to the tribals under the said Act; and

(c) what is the action plan of the Ministry to overcome these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASA VA): (a) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. There is no provision for transfer of land to tribals under the said Act.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, questions do not arise.

Monitoring implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006

311. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government monitors the implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006;

(b) whether Santhal tribals come within the ambit of the Act; and

(c) if so, the details of the beneficiaries of Santhal tribals as per the provisions of the above Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASA VA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (Forest Rights Act) envisages to recognize and vest forest rights and occupation in forest land in all forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers residing in such forests.

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not maintain the details of the beneficiaries of any particular tribal community. However, Santhal tribals predominantly live in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal. The Status of implementation of Forest Rights Act as of 31.12.2014 in these States is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total number of claims received upto 31.12.2014</th>
<th>Total number of titles distributed upto 31.12.2014</th>
<th>Total number of claims disposed upto 31.12.2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Jharkhand</td>
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National awards to sportspersons

†312. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements made in each of the international sports' competitions held during the last six months;

(b) the achievement-wise and date-wise details of players from different sports who have so far been awarded with the national honours/titles ranging from the Padma Shree to the Bharat Ratna; and

(c) the names of the internationally acclaimed sportspersons belonging to Hockey and other sports who are to be honoured with the aforesaid awards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The number of medals won sports disciplines-wise by Indian sportspersons/teams in mega international sports events viz. Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and Para-Asian Games during the last six months are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) Shri Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar (Cricket) was conferred with Bharat Ratna in 2014. Details of sportspersons who have been conferred with Padma Awards so far are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) Selection of sportspersons belonging to various sports disciplines including Hockey for Padma Awards is done in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme of Padma Awards, and cannot be anticipated in advance.

**Statement-I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Gold Medal</th>
<th>Silver Medal</th>
<th>Bronze Medal</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Judo</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Shooting</td>
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<td>4</td>
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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
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**Asian Games, 2014 (Incheon)**

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<th>Silver Medal</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
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<td>12.</td>
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<td><strong>10</strong></td>
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**Asian Para Games, 2014 (Incheon)**

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<th>Silver Medal</th>
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<th>Total</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Athletics</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Badminton</td>
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<td>Swimming</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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**Statement-II**

*List of sportspersons awarded Padma Awards*

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Award</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shri Dhyan Chand</td>
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<td>Punjab</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shri Cottari Kankaiyah Nayudu</td>
<td>PB</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Shri Balbir Singh</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**1958**

| 4       | Shri D.P. Roy Choudhury      | PB    | Uttar Pradesh |
| 5       | Kunwar Digvijai Singh        | PS    | Uttar Pradesh |

**1959**

| 6       | Shri Tanzing Naorgay         | PB    | West Bengal   |
| 7       | Shri Mihir Kumar Sen         | PS    | West Bengal   |
| 8       | Shri Milkha Singh            | PS    | Chandigarh    |

**1960**

| 9       | Shri Vijay S. Hazare         | PS    | Gujarat       |
| 10      | Shri Jasu M. Patel           | PS    | Gujarat       |
| 11      | Smt. Arati Saha              | PS    | West Bengal   |
| 12      | Brig. Gyan Singh             | PS    | Uttar Pradesh |

**1962**

| 13      | Shri Nari J. Contractor      | PS    | Maharashtra   |
| 14      | Shri Sonam Gyatso            | PS    | Sikkim        |
| 15      | Shri Ramanathan Krishnan    | PS    | Tamil Nadu    |
| 16      | Shri Gostha Behari Paul      | PS    | West Bengal   |
| 17      | Shri P.R. Umrigar            | PS    | Maharashtra   |

**1963**

<p>| 18      | Shri Syed Mustaq             | PS    | Madhya Pradesh|
| 19      | Shri Nawang Gombu            | PS    | West Bengal   |</p>
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<td>22. Shri Nawang Gombu</td>
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<td>23. Shri Sonam Gyatso</td>
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<td></td>
<td>27. Prof. Dinkar Balwant Deodhar</td>
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<td>28. Shri Phu Dorjee</td>
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<td>29. Shri Wilson Lionel Garton Jones</td>
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<td>30. Shri Ang Kami</td>
<td>PS</td>
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<td>31. Maj. Narender Kumar</td>
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<td>32. Harish Chander Singh Rawat</td>
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<td>33. Shri Chandra Prakash Vohra</td>
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<td>37. Shri Mihir Kumar Sen</td>
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Private investment in sports

313. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private investment in sports during 2012, 2013 and 2014;

(b) whether regular business concerns have been floating subsidiaries to enter field of sports to form teams in various games, in this way or other how many concerns have entered into sports during the last three years and how much money have they invested;

(c) the profit made by them during these years; and

(d) whether their entry has promoted sports and games in the country or has it promoted very undesirable trends in both sports and business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBADANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (d) 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 supplement their efforts in this direction by providing financial assistance in accordance with the approved norms.

During the last few years few 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 supports and sponsorship of various business concerns. Details of number of concerns who have entered in Sports Sector and the money they have invested/profit made by them/private investment in sports is not maintained by Department of Sports.

This Ministry only considers grant of permission from sports angle at no cost to Government subject to clearance of 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 including profit made by such private entities because national teams do not participate in these events.
Due to organisation of such competitions in India, Indian players got enhanced exposure to play with good international level players, interest has been amongst Indian youngsters to take up sports like any other professional courses and new talent has come up. However, controversies about Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)/Indian Premier League (IPL) regarding match fixing, spot fixing, betting etc. reported in various sections of print and electronic media, have come to the notice of the Government. Various agencies of the Government namely the Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax and Service Tax Department have conducted inquiries into the allegations of irregularities in the BCCI/IPL in the country.

**Construction of mini stadiums in every district of Himachal Pradesh**

†314. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to construct a mini stadium in every district of Himachal Pradesh keeping in view the development of sports in the State, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of districts of Himachal Pradesh that have been selected and the criteria for it; and

(c) whether the approval of the State Government is essential for the selection of these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) There is no provision under any of the Schemes implemented by the Central Government for construction of mini-stadium in every district of Himachal Pradesh.

However, under the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) scheme, construction of a sports complex (comprising outdoor playfield and indoor sports hall) will be undertaken in 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). There is also provision of ₹ 15 lakh for sports equipment to be provided by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

Selection of the blocks is to be done by the respective State Government as per the provisions of the Scheme and the proposal is to be forwarded to the Central Government for release of funds. Funds can be sanctioned by the Central Government under this Scheme only on receipt of proposals from the State Governments complete in all respects in terms of the provisions of the Scheme, duly approved by the State Level Executive Committee (SLEC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the State.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Implementation of sports code for Archery and Athletic Federations

315. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sports code has not been implemented with regard to Archery and Athletic Federations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Archery Association of India has been derecognized by the Government for refusing to accept the Government guidelines on age and tenure of the office bearers. The Athletic Federation of India was asked to hold their elections afresh when the elections of their office bearers were found to be in violation of the Government guidelines.

Encouragement of rural youth towards sports

†316. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state the details of steps being taken by Government to encourage the rural youth towards sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing one Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of sports in rural areas, namely, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) scheme. Under this scheme construction of a sports complex will be undertaken in 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). There is also provision of ₹ 15 lakh for sports equipment to be provided by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Further details about the RGKA Scheme are given in the Statement (See below).

Statement

Brief on Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)

The Central Government is implementing the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) scheme, under which construction of a sports complex (comprising outdoor playfield and indoor sports hall) will be undertaken in each block of the country, both for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
outdoor and indoor sports disciplines, on land measuring about six-seven acres at a cost of ₹ 80 lakh each (Total ₹ 1.60 crore). There is also provision of ₹ 15 lakh for sports equipment to be provided by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

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

Three Sports Trainers (one Master Sports Trainer and two Sports Trainers, out of serving Physical Education Teachers) will be engaged in each block level sports complex for training of sports persons. They will be given suitable honorarium in addition to their normal salaries received from respective school/college.

Annual Sports competitions viz., Rural Sports Competitions, Women Sports Competitions, North-East Games and Special Area Games (for LWE affected regions) shall be held under RGKA upto the National level. The grants for holding the above competitions have also been enhanced.

For the purpose of creation of block level posts complexes, sharing of expenditure is to be done between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 in respect of normal States and 90:10 in respect of special category states. Development of playfield at village level will be taken up under MGNREGA scheme of Ministry of Rural Development. The grant of funds under the RGKA is demand driven and can be released on receipt of complete proposals from the States/UTs.

Outdoor sports disciplines included under the RGKA are Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Basketball, Football, Handball, Hockey, Kabbadi, Kho-Kho, Tennis and Volleyball. Out of these 11 outdoor sports disciplines, 5 sports disciplines namely Athletics, Badminton, Football/Hockey, Kabbadi/Kho-Kho and Volleyball/Basketball are compulsory.

Out of the balance 6 outdoor sports disciplines namely the States have an option to select any three or all disciplines. The States also have an option to substitute any of the balance 3 outdoor sports disciplines out of the 11 outdoor sports disciplines with any sport/game of local importance and demand. Shooting is also an optional sports discipline. The States have an option to substitute any one of the balance
3 outdoor sports disciplines out of the 11 outdoor sports disciplines with shooting discipline also.

Indoor sports Disciplines covered under the RGKA are Boxing, Wrestling, Table Tennis, Weightlifting and provision for a Multi-gym.

**Scheme to promote sports in schools and colleges**

317. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to promote sports in schools and colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount allocated for sports event;

(d) whether Government is initiating any scheme to make sports facilities mandatory for the private schools; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports including in schools and colleges is that of States, as ‘Sports’ is State subject. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India supplement the efforts of the States.

School Games Federation of India (SGFI) and Association of Indian Universities (AIU) have been recognized by the Government of India as National Sports Promotion Organizations (NSPOs) and are eligible for the same level of assistance as are available for National Sports Federations (NSFs). SGFI and AIU are involved in promotion and development of sports and games in schools and colleges/universities respectively.

Assistance under the scheme of Assistance to NSFs, inter-alia, includes financial assistance given towards conduct of championships at various levels, organizing of coaching camps, procurement of sports equipment, participation in international competitions abroad.

Conduct of National Championships in the Senior Category (both for men and women), in Junior and Sub-Junior Categories (both for boys and girls) is part of annual calendar of training and competitions of the NSFs. Participants in Junior and Sub-Junior Championships are basically from schools.
(c) Details of grants released to NSFs including SGFI and AIU during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 are given in Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has been enacted, making elementary education a Fundamental Right, which, *inter-alia*, provides for:

(i) A play ground for each school;

(ii) A part time instructor for physical education in upper primary school;

(iii) Supply of play material, games and sports equipment, as required, to schools.

In terms of the provisions of the RTE Act, no school shall be established or recognized unless it fulfils the norms specified in the Schedule attached to the Act.

Further, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made it mandatory for all schools affiliated to it to provide one compulsory period for sports upto 10th class and two periods in a week for classes 11 and 12.

**Statement**

*The Central funding to NSFs*

(₹ in lakhs)

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13057.26  14969.22  5523.42

Funds released for National Coaching camps and salary of foreign coaches 5368.67  7822.06  6198.16 (till December 2014)

*Provisional*
Corruption in conducting 35th National Games

318. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there were allegations of corruption in the conduct of 35th National Games held in Kerala;

(b) whether any complaint has been received by the Central Government on the conduct of National Games, 2015; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) As per information obtained from the Government of Kerala one petition alleging irregularities in the conduct of 35th National Games has been received by them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Sports complex in every Tehsil of States

†319. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish a sports complex in every Tehsil of every State in the country;

(b) if so, the number of sports complexes Government proposes to establish; and

(c) the number of sports complexes Government intends to establish in Gujarat along with the names of the places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing one Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of sports, namely, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) scheme. Under the (RGKA) scheme, construction of a sports complex (comprising outdoor playfield and indoor sports hall) will be undertaken in each block of the country, including the State of Gujarat, 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). There is also provision of ₹ 15 lakh for sports equipment to be provided by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
Selection of the blocks is to be done by the respective State Government as per the provisions of the Scheme and the proposal is to be forwarded to the Central Government for release of funds. Funds can be sanctioned by the Central Government under this Scheme only on receipt of proposals from the State Governments complete in all respects in terms of the provisions of the Scheme, duly approved by the State Level Executive Committee (SLEC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the State. No proposal for construction of block level sports complex under RGKA has been received from the State Government of Gujarat.

**Schemes for development of sports**

320. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADA V: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing Central schemes for the development of sports in the country;

(b) the amount allocated for each discipline of sports under these schemes during the last one year; and

(c) the amount incurred on sports during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The details of the existing schemes of the Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the development of sports in the country are as follows:

(i) **“Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan” (RGKA)**, a centrally sponsored scheme introduced in 2014-15 in place of erstwhile Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan, aims at construction of Integrated Sports Complexes in all block panchayats of the country in a phased manner and providing access to organized sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels.

(ii) **Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme**, introduced in 2010-11, envisages development of playfields by the State Governments through Playfield Associations, coach development programme through Central and State Governments, creation of infrastructure including laying of artificial turfs for hockey, football and athletics, and construction of multi-purpose hall. Under the Scheme, State Governments, local civic bodies, schools, colleges, universities and sports control boards are eligible for assistance.

(iii) **Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)** for conduct of National Championships at Senior, Junior, Sub-Junior level for men and women, conduct of international tournaments in India, participation
of sportspersons in international sports competitions, organizing coaching
camps, engagement of foreign coaches, and procurement of sports
equipments.

(iv) **National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)** for various activities
including giving assistance to elite athletes, who are medal prospects for
their customized and tailor-made training and competition exposure.

(v) **Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports** focusses on
developing human resources in sports sciences and sports medicine for the
overall development of sports and games in the country. The scheme also
provides assistance to coaches and referees/judges to upgrade knowledge/
accreditation level and assistance for participation in and conduct of seminars in India, etc.

(vi) **Scheme of Special Cash Awards** for Winners of medals in international
sports events and their coaches.

(vii) **Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons** after they retire from
active sports career with the objective of providing them financial security
and incentivizing sporting achievements.

(viii) **Scheme of National Sports Awards**, *viz*, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, Arjuna
Awards, Dronacharya Awards, Dhyanchand Awards for honouring them for
their achievements and contributions as sportspersons and coaches.

(ix) **National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons** for providing lump sum
financial assistance to sportspersons now living in indigent conditions for
their medical treatment etc.

(x) **Scheme of Sports and Games for Persons with Disabilities** for broad-
basing of sports among differently-abled sportspersons by way of
conduct of training for community coaches, conduct of sports competitions
and providing assistance to schools/institutes having differently-abled
sportspersons on their rolls for procurement of sports equipments and
engagement of coaches on contract basis.

Details of the schemes of Sports Authority of India (SAI) for development of
sports in the country are as under:

(i) **National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)**: The main objective of the scheme
is to identify gifted and talented sportspersons among school children in
the age group of 8-14 years.

(ii) **Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC)** is implemented in collaboration
with the Army. Children in the age group of 8-16 years are imparted
scientific training to achieve excellence at national and international levels. The scheme also provides job opportunities in the Indian Army. Similar arrangements are proposed to be made in Central Para-military forces.

(iii) **Special Area Games (SAG):** This Scheme follows an area-specific approach to scout and nurture talent for modern competitive games and sports from tribal, rural, coastal and hilly areas of the country. The main objective of the scheme is to train talented and meritorious sportspersons in the age group of 12-18 years.

(iv) **SAI Training Centres (STC):** Under this scheme, talented youth in the age group of 12-18 years are given the option to join the scheme on residential or non-residential basis.

(v) **Centres of Excellence (COE):** The main objective of this scheme is to identify and train outstanding sportspersons who are medal prospects for the country in international competitions.

(b) and (c) Allocation of funds to various National Sports Federations towards participation of sportspersons and teams in international sports events, conduct of international tournaments in India, conduct of National Championship, organizing of National Coaching Camps is done in accordance with the Annual Calendar of Training and Competition (ACTCs) finalized in consultation with NSFs. Details of grants released to National Sports Federations, sports discipline-wise during last one year are given in the Statement (See below). For other schemes of the Department of Sports, Sports discipline-wise expenditure is not maintained.

**Statement**

*The Central funding to NSFs*  
(₹ in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Name of the Federation</th>
<th>2014-15* (upto Dec. 2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi</td>
<td>71.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Archery Association of India, New Delhi</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>All India Chess Federation, Chennai</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi</td>
<td>907.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>All India Tennis Association, New Delhi</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Judo Federation of India, New Delhi</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi</td>
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<td>Swimming Federation of India, Ahmedabad</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) and (Women)</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium, Delhi</td>
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<td>Yachting Association of India, New Delhi</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai</td>
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<td>Amateur Handball Federation of India, J &amp; K</td>
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<td>Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi</td>
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<td>Indian Kayaking &amp; Canoeing Association, New Delhi</td>
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<td>Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.</td>
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<td>Indian Power lifting Federation</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata</td>
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<td>Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi.</td>
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<td>Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur.</td>
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<td>Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi</td>
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<td>Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur.</td>
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<td>Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi</td>
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<td>Wushu Association of India, New Delhi</td>
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<td>Billiards and Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta</td>
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<td>Cycling Federation of India</td>
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<td>47.</td>
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<td>Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi</td>
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<td>Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)</td>
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<td>Ball Badminton Federation of India</td>
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<td>Roll Ball Federation of India</td>
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<td>58.</td>
<td>Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society</td>
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Funds released for National Coaching camps & salary of foreign coaches: 6198.16 (till December 14)

*Provisional
माननीय सभापति महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के इस अभिभाषण में प्रारंभ में सरकार के द्वारा जो अपनी संकल्पना प्रस्तुत की गई है, वह संकल्पना काफी महत्वपूर्ण है और उस संकल्पना में सरकार ने अपना पूरा विज्ञ प्रस्तुत किया है। उस संकल्पना को मैं पढ़ना चाहूंगा, "मेरी सरकार की मूल नीति है सबका साथ, सबका विकास। नौ ग्रीष्मी के कार्यकाल में मेरी सरकार ने हमारे देश की पूर्ण क्षमता और 125 करोड़ की वेश्याती जनशक्ति का सद्गुणो करने की एक व्यापक कार्यनीति तैयार की है। कई क्षेत्रों में कार्यवाही तेज करने के उपाय किए गए हैं जैसे स्वच्छता से लेकर स्थान शहर बनाना, गरीबी उन्मूलन से लेकर समृद्ध बनाना, वैश्विक विकास से लेकर अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवास का राजनीतिक फलता, व्यापार अभियंता को आसान बनाने से लेकर नीतिगत ढांचा तैयार करना, लोगों को समानता बनाने से लेकर उत्तर बुनियादी सुविधाओं प्रदान करना, वित्तीय असमानता को दूर करने से लेकर देश का निर्माण का केंद्र बनाना, मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने से लेकर अर्थव्यवस्था को उन्नत करना, नए विचारों को बढ़ावा देने से लेकर समावेशी विकास का सुनिश्चित करना, सहकारी संघबद्ध को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्यों में स्वच्छता प्रतिस्पर्धा की भावना पैदा करना। एक अच्छी शुरुआत हो चुकी है। उज्जवल भविष्य हमारी राह देख रहा है।"
सरकार ने इसे इस उद्देश्य के लिए "धानी-धन योजना" का कार्यक्रम बनाया है। "धानी-धन योजना" का कार्यक्रम इस देश के गरीब व्यक्तियों को आर्थिक सुरक्षा का लाभ करने के लिए शुरु किया गया है। यह कार्यक्रम केवल नागरिक बन सकता है, यह कार्यक्रम केवल भाषण बन सकता था, लेकिन इस अभिमान में तत्काल है कि इस कार्यक्रम को केवल शुरू ही नहीं किया गया, बल्कि इस कार्यक्रम के सौ प्रतिष्ठित लक्ष्यों को भी नौ गंधों में प्राप्त किया गया है, जो कि सरकार की उपलब्धि है। आज देश में 13 करोड़ से ज्यादा गरीब लोगों के खाते खुले हैं। उनके केरिक खाते ही नहीं खुले हैं, बल्कि एक गरीब आदमी को सरकार ने ओवरड्राफ्ट करने के लिए डेबिट कार्ड की सुविधा दी है, उसके सुरक्षा भीमा की सुविधा दी है और उसको एक जीवन भीमा दिया है। सामाजिक सुरक्षा की बात को लेकर जनकलयाणकारी सरकार को चलना चाहिए, इस नीति को इस सरकार ने बड़ी स्पष्टता के साथ रखा है। इतना ही नहीं, इस देश के गरीबों का स्वामित्व भी ऐसा है कि उन्होंने "धानी-धन योजना" में 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये जमा किए हैं।

महोदय, यह बात इसलिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि दुनिया में जब किसी वित्तीय संकट आया था, तब एक बात कहीं जाती थी कि हिन्दुस्तान किसी वित्तीय संकट को मुकाबला इसलिए कर सकता,
है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बचत की एक प्रृवत्ति है। लेकिन, हम इस बात को जानते हैं कि 2008 में इस देश में सकल बचत 36.8 प्रतिशत थी, जो 2012-13 में घटकर 30 प्रतिशत हो गई। जिन लोगों का खाता से कोई संबंध नहीं था, जो यह सोचा करते थे कि बैंक कोई दूर चीज होती है, जो यह समझ करते थे कि बैंक में जाने का मतलब बड़े आदमियों का जाना है, आज "प्रधान मंत्री जन-धन योजना" के माध्यम से उस बैंक की सर्विस का सरलीकरण करके, उसको गरीबों के द्वार पर पहुँचाने और सामाजिक सुरक्षा का औजार बनाने का कार्यक्रम इस सरकार ने किया है, जो इस सरकार की उपलब्धि है।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस "प्रधान मंत्री जन-धन योजना" की महत्वाकांक्षी योजना के साथ 35 योजनाओं को जोड़ा गया है। जब इन 35 योजनाओं को इसके साथ जोड़ा गया, तो हमें मालूम है कि उसके परिणाम कैसे निकलेंगे हैं। हमारे ध्यान में यह बात आती है कि इस "प्रधान मंत्री जन-धन योजना" के बाद देश की पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री ने यह सोचा कि जो सही संस्थाएँ हैं, वह देश के आम उपमोक्ताओं के पास पहुँचने वाली, जैसे "प्रधान मंत्री जन-धन योजना" के सौ प्रतिष्ठित लक्ष्य को पूरा करने का संकल्प किया गया और उसके तहत यह सोचा गया कि प्रत्येक संस्थान के लाभ इस देश के गरीब आदमी, आम उपमोक्ताको पहुँचने तथा सर्विस के लाभ का जीव का भाग है, जो वंद हो। हम कभी मजबूरी में यह कहा करते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान के शासन में जो पैसा हम भेजते हैं, उसमें अगर हम एक रुपया भेजते हैं तो वह 85 पैसे रह जाता है, लेकिन इस बार सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं होने दिया। 1 जनवरी 2015 को पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री "पहला" कार्यक्रम शुरू किया, जिससे 11 करोड़ उपभोक्ताओं सैद्धांतिक जुड़े हैं। इतना ही नहीं, बहुत थोड़े समय में 77 प्रतिष्ठित लक्ष्य को उन्होंने प्राप्त किया, जिसे शीघ्र ही वे 100 प्रतिशत करने जा रहे हैं और 6000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा आदेश जरूरत बनाने का कार्यक्रम इस सरकार ने किया है।

यह सरकार कितनी संवेदनशील है, यह इस बार से पता चलता है कि जब मैं एक वकील के नाम मजबूर संघों का केस लड़ता था, तब हम कभी-कभी प्रविदेंड पंड ट्रायल में जाते थे जहां हमें 7 महीने, 8 महीने और 12 महीने बाद की टॉलिंग हुई। इस सरकार के आने के बाद अगस्त-सितंबर में इस देश के सारे मजबूरों को प्रविदेंड पंड का एक उप्रीतवाश नब्बा दिया गया।

इस देश का श्रमिक जो अपना पसीना बहाता है वह पसीना बहाने के बाद अगर दूसरी नौकरी में जाता है तो सरकार ने उसके प्रविदेंड पंड की सिक्योरिटी करने का एक्योरेंस दिया है। आखिर इस देश में 32 हजार करोड़ रुपया प्रविदेंड पंड में पड़ा हुआ था। उस 32 हजार करोड़ रुपए को मजबूर छोटा-छोटा पैसा मान करके छोड़ देता था, वह इसलिए छोड़ देता था कि प्रविदेंड में हमने इतनी ज्यादा पेचीदगियों पैदा कर रखी थी कि मजबूर को पैसा नहीं मिल पाता था। जिन्होंने इस देश के लिए श्रम किया है, जिन मजबूरों ने इस देश के लिए खुद और पसीना बाहर उठाया है, उनको सामाजिक सुरक्षा सही मिले, वह कार्यक्रम इस सरकार के द्वारा किया गया है। इसलिए श्रम सेवा का "अभिमान जीतें" कार्यक्रम श्री दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी के नाम पर जो आभारित सरकार ने शुरू किया है, यह तथा मनो ए.एफ. नब्बा इसका दिया है, इसका कितने लोगों को लाभ हुआ है। यह ध्यान में आता है कि इस पेंशन स्कीम का लाभ 44 लाख लोगों को लाभ हुआ है। 44 लाख लोगों में 5 लाख उन मजबूरों की विधाया है जिनको यह एक मिलना चाहिए था। इसलिए सरकार ने एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया है न्यूनतम मजबूरी 15 हजार रुपए और न्यूनतम पेंशन एक हजार रुपए।
गोरखा, जिस राज्य में कोई दशिना न हो, जिस राज्य में कोई दुखी न हो वह राज्य "राम राज्य" के समान है, यह हमारे देश की कल्पना है। इसलिए यह सरकार गरीबों के लिए काम करती है लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ इस देश के अन्य लोग अपनों के लिए भी काम करती है। यह सरकार ने अपनी उपज का सही मिल पाता है। इसलिए यह वर्ष अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मृदा वर्ष 2015 हमें प्रोत्साहित किया है। उस देश को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने अन्य किसी भी व्यक्ति को दर्शाया है। लेकिन गांवों में किसानों के लिए काम करती है, फूड इन्डस्ट्रीज़ का काम बढ़ता है और गांवों व शहरों में मिला करके स्किल डेवलपमेंट बढ़ता है। "हुनर है तो रोजगार है", जो रोजगार है तो यह सरकार के लिए एक बड़ा हासिल है। यह देश का काफी सारा अनाज सड़ जाता है और राजस्व की उत्पादकता का सही मिल पाता है। इस संबंध में तप्तिे अयोग्य मनोविश्लेषण भी तनात्जित किया है तक देश के अन्य राज्यों को अपने उपज का सही मिल पाता है। इस संबंध में पूरा करने के लिए सरकार के राजस्व का सही मिल पाता है। इस देश के लिए एक आवश्यक है। हमारे देश का कहीं सबसे ज्यादा है और इसलिए इस देश के किसानों का जो खेत है वह ज्यादा है, इस देश के किसानों को अन्न का उत्पादन करने के लिए हम कम से कम एक सोइड हेल्थ कार्ड के लिए बना सकते हैं तक वह अपने अन्न का उत्पादन करे, अपनी आय को बढ़ाए। यह कार्यक्रम दिल्ली में किसी जगह पर न जाकर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जाना गया था, किसानों के बीच में जाकर किया।

आखिर स्वच्छता जैसा मूल विषय, जो विषय महात्मा गांधी जी का नारा था, जिसको 2019 में महात्मा गांधी जी के समान में पूरा करने के लिए सरकार के नेतृत्व में यह राज्य प्रबन्धित है, उस स्वच्छता जैसे महान्यक विषय को आगे बढ़ाने का कार्य इस सरकार ने किया है। स्वच्छता, यह कोई नारा नहीं, स्वच्छता हमारे जीवन का विषय होना चाहिए और उसका एक बड़ा बड़ा परिणाम आया है। आज सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर लोगों के मन में एक विकास जगा कि यह हमारा देश है, हमको हमारे देश को सफ्पत रखना है और एक बड़ा बढ़ी महत्वपूर्ण स्वच्छता योजना जो इस संकल्प पत्र के माध्यम से की गई हैं। यह संकल्प पत्र के माध्यम से हमारे देश के साक्षरता एक बड़ा विषय होता है। आखिर हम सांसद हैं और हम यह जानते हैं कि इस क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व हम करते हैं, अगर सांसद निधि के माध्यम से हम अपने क्षेत्र को स्वच्छ करने के लिए निकलेंगे तो उसी से यह देश महान बनेगा, देश महान स्वच्छता के वातावरण से निकलकर आपणा और इसी मूल भावना पर सरकार ने ज्यादा काम किया है। मैंने कहा कि गांव और शहर दोनों का संतुलन
बनाने के साथ-साथ जब हम पिछड़ेपन के विकास की बात करते हैं, तो हम केवल सामाजिक मानक में नहीं करते, हम केवल व्यक्तिगत मानक में नहीं करते, हमें उन क्षेत्रों से भी पिछड़ेपन को दूर करना है और इसलिए इस सरकार का यह संकल्प है कि पूरी भारत और पश्चिमी भारत इस देश की दो दिशाओं और दोनों दिशाओं का समान विकास होना चाहिए, जिसके लिए इस सरकार ने कार्य किया है। यह सरकार संघवाद के लक्ष्य को लेकर स्तर में आई है।

महोदय, इस देश में बहुत लंबे समय से यह चर्चा चल रही है कि हमारे देश में सरकारी संघवाद चलना चाहिए। देश के राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के मन में एक बात रहती है कि हम अपने राज्यों में जिस प्रकार की परिस्थितियों का सामना करते हैं, उन्हें व्यावहारिक रूप देने के लिए, उन्हें मूर्त रूप देने के लिए एक प्लेटफार्म होना चाहिए और प्रगतिशील सरकार होने के नाते, सरकार ने विकास की एक नई सीमा को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने योजना आयोग को नीति आयोग में परिवर्तित करने के देश में विकास की नई संकल्पना को आगे बढ़ाया है । अभी तक हम लोग एक पक्षित के तहत जीते के आदी हो गए थे जिसमें हमें लगता था कि योजना आयोग के माध्यम से केवल राज्य का आवंटन कर देना और केन्द्र के लिए पर्याप्त है, लेकिन केन्द्र ने नीति आयोग बनाकर सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों को उस का गवर्निंग काउंसिल का हिस्सा बनाया है।

अब यह विकास की सीमा ऊपर से नीचे की ओर न जाकर, जिसमें से ऊपर व्यावहारिक रूप में लागू हो, इसकी संकल्पना इस सरकार ने की है। महोदय, कल सरकार के माध्यम से 14वें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट सदन के पतल पर रखी गई है। वित्त आयोग ने अपने कार्य के दौरान राज्यों के संसाधनों को 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ाकर 42 प्रतिशत किया है। अभी तक हम राज्यों के लिए सिर्फ 1 या 2 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया करते थे, लेकिन अब इसे 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया गया है।

महोदय, इस का लाभ यह होगा तक 2015-16 तक 1,78,000 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त संसाधन उपलब्ध होंगी। अब यह विकास की सीमा ऊपर से नीचे की ओर न जाकर, जिसमें से ऊपर व्यावहारिक रूप में लागू हो, इसकी संकल्पना इस सरकार ने की है।

इसलिए आज भारत में सब से बड़ी जरूरत देश के मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर को आगे ले जाने की बात एक लक्ष्य के रूप में सरकार के सामने आई है। महोदय, देश में मैन्युफैक्चरिंग को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने रेलवे और राजस्थान जैसे संसाधनों में विदेशी निवेश को बढ़ाने, देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने और उसे बढ़ाने के काम को आगे बढ़ाया है। जब मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर को हम आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि लोगों के कोशिश विकास को भी आगे बढ़ाया जाए। इस कोशिश विकास को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने एक नई परियोजना शुरू की है, लेकिन जब आप मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर और वैल्यू कोशिश विकास को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो इन सेक्टर्स का आपस में संबंध होने के साथ-साथ देश में एक आधारभूत संरचना का आधार भी होना चाहिए।
इसलिए भारत के सेक्टर और कौशल विकास के साथ-साथ सरकार ने आधारभूत संरचना के लिए प्रेक्षा कॉन्सोल, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और सागरमार्ग जैसी आधारभूत संरचना का कार्य तेजी से चालू करने के लिए काफी अच्छा प्रयास किया है। महोदय, यह कौशल विकास केंद्र अभी हाल की ही विषय बनकर न रह जाए, हमने देश में अपने मूल-कर्त्तव्यों में कहा है कि भारत के नागरिकों और व्यक्ति का कौशल विकास वैज्ञानिक संरचना के साथ होना चाहिए। इसलिए शिक्षा नीति में एक परिवर्तन को लाते हुए सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय आविष्कार भवन, राष्ट्रीय आविष्कार अभियान का नया संकल्प लिया है ताकि आगे समय में जो देश की नई पीढ़ी आएं, वे एक नए तरह के संकल्प व वैज्ञानिक संरचना को लेकर आए। महोदय, यह सरकार की दूरदर्शिता को दर्शाता है।

महोदय, एक लंबे समय से सब के मन में एक बात चल रही है कि यह सरकार अध्यादेशों को लेकर आए आई है। हम सब जानते हैं कि जब यह सरकार आई, तब कोल ब्लोक आवंटन के संबंध में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का एक निर्णय आया था। उसमें यह कहा गया था कि देश में कोल ब्लोक का आवंटन गलत तरीके से हुआ।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय हम सबके सामने है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के ऐसे निर्णय के परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह बहुत आवश्यक था कि इस देश में जो उत्पादन होने वाला कैदिय ब्लॉक है, इस देश का वह उत्पादन और इस देश का संसाधन आगे चलता रहे। इस देश में उत्पादन बढ़ने के साथ-साथ ऐसे प्रतिक्रियागत विषय को अपनाया जाए, जिस प्रतिक्रियागत विषय के माध्यम से इस देश में पारदशिता के तरीके से इस देश के नेचुरल रिसोर्स का उपयोग हो, इस देश में पारदशिता तरीके से स्थिति का संचालन हो। उस अध्यादेश के माध्यम से न केवल यह किया गया कि देश में एक प्रतिक्रियागत तरीके से, एक अच्छे तरीके से, एक पारदशिता तरीके से आवंटन की पूरातता को आगे बढ़ाया गया। इसके साथ ही उन राज्यों को, जिन राज्यों की एक लंबे समय से यह मान चल रही थी कि इस राज्यों में जो नेचुरल रिसोर्स का उत्पादन हो रहा है, उन नेचुरल रिसोर्स के उत्पादन में भाग लेने वाले राज्यों का हिस्सा मिला चाहिए, सरकार ने पहली बार उन राज्यों को, ज्यानबंध जैसे राज्य को, छत्तीसगढ़ जैसे राज्य का बिलास की विकास में उनके नेचुरल रिसोर्स का हिस्सा दिया है। हम यह जानते हैं कि पूरे देश में कोयला खदानों का आंकड़ा आया है, यह बड़े पारदशिता तरीके से हुआ। उस आंकड़े के माध्यम से, 18 ब्लॉक के आंकड़े से एक लाख करोड़रूपे उत्पादन बढ़ाया गया है। उन आंकड़ों के माध्यम से, 18 ब्लॉक के आंकड़े से एक लाख करोड़रूपे उत्पादन बढ़ाया गया है। उन आंकड़ों के माध्यम से, 18 ब्लॉक के आंकड़े से एक लाख करोड़रूपे उत्पादन बढ़ाया गया है।

सभापति जी, इस देश में संसद सर्वोच्च है। सरकार ने संसद के साथ-साथ सब की विषयों को रखने के लिए अपनी प्रतिबद्धता हमेशा जाहिर रखी है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहेगा कि जिस रफ्तार और पारदशिता के साथ सरकार ने कोयला आवंटन की प्रक्रिया को पूरा किया है, उससे हमेशा मानने सेंटर को फायदा हुआ है बल्कि इसके साथ ही इससे उद्योग उत्पात में सरकार के प्रति, उसकी प्रक्रिया के प्रति एक विश्वास जगा है। पिछले दिनों में लगातार चार-पांच महीने
झारखंड में रहा। वहां में एक बहुत ही इंटरियर इतने के मगा। उस दौरान मेरे मन में एक प्रसन्न आया, जो मैं इस उच्च सदन के सामने भी रखना चाहता हूँ। जब मैं वहां एक छोटे से गांव में पहुंचा, जहां फरिस्त एरिया था, तो मैंने लोगों से पूछा कि आपके यहां सड़क बनी नहीं बनी? उन्होंने बताया कि हमारे यहां सड़क इसलिए नहीं बनी, क्योंकि एक लोकसेवा दर्शनी पड़ी हुई है और यह फरिस्त की जमीन है, इसलिए सड़क नहीं बन सकती। मैंने पूछा कि आपके यहां बिजली क्यों नहीं पड़ी? वे बताए जब मैं चला। फिर मुझे धारण आया कि अगर तीन किलोमीटर दूर खंभे से बिजली लानी पड़ेगी, तो पहले तीन किलोमीटर के लोगों के कर्मेंट लेनी होगी। व्य न ही विकास की मूल सुविधाओं को गांव तक पहुंचाने के लिए राजनीति करना चाहेंगे? जिन गांवों में आज व्यवस्था के लिए मूलभूत चीजों का जरूरत है, जैसे गांवों में आज अस्पताल की जरूरत है, किर्कन की जरूरत है, बिजली के इंटरक्रिकर की जरूरत है, तो उन इंटरक्रिकर को लाने के लिए हम लोग एक राजसलीत सरकार होने के नाते मूलभूत-कानूनों में परिवर्तन का एक विषय लेकर आए। इस मूलभूत कानून में जो पांच विषय हैं, वे बड़ी स्थापना के साथ दिए गए हैं। इस देश के नीचे उत्पादन के लिए, अगर बॉर्डर के संकट में आपको बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र की रक्षा के लिए जमीन की आवश्यकता है, अगर इस देश में आधारभूत संरचना के लिए कोई किर्कन बनाना है, सरकार को किसी इंटरियर इतने के मार्क कोई इंडस्ट्र्यूएल कर्माल करने के लिए किर्कन चाहिए, तो उसके लिए यह है। अब अगर पांच किलोमीटर सड़क बनेगी तो क्या हम पांच किलोमीटर लंबी सड़क के लिए पहले यहां पूरे दर्शन लोगों को साथ बैठाकर अस्सी प्रतिष्ठान वोट लेकर आए और उनके बाद हम पांच किलोमीटर सड़क का विकास किया जाएगा? विकास के इस मार्क को हम कैसे पहुंचाएँगे हैं? हम चाहते हैं कि प्रमुख सेवाओं के मानने का प्रयास करें जो हम भी जानते हैं कि इस देश में जो सबसे बड़ी स्ृष्टि है, वह रेडिश्टेशन की समस्या है। जो इस देश में एक लंबे समय तक कानून चला, वह 1894 में भू-अधिक्रयण कानून आया, जिसमें पहला परिवर्तन 1962 के अंदर आया, दूसरा परिवर्तन 1984 के अंदर आया। अफलातुन से लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जितने निर्णय हैं, उन सबसे ््यिरणों की आप सम्मिल करिया। पहली बार इसमें पब्लिक पर्यावरण को हम लोगों ने डिकाइन किया है। क्या यह पब्लिक पर्यावरण स्थाई हो सकता है? अगर हम विकास के मानकों का जमीनी रंग पर पता करना चाहेंगे, तो क्या पब्लिक पर्यावरण में परिवर्तन नहीं आ सकता है? आखिर हम इस प्रकार की बहस क्यों नहीं करना चाहते?

महोदय, मैंने प्रारम्भ में भी कहा कि सरकार राजनीति के सार्थक रूप के विषयों को लेकर आया है। सरकार स्पष्टने से सार्थक आई है, सरकार पारदर्शिता के साथ आई है, सरकार एक सामूहिक वर्ग के विकास की हद्द के साथ आई है। पांच राजसलीत क्षेत्र हैं, जिन्हें अगर किया जाए, तो यह बहस की जा सकती है कि इस सर्वजनिक प्रोयोजन के अन्तगत आये या नहीं।

महोदय, देश में दो बहुत बड़े विषय हैं। एक विषय है कि पिछले 10 सालों में कोई यह तय करे और उन आंकड़ों को देखे। मैंने उन आंकड़ों का अध्ययन किया है, लेकिन कोई अनुभव से उन आंकड़ों को देखने के लिए हमें वहां 10 साल में उन आंकड़ों को अपने गांव छोड़ने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा है। मैं झारखंड में छ: महीने रहा। वहां मैंने कितने ही घरों में बच्चों को काम करते हुए देखा है। यह मनाव श्रम जो आया है, क्या यह सारा सूचिक अधिक्रयण से आया है? क्या यह इस कारण से नहीं आया है कि हम गांवों में बुनियादी सुविधाओं को नहीं पहुंचा
सरकार, क्या यह इस कारण से नहीं आया है कि हम वहां विजली नहीं पहुंचा सके, क्या यह इस कारण से नहीं आया है कि हम वहां अस्पताल नहीं पहुंचा सके, क्या यह इस कारण से नहीं आया है कि हम वहां के नौजवानों के लिए उद्योगों को लगाने के लिए सही तरीके से आधारभूत संरचनाएं पैदा नहीं कर सके? आज ही हम आधारभूत संरचनाओं के लिए हमें क्या करना होगा। ये आधारभूत संरचनाएं कभी भी राजनीति का विषय नहीं हो सकतीं, ये आधारभूत संरचनाएं इस देश के आम आदमी के विश्वास की बात है।

महोदय, कल हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता द्वारा उठाए गए विषय का जवाब देते हुए, नेता सदन ने सबके सामने कहा था कि वे सबसे बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमें राजनीति को केवल भालवालक विषय के रूप में नहीं देखना चाहिए। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि कल माननीय गुलाम नवी आजाद जी ने जो विषय रखा था, उसका उत्तर देते हुए हमारे नेता सदन, श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने कहा था कि वे सब के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन उसके लिए हम लोगों को राजनीति का बहुत बड़ा आधार तैयार करना चाहिए, जिसके लिए सरकार आई है।

(व्यक्तियाँ)...  

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आपने जेटली जी का नाम लिया और वे सदन में आ गए। लगता है कि उनकी बहुत लम्बी उम्र है।

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: महोदय, मैंने पूर्व में, समावेशी विकास की अवधारणा के संबंध में कहा था कि सरकार ने आधारभूत संरचना को बनाने के लिए अपनी प्रतिबद्धता रखी है। सर्वसमावेशी विकास के लिए सरकार ने गरीबों, पिछड़ों, दलितों और बंचित लोगों के जीवन को गरीबायुण्ड बनाने के लिए अपनी नीतियों को अगे बढ़ाने की आदेश की है। सर्वसमावेशी विकास के लिए सरकार ने देश में मूलभल्य जीवन विकसित हो, उसके लिए अपनी प्रतिबद्धताओं को आगे रखा और इसके साथ ही साथ सर्वसमावेशी विकास के लिए सरकार ने देश की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को भी अगे बढ़ाने की बात की है। इसके लिए सरकार ने सांस्कृतिक विरासत बाले शहरों को न केवल बढ़ाया, बल्कि उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान का गौरव बनाने के लिए अलग से एक व्यक्ति भी बनाने की बात की है। इस सरकार को इस बात के लिए बधाई दी जा चुकी है कि इस देश में जो जीवन जीने की पद्धति है, जिसे हम भारतीय 'योग' के नाम से जानते हैं, उसमें सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रस्ते पर मान और सम्मान का दर्जा दिलाया है। यह सरकार की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि है। योग, हमारी जीवन पद्धति का एक भाग है। इसे किसी पूजा पद्धति से जोड़कर नहीं देखा जा सकता, इसे किसी धर्म विश्वास के साथ जोड़कर नहीं रखा जा सकता। यह भारत की जीवन पद्धति है। यह जीवन जीने का भारतीयता का वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण है। यह जीवन जीने का भारतीयता का एक आयाम है। अगर हमारे आयामों को अपने पूर्व विश्व में मान्यता मिल रही है, तो उसके लिए सरकार उपलब्धि के पात्र है। इसलिए मैं कहा चाहूंगा कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिमान के माध्यम से सरकार ने अपने नौ महीने के समय में विकास की ऊंचाईयों को पुरा करने के लिए अपनी कार्यशीली प्रस्तुत की है। इसलिए सरकार ने हीसरों की उड़ान ली है। मैं यह मान रहा हूँ कि सरकार के अपने सकारात्मक कार्य से देश के नौजवानों में, देश के किसानों में, देश के मजदूरों में एक नई सकारात्मक ऊंचाई का संचार हुआ है। अन्त में, मैं केवल यही कह कर अपनी बात को समाप्त करना चाहूंगा कि—
"तकदीर बदल जाएगी,
कोशिशों का इतिहास चाहिए।
नाम लिखने को पढ़ा है पूरा आसमान,
हमें बस होलों की कलम चाहिए!"

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to second the Motion of Thanks to the hon. President of India for his Address to the Joint Session of Parliament. Sir, at the time of Independence in 1947, our Leftist friends — who are not here right now, I see — used to coin a slogan. It was "मांग रहा है हिन्दुस्तान रोटी, कपड़ा और मकन". Now nearly 70 years after Independence, we are still struggling. We are still struggling to provide housing, clothing, food, education for all and it remains a distant dream. Prosperity has come to India. It is not that prosperity is not there, but it has come in a totally distorted fashion. India has some of the richest people on the face of this Earth, and also some of the poorest.

The NDA Government, led by Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, is committed to fulfil the unfulfilled dream, at the time of Independence, for food, clothing, housing, quality education and health for all. The Government's commitment is guided by a philosophy which was outlined by the President in his Address.

At the outset, in his Address to Parliament, Mahamahim Rashtrapatiji, pointed to the holistic philosophy of एकात्मन्वीय दर्शन (एकीकृत मानवतावाद) or the integral humanism, envisioned by Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay. As my colleague, Shri Bhupender Yadav, has already mentioned, at the core of this philosophy is the empathy and commitment to the poor and downtrodden, the last man in the queue.

The hon. President has expounded the entire range of programmes initiated by this Government to put the last man first in the scheme of things.

Swami Vivekanand, the greatest Indian sage of modern times, had evolved the concept of daridra narayan. What does daridra narayan mean? Daridra narayan means that God truly resides in the poor; or, if you worship God, you have to take care of the poor. Without taking care of the poor, your worship in temples, mosques and churches is meaningless. Shri Narendra Modi's Government has embarked on this mission with the philosophy of daridra narayan in mind. Each and every new programme of this Government, as enunciated by the hon. President, is directed towards achieving this goal. It is painfully apparent that the farmers, who provide sustenance to the country's 125 crore people, live in abysmal poverty. India's villages remain dirty; schools and health centres are rudimentary; kisan's huts are ramshackle. Most of the villages do not have electricity. There are no connecting roads. Much effort has
been made, in the last few years, to upgrade this. But still it is a long, long way to go. Without improving the living standards of the poor farmer, without upgrading the quality of their life, India cannot prosper, India cannot be a happy country. The President, therefore, has rightly pointed to our fundamental civilizational value अन्नदाता सुखी भव:। To ensure the happiness of kisan, the Government has announced a series of new schemes. To ensure that the irrigation benefits reach every village, the प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना is being launched. To help the marginal and resource-starved farmer with techniques of organic farming and greenhouse technology, the राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन, which will also conserve and develop indigenous cattle breeds is being initiated. The provisions of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act are being re-modelled to help develop durable assets in the villages in order to improve the quality of life in rural areas.

Sir, the MGNREGA has been in operation for many years. But even if you go and visit some of our interior villages – and, I have done that as a part of Parliamentary Committees – we find that the villagers feel that durable assets are not being built. They say that it is true that drains have been dug, canals have been dug; but schools, which are an utmost necessity, need to be built; the hospitals, the child care centres need to be built. But all this has not been done.

I hope that the Government's new programmes, which are being initiated, will enable MGNREGA funds to be used for these kinds of durable asset creations.

The President has also revealed a slew of schemes targeted at the less privileged sections – SCs, STs, OBCs and minority communities. For the benefit of tribal people, living in remote forested areas, the Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana and the Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme are being launched.

The challenge today is to ensure sustainable agricultural growth and put more money into the hands of the farmer. This can be done only through better quality of their produce, which commands a better and a higher price in the market. This, in turn, can be achieved only through serious emphasis on food processing. The President has announced the Government's decision to create a fund of ₹2,000 crore to provide affordable credit to food processing units in 72 notified food parks. In the last six months alone, 30,000 direct and indirect jobs have been created through two mega food parks at Tumkur and Fazilka. More need to be created. A chain of cold storages and better connectivity between farms and market places, etc. will help to reduce the supply chain losses, which is essential. The farmer is producing but his produce is not getting a fair price. There are times when there is a glut in the market and I have seen it. In many parts of the country, potato, for instance, which
we in the metropolitan cities buy for anything ranging from ₹15/- to ₹20/- a kilo, are often thrown on the roads. Packets or whole bundles of potatoes are thrown on the roads by farmers because the price fetched in the local market is 50 paise a kilo. This is a criminal waste. It is not only an insult to the farmer but it is also a criminal waste of food. It has to be ensured that farmers get a remunerative price and people get to buy vegetables and foodgrains at affordable prices. This is part of the Government's scheme this year and I must compliment the Government for announcing a major thrust to food processing.

Children of our kisans have been denied the opportunities that their urban counterparts have enjoyed. Therefore, as part of the Prime Minister's visionary skills-development programme, the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, has been launched dovetailed with the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana that my friend, Mr. Yadav, just spoke about. Once these two Schemes come together, and we offer and afford the sons of the farmers and the daughters of the farmers the facilities to upgrade their skills, they will get employability and that, in turn, will help the farmers' families get a higher income and prosper. Skill development is the key to better livelihood for both the rural and the urban poor. Under the "hunar hai to kalyan hai" theme, entrepreneurship skills will be imparted to lakhs of youths. Private corporates are being encouraged to channelize the CSR funds to skill-development programmes. The Government's objective is to ensure equality of opportunity for all, so that social and economic disparities can be progressively eradicated. As I said at the outset, the problem with India's growth model, despite all words of socialist wisdom that we have heard for years, has been that disparities have grown, instead of reducing. This Government has taken serious initiatives to ensure that these disparities come down and people get equality of opportunity. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana has been an outstanding success demonstrating that financial inclusion was a crying need all these years but for the neglected. The Scheme reiterates the Government's passion to ensure equality for all. In a democracy, Sir, equality must not only be in the eyes of God or in the eyes of law, that equality also has to be in terms of economic opportunity and that is what financial inclusion is providing.

Essence of India's civilizational values is Sarvajan Hitay Sarvajan Sukhay. Keeping this in mind, the Government has announced taking up wide-ranging programmes for health and housing to ensure 'Housing for All' by the 75th anniversary of India's independence. At the core of all these programmes, ultimately, is the Swachh Bharat Mission, because if you have a clean India, it is not only that it becomes physically clean but your mind is also cleaner. Once the mind is cleaner, the newer and cleaner thoughts come into the mind and development progresses. Apart from all the new, innovative and dynamic schemes, covering every arena of human activity
and national need, from defence of our frontiers, internal security, conquest of space as demonstrated through 'Chandrayaan' and the spectacular success of 'Mangalyaan', development of the manufacturing sector through the visionary 'Make in India' Project to protection of environment and wildlife

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

and conservation of national heritage and promotion of tourism, the President has outlined a holistic mission for 21st Century India, which is the Government's essential belief. But this vision can succeed only if we, the people of India, remain united and committed to collectively achieve the goal of making India an economic and spiritual superpower. There is no scope for dividing the people of this country along fissiparous lines. This Government is committed to using all forces at its command to keep India united and make it strong. While defending the democratic rights of people to express their opinion freely, nobody will be allowed to call disharmony. We cannot allow such forces to deflect us from the goal of unity and prosperity. We must collectively imbibe the mantra,

"नानक की इस धरती को, गौतम की इस भूमि को,
सपनों से भी प्यारा हिन्दुस्तान बनाएं,
छोड़ो कल की बातें, कल की बात पुरानी,
नये दौर में लिखेंगे, मिलकर नई कहानी, हम हिन्दुस्तानी।"

धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Motion that has been moved and seconded is that an Address be presented to the President in the following terms that the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 23, 2015. That is the Motion that has been moved and seconded. Now, there are 371 amendments to the Motion which can be moved at this stage. I will call the names. Amendments (Nos.1-28) by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. Are you moving?

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि :

1. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"कितु खेड है कि अभिमाण में देश के सभी बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने की गारंटी के बारे में उल्लेख नहीं है।"
2. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
   "किंतु खेत है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि किसानों की उपज का ढेढ़ गुना मूल्य दिया जाएगा।"

3. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
   "किंतु खेत है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि केंद्र को बुंदेलखंड में किसानों से ऋण वसूली समाप्त कर कर्ज माफ करना चाहिए तथा कृषि हेतु खाद बीज व बिजली मुफ्त दी जानी चाहिए।"

4. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
   "किंतु खेत है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि काला धन लाने का किया गया वादा तथा 15 लाख हर हिंदुस्तानी के खाते में दिया जाएगा।"

5. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
   "किंतु खेत है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि देश की सीमा सुरक्षित करने तथा चीन से 30 कि.मी. भारत की भूमि वापस नाई जाएगी।"

6. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
   "किंतु खेत है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि उ.प्र. की 17 पिछड़ी जातियों कहार, कश्यप, निमाद, केवट, मल्लह, द्रजािति, कुम्हार, भर/राजभर आदि जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित किया जाएगा।"

7. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
   "किंतु खेत है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि इंद्रिय आवास योजना की धनराशि उ.प्र. सरकार की तरह 70 हजार से बढ़कर 2.50 लाख किया जाएगा।"

8. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
   "किंतु खेत है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि देश के सभी किसानों को उ.प्र. की तरह सभी राजधानीकृत बैंकों के कर्ज माफ किए जाएंगे।"

9. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
   "किंतु खेत है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि बुंदेलखंड के सर्वाधिक विकास हेतु बजट में 50000 करोड़ की अतिरिक्त सहायता दी जाएगी।"

10. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
    "किंतु खेत है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि देश के सभी बच्चों को सामान शिक्षा लागू करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"
11. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"कितु खेद है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि देश में बढ़ रही महंगाई को कम करने का उल्लेख नहीं है जबकि अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में तेल के दाम कम हुए हैं।"

12. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"कितु खेद है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि 11069/11070 तुलसी एक्सप्रेस प्रतिदिन करने तथा 14109/14110 चित्रकूट कानपुर एक्सप्रेस को कानपुर से बढ़ाकर लखनऊ तक चलाई जाएगी।"

13. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"कितु खेद है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि देश के किसानों की फसलों को जंगली जानवरों नीत गायों से बचाया जाएगा।"

14. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"कितु खेद है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि बुंदेलखण्ड के सभी गरीबों एवं मजदूरों को सर्व कराकर गरीबी के आधार पर बी.पी.एल. कॉर्ड एवं निषुल्क आवास व शौचालय की सुविधा मुहैया कराई जाएगी।"

15. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"कितु खेद है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि बुंदेलखण्ड के चित्रकूट बांदा तथा सतना क्षेत्र में केंद्रीय पुलिस बल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खोला जाएगा।"

16. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"कितु खेद है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि देश के सभी किसानों तथा बुर्ड लोगों को 1000 रुपये पेंशन दी जाएगी।"

17. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"कितु खेद है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि देश के किसानों को सूखे से बचाने के लिए उचित वर्षा जल प्रबंधन तथा अनुकूल समय की भविष्यवाणी करने के लिए फसल निगमनी की उपयोगी सूचना प्रदान की जाएगी।"

18. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"कितु खेद है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि बुंदेलखण्ड में पलयान को रोकने हेतु लव एवं कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना की जाएगी।"

19. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"कितु खेद है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि बुंदेलखण्ड के जनपद बांदा में औगासी ग्राम के पास यमुना नदी पर तटबंध बनाकर यमुना नहर निकाली जाएगी।"
20. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद हमीरपुर में यमुना नदी पुल के पास महेश्वरी मंदिर तक तटबंध बनाने तथा केन नदी से बांध जनपद के ग्राम कनवारा छावनी डेरा ब्रह्मा डेरा तथा चक चटगन, पधरी, चटगन, छेराव, मरली, कोयोटरा, अछरौड़, खट्टिहकला, पैलामी, सिच्चकला, झाँडी, खरीद आदि बांध पीड़ित वरिष्ठों को ऊँची जगह बसाने तथा तटबंध बनाने तथा महीरपुर के रागील गाँव में बसने को कटान से बचाने हेतु बढ़ी नाला पर तटबंध बनाए जाएंगे।

21. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु ये है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि ट्रेन 18203/18204 बेतां एक्सप्रेस को कानपुर से दूरी के बीच प्रतिवेदन चलाए जाने तथा ट्रेन 12535/12536 गरीब स्थ को प्रतिवेदन चलाने तथा ठहराव रागील स्टेशन पर कराने का तथा ट्रेन नंबर 12427/12428 रीवाँचल एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली से कानपुर से बांध होने पर ऐप तक चलाई जाएगी।"

22. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु ये है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है देश के सभी गांवों को विद्युनिकरण, स्कूल कॉलेज खुलवाने तथा सड़क मार्ग से जोड़ने का कार्य किया जाएगा।"

23. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु ये है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि पिछले कूट धाम व श्रंगेवरपुर धाम इलाहाबाद व महोबा चरखारी को अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटक मानचित्र में जोड़ने का कार्य किया जाएगा।"

24. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु ये है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्यटक चिन्तकृत कूट धाम के हवाई अड्डे से हवाई जहाज चलाए जाएंगे।"

25. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु ये है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि सरयशिखा अभिमान के अंतर्गत छात्र-छात्राओं को निवृत्त यूनिफार्म की धनराशि 500 रुपए से अधिक बढ़ाई जाएगी।"

26. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु ये है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि देश की निदियों की निलामी समाप्त कराकर फ्री फिशिंग की संभावना दी जाएगी।"

27. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु ये है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि द्रोणाचार्य पुस्तक समाप्त कर एकल पुस्तक दिया जाएगा।"

28. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

"किंतु ये है कि अभिमान में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि देश में पिछड़ी जाति का 27% कोटा व अनुसूचित जाति/अनु. जनजाति 23% कोटा पूरा किया जायेगा।"
श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महादेव, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ कि :

29. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किंतु खेत है कि लगातार अलामकारी होती खेती में लागत मूल्य को कम करने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

30. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किंतु खेत है कि खेती में इस्तेमाल के लिए किसानों की कीटनाशकों, बीजों और अन्य संसाधनों को नियंत्रित मूल्य पर मुहैया कराने की योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

31. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किंतु खेत है कि उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में बेतहाशा वृद्धि और किसानों को सुलभ तरीके से उपलब्ध हो तथा कालाबाजारी रोकने और देश में उर्वरकों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दिशा में किसी कार्ययोजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

32. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किंतु खेत है कि देश में लगातार अलामकारी होती खेती से किसानों द्वारा फिर जा रहे आत्म हताशों की रोकथाम के उपायों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

33. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किंतु खेत है कि खेती बंजर भूमि सुधार की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों को और प्रभावी बनाने की योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

34. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किंतु खेत है कि खेती योग्य भूमि के लगातार घटते रक्षा को स्थिर बनाने की योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

35. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किंतु खेत है कि देश में खेती भूमि की सिंचाई प्रणाली को दुरुस्त करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

36. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किंतु खेत है कि देश में और वास्तव भूमि क्षेत्र में घटते रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाए जाने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

37. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किंतु खेत है कि किसानों को सिंचाई हेतु कम दर पर डीजल मुहैया कराने की योजना की जानकारी नहीं है जिससे खेती लागत मूल्य को कम करने की दिशा में किसानों को राहत मिल सके।"
38. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
    "कितु खेत है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरण परिवर्तन सुविधाओं की कमी को समाप्त करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

39. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
    "कितु खेत है कि देश में बढ़ रहे ब्रह्माचार के खास में हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

40. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
    "कितु खेत है कि जोत अपराधों को दंडित करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

41. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
    "कितु खेत है कि काले धन पर उठाए जाने वाले न्यायसंगत कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

42. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
    "कितु खेत है कि असंगठित क्षेत्र के रूप में काम व निर्धारित मजदूरी मिले, इस दिशा में राहुल गए कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

43. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
    "कितु खेत है कि देश में महिलाओं और बच्चों पर बढ़ रहे अध्यापिनी-दुराचारों को समाप्त करने की दिशा में धारा कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

44. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
    "कितु खेत है कि देश की स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं को सुधार और एक समान बनाने की दिशा में राहुल जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

45. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
    "कितु खेत है कि देश में कुपोषण को समाप्त करने और कुपोषण से होने वाली बीमारों की रोकथाम हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

46. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
    "कितु खेत है कि सरकारी गोदामों में सड़ रहे खाद्यदान की रखरखाव को सुधार करने तथा नये गोदामों के निर्माण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

47. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
    "कितु खेत है कि विद्यालयों से बच्चों के स्कूल छोड़ने की रोकथाम हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
48. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किसी खेत है कि देश का आंतरिक सुरक्षा को और मजबूत व अभेद बनाने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

49. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किसी खेत है कि घोर चूहे गैस की पहुंच को गांवों तक सुलभ बनाने व कालाबाजारी रोकने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

50. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किसी खेत है कि पेट्रोल, डीजल व मिट्टी के तेल पर सरकार द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क में लंबे अवधि तक वृद्धि न करने या स्थिर रखने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

51. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किसी खेत है कि बेरोजगारी समाप्त करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

52. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किसी खेत है कि गांवों के विकास के लिए पंचायतों हेतु आवश्यक धनराशि में बंदरबाट को समाप्त करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

53. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किसी खेत है कि देश की अदालतों में दीवानी, आपराधिक व अन्य लंबित मुकदमों के शीघ्र निपटाने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

54. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किसी खेत है कि पड़ोसी देशों द्वारा लगातार देश को नुकसान पहुंचाए जाने पर उससे ठीक से निपटने में असफलता को सुधारने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

55. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किसी खेत है कि चीन के दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में बढ़ते साम्राज्य असंतुलन पर किसी कार्ययोजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

56. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"किसी खेत है कि बच्चों पर यौनशोषण और उसके बाद हत्या, कूर घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए कठोर कदमों को उठाए जाने की जानकारी नहीं है।"
57. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किसी खेत है जो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में घुसपैठ को रोकने में पड़ौसी देशों से सामंजस्य स्थापित करने की योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

58. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किसी खेत है जो ठान, जल और वायु सेना में अधिकारी वर्ग में आने के लिए आकर्षित करने के लिए किसी कार्ययोजना की जानकारी नहीं है जिससे अधिकारियों की कमी दूर हो सके।"

59. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किसी खेत है जो देश में महानगरों में वाढ़ते प्रदूषण को मानक स्तर पर लाने हेतु किसी कार्ययोजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

60. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किसी खेत है जो ई-वेस्ट के उचित निपटारे हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

61. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किसी खेत है जो छोटे औद्योगिक उद्योग को सुधारने हेतु कम व्याज दर पर कर्ज के कर उनकी स्थिति सुधार करने की दिशा में जानकारी नहीं है।"

62. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किसी खेत है जो देश में सरकारी नौकरियों में बिशिष्ट विभागों द्वारा कांट्रैक्ट आधार पर नियुक्तियाँ करने से कर्मचारियों में उत्पन्न क्रुद्धता एवं इक्वल पे फार इक्वल वर्क का उल्लंघन को समाप्त करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

63. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किसी खेत है जो शहरों के मध्य से बहने वाली नदियों में प्रदूषण को देखते हुए, ऐसे सभी नदियों में प्रदूषण पर रोकथाम हेतु कार्ययोजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

64. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किसी खेत है जो बहीने राज्यों के लिए राज्यांगों से तुरंत वर्क हटाने के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधनों की व्यवस्था की जानकारी नहीं है।"

65. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किसी खेत है जो रक्षा उपकरणों की खरीद को कम करने के लिए देश में रक्षा उपकरणों के विकास/निर्माण के लिए उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

66. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किसी खेत है जो वैज्ञानिकों और डॉक्टरों के देश से पलायन को रोकने के लिए किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"
67. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थातः—
"किंतु खेद है कि वर्ष 2011 में सम्पूर्ण हुए जनगणना में प्राप्त आंकड़ों/तथ्यों के आधार पर सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़ी जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति में शामिल करने की योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

68. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थातः—
"किंतु खेद है कि नागरिकों को समान सामाजिक सुरक्षा मुहैया कराने के लिए किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

69. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थातः—
"किंतु खेद है कि देश में विद्रोह उत्पादन की कमी को दूर कर गांवों व शहरों में सामान विद्रोह वितरण मुहैया कराने की योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

70. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थातः—
"किंतु खेद है कि विद्रोह पारितोषण में होने वाले विद्रोह नुकसान को कम करने की जानकारी नहीं है।"

71. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थातः—
"किंतु खेद है कि संपूर्ण सूत्र का पूरी तरह पुख्ता बनाने की दिशा में किसी कार्ययोजना का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Amendments (Nos.73-87) by Shri Naresh Agarwal; not present. Amendments (Nos. 88 -106) by Shri Madhusudan Mistry; not present. Amendments (Nos. 107-209) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move:

107. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing Special Development Package for the State of Andhra Pradesh in the backward districts of Rayalaseema and north coastal Andhra Pradesh."

108. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about giving tax incentives for the State of Andhra Pradesh to compensate revenue deficit in the State."
109. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to give clearance to Polavaram multi-purpose project for providing water and electricity to the State of Andhra Pradesh."

110. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about taking suitable steps to effect delimitation of Assembly constituencies in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana."

111. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to take all necessary measures as enumerated in the 13th Schedule of AP Reorganisation Act for the progress and sustainable development of the successor State."

112. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about taking all appropriate fiscal measures, including offer of tax incentives, to the successor States to promote industrialization and economic growth in both the States, as per AP Reorganisation Act."

113. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about expanding existing Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati airports to international standards."

114. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about waste emanating from chemical factories being straightaway discharged into the river Yamuna."

115. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about waste, polluted water from drains discharged into the major rivers of the country, particularly, the Yamuna, the Ganga, the Godavari, and the Krishna."

116. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about eradicating poverty and unemployment and generating more job opportunities."

117. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about putting an end to economic disparity."
118. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about making polluted cities of the country pollution-free."

119. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about augmenting the electricity generation to meet the power demands of all the States."

120. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need of balanced growth in the country."

121. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulating appropriate policy to face the actual and deteriorating political, economic and social situation in the country."

122. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about bringing appropriate reforms in the present education system and making it employment-oriented."

123. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the formulation of a national level action plan for water conservation."

124. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing loans to poor, deprived people, unemployed youth, labourers and marginal farmers by banks and financial institutions and to remove the shortcomings in the policy adopted for its recovery."

125. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulation of a comprehensive scheme for tackling growing unemployment and to create more employment opportunities in the rural areas."

126. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulation of a national level action plan for land conservation in the country."
127. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that the Address does not mention about improving the quality of programmes being broadcast/telecast by Akashwani and Doordarshan in the rural parts of the country."

128. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steep rise in the incidents of murder of old people, women and children and providing proper security in the metropolitan cities."

129. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulation of effective scheme for the welfare of landless labourers."

130. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that the Address does not mention about setting up of tribunals for preventing delay in the delivery of justice and for providing speedy justice."

131. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing telecom services on priority basis in the backward and rural areas of the country."

132. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulation of an effective scheme to meet the acute shortage of electricity power among the States."

133. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that the Address does not mention about arresting the steep fall in the ground water level in the country."

134. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that the Address does not mention about granting approval to the pending irrigation projects."

135. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing necessary basic facilities to the citizens living in the slum clusters of the metropolitan cities and towns."
136. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the formulation of National Livestock policy."

137. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the development of the tourist spots of the country particular in Andhra Pradesh in order to attract domestic and foreign tourists all the year round."

138. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to bring rational changes in the income-tax structure."

139. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the out break of diseases like Swine flu, Hepatitis B, T.B., HIV and kidney and cardiac diseases and poverty related diseases and also for providing medical facilities in time to the patients."

140. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about taking measures for increasing the production of foodgrains, pulses and edible oils in proportion to the increasing population in the country."

141. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the necessity to prepare blue print for development schemes for the farmers, labourers, youths and women."

142. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to upgrade the standard of the sports in the country."

143. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the prevalence of fake currency in Indian market which tend to weak the economical structure of the country."

144. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing pendency of the cases in various courts including High Courts and Supreme Court."
145. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing insurance cover to those farmers whose crops are destroyed due to natural calamities throughout the country."

146. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about adopting modern technology for agricultural development in the country."

147. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about adopting modern technology for agricultural development in the country."

148. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about bringing out schemes to provide jobs to all the educated unemployed youths in the country."

149. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about adopting new technology in the sugar industry of the country for increasing the production."

150. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about putting a check on the tendency of dropping-out from the schools by a large number of students of primary and middle classes in schools of the country."

151. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about establishment of agriculture science centers in all the districts of the country."

152. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing loan assistance by re-structuring the loans to be given to the farmers by Nationalised Banks/Cooperative Banks in view of adverse weather conditions and natural calamities."

153. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about improving industrial production in the country."

154. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for achieving annual export targets."
154. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about checking increasing number of infiltrations into India from across the borders."

155. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about checking increasing activities of I.S.I. in the country."

156. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about resolving the border disputes among different States in the country."

157. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about resolving the water disputes among different States in the country."

158. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to providing proper medical facilities for 'Bidi' workers."

159. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the necessity of providing drinking water to every village in the country."

160. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to formulate a national pension and welfare policy for handicapped, old and disabled persons."

161. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about statutory plans for compensation to the victims of violence especially the victims of communal riots and rehabilitation to such victims."

162. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about an effective industrial policy to check migration from rural areas to cities."

163. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to immediate reforms in judicial process to deliver expeditious justice."
164. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the facilities to be provided for the upliftment of women belonging to the backward and rural areas of the country."

165. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about measures to check brain drain of specialists, technicians, scientists and doctors from the country."

166. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about overcoming the shortage of cold storages for storing vegetables, potatoes, onions and other perishable goods in the country."

167. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the lack of transportation facilities in more than half of the rural areas of the country."

168. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about need to take steps to protect and provide financial and marketing assistance to protect small and traditional industries in the wake of entry of big multinational companies and big industrial houses."

169. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about launching a system based on computer education in the rural areas."

170. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about bringing about necessary reforms for ensuring efficiency, efficacy and accountability in administration."

171. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about cent per cent electrification of all the rural areas of the country."

172. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing sufficient funds for specific programme to encourage women in the field of sports."
173. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about strengthening the National Service Scheme (NSS)."

174. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about popularizing sports like Judo and Karate among women."

175. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about removing the shortcomings in the functioning of Nehru Yuva Kendras."

176. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to purchase sophisticated defence equipments in time."

177. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to modernize the fleet and submarines in Indian Navy which witnessed frequent breakdowns and failures recently."

178. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing easy access to the farmers in scientific research particularly in the area of bio-diversity."

179. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about financial assistance to voluntary sports clubs in cities and villages."

180. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing sports facilities to youth through Residents' Welfare Associations."

181. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about preparing a comprehensive policy and action plan to address the matters relating to youths."

182. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about playing the conventional role by India in promoting peace, stability and security in international relations."
183. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing security to all important plants and establishments in the country."

184. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about improving the facilities provided to Central Reserve Police Force and other central security forces."

185. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about streamlining the public administration system across the country."

186. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about filling up the posts of thousands of officers and defence personnel lying vacant in Indian Army, Air Force and Navy."

187. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing good quality mid-day meal to the children during recess in schools."

188. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about opening of various monuments heritage sites for viewing by common public on the line of Taj Mahal, to promote tourism."

189. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about setting up of any regulatory authority for monitoring and regulating the income generated through telecast of sports tournaments."

190. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to formulate Pricing Policy of Drugs due to wide difference in the manufacturing cost of the medicines and their retail prices."

191. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing more funds for Scientific and Industrial Research."
192. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about supplying coal according the demand to the Thermal Power Stations, Steel and Cement plants throughout the country."

193. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to ban the spurious medicines in the country."

194. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about making Khadi Village Industries Commission more result oriented and productive."

195. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about augmenting domestic production of crude oil to become self-reliant in the field of crude oil and to decrease the continuous import of crude oil."

196. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing adequate storage capacity in public sector of agricultural produce and about promoting creation of storage facilities in private sector."

197. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about introducing comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme."

198. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about setting up an animal husbandry and dairy work research centre in Andhra Pradesh for helping the farmers."

199. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about effectively implementing the technology mission in the field of horticulture."

200. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing loan facility to farmers through cooperative primary banks, rural banks and commercial banks."
201. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about improving primary health services in the rural areas of the country."

202. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing housing facility to mining workers."

203. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing sufficient number of doctors' medical equipments, medicines in ESI hospitals"

204. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about introducing environment and climate change as a compulsory subject at the primary level schooling."

205. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention opening residential schools in each development block to promote giri-education at primary school level."

206. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about constituting monitoring committees at Tehsil and District levels and ensuring participation of Hon'ble Members of Parliament in these committees for success of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan."

207. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about speedy implementation of Aadhaar, Multipurpose National Identity Card Scheme in the country."

208. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing special assistance to para-military forces like ITBP, CRPF, BSF for purchasing vehicles, modern communication technology and weapons to keep vigil on borders and stop infiltration."

209. That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing grants and technical facilities for the articles made by the Indian craftsmen/artisans through the cottage and small-scale industries of the country and encouraging the export of produced goods."
Motion of Thanks on the President’s Address

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Amendments (Nos. 210-231) by Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि:

210. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थातः—
“किनतु खेद है कि अभिमान में पेट्रोल, डीजल के दाम लगतार कम होने के बावजूद इसका मंहगाई पर कोई असर न होने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

211. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थातः—
“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिमान में कालाधन वापस लाने के वायदे के अनुसार इस दिशा में अभी तक हुई किसी प्रगति का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

212. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थातः—
“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिमान में पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में वकीलों के वर्षों से चले आ रहे आन्दोलन के समर्थन में एक हाईकोर्ट की पीठ-स्थापित करने का कोई आश्वासन नहीं है।”

213. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थातः—
“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिमान में दिल्ली समेत उत्तर प्रदेश में बुनदेलखंड, पश्चिमांचल, मध्यांचल इत्यादि राज्यों की मांग को समर्थन देने के संबंध में किसी कार्य योजना का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

214. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थातः—
“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिमान में देश में विशेषकर पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में आधारभूत संरचना के विकास हेतु लिखित पड़े कई प्रस्तावों को शीघ्र पूर्ण करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

215. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थातः—
“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिमान में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति एवं अन्य मिलिंद वर्ग के नौकरियों में आर्थिक की व्यवस्था को पूरे देश में समान रूप से लागू करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

216. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थातः—
“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिमान में उच्च न्यायालयों व उच्चतम न्यायालय में लिखित लाखों मामलों के त्वरित निर्णायण हेतु किसी कार्य योजना का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

217. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थातः—
“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिमान में पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों, विशेषकर गन्ना किसानों की समस्याओं के त्वरित निर्णायण की किसी योजना का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
218. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किस्तू खेड़ है कि अभिमान में बनारस के तिलक उद्योग कार्यालय के चमड़ा उद्योग, कृषि और इन उद्योग एवं खुदा के चीनी मिठाई के बांटन के उद्योग को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए कोई विषय लेखन का कार्य योजना का कोई उलेख नहीं है।"

219. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किस्तू खेड़ है कि अभिमान में उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा नदी के अतिरिक्त अन्य छोटी पर्याय महत्वपूर्ण नदियों जैसे हिन्दुन नदी, काली नदी इत्यादि के सफाई एवं इन्हें प्रदूषण मुक्त बनाने की किसी समयबद्ध कार्य योजना का कोई उलेख नहीं है।"

220. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किस्तू खेड़ है कि अभिमान में पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में धार्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक महत्व के अति प्राचीन शहर गंगुलेश्वर के चहलवाली विकास का कोई उलेख नहीं है।"

221. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किस्तू खेड़ है कि अभिमान में देश में बढ़ती सांस्कृतिक हिंसा को रोकने के लिए सांस्कृतिक हिंसा निवारण विधेयक को विवाहित संसद में लाने का कोई उलेख नहीं है।"

222. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किस्तू खेड़ है कि अभिमान में देश में महिलाओं पर तेजाब से हमले की बढ़ती घटनाओं को रोकने एवं अपराधियों को सख्त सजा दिलाने हेतु कोई उचित कानून बनाने का कोई उलेख नहीं है।"

223. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किस्तू खेड़ है कि अभिमान में कहार, कर्नल, कुमार, मल्लाह, निशाद, कुमार, प्रजापति, बिंद, धीवर इत्यादि 17 जातियों को अनुष्ठित सहित में शामिल करने का कोई आश्वासन नहीं है।"

224. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किस्तू खेड़ है कि अभिमान में उत्तर प्रदेश में नागरिक संसदाजियों के पद पर अनुष्ठित जाति, अनुष्ठित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग एवं मुस्लिम अनुसंधान नौकरों को समुचित प्रतिनिधित्व देने का कोई उलेख नहीं है।"

225. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—

"किस्तू खेड़ है कि अभिमान में देश में फैल रही गंभीर संक्रामक बीमारियों जैसे व्यायन सहु, जापानी इनसेफाइटिस, डेंगू इत्यादि से युक्ति स्तर पर नियंत्रन के उपायों का कोई उलेख नहीं है।"
226. Mr. Deputy Chairman: Now Amendments (Nos. 232-319) by Shri Sitaram Yechury, Shri P. Rajeeve and Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Amendments (Nos. 232-319) by Shri Sitaram Yechury, Shri P. Rajeeve and Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

232. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to curb the unprecedented rise in prices of all essential commodities particularly pulses."

233. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to curb the high-level corruption and to bring back black money."
234. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to control the outbreak of killer Swine Flu in our country which has already caused more than 700 deaths."

235. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the serious situation arisen due to the reported religious conversion 'Ghar Vapsi' which was witnessed in various parts of our country which reflects the alarming rise in the communally motivated and hate crimes against the minority communities."

236. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to stop the attacks in the name of castes, religion as we witnessed the series of attacks on various religious places, particularly churches."

237. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government is seeking to take recourse to the 'Ordinance Route' which is a grave violation of the sanctity of the Parliamentary Democracy."

238. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the constant rise in the excise duties on petrol and diesel whereas there has been 55 per cent decrease in the global price of crude oil."

239. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Government succumbing to the US pressure and negotiating with the US authorities to find ways to circumvent the Civil Nuclear Liability Act passed by the Indian Parliament."

240. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the guidelines for the Government in regard to liberalizing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)."
241. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the deprivation of vast majority of poor people to get food under Public distribution System in the country."

242. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure completely in adequately identifying the BPL section of the population."

243. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to provide adequate quota in components like sugar and other essential food grains."

244. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to re-define poverty line thus want only depriving a majority section of people to food in the country."

245. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to tackle the huge unemployment problem in the country."

246. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to pass Women Reservation Bill."

247. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government's in stopping attacks on the North-Eastern people."

248. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government's to continue the independent foreign policy of the country which has withstood the test of time."

249. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about tackling global economic recession affecting Indian industries and loss of jobs of lakhs of workers and employees."
250. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to protect Indian citizens from racial attacks in various countries, particularly in USA."

251. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to release Indians languishing in jails in various countries."

252. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to review the Centre-State relations as per the demands of the State Governments."

253. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to allot six per cent of GDP in education."

254. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to invest enough money in public sector and social sectors to face the ongoing economic melt down."

255. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure in checking the procurement of obsolete ammunitions and growing engagement with the Israeli's Defence establishment for procurement of arms and ammunitions."

256. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the urgent need for drastically revising and/or correcting the official definition of 'poverty line' which has turned totally obsolete."

257. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret the Address fails to mention the innumerable cases of suicide by the farmers during last few years in various parts of the country."
258. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the huge irregularities in the Government's Farm Debt Waiver Scheme in which substantial portion of loan was extended to micro finance institutions."

259. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's attempt to redefine India's fundamental principle of 'per capita emissions' norm while negotiating how the burden of reducing green-house gases globally, is shared."

260. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special package for the special category States to enable them to narrow down regional disparities."

261. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a one-time Debt Relief Package by writing off all the outstanding Central Government loans including interest thereon of the North-Eastern States."

262. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme for employment for unemployed youth of the Special Category States."

263. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any comprehensive legislation for the welfare of agricultural workers and unorganised workers in the country."

264. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to control unabated suicides being committed by the farmers in the country."

265. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about to expedite land reforms in the country."

266. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about universalisation of Integrated Child Development Scheme."
267. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about realignment of the proposed Trans-Asian Highways and Trans-Asian Railways to pass through Tripura."

268. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about failure of the Government to decontrolling the prices of all fertilizers, except nitrogen-based urea."

269. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in Address about the Government's failure to ensure availability of food at affordable prices to 78 per cent of population whose daily income is less than ₹ 20 as mentioned in a Government appointed Committee Report and also failed to properly identity large sections of these people who are actually living under poverty due to faulty parameters of BPL."

270. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in Address about the failure of the Government to black-list the notorious US multinational Monsanto."

271. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in Address about the role of US and NATO forces in Indian sub-continent."

272. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of Government to bridge the gap of demand and supply of electricity particularly in rural India."

273. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to achieve the targeted 20 kilometer road construction per day."

274. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to achieve viability of Air India."
275. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective steps to provide universal right to at least 35 kg of foodgrains at two rupees a kilo."

276. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to enforce "tobacco-free" in all the educational institutions to prevent its abuse."

277. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective steps to stop the crimes against women and children."

278. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective measures to check the malnutrition among the women and children in our country."

279. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address failed to mention the demand of universalisation of public distribution system and a complete ban on speculation and futures trading in the commodity market."

280. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making conditional the employment protection."

281. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the strict enforcement of all basic labour laws without any exception or exemption and stringent punishment for violation of labour laws."

282. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the universal social security for the unorganized sector workers and creation of a National Social Security Fund with adequate resources as per the recommendations of the National Social Security Board for Unorganised Workers."
283. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the disinvestment of shares in the public sector units, both Central and State which must be stopped completely."

284. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to tackle the menace of black money, its generation and also to assess the quantum of black money both inside and outside the country and necessary steps to bring back these black money."

285. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government to safeguard and promote the livelihood of street vendors."

286. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government to take effective measures to eradicate Child Labour from the country."

287. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the address fails to mention the failure of the Government to liberalize the educational policy to access higher education to all irrespective of their paying capacity."

288. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is mention in the Address about the emergence of 'paid news' that has been a dangerous phenomenon in media world distorting parliamentary democracy."

289. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to develop efficient water transport in the country."

290. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective steps to provide the life saving medicines at subsidized rates."
291. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government failed to mention no contractorisation of work of permanent/perennial nature; equal wages and benefits to the contract workers as the regular workers of the industry/establishment."

292. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to ensure universal coverage irrespective of schedules/fix statutory minimum wage at not less than ₹ 10000."

293. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the removal of all ceilings on payment and eligibility of Bonus, Provident Fund; and increase the quantum of gratuity."

294. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address failed to assure pension for all."

295. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the compulsory registration of trade unions within a period of 45 days and immediate ratification of the ILO Conventions Nos. 87 and 98."

296. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the present economic policy regime which has been working overtime to drastically curtail whatever meager social security benefits were available to the workers and there is a move to drastically dilute the existing pensionary rights of the workers and employees."

297. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address fails to specify the reasons for the economic slow down."

298. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the brutal murder of Govind Pansare, the CPI Leader along with his wife in Kolhapur on February 16, 2015."
299. That at the **end** of the Motion, the following be **added**, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the decision of the Government does not reflect the recommendations of Justice Ranganath Misra Commission report where it has been stated to provide 10% reservation for Muslims and 5% for other minorities based on socially and economically backward criteria."

300. That at the **end** of the Motion, the following be **added**, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing statutory backing to the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) by enacting a suitable legislation to ensure social justice."

301. That at the **end** of the Motion, the following be **added**, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to curb the alarming rise in the atrocities on Dalits, SCs and OBCs in the country."

302. That at the **end** of the Motion, the following be **added**, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to have a policy for the India's 8 million differently abled population whose interests cannot be protected in the absence of institutional mechanism."

303. That at the **end** of the Motion, the following be **added**, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to have a stringent and better legislation particularly for safety and security of women and children."

304. That at the **end** of the Motion, the following be **added**, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the implementation of a scheme by the Government for rain water harvesting in the country."

305. That at the **end** of the Motion, the following be **added**, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about linking of all villages having a population of 1000 and more with roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana by 2013."

306. That at the **end** of the Motion, the following be **added**, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about setting up of a primary health center in all villages having a population of 2000 under the Rural Health Mission to provide free treatment to the people."
307. That at end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government will enlarge the scope of Public Distribution system by including at least 25 items of most essential commodities within the ambit of PDS."

308. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government is also committed to provide fertilizers to farmers at affordable and subsidized rates and the present flawed system of Direct Cash Transfer will be done away with."

309. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government will set up appropriate mechanism to prevent mindless exploitation of ground water by industries and that the Government will also ensure that industries engaged in excessive ground water exploitation will be liable to pay compensation to the people affected."

310. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government will ensure the community ownership over water and will not allow the water to be treated as a private goods."

311. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government will set up more Central universities and will take steps to double the enrollment in higher education in the country."

312. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address fails to mention that all the vacant posts of teachers in Central educational institutions will be filled within a year."

313. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government will set up large scale sports infrastructure facilities in rural areas as well as small towns."

314. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—
"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government will set up world class coaching centres to provide training to our budding athletes."
315. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that since the fountain head of corruption in corporate-bureaucratic-politician nexus, the Government will initiate effective legal and policy reforms to ensure that the nexus ceases to exist."

316. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government will take meaningful steps to mobilize more resources by focusing more on direct taxes."

317. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government will reform the EPF Pension Scheme so as to correlate it with inflation."

318. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that in order to expand our domestic market, the Government will focus on enhancing purchasing power through more public spending."

319. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government will take immediate steps to fill up millions of vacancies existing in the Central Government services and Central public sector units, thus creating more employment opportunities for young people."


SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move:

368. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the sufferings of the Tamil Nadu fishermen and ways to evolve a permanent solution"

369. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about constituting Cauvery Management Board as per the directions of the Supreme Court which alone will find a solution to the Cauvery river water dispute."
370. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about strengthening public sector undertakings in the country."

371. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about declaring all the languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution as official languages of the Union."

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Motion and the Amendments moved are now open for discussion. Now Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.
Motion of Thanks on [25 February, 2015] the President's Address

कि सेतू गार्डेंट का रूप रहा और महिलाओं के साथ सबसे ज्यादा हिंसा इसी पीरियड में हुई। शायद यही कारण है कि इस दफा माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिमान से वह गायब ही कर दिया गए। आद्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के बारे में चर्चा थी, लेकिन इस दफा उसका उल्लेख करना भी भूल गए। इस दफा उस एक्ट को कैसे लागू करें? आद्र प्रदेश में बीजेपी और तेलंगाना के सीरीज देश की सरकार है, एजेंडा की सरकार है। उनको स्पेशल सेटेंस के बारे में बात हो रही है, तेलंगाना में पानी कम है, बिजली कम है। तेलंगाना और आद्र प्रदेश के लिए एक्ट में जो प्रावधान रखे गए हैं, उन एक्ट और कानूनों को लागू करने के बारे में पिछले साल तो उल्लेख था, लेकिन इस साल उसको अभिमान से विक्लूफ निकाल ही दिया गया है। पिछले साल के अभिमान में बैक लेने के बारे में उल्लेख था।

यह एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा था। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सामने इलेक्शन का यह भी एक मुद्दा था। दो-तीन मुद्दे थे, लेकिन एक बड़ा मुद्दा यह था, परंतु इस दफा बैक मनी को वापस लाने के बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं है। इसी तरह से नौजवानों को मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर में रोजगार देने के लिए, रोजगार का प्रावधान करने की बात हुई थी, लेकिन इस दफा उसको के लिए नए जॉब, रोजगार प्राप्त करने के बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं है। हेंडीकाप्तेस के बारे में, हेंडीकाप्तेस सेक्टर के बारे में मार्केटिंग और इनवेस्टमेंट सपोर्ट की बात थी, लेकिन इस दफा उस पर कोई चर्चा नहीं है। पिछले साल के भाषण में प्रवास दूररिस्टो सेंटर्स दूरिजो को बढ़ावा देने के लिए थे, लेकिन इस दफा इस पर कोई चर्चा नहीं है। नेशनल प्लान, to curb incidents of communal violence, सांप्रदायिकता, जो देश के बारे में सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा है, हमारे देश में उसके लिए एक नेशनल प्लान बनाना था, उसके बारे में चर्चा नहीं हुई। यहां हमारे साथियों ने बहुत अच्छे भाषण दिये। याद जी ने बहुत अच्छे भाषण दिया, चंदन त्रिशोधन जी ने भी बहुत अच्छे भाषण दिया, उनको बधाई देना चाहिए। यहां यह भी कहा गया कि बहुत कुछ किया गया, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि नी महीने में क्या हुआ। पिछले साल माननीय मधुरि मंत्री जी का मोजूद नहीं था, मैंने कहा था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी हमसे काम करने में हीरो है, लेकिन पश्चिमिस्टिन में जीरो और भारतीय जनता पार्टी काम करने में जीरो है, लेकिन पश्चिमिस्टिन में हीरो। इन नी महीनों में जो हुआ है ...(यथार्थ) उस पर बहुत सारे लोगों ने कहा कि केरलीवाल जी पैदा हो गए। ...(यथार्थ)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : आपकी मेहरबानी से ।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया कि कम से कम आपने यह क्रेडिट तो दे दिया कि हम गिरा भी सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं कह से बहुत परशान हूँ। हमारे लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस यहाँ हैं। ये हमारे बहुत अच्छे मित्र हैं, दोस्त हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये सदन के लीडर बने रहें, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि हमारे एम-पीज़. पर यह अभी इलेक्शन का हंगामा है, जो अभी कहना तो यहाँ अपोलिजेशन के बीच में ही था, लेकिन आज यह हंगामा उधर भी पहुँच गया है कि सब कल से सदन के नेता को विषय का नेता बोल रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि अभी पौने पांच साल इलेक्शन में हैं, कुछ एहतियत बरतनी होगी। ये अभी आसार नहीं हैं कि मैंने ऑफ पीपियामेंट, मैं विषय के नेता को ...(यथार्थ) सदन के नेता को विषय का नेता कह दूं। इसका असर ...(यथार्थ)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): आप भी गलत बोल गए ।
श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः यह हंगामों का तीसरा बार है। हुआ क्या है? नई कोई स्कीम बनी नहीं है।

हम जानते हैं कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को अच्छा मंड़ेट मिला है, हम लोकसभा में रहते हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी किसी एक पार्टी के, एक धर्म के, नेता नहीं हैं, एक प्रांत के, नेता नहीं हैं, वे हम सबके प्रधान मंत्री हैं। वे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हैं और उनका प्रधान मंत्री जी का आदर बाबार दिया जाएगा। हम सभी लोग उनकी इजजत करते हैं और हम सब चाहते हैं कि यह सफल हो जाए, लेकिन खाली नाम बदलने से काम नहीं होता। बड़े सारे नाम हैं, इतने नाम बदलने तो मुश्किल है, लेकिन मैं दो-चार नाम बताना चाहता हूँ। "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन", यह तो पहले ही था "निर्मल भारत अभियान", अब अंग्रेज़ी का हिंदी करो, हिंदी का अंग्रेज़ी करो, लेकिन इस पर एक नया पेशा भी खर्च नहीं हुआ है, अलवता यह है कि जो पेशा रखा गया था, वह एडवर्ड्राइजमेंट पर खत्म हो गया। मुझे लगता है कि इसका नाम है, वह ज्यादा एडवर्ड्राइजमेंट पर जाएगा, लेकिन जीतन पर कुछ नजर नहीं आ रहा है। "जन-धन योजना" माननीय जी जी का आदर बराबर तदया जाएगा। हम सभी लोग उनकी इजजत करते हैं और हम सब चाहते हैं कि यह सफल हो जाए, तक नबदिने से काम नहीं होिा। बड़े सारे नाम हैं, इतने नाम बदलने तो मुश्किल है, लेकिन मैं दो-चार नाम बताना चाहता हूँ। "स्किल इंडिया" पहले "स्किल इंडिया" "स्किल डेवलपमेंट मिशन" था और शायद यह आननद जी का आदर जा रहा है। मेरे ख्यात में अभी तक वक्त में ही 5 करोड़ लोगों को सिक्लिंग किया गया था, नाम के बगी है। जब इसका नाम "स्किल डेवलपमेंट मिशन" था, तब 5 करोड़ लोगों को सिक्लिंग किया गया था। इसका नाम "फाइरसेल्यूल इक्नोलजी" था और इसमें हमारे वक्त में ही कई करोड़ एकाउंट्स खुल चुके थे। "फिल इंडिया" पहले "फिल इंडिया" "फिल डेवलपमेंट मिशन" था और शायद यह आननद जी का महकमा था।

अभी हमने बहुत सारे एयरपोर्ट्स बनाए, सभी स्टेट्स में, बंगालूरु, हैदराबाद, मुम्बई, गुवाहाटी, कोलकाता से लेकर दिल्ली के इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट तक। हमने बहुत सारे सीपोर्ट्स बनाए। सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज 7 या 8 थीं, 44 और सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हमारी युपीए गवर्नमेंट में बनीं। IIMs, IITs दोनों बन गईं, सरकार दस सालों में। बंगालूरु में, एससी एक से 7 हो गए। एपीलेव्ल यूनिवर्सिटीज बन गई, मेदिकल कॉलेज बन गए। कैमस कॉलोर्स, एक शीर्ष इंजीनियरिंग के, 71 हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने ही मंजूर किए। बोस्टन कॉलेज के बारे में, अब हमारे साथी बोल रहे थे, अब ने नहीं, हमारे वक्त में सिर्फ दस सालों में 55,000 नए डिस्ट्रिक्ट और ब्रश-डिस्ट्रिक्ट होस्पिटल्स बने हैं। एपीलेव्ल यूनिवर्सिटीज बनीं, स्कूल्स बने, रेजिस्ट्रर्स बनीं, मोडलर्स बनीं, डॉक्टर्स बनीं, हॉस्पिटल्स, करार 20 हजार किलोमीटर हाईवे बने। हमने कहने का मतलब है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, अगर इन्ते हैं, 5 साल नामकरण में लग जाए और नाम चुनाने में लग जाए, तो हमने जिनने प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाए हैं, हिंदुस्तान के सब लोडर्स के नाम खत्म हो जाएँगे, जब भी आप इनका उद्घाटन करेंगे या फाउंडेशन स्टोन डालेंगे।
माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी अभी तक लदाख, कश्मीर से लेकर पनढ़ुबी तक, आकाश तक जितने उद्घाटन किए हैं, जमीन के नीचे, पानी के नीचे, जमीन के ऊपर, आकाश के अन्दर, लदाख, कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक, ये यूपीए-। और यूपीए-II में शुरू हुए हैं। मैं भाषाई देना चाहता हूँ उन वर्कर्स को, उन इंजीनियर्स को, उन सायंसट्स को, जिन्होने यह संघर्ष किया कि हम पनढ़ुबी से लेकर आकाश तक, सेलेलाइटस बनाने के कारण हो जाएं, लेकिन आखिर उस वक्त भी तो कोई सरकार थी, जो नाबादश और दिशा-निर्देश देती थी। उसका उलेख नहीं होता है, मुझे बहुत अफसोस है। जब भी मात्र होते हैं, तो हमेशा पुरानी सरकार के वक्त में अगर कुछ काम यहाँ होते हैं, तो उनका उलेख तो किया जाता है। शुरु करिए, शायद अभी तक हर मात्रा में, जब भी मात्र होते हैं, जब इस तरफ के लोग शोर करते हैं, तो उठर से कहा जाता था, 44 नंबर याद रतिए। शायद अब 3 नंबर भी है।

शायद अब 44 नंबर वाली बात कहना बनद हो जाएगा, जैसे अभी हमारे हो जाए, लेकिन हमारे साथी यह भूल गए कि यह वही पार्टी है, जिसकी 415 सीटें भी आईं। जब 415 से 44 बन सकता है, तो 2 से 280 बनने में भी टाइम नहीं लगेगा। यह डेमोक्रेट्सी है। इसमें हम कोई अफसोस नहीं है, कोई खेद नहीं है क्योंकि यह जमीहरू की, लोकेंट्र की जीत है, यह आपकी और हमारी जीत नहीं है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जब हम लोकेंट्र की बात करते हैं, तो मेरे ख्यात के उकसे साथ जैसे थोड़ा सा श्रेय राजनीति को भी देना चाहिए, क्योंकि फ्रंट पर आजादी की लड़ाई कांग्रेस ने ही हो थी, बहुत सारी अपनी पार्टियों के लोग और लोडिंग की साथ में आए, हजारों-लाखों कसान, अंतर, मर्द और नौजवान भी साथ में आए। उनको भी बाहर देता हूँ, लेकिन गांधी जी और नेतुत्व में फ्रंट से अगर किसी ने लॉड किया था, तो वह कांग्रेस पार्टी ही थी। लोकेंट्र के जज से आज अगर हम कुछियाँ बदलते हैं, तो इसमें हम कहीं न कहीं कांग्रेस का हाथ अवश्य है, इस तथ्य से भी हमें आंखें बन्द नहीं करनी चाहिए।

सर, मुझे यहँ कहते हए बहुत खेद है, हमारे वक्त में भी लोग बदले जाते थे, लेकिन जिस वेडेज्जीवी के साथ आज लोग बदले जाते हैं, ऐसा तब नहीं हुआ था, जैसे गवर्नर्स का तबादला होना, गवर्नर्स को हटाया जाना, सीनियर ब्यूरोस्टेर्स का तबादला होना, चाहे ये फर्म सेक्रेटरी हों, होम सेक्रेटरी हों, डीआरडीसी के छीव हों, फाइनांस सेक्रेटरी हों, नालंदा यूनिवर्सिटी के चांसलर हों, नोबल लॉरिएट और अमर्थ सेंन जैसे लोगों को हटाया जाने की बात हो, सेंसेंर बोर्ड के चेयरमैन और बाकी सब लोगों के इसीकी लेने की बात हो अथवा गोपाल सुधामण को गुलिया मॉर्ट जाने से रोकने की बात हो। आज जो मैं पढ़ रहा था, उसे पढ़कर तो ऐसा लगा जैसे यह सब कुछ ही आपकी नहीं था। एक-देस्त था से सदन में यह बात चल रही थी कि इंजिनियर्स कैमर पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो। इसके लिए मद्य प्रदेश में बीजेपी की जो लॉडरशिप है, माननीय मुख्य मंत्री हैं, उन पर आरोप लगाए जा रहे थे। इसके लिए आपोजिशन ने कई दफां जमाने के बाहर और सदन के अन्दर दफा कॉन्फ्रेंस की जो तेजस्वी है, माननीय मुख्य मंत्री हैं, उन पर आरोप पत्र के रूप में उन पर आरोप लगाए जा रहे थे। इसके लिए अपोजिशन ने कई दफां सदन के बाहर और सदन के अन्दर प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस की जो तेजस्वी है, उस पर तो कोई इंकारी नहीं हुई, लेकिन गवर्नर के खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज कर दी गई। मैं पहली दफा यह सुना रहा हूँ कि किसी गवर्नर के खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज कर दी। जहाँ से तो मेरी अक्कल कहती हैं, आज तक तो हम यही मानते थे कि गवर्नर को immunity है, लेकिन शायद हम गलत थे, शायद बीजेपी स्लॉप स्टेट्स में किसी की immunity नहीं है। यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है और मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि आज इस तरह की चीज़ें हो रही हैं।

3.00 P.M.
उपसभापति ्होदय, आज सरकार का जो सबसे जयादा स्य िग रहा है, वह ऑर्डनेंस लाने में लग रहा है और उनको किस तरह से पास किया जाए, इसमें लग रहा है। कमी माननीय प्रधान नंजी जी उलेख किया करते थे कि ऑर्डनेंस के बारे में पारदर्शिता की जरूरत है, कर्मचारी को खत्म करने की जरूरत है। हमारे पाँच-छः और भी विल हैं, जो इस मुक्त से कर्मचारी खत्म करने के लिए हैं और इस सदन में या उस सदन में पड़े हुए हैं। These Bills are: (i) the Prevention of Corruption Bill, (ii) the Public Procurement Bill, (iii) the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, (iv) the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organisations Bill, (v) the Right of Citizens for Time-bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, and, (vi) the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill. इनके सङ्ग बनाए जाने थे। इन तमाम चीजों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

महोदय, इस सरकार ने 23 दिसम्बर से लेकर आज तक, यानी पिछले साल से लेकर आज तक इस्तुलक से कर्मचारी न को तिए करने की जरूरत है। ह्ारे पा ँच-्छः और भी तबि हैं, जो इस सदन से कर्मचारी न करने के तिए हैं और इस सदन या उस सदन पड़े हुए हैं। इनके सङ्ग बनाए जाने थे।

यहूदी नियम है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, मैं इसका कई दफा उलेख कर चुका हूँ, लेकिन ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री जी आप इस चीज़ को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। एक स्टूडेंट ऑफ़ पॉलिटिक्स के नाते मैं थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में सबसे ज़ियदा दो सेंट्रल एरियाज़ हैं—जम्मू कश्मीर और नॉर्थ ईस्ट। अगर हम धर्म के इस्ताब से देख, सम्बन्ध के इस्ताब से देख, कल्याण के इस्ताब से देख, कर्मसुख के इस्ताब से देख, हक-सहन के इस्ताब से देख, खान-पान के इस्ताब से देख, लिबास के इस्ताब से देख और इनके साथ-साथ बाबर के इस्ताब से देख, तो पता चलता है कि कश्मीर पाकिस्तान बॉयर्ड और चाइना बॉयर्ड से लगा है, जबकि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से तो और भी कई देशों के बॉयर्ड से लगते हैं। यहां हम वह चीज़ लाने की कार्रवाई न करें जो वहां के लोगों के लिए रेंड रेंड हो। यह बिल्कुल नया बाली बात है। जब मैं राजनीति में छोटा था, मैं अपने आपको बड़ा सौभाग्यशाली समझता थूं कि इंदिरा जी के साथ युँ हूँ न करने का मौका मिला और उनके मंत्रिमंडल में भी तीन-सा तीन साल मूँ जूनियर मिनिस्टर के तौर पर काम करने का मौका मिला। लेकिन, हम कांग्रेस की बात करते थे तब वे कहती थीं कि वहां आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता काम करो, क्योंकि कश्मीर के जो रीजनल सेंट्रिजें हैं, अगर वहां आप कांग्रेस को ज़ियदा देते हैं से एकदम लाना चाहते — दो दिन में बात करो। यही कारण है कि 1975 में हम जब कांग्रेस की श्री-फोर्थ मेजरिटी थी और नेशनल कांग्रेस का एक भी एमएल नहीं था, तब इंदिरा गांधी जी ने वहां के लोगों की माँगों की करते हुए, उस बॉयर्ड स्टेट की कद करते हुए, कांग्रेस के चीफ मिनिस्टर मीरा कासिम से और गुप्ती साहब, जो यहीं पीड़लूजी के मिनिस्टर थे, से कहा कि step down हो जाओ और शेख अबुलसा को हुकुमदार दे। उस समय रेड अबुलसा अबुलसा अमरल नहीं थे और वहां उसकी पार्टी का एक भी एमएल नहीं था, लेकिन उनका ही चीफ मिनिस्टर और ह्टी ही चीफ मिनिस्टर बना, वे दोनों कश्मीर से थे। उनके लिए इंदिरा गांधी जी ने कांग्रेस के दो एमएलएज़ को रिजाइन करने के लिए भी कहा ताकि वे वहां से चुनकर आएं। इस तरह से वह कश्मीर आज यहां राजनीतिक तौर पर हमारे साथ है।
Motion of Thanks on [25 February, 2015] the President’s Address

My Government is pledged to work for the welfare of the poor, the marginalized and the vulnerable sections of the society. This is a step in the right direction. My Government is committed to the eradication of poverty.

The President's Address

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The President's Address

My Government is pledged to work for the welfare of the poor, the marginalized and the vulnerable sections of the society. This is a step in the right direction. My Government is committed to the eradication of poverty.
मोन्टन आ या सी है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के दो दर्जन लीडर चुने गए थे। अगर वे नहीं रह सकता। इन दोनों ने मिलकर एक हिन्दुस्तान बनाया, एक नई क्रांति। आप जाइए इलेक्शन में, मैं खुद भी गया। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के दो दर्जन लीडर चुने गए थे। अगर वे नहीं रह सकते। इन दोनों ने मिलकर एक हिन्दुस्तान बनाया।

हूं तक द तुतनया का सबसे बड़ा गा ं। वों का कोई अगर ह तुआ िो वह ्नरेगा का तहनदतुसिान ्ें हतुआ। इस् ें ्ैं यू.पी.ए. के  चेयरपस्तन और धान ्ंी को बधाई तदए बगैर नहीं रह सकिा।  इन दोनों ने त्िकर एक ऐसा तहनदतुसिान बनाया, एक नई आंति आई। आप जाइए इलेक्शन में, मैं खुद भी गया,

हारी सरकार से जयादा कौन जानिा है तक इन ि्ा् आमस के  तिए तकिनी ज्ीन की जरूरि पड़िी है । माननीय धान ्ंी जी, जब ्ैं ्तुखय ्ंी ्ा, िो ्ैं एक ऐसे इिाक े  ्ें गया जहा गाड़ी नहीं ्ी। ्ैं वहा ं है तिकॉप्टर से गया। ्तुझे तकसी ने कहा तक ह्ारे यहा ं सड़क नहीं है। ्ैंने उसी तदन आदेश तदया तक सड़क बनाओ और दो साि के  बाद ्ैं जब वहा ं गया,

आज कितना अंतर आ गया है? माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहूंगा कि जब से यह नई गवन्त् ें्ट आई है, विशेष रूप से मुझे जम्मू जोडस के  बारे में पता है, हमारे यहाँ बहतुि सारे ऐसे तहिदस्ट्र््टस में जब से यह नई सरकार आई है, एक साल पहले वहां जो का् तकया गया है, उसके लिए अभी तक वहां लोगों को कोई मजदूरी नहीं मिली है। यह हाल गरीब लोगों का ननरेगा के  द्ारा हो गया है।

अब Land Acquisition पर आइए। महोदय, यूपीए सरकार से ज्यादा कोई नहीं जानिा कि लोगों की कितनी जमीन इस में चली जाती है क्योंकि हमारे इस 10 साल के शासन में सब से ज्यादा एल् प्रोम्स रुल सैलरिफिक थे- चाहे वह रुल हैल्थ मिशन हो, चाहे मनरेगा का प्रोग्राम हो, पीएमजीएसवाइ प्रोग्राम हो, सर्व-शिक्षा अभियान का प्रोग्राम हो, रुल इलेक्ट्रिकीकेशन का प्रोग्राम हो। हमारी सरकार से ज्यादा कोई ज्यादा है कि इन तमाम प्रोग्रामस के लिए कितनी जमीन की जरूरि पड़ी है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, जब मैं मुख्य मंत्री था, तो मैं एक ऐसे इलाके में गया जहां गाड़ी नहीं थी। मैं वहा हैल्सकॉर्ऻर से गया। मुझे क्या उससे दिन आदेश दिया कि सड़क बनाओ और दो साल के  बाद  मैं जब वहा गया, तो उन लोगों ने कहा कि आपके मुख्य मंत्री बनने से हमसे बहुत नुकसान हुआ। मैंने क्या कि व्िया हुआ? उन्होंने बताया कि हमारे पास दो-दी कनार जमीन थी। महोदय, हमारे यहां एकड़ नहीं बचता, वहां दो कनार ननरेगा एकड़ का चौधर हिस्सा होता है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास एकड़ का चौधर हिस्सा जमीन थी और वह आपने ले ती जिससे अब हम खिीर बन गए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हमारे गांव की 3-4 इलोमीटर की चहाई थी, हम पैदल आते-जाते थे तो स्वस्थ भी रहते थे। अब आपने हमें सड़क तो दे दी, लेकिन हमारी जमीन का हमें 20 हजार पर कनार के हिसाब से 40-50 हजार रूपये मुआवजा मिला और वह एक महीने में खत्म भी हो गया। अब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, आप सोचिए कि जिस के पास एक कनार या 2 कनार जमीन होती है,
वही जानता है कि जमीन खोने के बाद उसका क्या हाल होता है? वहाँ आंध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश या उत्तर प्रदेश की तरह के हालात नहीं हैं कि जहाँ किसी बड़े उद्योग के लिए 10 हज़ार एकड़ जमीन भी ली जाती है। हमारे यहाँ तो 2-2 कनाल जमीन ही उनकी सब से बड़ी पूंजी होती है और जब हम हमें हम ले लेते हैं, तो वे भीतरी बन जाते हैं। इसलिए बड़े सी सीमांकन अपने अनुमान के बाद Land Acquisition Bill लाया गया था जिससे कि उसमें मनमानी न चले। में एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मुझे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब मुख्य मंत्री के तौर पर हमारे कमरीय पंडितों के माइक्रोन के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए पैसे दिए तो मैंने वहाँ रखें जानिए ऑफिसर को कहा कि आप जगह बूढ़े से। उसके लिए तकरीबन 2 किलोमीटर लंबी जगह बाहिर थी। उन्होंने मुझे तब खेत दिखाए तब मैंने उनसे पूछा कि खेती कहाँ करने? मैंने हेलिकॉप्टर से दो दिन जगह बूढ़ी और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के साथ जगती के हमारे मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, वहां जगती में दरिया के किनारे दो-तीन किलोमीटर जमीन पड़ी थी। मैंने वहां हेलिकॉप्टर रोका और कहा कि यहाँ उसके लिए मकान बनाने। फिर ढेड़ साल के अंदर मकान बना और 20-25 हज़ार कमरीय पंडित वहां रहते हैं। वहां अगर मैं थोड़ी सी कोशिश नहीं करता, अफसरों के कहने पर जाता तो दो किलोमीटर की एच््ीक्लर्वर जमीन उस काम के लिए बनी जाती। ऑफिसर कोई भी हो, कमरीय का हो, केनयाकुमार का हो, गुजरात का हो, महाराष्ट्र का हो, उत्तर प्रदेश का हो, सॉफ्ट ऑपशन बनाने की कारण वहां नहीं हैं तक उनका साथ है। उन्होंने मैंने तब लें चाही थी, कि तो कई कारणों से जहाँ उनकी मज़बूती होती है, वहां दतरया के तकनारे दो-तीन तकरीबी जगह पड़ी है। मैंने वहां हेलिकॉप्टर रोका और कहा कि यहाँ उनके लिए मकान बनाने। फिर ढेड़ साल के अंदर मकान बना और 20-25 हज़ार कमरीय पंडित वहां रहते हैं। ।
सी हेतु इन चीजों को बनाते हैं, वे कभी हमारे इन पहाड़ी इलाकों में भी जाते और वहाँ खुदान के लिए उत्तराखंड, उत्तराखंड के लिए, जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए, नॉर्थ-इस्ट नॉर्थ-इस्ट से और उत्तर प्रदेश के जो पहाड़ी इलाके हैं, वहां देखते हैं कि एक जमीन एकवार करने के लिए, जमीन के लिए, पांच साल, जो हमने कहा कि पांच साल में इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता, हमारा अपना तजुब है। याद करना, जो राज्य संसद के लिए, राज्य संसद के लिए, कोई भी प्राइवेट कंपनी बनाने के लिए अगर किसी को दस एकड़ जमीन की जरूरत है, तो वह तीन एकड़ लेता है और अगर सी एकड़ जमीन की जरूरत है तो हजार एकड़ लेता है। उसमें उसके दो फायदे होते हैं। एक तो जहाँ उद्योग आ गया, जहाँ हाउसप्लेट आ गया, जहाँ यूनिभिसिटी आ गई, उसके लिए, उनके लिए, उनके लिए, जमीन के लिए, नॉर्थ-इस्ट और उत्तर प्रदेश के जो पहाड़ी इलाके हैं, वहाँ जीवन का आयर बनाने से तकिने घर बबमाद हो जाते हैं। इससे पांच साल, जो हमने कहा तक पांच साल इसीमें इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता, हमारा अपना तजुब है। फिर अगर उसको दस एकड़ जमीन की जरूरत है, तो उतनी तो वह रख लेता है और बाकी जमीन से वह पैसे कमाता है, जिससे रातो-रात वह करोड़पति हो जाता है, मगर जिसकी जमीन तो गई वह गरीब से ज्यादा गरीब हो जाता है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि वह उतनी ही जमीन ले, जितनी उसको जरूरत है, क्योंकि उसी को देगा और पांच साल भी इसीलिए जरूरी होगा कि पांच साल में अगर आप नहीं बनाओगे तो वापस दे दोगे। आपने दस साल रखा। जो ने गरीबों की सेवा करनी चाही थी, इस ऑर्डरेनस के द्वारा यह सरकार उन गरीबों को, उस किसान को गरीबी की रेड से और नीचे लाना चाहती है। महोदय, तीसरा विषय, डायलरे ऑफ फूड तस्योतर्टी एक भी इसी का हिस्सा है। इस लैंड एक्जीजीशन में यह भी था कि जो मल्टी क्रॉस होंगे वे उसे नहीं लेंगे। वे तमाम चीजें आप भूल गए। जो लैंड इरिजेट होंगे, आप उसे नहीं लेंगे। वे तमाम चीजें भी अभी बाहर हैं।

गहोदय, इस सरकार ने जो काम किया है, मैं उसके तीसरे हिस्से के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ और वह है गरीबों को खलू करना और वह डायलरे ऑफ फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्स ने। फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्स हमने बनाया था। उसकी समीक्षा के लिए साजिदा भूलूलुई मंत्री, हमारे मित्र, श्री शास्त्रीयस्त्री जी की अध्यक्षता में सरकार ने एक केमेटी बनाई है। मैं सोचता था कि वे हिमालय प्रदेश के रहने वाले हैं, उन्होंने गरीबों को नजदीक से देखा है। हमारे बाबा जो कानून बना था, उसमें भारत की 67 प्रतिशत जनता को फूड सिक्योरिटी थी, लेकिन अब उन्होंने जो देने का प्रतिस्पर्धा किया है, उसमें 67 प्रतिशत घटाकर 40 प्रतिशत कर दिया है। अब निचले लेवल की 27 प्रतिशत जनता का व्या होगा? मैं अपेक्षा करता था कि वे 67 से बढ़ाकर उसे 77, 80 या 90 प्रतिशत करेंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया, बल्कि 67 प्रतिशत से घटाकर उसे 40 प्रतिशत कर दिया और उस पॉपुलेशन को सस्ता अनाज देने की सिफारिश की है। इसका मतलब है कि उन 27 प्रतिशत लोगों के बारे में इस सरकार का व्या चिकारा है, वह भारत सरकार ही जान सकती है।

गहोदय, इसके साथ-साथ उनका दूसरा बातचीत यह है कि यह जो फूड सिक्योरिटी है, जो सरकार दासों पर अनाज मिलता है, इसमें भी सबवीडाइड राशन देने की जरूरत नहीं है। उसमें केश-द्राफ्टर दे दे और केश-द्राफ्टर किस रेट पर होगा, जो सबवीडाइड प्राइज है, उस पर होगा। इसका मतलब है कि यदि फूड सिक्योरिटी में आपको दो रुपए किलो या तीन रुपए किलो अनाज मिलता है और यदि एक महीने में 20 किलो अनाज मिलता है, तो 40 रुपए प्रति महीने हो गए। इस प्रकार एक महीने में उसे आप 40 रुपए थमा दो और कह दो कि आपको सबवीडाइड
राशन नहीं मिलेगा। उन 40 रुपयों में वह सिगरेट की दो डिबियां लाएगा और उसका एक महीने का राशन खत्म हो गया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह क्या हो रहा है? इसलिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी आपको खुब यह देखना होगा। इस प्रकार से एंटी-पूअर कायदे-कानून कैसे बन रहे हैं?

महोदय, इसका आउटक्यु अच्छा होगा। इसका आउटक्यु होगा कि आप किसानों से कम अनाज खरीदेंगे, आउटक्यु होगा कि मिनीमम सरपोर्ट प्राइस कम हो जाएगी। यु.पी.ए. गर्वन्मेंट ने चन्द आसरे में राशन नहीं दिया गया। उन 40 रुपयों वह चलता है और उसका एक घनी भी राशन हो गया। इस सरकार का इंडेंजा है कि एम.एस.पी. पर कम करो, फूड प्रोडक्टमेंट कम करो, तो अपने आप बचाएगी बीच में आ जाएगी और उनकी उद्दीपकता होगी। अगर इस सरकार का इंडेंजा है कि एम.एस.पी. पर कम करो, फूड प्रोडक्टमेंट कम करो, तो अपने आप बचाएगी बीच में आ जाएगी और उनकी उद्दीपकता होगी। अगर इस सरकार का यह इंडेंजा है, तो फिर युद्ध ही बचेगा, इस देश का यह होगा और गरीबों का यह होगा?

महोदय, हमें इस काल में यह भी मिलता है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बहुत खुशखबर हैं कि उनके आते ही पूरे विश्व में तेल के दाम घट गए। क्रूड आयल के दाम कम हो गए। लेकिन हम सोचते थे कि इसमें हम भी कुछ फायदा मिलेगा, ऑयल कंपनीज को फायदा मिलेगा। यह बेहतर है कि माननीय लिंग मंत्री जी को भी टैक्स की लेनी के रूप में कुछ पेसा मिल रहा है, वह अच्छा है। यह देश के लिए अच्छी बात है, उसे कोई नाराज नहीं है। हमारे वक्त में तो एक बैरल 114 डॉलर में था, बीच में जो 50 और 55 रुपये हो गया था, तो आपने जो 15 रुपये या 17 रुपये कर किया, उस हिसाब से तो अब 30 या 25 रुपये में हमको पेट्रोल, डीजल मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिला, लेकिन जितना भी आपने किया, वहां 17 रुपये प्रति लीटर कम किया, लेकिन उसे फायदा किसको हुआ? क्या गरीब को फायदा हुआ? क्या जिस बस में गरीब जाता है, वह उस बस वाले को खत्म कर देगा, यह उस बस वाले को खत्म कर देगा, यह उस 17 रुपये सस्ता मिल रहा है, उसको देखते हुए क्या उसने आठ आए, चार आए अपने किराये में कम किये? यहां से जमीं, यहां से साउथ व नोर्थ में या डीजल से जो रेलवे तक चलती है, उसने किसने कम किया? क्या उस टूक वाले, जिससे हमारा सामान— कपड़े, खाना का सामान— आटा, दाल, चावल, सब्जी रोज हिदुस्तान के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने में जाता है, क्या उस टूक वाले ने किसी में एक रुपया भी कम किया? उसने कोई किराया कम नहीं किया, चाहे इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में डीजल या क्रूड ऑयल के दाम में कितनी ही कमी आई हो, आप डीजल और पेट्रोल में कितना ही पेसा उठाएंगे, लेकिन उसका फायदा चंद लोगों को होगा, उस गरीब इंसान को इन तामाम चीजों का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा, जब तक आप यह अनिवार्य नहीं बनाएं तो लास्ट आदीमी तक उसका लाभ पहुँचना चाहिए।
आकर्षित में भें जो लास्ट पाइट है और यह लास्ट पाइट हमारे देश की जान है, हमारे देश का दिल है और दिल जब बंद हो जाता है, तो आदमी खराब हो जाता है। मानवीय प्रयास मंत्री जी, आपने "सवका साथ, सवका विकास" का नारा दिया। मानवीय प्रयास मंत्री जी, जब आप केम्पेन कोशी के चयनमैन थे, तब भी और जब आप मानवीय प्रयास बने थे, तब भी और पिछली दफा भी मैंने इस हालात में कहा था कि लोगों ने आप पर विश्वास प्रकट किया है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी पर नहीं। जब मानवीय प्रयास मंत्री जी यहां नहीं आ रहे थे और इस हालात में गतिरोध चल रहा था, उस पार्टी के सभी अपोजिशन के लोग कहते थे कि जो पोलिस्येंडोन हो गया है, जो दर का, उनका का वातावरण बना अत्यसंख्यकों के बीच में, चाहे वे क्रिश्चियन हों, चाहे मुस्लिम हों, चाहे बौद्ध हों - जो भी अत्यसंख्यक इस देश में हों, तो मानवीय प्रयास मंत्री को आना चाहिए था और मैंने उस वक्त भी कहा था हम मानवीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का आदर करते हैं, जो लीला ऑफ द हाउस है। उस वक्त होम मिनिस्टर बैठे थे, हम उनका भी आदर करते हैं, लेकिन क्यों उनके स्टेटमेंट से यह सदन संतुष्ट नहीं होता? क्योंकि मानवीय प्रयास मंत्री जी ने अपने लिए वोट मांगा था और लोगों ने उन पर भरोसा किया, विश्वास किया और उनको 280 सीटें दीं। आपको बधाई। (यूज़...)

कुछ मानवीय सदस्य : 282 सीटें।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : चाहे 282 हों, चाहे 290 हों, जो भी हों, मानवीय प्रयास मंत्री जी, आपके "सवका साथ, सवका विकास" नारे पर लोगों ने वोट दिया। जम्मू-कश्मीर से लेकर कार्यकुमारी तक वोट दिया, लेकिन मानवीय प्रयास मंत्री जी, आपको हमसे खतरा नहीं है, आपको अंदर से खतरा है और "घर का मेडी लंका ढाए", जो घर का आदर्श है, उससे लड़ना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। मैं आपकी मुश्किलात, दुखभारा समझ सकता हूं। (यूज़...)

सदन के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली) : आपके यहां यही हो रहा है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : नहीं, ये लड़ाईयां तो ये नहीं हैं, जो आपके अंदर हैं, जो खोखला कर देती हैं। एक कीड़़ा होता है "दीमक"।

मुझे दीमक से रोज़ निपटना पड़ता है। मैंने आड़ के पेड़ लगाने का एक शौक पाला है और दिल्ली में सबसे ज्यादा दीमक आडू के पेड़ों पर लगती है। मुझे साल में तीन दफा उन पर दबाई डालनी पड़ती है। किस तरह से यह दीमक पेड़ को खा जाती है! प्रयास मंत्री जी को खतरा है, अंदर से। यह घर वापसी, घर आना, घर जाना, यह लव जेहाद, ये चर्च अटेक्स, ये स्टेटमेंट्स ... (यूज़...)

श्री रामदास अठावले : उपसभापति जी ... (यूज़...)

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : आप तो बिलकुल ही मत बोलिए। ... (यूज़...)

ये बोलने को मान सकता हूं लेकिन कुछ जो आते-जाते रहते हैं, उनको नहीं बोलना चाहिए। आपकी घर वापसी ज्यादा आती-जाती रहती है। ये बोलने को ठीक है। सर, सच मानिए, मैं यह as congressman
नहीं बता रहा हूं, मैं अपने स्कूल के वक्त सबसे ज्यादा गांधी जी की बुक पढ़ता था और गांधी जी से प्रभावित हुआ। चाहे बाद में मैं दूसरी गांधी फैमिली से सियासी तौर पर जुड़ा रहा, लेकिन जिस आदमी को मैंने देखा नहीं, जो मेरे पेदा होने से पहले ही इस दुनिया से चले गए, उनकी किताबें पढ़कर मैं बहुत प्रभावित हुआ। मैं समझता हूं कि गांधी जी से ज्यादा हिन्दू इस देश में कोई नहीं था, लेकिन उनसे ज्यादा संकुच्युलर भी कोई नहीं था। यह कोई मना करता है कि आप अच्छे हिन्दू न हों? लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ अच्छा संकुच्युलर होना भी बहुत जरूरी है। किस धर्म में यह सिखा है कि जो अच्छा हिन्दू है, वह संकुच्युलर नहीं होना चाहिए, अच्छा मुसलमान संकुच्युलर नहीं होना चाहिए। हमारे जिन्होंने भी धर्म हैं, आप जिन्हीं भी किताबें पढ़ो, गीता से लेकर कुरान तक, गुर गंथ साहिब से लेकर बाइबल तक, यही पैदा, जिन्हें बार-बार हम पेंगवर कहें, आप जिन्हीं मुख्री कहें, आप राम कहें, हम रहीम कहें, ये पैदा ही हुए हैं, हमें ठीक करने के लिए कि शरीर मानवता को एक मानो, भाई मानो। गांधी जी का कहना था कि ये सब धर्म एक ही चान के पूरे हैं, इसकी बांटें हैं, यह पेंड़ रहेगा तो पूरे खिलौंगे, पेंड़ गर जाएगा तो पूरे अपने आप गर जाएंगे। हम आज कर कर रहे हैं, हम पेंड़ को मारने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। वह पेंड़ हमारा भारत है। मुझे बहुत अफसोस होता है कि मैं एक पार्टी के, जो आपकी मुख्य पार्टी है, उसके मुखिया का स्टेटमेंट है, मैं यह उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा, लेकिन जो बेस है, बीजेपी का, जो असली parent organization है, उनके मुखिया का स्टेटमेंट बताना चाहता हूं कि तामाम हिन्दू युनाइट जो हो जाओ, पाल स्वर्णी के लिए। सर, हम युनाइट हो जाएं, अपने दुर्मिलों के खिलाफ, हम युनाइट हो जाएं, आतंकवाद को खंभ करने के लिए, हम युनाइट हो जाएं, नक्सलवाद को खंभ करने के लिए, हम युनाइट हो जाएं, गरीबी को खंभ करने के लिए, स्वच्छ भारत के लिए युनाइट हो जाएं – उस अभावन को प्रथम मंदी जो भी ना दे दें, चाहे हने बनाया हो, आप ने बनाया हो, हम सबने बनाया है, लोकतंत्र ने बनाया है, सिस्टम ने बनाया है। कल को कोई मुसलमान उठेगा और कहेगा कि 700 साल मुसलमानों ने हुक्कू मत की, पांच से मिलों ने की और उससे और 200 साल और ने की, अब आप युनाइट हो जाओ, पाल स्वर्णी को खारखार। कल कोई बुद्धिस्त उठेगा कि समार अशोक बुद्धिस्त थे, इसलिए अशोक समार के वक्त के राज को, बुद्धिज बो यहा जाए। कल को कोई शिक्षियन उठ जाएगा और कहेगा कि 200 साल यहां किसियों ने हुक्कू मत की, ब्रिटिश राज के द्वारा ...(वयवधान)... मैं सिस्टम के तौर पर कह रहा हूं। इस प्रकार ये यह कहने लगे। मेरा यह कहना है कि हम किसको खिलाफ युनाइट हो जाएं? हमें किसको खिलाफ जंग लड़नी है? हमें कोई जंग नहीं लड़नी, हमारा खून एक है। मैं बार-बार कहता हूं, मैंने दो ऑपरेशन कराए, एक लंदन में और एक दिल्ली में। मैं लंदन में एक मीटिंग के लिए गया था और दर्द बहुत हुआ, तो उन्होंने गाल ब्लेडर निकाल दिया, खून दिया। यहां पर अल्सर था, बीडिंग अल्सर था, वह फट गया। अबानाक इमरजेंसी में आपरेशन करना पड़ा। उनमें तीन परसेंट ही लोग बच पाते हैं, मैं उन तीन परसेंट में हूं। अब मुझे यह मालूम कि लंदन में वह किसका खून था, किस अंग्रेज का खून था। मुझे यह अस्पताल में चक्का मालूम कि किस हिन्दू का खून था, उसकी जात वाय थी, उसका धर्म वाय था? हम में से कितनों का आपरेशन हुआ, हमारी माँ-बहनों, भाईयों कि कितने आपरेशन हुए, मैं पूछताछ चाहता हूं किसी हिन्दू और मुसलमान, खिंच, इसलिए कि कह उसकी जान जा रही होती है, उसकी माँ-बहन, बेटी की जान जा रही होती है, तो कौन आदमी है जो उस वक्त डॉक्टर से पूछता है कि खून किसका है, मेरे
[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

धर्म, मेरी जाति के लोगों का खून है? हमारे में किस जाति का, किस धर्म का खून वह रहा है, हमें मालूम नहीं है, तो हम किसका खून करने के लिए यूनाइटेड हो जाएं? किसको मारना है कि हम यूनाइटेड हो जाएं? यूनाइट हो जाएं, आइए हम आपके साथ हैं इस देश को बनाने के लिए, भारत को बनाने के लिए, अखंड भारत जो आपने नाम दिया है। लेकिन अखंडता का काम हम करते हैं और आपके कुछ साथी खंडता का काम करते हैं।

इसलिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, मैंने शुरू में ही बताया था कि हम आपके साथ हैं इस विकास में, डेवलपमेंट में, हमारी पार्टी, हमारे अपोजिशन के साथी, हम सब नेशनलिस्ट हैं, भारत माता कहिए, भारत मां कहिए, मदर इंडिया कहिए, इसके लिए एक-एक आदमी हिन्दू-मुसलमान-सिख-ईसाई-बौद्ध-जैन हो, वह खून का कलरा बहाने के लिए हर वक्त तैयार है।

हमने कमीय में देखा। मैं कोई हिंदू से नहीं दुर्रता था। मेरे साथ जो सिक्योरिटी है, वह हिंदू नहीं है, वे मेरे अपने धर्म के लोग हैं। आतंकवादी हैं, उनसे दुर्रता है, मैं हिंदू से नहीं दुर्रता हूं।

लेकिन हमें एक सबक सीखना चाहिए कि जो past glory की बात करते हैं, विदेशों में मुस्लिम कंट्रिज जो क्षत्रिय बनते हैं, उन क्षत्रियों ने अपना भी नुकसान किया और अपने मुलक का भी नुकसान किया। यह हमारे देश के क्षत्रियों के लिए भी है, चाहे वे किसी भी धर्म के हों। उनके लिए एक सबसे बड़ी मिसाल है कि किस तरह से एक के बाद दूसरा देश खन होता जा रहा है। एक ही धर्म के लोग अपने देश को खन कर रहे हैं, वहां किसी दूसरे धर्म के साथ लड़ाई नहीं है। वह क्षत्रियों के बीच में लड़ाई है। जो सच पर चलने वाले, मिलिट पाथ के बीच में लड़ाई है। वह लड़ाई हमारी होनी चाहिए, यहां हिंदू और मुसलमान की। चारों पर लड़ाई है, मदर टेरेसा को भी नहीं बख्शा, यह क्या हो गया है?

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, यह बुद्ध का देश है, यह विवेकानंद जी का देश है, यह गांधी का देश है, यह भारत सिंह का देश है, यह व्यक्ति हो रहा है? सुभाष चंद्र बोस कहते थे कि आप मुझे खून दो, मैं तुम्हें आजादी दूंगा। देशभक्तों ने अपना खून-पर्सीना बहाकर हमको यहां पर बैठाया है, यहां बैठाया इसका कोई दर्द नहीं है। आप हमारे भाई हैं, आपके भाई हैं, राजनीति में यह चलता है, गतिरोध चलता है, चलता रहेगा, जब तक इस्लाम जिदा है, जब तक लोकतंत्र है।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, आप उन साथियों को, उन भाइयों को, उन संगठनों को, जो आपकी पार्टी के नजदीक हैं, उन पर रोक लगा सकते हैं या नहीं? अगर उन पर रोक लगाने में आप कमयाब हो जाएंगे, तो वे ख्याल में सब स्कीमें जो चाहे आपने बनाई हों या हमने बनाई हों, वे पूरी हो जाएंगे। मैं एक शेर के साथ माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिमान पर धन्यवाद करता हूं, जो ज्वाइट सेशन में उन्होंने अपना अभिमान दिया।

"भेष अन्य इलाका बुद्ध है कि पराए शोलों का डर नहीं, उन्हें खोफ आतिष्ठ-गुल से है कि वे कहीं चमन को जला न दें।"
میٹنے والے چینی مین صاحب، ایہی بہوپندر یادو جی راشتر پتی جی کے اہمیت کا پر، جو انہوں نے 23 تاریخ کو جوہنگین سنن مین دیا، اس کے لئے لئے موشن مور کیا، تاکہ بھی سب راشترپتی جی کا دہشتگرد کریں اور تأکیر کنی مشرہ جی نے اس موشن کا سمرتہن کیا۔

میٹنے بہت خوشی ہے کہ اہ ج دوسروں سال برابر میٹنے بھی میامیم راشترپتی جی کا دہشتگرد کریں جو کا موقع حاصل ہوا۔ ان کے اہمیت کے ذریعے اینہیں۔ کی سرکار کی جو کارنے-کریانتیں بونی سے ایہ بونی والی بیں، ان کا الیکٹن کیا گیا ہے۔ میٹنے خوشی ہے کہ میٹنے والی بیں، ان کی رنگی مندری جیں بھاں موجود بیں۔ جانے میٹنے راشترپتی جی کونی بھی اہمیت کا پرہیز، لیکن وہ کیہنیت کا بنا بیا بوا باشان بوتا بیا، میٹنے رنگی مندری جی کا باشان بوتا بیا، ان کے ذریعے بنا بیا بوا بوتا بیا اور سرکار کو اسے لاگو ہو کردیا بوتا بیا۔

اس سے پہلے کہ میں سال کے باشان کے بارے مین کچھ چرچا کریں، بچہی سال جوہنگین سنن مین جی راشترپتی جی کا اہمیت کا پہاڑیہ تھا، اس مین جین چیزوں کا الکھی۔

تھا، مین دیکھی روبا بون کے اپ تو اہمیت کا پرہیز ہو نعمتیں غالب بیں۔ تم سوچیے اور سمجھیے تھی کہ 9 مینہ یو بون گیا، ان 9 مینوں میں کیئیں چیزینے پانپ - لاندیش مین بون گی،

کئی چیزوں کو، کئی مذکور کو شاہد پچہلے سال اس لئے رکے گیا بگا کے۔ وہ سرکار کی باہوانیں پہیں، ایچھے پرکی کی ہے، لیکن 9 مینوں مین وہ پرچوکس کہ بازو پنچھی، ان کا کیا بیا؟

بچہی سال کے اہمیت کی مین سیکورٹی آف سٹیئنس کی بات تھی، لیکن اس دفعہ اس کا کونی الیکٹن نہیں بیا۔ بچہی سال کے اہمیت کی مین بر استیٹس مین ایک آئی. آئی. ٹی.، آئی. آئی۔ ایم، اور ایمس کہوئے کی بات تھی، لیکن اس دفعہ اس پر کونی چرچا نہیں بیا۔

مائناروز کے بارے مین ایک خاص پیپر امرف تھا اور اس مین بنا بیا تھا کہ کئی سالوں سے جو لوگ غریت کی زندگی جھیل رہی بیں، ان کے لئے ایک پروگرام بنا باتے گیا، ایک کاری کر بنایا بنایا گیا، لیکن اس دفعہ تو وه الیکٹن بیا غانہ بیا۔ میپینا کے روزروش شین کے بارے مین کیا گیا تھا، باریمینٹ اور وادہن سبہاون مین ان کے لئے 33 فیصد روزروشن بگا، لیکن اس دفعہ کے اہمیت کا پرہیز ہو نعمتیں مین نے توسیسی مین اور نہ پریمینٹ

مین اس کا کونی دکھ بیا۔ میپینا کے ساتھہ جو ننے بو رہی بیا، اس کے بارے مین زیرو- ٹولین کے بات کی جانی بیا۔ وہ زیرو-ٹولین کے بات وہ ایسے بیا گیا کہ ایک سال دبیلی

مین گورنر رول رہا، اس کا مطلب بیا کہ سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کا رول روب بار میپینا کے

†Transliteration in Urdu script.
ساتھیہ سب سے زیادہ بننیا اسی پیرہدی مین بونی. شاہد ہ بنے وجوہ بنے کہ اس دفعہ ماتھے راشترپتی جی کے اہیبوہاشمن سے وہ غانتی بکر دیا ڈیا. اندھرا پردیش اور تلنگانہ کے بارے مین چرگا نہیں، لیکن اس دفعہ اس کا الیکھہ کرنا بھی بھول گیا. اس دفعہ اس ایکت کو کسیے لاگو کرین؟ اندھرا پردیش مین بیچ پی. اور تیلگو دیش میں سرکار سے، اینیڈی. ہے. کہ سرکار پر. ان کو اسپیشل استیجس دینے کی بات وو رہیں ہے تلنگانہ مین پانی کم ہے، جسی کے تلنگانہ اور اندھرا پردیش کے لئے ایکت مین جو پرودھان رکھے گئے بیپن، ان ایکت اور قانونون کو لاگو کرنا کے بارے مین پچھا سال تو الیکھہ تھا، لیکن اس سال اس کو اہیبوہاشمن سے بالکل نکال بن دیا گیا ہے۔ پچھا سال کے اہیبوہاشمن مین بیک منی کے بارے مین الیکھہ تھا۔

یہ ایک بہت پڑا مذعہ تھا. بہارتی جنیتا پارٹی کے سامنے الیکشن کا پھی بھی ایک مدعا تھا۔ دونئے مذعہ تھے. لیکن ایک بہت پڑا مذعہ ہے بھی تھا، لیکن اس دفعہ بکیک منی کو وایس لانے کے بارے مین کونی چرگا نہیں ہے۔ اسی طرح سے نوجوانوں کو مینوفیکرگن سیکٹر مین روزگار دینے کے لئے روزگار کا پرودھان کرنا کے بات بونی نہیں، لیکن اس دفعہ نوجوانوں کے لئے نے جواب، روزگار حاصل کرنا کے بارے مین کونی چرگا نہیں بے۔ بینٹی کراٹکس کے بارے مین، بینٹی کراٹکس سیکٹر کے بارے مین مارکیشنگ اور انویسٹمینٹ سیروراث کی بات تھی، لیکن اس دفعہ اس پر کونی چرگا نہیں ہے۔ پچھا سال کے بھائش ہنی پچھا سے پہلے چرگا نہیں ہے۔ نئیشنل پلانہ، سامپرک دانکا، جو دیش کے لئے سب سے پڑا خطرہ ہے، بمارے دیش مین اس کے لئے ایک نئیشنل پلان بنان تھا، اس کے بارے مین چرگا نہیں بونی۔ بیبہ ساتھیہوں نے بہت اچھے بھائش دنی۔ یادو جی نے بہت اچھا بھائش دیا، جنہوں نے مشا چی جی نہیں بہت اچھا بھائش دیا، مین ان کو بھدھانی دینا چاہتا تھا۔ یہ بہر پر بہی کیا گیا، کہ بہت کچھہ کیا گیا، مین بٹانہ چاہتا بون کہ نو مابین ہی مین کیا بہت۔ پچھا سال ملتے پرودھان منتری جی پیل موجود نہیں تھے، مین نے کیا تھا کہ کانگره پاڑک کا مین بیو بے، لیکن پنڈسٹی مین زیرو اور بہارتی جنیتا پارٹی کا مین بیو بے، لیکن پنڈسٹی مین بیو بے۔ ان نو مینوں مین جو بہا نے بے (مداخلت)۔ اس پر بہت سارے لوگ نے کیا کہ کیچری یاال جی بیجا با گیا

وزیر مملکت برائے پارلیمانی امور (جناب مختصر عباس نقی): آپ کہ میربانی سے۔
جناب غلام نبی آزاد: بہت بہت شكریہ کہ کم سے کم آپ نے ہی کریمہ تو دے دیا کہ بھی گرا

بہی سکتے بھی، لیکن میں سے بہت پریشن بور۔ بمارے لیتر فی دے باوس بین بین۔ یہ

بمارے بہت اچھے دوست بین، اور میں چاپون گا کہ بہ سدن کہ لیتر بنے رہیں، لیکن مجبور

لگتا ہے کہ بمارے اپنے ہمیزش ہے۔ برہے انسے دلی کے الیکشن کا ہوگا۔ اور بہی کل تک

تو ہیں پاورزیشن کے بھی میں بہی تھا، لیکن آپ ہی پڑنگ آور اذہ بہی پھنچ گیا ہے کہ سب

کل سے سدن کے ننیا کو پکش کا ننیا بول رے بین۔ مبرہ سمجھے میں نہیں آ رہا ہے کہ

ابہی پونی پانچ الیکشن میں بین، کچھ احتیاط برتی بوگی۔ یہ اچھے اثر نہیں بین کہ

ممبر أف پارلیمئنت، میں ویکس کہ ننیا کو (مداخلت)۔ سدن کے ننیا کو وپکش کا ننیا کہ

دونہ اس کا اثر (مداخلت)۔

شری سینی رام یوجی: آپ بہی غلط بول گئے।

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: یہ پڑنگ اور بھی تو ہے۔ بوا کیا ہے؟ ننی کونی اسکیم بنی نہیں ہے۔

بہی جانے بہی کہ مانے پردهان منتری جی کو اچھا مینٹھی ملا ہے۔ بھی لوکنتر میں رہتے بین

اور پردهان منتری جی کسی ایک پارٹی کے، ایک دھرم کے ننیا نہیں بین، ایک پروانہ کے

ننیا نہیں بین، وہ بھی سب کہ پردهان منتری بین۔ وہ بمارے پردهان منتری بین اور ان کو

پردهان منتری جی کا آدر پرایرز دیا جاتے گا۔ بھی سہیل لوگ ان کی عزت کرتنے بین اور بہی

سپ چاپٹے بہی کہ یہ کامیاب بھی جانے ہے، لیکن خالی نام بلندے کے سکم نہیں ہوتا۔ بہی سارے

نام بین، اتے نام بیان تو مشکل بین، لیکن میں دو چار نام بندی بانا چاہتا بین۔ "سوچھی بھارت

مشن"، یہ تو پہلا بھی تھا "نرمل بھارت اپہریا"، اب انگریزی کا بندی کرو، بلندی کا انگریزی

کرو، لیکن اس پر ایک نہیں پھیسی خرچ نہیں بھی پیا ہے ابھی بہی بھی پے کہ جو پیسہ رکھا گیا
tھیا، وہ ایثرثانزیمینس پر ختم بھی گا۔ مجبور لگتا ہے کہ اس کا جو پیسہ بھی، وہ زیادہ

ایثرثانزیمینس پر جانے گا، لیکن زمین پر کچھ نہیں آرہا ہے۔

"جن دھن بوجانا" مانتے پردهان منتری جی، "جن دھن دھن بوجانا" پرانی ہے۔ اس کا نام

"فانیننشل انکلوزن" تھا اور اس میں بمارے وقت میں بہی کئی کروڑ اکاؤنٹس کھل چکے

ہیے۔ "اسکل انڈسٹی" پر "اسکل انڈسٹی" "اسکل ثیلوپینڈ مین" تھیا اور شاہد ہی آنند جی کا

محکمہ تھا۔ میری خیال میں ابھی تک بمارے وقت میں 5 کروڑ لوگوں کو اسکلہ کیا گا

تھا، نام کے بھی پہی۔ جب اس کا نام "اسکل ثیلوپینڈ مین" تھا، تب 5 کروڑ لوگوں کو

اسکلہ کیا گیا تھا۔ یہ پرائی اسکیم ہے "بوجنا ایوگ" کو "نیٹی ایوگ" گیا گیا۔ یہ تو

1938 میں جب کانگریس کا سیشنش تھا، تب سیکھا چند بوس کے زمانے میں بہی ریزولوشن آبی تھا

Motion of Thanks on [25 February, 2015] the President's Address 373
کہ جب ہمارے آزاد بھارت کے ناہ گا، تو "پلانگک کمیشن" بننا چانے اور پہلے جواد لال نہرو
نے "پوہنا آوگر" نکالیا۔ اس کا نام بدلا گیا۔ "جواد لال نہرو اور انہیں رہنگیلی مشن" اس کا نام
چندہ کا متجھ اور بھی افسوس ہے، کیونکہ جب میں اہم ڈیپلومیٹک مشترکہ تما اور مین
کیتیں میں پیر مشن لاہور تا، تو نام بھی مین نے بہر اکھا تھا اور متجھ خوشی تھي۔ کہ کہتی
ہے اس نام کو منظوری دی تھی۔ اس کا نام بھی بدل دیا ‘‘ڈیپلمیٹک کمیشن”۔ بیان تک کہ
رواجی گاندھیجی کا شروع میں جو ایک پروگرام تھا، اور تھا گنگا کی صفائی۔ کب سے یہ
چھ رہا تھا "سواچہ گنگا ایفیشن"۔ اب اس کا نام بھی "ناممی گنگے" بنا گیا۔ اتنہ نام بل
گے بیں، مین اس گورنمنٹ سے کبنا چاہتا بور۔
ابھی میں نے بہت سارے انیورسٹس بنائے، سبھی استیش مین بناگئے، حیدرآباد، ممبئی،
گھوٹی، کولکاتا سے لی کر دیلی کے انترنیشنل اینیورسٹک تک۔ بی نے بہت سارے سی۔
پوریں بنائے۔ سینٹرل ہوپورسٹی 7 یا 8 تیسیں، 44 اور سینٹرل ہوپورسٹی بیماری
وبھی۔۔ گورنمنٹ مین بینیں۔ آنے گئیں، آنے گئیں۔ دوگئیں بن گئیں، صرف سے
سالوں مین۔ ایمز ایسکس 7 بھی گئی۔ ایک گیلری ہوپورسٹی بن گئیں، میئلی کالج بن
گئی۔ کیس لاڈی ثیویٹ ایک تھی، 71 بیماری گورنمنٹ نے بی منظور کی۔ سی ایسٹنگ کے
بارے میں ابھی بھی سانیہ بننے پانے رہی تھی، ابھی نے بہت نہیں بیماری، وقت مین صرف دس
سالوں مین، 55000 نے تشکرک اور سب تشکرک پسندلوں بنیں۔ ایگریکلچر
یوپورسٹی بنیں، اسکولس یہ، ریلوے لاہور بینیں، روٹس بینیں، بانی-ویز یہ بیں پاور
پرورجیکٹس بنیں۔ ان دس سالوں مین قرب دو لاکھ گیلری روزن روٹس بنیں پہئی، قريب 20
باز کیمیٹری بانی-ویز بنیں پہئی۔ میرے کہ ہم کیا مطلب یہ کہ ملائی اور ہمے منتر جی، اگر
پوری کیتیں بھی بی 5 سال نام گئیں لگ جانے اور نام چندہ لگ جانے، تو بی نے
جتنے پرورجیکٹس بنائے بیں، بنڈوستان کے سب سے اہم سے کے نام ختم بو جانی گئی جب بھی
آب ان کا ادغہتان کریں گئے یا فائتنش مشین ساہلین گئے۔ ملائی پریدھان منتری جی نے بھی
ابھی نے لگنا کشمیر سے لی کر پنڈوی کئے، اکھا تک جتنے ادغہتان کئے پہئی بنیں۔ زمین کے
نچھے، پلی کے نچھے، زمین کے اور، اکھا تک اندر، لداخ کشمیر سے لی کر کنیا کماری
نکے، بھی بھی۔۔۔۔ 1 اور پوہنچی۔۔۔ 2 میں شروع بھی پہئی۔ میں بدھا دینا چاندا بیں ان
ورکرس کو، ان اسھیئیرس کو، ان سانڈشنس یہ بی ممکن کیا کہ بھی پنڈوی کئے
لی کر اکھا تک، سہیلیت بنائے کے قابل بو جانیں، لیکن آخر اس وقت بھی تو کوئی
سرکار تھی، جو نریش اور دشاندرکش دنیی تھی۔ اس کا یکیہ بھی پہلی بہت بھی۔ متجھ بہت
Motion of Thanks on [25 February, 2015] the President's Address 375

Afoosos bain. Job behi bhaashin bowti bain, too beshish, Pari Sorkar kei mah syn aur log kuchhe kam

bain bowti bain, toh akha alikheh toki jati bain. Shkarche, shaide abhih teen bain bhaashin main, 

job behi bhaashin bowti taye, job eistr baf ke logh shour kerte taye, toh adhur see kiba jatay 

tiha, 44 nmer yad rekhnay. Shaide ab 3 nmer behi bain. Shaide ab 44 nmer wali bati kina bain wo

jante ga, likhen bimar satehi he behol gane ke he pargh pargh bain, jsis ki 415 seihs bainh 

ante tehin. Job 415 se 44 shon saktan bain, toh 2 se 280 bainh mein behi taham nihin lege gaa.

ye thumokrissi bain. As mein bheen kooni afoosos nheen bain, kooni kehid nibi bain heikin 

jaanai kai, loktantran kai jibit bain, he apak hai marai jibit bain se.

job bain loktantran kai bank kerte bain, toh merye shyal main as mein tehzaa sa shernay "kanhreiss

ko bhehi dina jaanai, ko bain farrat parthe ko logh aur lichert bainh saheem main bi, bain.

sary dar zapah bain kai logh aur lichert bainh saheem main bi, bain.

bainh sacher, mord aur nujana bainh saheem main bi. Mien an kai behdeo dinia bain, likhen gahndeyh

jey ki qiyada mien farrat se aghr ko yadi kaya teha, toh woh kanganbais pargh pargh bainh tehe. Lok-

tantran kai woge se aghr bain kermian balti bain, toh as mein behi koheen na kheen kanganbais ka

bathenضرور bain, as chize se bhehi bainh anheeni bain kerti jaanin.

mheey he kheti baiyn bain kheen bain, bimar eisf time mein behi logh balti jate tehe, likhen bain

yey zaty kai saheem ko aghr bale bainhi, aysa taq behi baiy baiy, jeyi kogoreiss ha kai taldeh

bain, kogoreiss ko baiyai baiyai, sainnir pargh pargh kai taledeh bain, jayi woh faran sekrizthi bain.

bain sekrizthi bain zii ari mair. kai chify bain, fagnissi sekrizthi bain, naihnde yonisth bain 

chanser bain, nooli aronish aor umarii. Sainn jissey logh bain baiyen baiyen baiyen baiyen.

bain se zeerde kai chehrayi aor baiyen asf lyayi sabb logh ka astyafi kai baiyia gopelen serameni kai seyrii 

korte jayi see rokney kai baiyen baiyen. Aai gour pizheh reba teha, aise peizheh kai to aysa lagi

jissey he baiy saheem ko kafshi nibi teha. Aik chehrayi sam seheen baiyen, mein behi kai baiyen zii.

kai asikarniyn asskim praur asd sdn mein chei bain. As kai laye madheen, pyrdish mein bee jee pi.

kai gour pizhey bain, maiten kichheh mntario bain, an pyrd pargh logheh jai reh tehe. As kai

lai baiyokhiy na kaiy defu, sdn kai baeen bain aur asd sdnkai aneesh behi pyrd pargh kafnars kai, as pr

to kyon kiafaniy nibi bohni, likhen gurhers kai defu istay. Aari. Draj kai dhiy. Mien plaii


bheen tak mirri equl khei bain.
These Bills are: i) the Prevention of Corruption Bill, ii) the Public Procurement Bill, iii) the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, iv) the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organisations Bill, v) the Right of Citizens for Time-bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill; and vi) the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill.
Motion of Thanks on
the President’s Address 377

[25 February, 2015]
My Government is pledged to work for the welfare of the poor, the marginalized and the vulnerable sections of the society.

My Government is pledged to work for the welfare of the poor, the marginalized and the vulnerable sections of the society.
Motion of Thanks on the President's Address 379

February 25, 2015

The charge of thanks on the President's Address.

Minister, the presence of the people is akin to a wonderful blessing. This gathering is the result of the efforts of the government. The government has been working hard to ensure the welfare of the people. The government has been focusing on various sectors such as Education, Health, and Energy. The government has also been working towards the development of the country.

The government has been working hard to ensure the welfare of the people. The government has been focusing on various sectors such as Education, Health, and Energy. The government has also been working towards the development of the country.
مائنے پردهان منتری جی، جب میں مکھیہ منتری تھا تو میرے ایک اپنے علاقے میں گیا جہان گازر نہیں تھی۔ مین ویلن بیلی کاپٹر سے گاہا۔ مجنگے کسی نے کہا کہ بمارے پبل سرک نہیں ہے مین نے اسی دن آدھی دیا کہ سرک بناؤ او ر دال کے بعد مین جب وہان گیا تو ان لوگون نے کہا کہ آپ کے مکھیہ منتری بنے سے میں بہت نقصان بوا۔ مین نے یہ وہاں کہ کیا ہے ایسے انہوں نے بنیا کہ بمارے پاس دو کلن زمین تھی۔ اس بعد، بمارے پبل ایکر نہیں چلتا وہان دو کالان بیعت ایکر کا چوجھا حمص بوتا ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ بمارے پاس ایکر کا چوجھا حمص زمین تھی اور آپ نے لی جس سے اب بھیکار بن گئے۔ انہوں نے پہلی بار کہ بمارے گزاں کی 3.4 کلو میٹر کی چڑھی تھی، اس پر اپنے جانب تو سو سوش نگی، ریپنے تو ریپنے۔ آپ نے مین سرک تو دی دی لیکن بمارے 20 بیار کا کالان کے حساب سے 40 بیار روپے معوضہ ملا اور ایک مینے میں ختم ختم بو گیا۔ اب مائنے پردهان منتری جی آپ سوانیہ کہ جس کے پاس 2 کلن ہا 4 کلن زمین بوتی ہے اور جانانہ بیک کہ زمین کہھونے کے بعد اس کیا حال بوتا ہے؟ وہان اندھرا پریدیش مہدی پریدیش یا اتر پریدیش کی طرح کے حالات نہیں بین کہ جہاں کمی برہے اہوگا کے لئے 10 بیار ایکر زمین بھی لی جانانہ بیے بمارے پاس تو 2-2 کلن زمین پی اس کے سب سے پڑی پونجی بوتی بیے جب وہ ان سے وہ ان سے وہ لیے بیے تو وہ بهکار بن جانانہ بیے اسے پس سوج سمجھ جر کر ایسے انوہوں کے بعد لاگی گیا تھا۔ جس سے کہ اس مین منمانی نہ چلے مین ایک مثل دینا چاہتا بوری جنجہ مائنے پردهان منتری جی نے جہ مکھیہ منتری کے طور پر بمارے گما میری پنڈوی کہ مینگیزیشن کسے لئے مکان بنانے کے لئے پیسے دنے تو مین نے وہان روہیونو آفسر کو کاہا کہ آپ جگہ دھوئ ہئے اس کے لئے تقسیم 2 کلو میٹر لمنی جگہ چابنے تھی۔ انہوں نے مجنگ سے کھیتی دکھایا تب مین نے ان سے پوچھا کہ کہیتی کب کر گئے؟ مین نے پہلی کاپٹر سے دو دن جگہ نہوئی آفسر اور مائنے پردهان منتری کے ساتھ جگہی کے بمارے منتی جی پیٹی بین وہان جگہی کے دیوا کے کاپٹر دو کلو میٹر زمین پڑی تھی۔ مین نے وہان پہلی کاپٹر روا کا اور کہا کہ بین ان کے لئے مکان بنین گئے پہر دھوئ ہئے سال کے اکثر مکان بنے اور 25-20 بیار کشمیری پنڈوی وہان رہتے بیں۔ وہان اگر مین نہوئی سی کوئی نہیں کرتا افسرون کے کہنے پر جاتا تو دو کلو میٹر کی ایکر کاچرے زمین اس کام کے لئے چلی جاتی۔ افسرکوئی بھی بو کشمیر کا ہوا کہ ایکی کماری ہوا گجرات کا ہوا مہاراشتر کا ہوا اتر پریدیش کا ہوا سالی یسی دھوئ ہئی پے کہ بمارے زمین پڑی پے۔ جونک
Motion of Thanks on [25 February, 2015] the President's Address 381

ان کی مرضی بھی ہے، بہت دیکھیں ہے۔ چونکہ زمین ایک کور کرنا ہے تو اپسے کسی قانون

اطامیہ کی نقصان بھی ہے۔ بن سب پالیتیکائی معائنے پر جانتے ہیں۔ یہ لوگ ایکہ زمین پر باتیں ذائیں ہیں۔

اسی لیے بھی 80 فیصد لوگون کی اور 70 فیصد لوگوں کی کنسینٹ چاپی ہے، لیکن آپ

گہا اس کا کلاس نکال کر ان کسانوں کو ختم کر دیا۔ ان کی اوڑہ اور کر دی۔ بن لوگ بھی

نکھیر کی اس بعد اس نتیجے پر پہچانے تھے۔ بن آرڈر کے کا ورودہ کیوں کہاں رہی؟

اسی لیے کر رہے بھی۔ آپ نے زمین کا کہا، پانچ جیزون کے لئے جب اپ نے بتایا بھی، اس

مین نئیشل سیکورٹی ایئرٹھ فیئر پروٹکشن، مین مائنا بون، ثمہک بھی۔ مبیری ذاتی طور پر

اور بماری پارچی کو بھی اس مین کوئی اپیئے نہیں ہے۔ باونسکا رادر بہو بھی، لیکن مانے

یہیں متین جی تین ایسی چیزیں اس مین بین، رول انفرارسٹرکر، رول الیکٹریفیکشن،

انفرارسٹرکر ایئرٹھ سوئل انفرارسٹرکر، انڈیولفر کوڈیچر۔ ان پانچوں مین سے 95 فیصد

زمین نو ان تین بین چلی جانتی ہے۔ ان مین کی کروز بھی اگرکلر لڑی چانے گی۔ بن

جو یہ رول انفرارسٹرکر کبیہ ہے، تو رول انفرارسٹرکر مین ہزیک بسناتی جانی گی۔

بماری پہلے سو لوگ جن پنزا علاقوں مین رہے بنے، بما جا سے بمارہ سواسہ اورتری منتری

بھی، اور یہی طرح سے جانتے ہیں کہ پنزا علاقوں مین جو کھیتی پہلے بین، وہ اپے

بہرے بین، بن کمپنیشن ایک کھیت کا دیکھے بھی، لیکن اس کھیت سے جنگ بہی ملی۔ مثی

نکلی بہے، وہ نئیہ والی کھیتی مین ذائیہ بھی، چھس کو نہ بن مئے ایکوانر کیا بہت بھی اور نہ

کمپنیشن دیا بہت ہے۔ وہ کھیتی بھی گیا اور نہیں والا کھیتی بھی بغیر کمپنیشن گیا۔ چھ

پازہ بنے، ایسی مرنے، تو جو اور والا کھیتی تیسرے آدمی کا ہے، وہ جب ابادر آج بھی،

پہر وہ بھی نچلے والی کھیتی مین اور پہر اس سے نچلے والی کھیتیت مبنی بھی چلا جاتا ہے

برف اگنی، توتیسرہ سے اورب چوٹیہ والی کو چوڑی مین ہیں، چلی بہے بیا ہے۔ چن کو نہ بن مئے ایکوانر کیا بہت بھی اور

نہ کمپنیشن دیا بہت بھی۔ وہ سوشل امپیکٹی بھی۔ آپ کو سوشل امپیکٹی سے اسپرمینٹ کرنا

تھا، خالی جس کا پھیل مین جانی بھی اسکہ بھی نہیں، اس کے اویر کاتے کہبیت، اس کے نئے

کاتے اور کہبیت بھی، سب دیکھنی تھا۔ کاش جو بمارہ ساتھی ان چیزوس کو بنائی بھی، وہ

کہبیت بھی ان پنزا علاقوں مین بھی جانتی اور وہ بہلگا سے لے کر اترکھنے سے لے

کر جموں و کشمیر سے لے کر، نارتھم ایسی مین اویر اتھ پرہش کے جو پنزا علاقوں

ہیں، وہ بہار کہبیت کہ ایک زمین ایکوانر کرئے مین کاتے گھر برادہ بھی جاتے ہیں اس مین
† قائد حزب اختلاف (غلام نبي آزاد):

ماملہ واسbubble صاحب، ایبیہ بہوپندراد یادو جی راشٹرپتی جی کے ایہیہاشان پر، جو انپور نے 23 تاریخ کو جوانند سیشن میں دیا، اس کے لئے موشن موو کیا، تاکہ بس راشٹرپتی جی کا دہندو کریں اور تاہم مستر جی نے اس موشن کا سیرون کیا۔

مجنہے بہت خوشی ہے کہ اج دوسرے سال برآب مجنہے بھی مماہم راشترپتی جی کا دہندو کریں کا موقع حاصل ہوا۔ ان کے ایہیہاشان کی ذرائع ایندیہی۔ کی سرکار کی جو کارنی-کرتنی بونی بین یا بونے وابہی بن، ان کا ایک لکھہ کیا گیا ہے مجنہے خوشی ہے کہ ماملہ پردهاں منتری جی بوبن موجودہ بین جبہ ماملہ راشترپتی جی کونی بھی ایہیہاشان پڑھے، لیکن جو کہینیہ کا نئینیہ بینجاہن پوٹا ہے ماملہ پردهاں منتری جی کا بھاہن بونتا ہے، ان کے ذرائع بینجاہن بونتا ہے اور سرکار کی اس سے پہلے کی مین اس سال کے بھاہن کی بارے میں کچھ جہاں جر شا کروں، پچھلے سال جوانند سیشن میں جو ماملہ راشترپتی جی کا ایہیہاشان تھا، اس مین جین چیزون کا لیکھہ تھا، مین دیکھد رہا ہون کہ اب وہ ایہیہاشان مین هو تمام چیزین غنبد بین۔ بس سوچے اور سمجھے تیہ کہ 9 مہینے بو گنے، اینہے 9 مہینہ مین کی چیزین پائش-لاائن مین بون گی، کیئے چیزور کو، کئے مذعوم کو شاہد پچھلے سال اس لئے رکا گیا بھوگا کہ وہ سرکار کی بهازنیہ نہیں، اچھا پرکہ کی ہو، لیکن 9 مہینہ مین وہ پروچیکس کہن پہنچی، ان کا گیا ہو؟

پچھلے سال کے ایہیہشان مین سیکورٹی اف سٹیژنس کی بات تئی، لیکن اس دفعہ اس کا کونی لیکھہ نہیں ہے، پچھلے سال کے ایہیہشان مین بر استیث ایک این آئیئی، آئی آئی، ابی، اور ایمس کہولینے کی بات تئی، لیکن اس دفعہ اس پر کونی چرپچا نہیں ہے ماننارثوز کی بارے میں ایک خاص پرائگراف تھا اور اس مین بناہن گیا تھا کہ کئی سالون سے جو لوگ غریب کی زندگی جہلے رہے بین، ان کے لئے ایک پرورگرام بناہن جانے گا، ایک کارنے کرمن بناہن جانے گا، لیکن اس دفعہ تو وہ لیکھہ بی غنبد ہی، مہیلاون کے روزروشن کے بارے میں کہ گیا تھا کہ پارلیمینٹ اور ودهان سیہاں مین ان کے لئے 33 فیصد روزروشن بگا، لیکن اس دفعہ کے ایہیہشان مین نے مھ کے اسملی مین اور نے پارلیمینٹ میں اس کا کونی ذکر ہے، مہیلاون کے ساتھ جو بنےاں بری بی، اس کے بارے میں زیرو- فولرنس کی بات کی جاتی ہے۔ وہ زیرو-فولرنس کی بات تو ایسی ہو گنی کہ ایک سال دبی مین گورنر رول ربا، اس کا مطلب ہے کہ سینترل گورنمنشن کا رول ربا اور مہیلاون کے
Motion of Thanks on
[25 February, 2015] the President’s Address 383

27

Kork dia aur as papolishen koمستا انجا دينک محافز کی بے۔ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ ایک فیصد لوگوں کے بارے میں اس سرکار کا کیا وجار ہے۔ وہ بہارت سرکار بی جان سکتی ہے۔

مہوتے، اس کے ساتھی ساتھی ان کا نوسرہ سجاواہ بنے ہیں کہ جو فوڈ سیکورٹی ہے، جو استیمیون پر انجا ملناہ ہے، اس میں بھی سیسیڈانز راشن دینے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے。

ابنہیں کہ بہارت گنت ہے اور کہ بہارت گنت کس ریٹ پر بھگا۔ جو سیسیڈانز پر انس پے، اس پر بھگا۔ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ اگر فوڈ سیکورٹی مین آپ کو ہو روبے کل ہی تین روپے کلو انجا ملناہ ہے پر اگر ایک مہینہ مین 20 کلو انجا ملناہ ہے، تو 40 روپے بر مینے بو گے۔ اس طرح ایک مہینہ مین ایپ آپ 40 روپے تھیا دو اور کہ دو کہ آپ کو سیسیڈانز راشن نہیں ملی گا۔ ان 40 روپے مہنہ سچ سیسیڈانز دو ثانیوں لئے گا اور اس کا مہینہ کا راشن ختم ہوگا۔ مبی سمجھے مین آنے آتا ہے یہ کیا ہو ربا بنے؟ اس لئے مانے ہور ہے رنيري گی آپ کو خود یہ دیکھنہ پہنچی۔ اس طرح میں ایئٹھیہ ہورن قاعدے قانون کیسے بن رے بین؟

مہوتے، اس کا ایڈن یہی بھگا۔ اس کا ایٹن یہ بھگا ہے کہ آپ کسان سے کم انجا خریدنے گئے، اوت کہ یہ بھگا ہے کہ مینمب سیور پرنس کم بو جانے گی۔ بوے، ایس گورنمنٹ نے جن سے عرصے میں بیرکٹہ فان کیا تھا۔ گیہون کی جو ایم ایس۔ بی۔ 630 روپے پرے کوننٹل تھی، اسی پرے کر 1400 روپے پرے کوننٹل کیا تھا۔ بامائی گورنمنٹ نے انکا نما ہے جمپ کسان کو دیا تھا، لیکن آج اس گورنمنٹ کے شاہس مین کیا بو ربا ہے، 20-20 اور 40-40 روپے کای ایم ایس پہ ویا پھ ۔ اگر اس طرح سے آپ نے انجا کسانوں سے بیرونیا بھی کم ہی دیا، تو کسان مرن جانے گا اور ان لوگوں کو فاندے بھگا۔ جو اس انتظار میں بنی، کہ ایم ایس۔ بی۔ نہ ہے، دام گر جانی اور جو انجا 15 روپے کلو مین ملناہ والے ہے، اسے وہاں کے ہور ایڈن 5 روپے کلو مین خریدوں۔

مانتے پرہدن منتری چیعی بہت عرصے سے جب سے مین پالیکس مین تھی، تہ بونیویورسیتری اور کالک مین سنتا تھا کہ بہارتی جنتا پارٹی پونچھی پنیا کی پارٹی پری۔ اج تک نہ پاب میسر سمجھے مین بہت ائی، لیکن اس کی ایک جہلک تو مین نے ابہی لوک سبہا کے الیکشن مین دیکھی۔ جسے بجلی آنی اور دوسرا جھلک اب مین دیکھے ربا بنی، اس سرکار کا بہت ای جنیڈا بھی کہ ایم ایس۔ بی۔ کم کرو، فوڈ پور کورمنٹنہ کم کرو، تو ایٹن آپ بچوں نے بچہ مین آجانین
Motion of Thanks on [RAJYA SABHA] the President’s Address

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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
Motion of Thanks on the President’s Address

[25 February, 2015]
گاندھی جی سے زیادہ بنی اس دیش میں کوئی نہیں تھا، لیکن ان سے زیادہ سیکولر بھی
کوئی نہیں تھا۔ یہ کون منع کرتا ہے کہ آپ اچھے بنندو نہ بونے؟ لیکن اس کے ساتھ ساتھ
ایہا سیکولر بنوئے ضروری ہے۔ کس دھرم میں لگنے گا کہ جو اچھا بنندو یہ وہ سیکولر
بنیں بنوئے، اچھا مسلمان سیکولر بنیں بنوئے۔ بمار ے جنتے ہیں دھرم بنیں، آپ
جنتیں بھی کتابین زہمین، گنتیں سے لے کر قران نک، گروگزمنہ صاحب سے لے کر بانبل
تک، بہ پیغمبر، جنسی بار بے پیغمبر کیہ، آپ رشی-منی کہبین، آپ رام کہبین، بم رحیم
کہبین، ہے پیدا ہوئے بین بہیم تھیک کرئے کے لئے کہ سب مانوٹی کو ایک مانو، بہائی
مانو۔ گاندھی جی کا کہ بنا تھا کہ یہ سب دھرم ایک ہو چمن کے پہلو بیجن، ان کی پرانجی
ہیں، یہ پیپر گا تو ہپول کھلی گی، پیپر مر جانے گا تو ہپول انپے آپ مر جانیں گے۔ بم
اچ کا کرا رہے ہیں، یہ پیپر کو مانیے کی کوشش مر رہے ہیں۔ وہ پیپر مارا بہارت ہے۔
مجھے بہت افسوس بوٹ کے کہ مین ایک پارتی کیے جو آپ کی خاص پارٹی بے، اس کے
مکھی کا استیمینٹ ہے، مین ہوئے ان کا نام نہیں لینا چاہو گا، لیکن جو بسی ہے، بھی جی۔
کا، جو اصل پیریں ارگانزیشن بیں، ان کے مکھی کا استیمینٹ باننے چاہا بین کا۔ تمام
بندوان، بونوئین بو ہو جاں، پاگ گولوری کے لئے۔ سر، بم بونوئین بو جانیں، ہیںے دشنوں کے
خلاف، بم بونوئین بو جانیں، انتک واد کو ختم کرئے کے لئے، بم بونوئین بو جانیں، غربی کو
ختم کرئے کے لئے، سوچھے بہارت کے لئے بونوئین بو جانیں - اس ابہیان کو پرده دار متبرہی
چپ جو بھی نام دے دین، چاہے بن نے بنیا بو، آپ نے بنیا بو، بم سب نے بنیا ہے، لوك
تنترے نہیں بیا بے، سستم نے بنیا بے، کل کو کونی مسلمان انہیں گا اور کمب گا۔ 700
مسلمانوں نے حکومت کی، پانچ سو سال مغلون نے کی اور 200 سال اورون نے کی، اب آپ
بونوئین بو ہو جاں، پاگ گولوری کو لائین گے۔ کل کوئی بہشت اتھے گا۔ سیرات اشکو
بہشت تھے، اس لئے اشکو سمرات کے وقت کے راج کو، بھذرم کو پیان لاتین۔ کل کو
کونی کرھچن اتھے جانے گا اور کمب گا کہ 200 سال پیان کرھچنیں نے حکومت کی،
برہش راج کے ذریعے (ڈینا) میں مثال کے طور پر کہ رما بون۔ اس طرح وہ پی
کہنے لگی گئی۔ میرا ہے کہنا کہ بس کے خلاف بونوئین بو جانیں؟ بس کے خلاف
جنگ لڑنی ہے؟ بم کونی جنگ نہیں لڑنی، بمارا خون ایک بے۔ مین بار بار کہتی ہون،
مین نئے دو اوریشین کرائے، ایک لندن میر ایک دبی میر۔ مین لندن مین ایک میشک کے
لنے گیا تھا اور درد بہت بووا، تو انہوں نے گال-بیلہر نکال دیا، خون دیا۔ پیان پر الس تھیا،
بلائیگن السر تھیا، وہ پھٹ گیا۔ ایچانک ایپرینسی مین اپرینس کرائے پر۔ اس مین تین فصد بی
Motion of Thanks on

the President’s Address

387

[25 February, 2015]

Logog bég patay bain, min an tén fيسصéd min bain. Ab magbéki ká mعلوم kó lëndn min ou bain ká
xon téna, ká inギリギ ká xon téna. Maghé y sé as sistéllal mën ká mعلوم kó kës bëndou ká xon téna,
as kës këntas kiyat téni, ass kës dërm mëna téni? Bëm mën së këntou ká ôrishen boun, bëmarou
bëndou, bëhalou kó këntë ôrishen boun, mën pëchëna jàntë boun, këssë bëndou aw mëllal,
skëh, yuséllu së kë cëj bës nian jakar bëp bës, ass kës mal-bëp, bëtie kës jënd ak
ribou bëp bëp, tu këns amëndou bës jënd ou as së wëndou këssë bëp këssë bëp kës ká dërm kà
bëp, bëp bëp, bëp bëp, bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm, bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm,
bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm, bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm,
meni, bëmarou patay, bëmar kà ôrishen kës sëtëni, bëm së ndëllisént bëp, bëhâte matà kàntë,
bëhâte bëse kàntë, mëd ndëllaté kàntë, ass kës këntou bës ak wëndou mëndou, mëllal, skëh,
yuséllu, boudou, binou, bou, ou kà ndëllou bëse këssë bëp kà lo di jët bëp.

bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm, bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm,
bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm, bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm,
meni, bëmarou patay, bëmar kà ôrishen kës sëtëni, bëm së ndëllisént bëp, bëhâte matà kàntë,
bëhâte bëse kàntë, mëd ndëllaté kàntë, ass kës këntou bës ak wëndou mëndou, mëllal, skëh,
yuséllu, boudou, binou, bou, ou kà ndëllou bëse këssë bëp kà lo di jët bëp.

bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm, bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm,
bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm, bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm,
Meni, bëmarou patay, bëmar kà ôrishen kës sëtëni, bëm së ndëllisént bëp, bëhâte matà kàntë,
bëhâte bëse kàntë, mëd ndëllaté kàntë, ass kës këntou bës ak wëndou mëndou, mëllal, skëh,
yuséllu, boudou, binou, bou, ou kà ndëllou bëse këssë bëp kà lo di jët bëp.

bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm, bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm,
bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm, bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp bëp. Ass kës dërm kà dërm,
Meni, bëmarou patay, bëmar kà ôrishen kës sëtëni, bëm së ndëllisént bëp, bëhâte matà kàntë,
bëhâte bëse kàntë, mëd ndëllaté kàntë, ass kës këntou bës ak wëndou mëndou, mëllal, skëh,
yuséllu, boudou, binou, bou, ou kà ndëllou bëse këssë bëp kà lo di jët bëp.
Motion of Thanks on the President’s Address

Mr. Deputy Chairman: This is not the way it is being done. Ram Gopalji, one moment, please. I have called all the names who had given notice for amendments. Some were absent. If you start doing like this, I am helpless. I think, there should be some procedure on that. Actually, the time for moving amendments is over. Now, when you say that you want to move, I will consider it later.

Shri Narasimha Nandy (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, what is a chair? According to the rule, a chair is a chair. If it is not a chair, it is not a chair. If it is a chair, it is a chair. I have proposed an amendment to the rule 16. I think there should be some procedure on that. Actually, the time for moving amendments is over. Now, when you say that you want to move, I will consider it later.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: You are not the only absentee. There are others also. We have a practice that we allow only once for the President’s Motion. The
Motion of Thanks on [25 February, 2015] the President’s Address 389

absentees are Shri Naresh Agrawal, Shri Madhusudan Mistry, Shri Motilal Vora, and three more. Five-six absentees are there.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Including me.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Me too, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर आप दिल बढ़ा करके सोचेंगे, तो ठीक है, नहीं तो अगर आप चेयर की बाध्यता मानते हैं, तो मैं कुछ नहीं बोलूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: कितने आदमी हैं?

श्री किरनमय नन्दा: सर, एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मुझे तो एक मिनट भी नहीं; मैं एक सेकंड में ही संशोधन रख दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My point is; How many times do I have to allow? Another Member may come and ask.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: पहले प्रोफेसर साहब बोल लें, उसके बाद आप हमें समय दे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, we will consider it later. Ram Gopalji, just one moment. I want the hon. Members to know that we have already taken a decision that names received after thirty minutes of commencement of the discussion will not be entertained here. That decision we have already taken. Otherwise, we will not be able to manage the time. That is the decision which is already announced. So, please don’t send any new name now. We have enough names to complete the twelve hours. Now, Ram Gopalji, please.

श्री राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव की चर्चा में बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। यह प्रस्ताव श्री भुपेंद्र यादव जी ने सदन में रखा है और डा. चंदन मित्रा जी ने उसका समर्थन किया है और दोनों ही साथियों ने बहुत अच्छा भाषण भी दिया है। हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष भी एक घंटे तक बोले और सभी बातें बताई। मैं ही कुछ बातों तक अपने को सीमित रखूंगा। हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने जब संविधान को बनाया था, तो उसकी प्रस्तावना में कुछ बातें कहीं थीं, जो बहुत ही मौलिक बातें हैं और देश के लिए बहुत आवश्यक भी हैं।

उसमें सोशल, पोलिटिकल और इकोनॉमिकल बातें हैं। उस प्रस्तावना में सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक न्याय दिलाने का संकल्प लिया है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में बहुत सारी बातों का उल्लेख है, लेकिन अगर हम इन तीन बातों की तरफ गौर करेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि आजादी के बाद से लेकर अब तक जो आम लोग हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, पीड़ित लोग हैं, उपेक्षित और वंचित लोग हैं, उनको न तो पूरी तरह से सामाजिक न्याय मिल पाया, न राजनीतिक न्याय
यह जो हमारे संविधान की प्रस्तावना है, एक तरीके से जो संविधान की मूल आत्मा है, उसमें जो बात की गई है, उनकी तरफ गवर्मेंट का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। केवल गरीबों की बात करने से, उनको ऊपर उठाने की बात करने से काम नहीं चला है। जब तक कोई चीज़ धारित पर उतरकर नहीं आती, तब तक हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि उनको सभी अर्थों में नयाय मिल पा रहा है।

श्रीमन्, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण है, उस पर अभी हमारे नेता प्रतिष्ठा बोल रहे थे। प्रारंभ में ही कहा गया है— "सबका साथ, सबका तकास।" यह इनकी नीतियों का मूल मंत्र है, लेकिन हमें आशंका है कि अगर गवर्मेंट का ध्यान नहीं जाता है और दूसरी तरफ इस तरह की बात की गई है, जिसकी नीति इसकी बात की गई है, तब तक हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि उनको सभी अर्थों में नयाय मिल पा रहा है।

एक बात की गई है स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की। यहां प्रधान मंत्री जी नहीं हैं, वित्त मंत्री जी भी नहीं हैं, लेकिन हमें यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो स्वच्छता है, इसका सीधा समाचार गरीबों से है। जहां गरीबों हैं, वहां महिला बस्तियां हैं। जहां अमीरी है, वहां राहएं भी ठीक हैं, मकान भी साफ-सुथरे हैं, रास्ता भी ठीक है और सफाई भी है। भगिनी कहा है, कहा हैं जहां स्वच्छता लाने की जरूरत है? यह सब गरीबों का इलाका होता है। जब तक आप गरीबों का उन्मूलन नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आप कितने ही मिशन बनाएंगे, वह समय नहीं होगा। चाहे कांग्रेस के द्वारा लाया गया "निर्मल भारत मिशन" हो, चाहे अब "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन" हो, जब तक गरीबों का विनाश नहीं
होगा, जब तक गरीबी का उन्मूलन नहीं होगा, तब तक सफाई हो तक नहीं सकती है। आपने देखा होगा कि जब लोग बोट मांगने जाते हैं, तब हम देखते हैं कि कुछ लोग इतने बड़े आदमी होते हैं, जो गरीबों के इलाके में नहीं जाते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें बोट मांगने के लिए वहाँ जाना पड़ता है, तब उनको अंदाजा लगाता होगा कि कैसी-कैसी गलियों में गरीब लोग रहते हैं, वहाँ कितनी गंदगी होती है, बदबू होती है। जब तक गरीबी कूर्ड नहीं होगी, आप कितने ही मिशन की बात करते रहें, ये मिशन कामयाब नहीं हो सकता। उस गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए क्या रोडमैप है, इसका इस अभिमान में कहीं उलझें सकते हैं, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

गंगा की सफाई की बात की गई है — "नमातम गंगे", बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन गंगा की सफाई केवल नारायण से नहीं हो सकती है, केवल बातों से नहीं हो सकती है, केवल इस बात से नहीं हो सकती है कि हरिद्वार में गंदगी को रोक दिया जाए, कानपुर में रोक दिया जाए, इलाहाबाद में रोक दिया जाए, बनारस में रोक दिया जाए या पटना में रोक दिया जाए। इसके लिए उन सारी नदियों को भी साफ रखना होगा, जो आगे गंगा में मिलती है। यहाँ मैं इस बात का उलझाया अवस्थ करता आहूँ कि आगे तौर पर लोगों की यह धारणा है कि शहरों की जो गंदगी होती है, जो सीवेज सिस्टम होता है, उसके जरिए जो गंदगी जाती है, उससे गंगा प्राप्त होती है। उससे गंगा ज्यादा प्रौद्योगिकी नहीं होती है। 4-5-6 मील चलने के बाद उसमें जो कच्चा, मच्छी और जीव-जंतु होते हैं, वे इन सबको खतरनाक कर देते हैं। बड़े-बड़े सायंटिस्ट्स और इनके समंदर में जानकारों को मेरी चचचा हुई। नदी के किनारे जो फैक्टरीज़ लगी हुई हैं, कानपुर जैसे सरोवर में जो टैनरीज़ हैं, उन्हें ऐसे-ऐसे के सरदार करता हैं, जिसमें एक ड्रॉप के कमलक एक विश्लेषण ड्रॉप को प्रौद्योगिकी कर देता है, प्रायजनार बना देता है। उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उसके अंदर जो नदी को साफ करने वाले, उसकी इकोलॉजी को ठीक रखने वाले जंतु होते हैं, वे सब खतरनाक हो जाते हैं और जो नदी को ऑटोमेटिकल साफ करते रहते हैं, वह प्रक्रिया बंद हो जाती है और पानी गंदा रहता है। अगर गंगा को साफ करना है, तो बहुत ही देखा इच्छा शक्ति की जरूरत होगी, कुछ समय कानून बनाने पड़ेगी और गंगा के किनारे और गंगा से मिलने वाली नदियों के किनारे जो शहर हैं या फैक्टरीज़ हैं, उनसे उन नदियों में जो जहर जाता है, उनको कानून के जरिए रोकना होगा और पेनलटी की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी।

अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो आप चाहे जितनी भी चर्चा करते रहें कि हमें गंगा को साफ करना है, गंगा साफ नहीं हो सकती।

महोदय, माननीय मंजूर मंजूर जी ने बनारस में अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जाकर अस्तीगाट पर साफ करता और उसको साफ करने की कोशिश की। आप सवार जाकर देख लीजिए, उसी के बगल में जो दशाश्वमेध घाट है, उसकी वजह ऐसी है जो दशाश्वमेध घाट से ही लगा हुआ मणिकंडिका घाट है, जहाँ पर हर वक्त मुर्दे जलते रहते हैं। वहाँ पर गंगा के curved होने की वजह से पानी का फलो बहुत कम होता है। मणिकंडिका घाट पर अधकल लाशों तैरती रहती हैं और इसी गंदगी है, जिसकी कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती। ये दोनों घाट अस्तीगाट के बगल में ही हैं, चूँकि सभी घाट आपस में लगे हुए हैं। अस्तीगाट के बाद दशाश्वमेध घाट आता है और उसी के बाद मणिकंडिका घाट आता है।
गंगा की सराई के लिए कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। हर रोज़ केवल बातें होती हैं कि गंगा की सफाई करेंगे। अगर आप गंगा में जाकर नहा लेंगे, तो नहाने से सफाई ठीक ही हो जाती है कि मंत्री जी ने हरिद्वार में जाकर गंगा में नहा लिया। हम भी अधिकारियों में जाकर गंगा में नहा लेते हैं, वहां पर तो गंगा वैसे ही साफ है। उससे आगे जाकर गंगा में नहाने की मेरी तबीयत ही नहीं पड़ी। मैं कुमु नमाता में गया, नाव में बैठा लेकिन नहाया आज तक नहीं। 

उपसभाध्यक्ष (मी. वी.पी. ससोंने बनौर) : फिर आप घर पर आकर नहा लें?

गंगा में सब कुछ के में करना चाहते हैं, तो गंगा ही क्यों अनय सारी नदियाँ भी साफ होती चाहिए। यमुना नदी भी गंगा में गिरती है, तो यमुना की गंदगी भी गंगा में जाएगी, इससे गंगा ही तो दुश्मन होगी। यमुना ही नहीं, जितनी भी नदियाँ गंगा में जाती हैं, उन सबकी सफाई होनी चाहिए। डॉ. लोहिया ने तो पूरे देश की नदियों की सफाई की बात कही थी। शरद जी, आप तो उस आदेश का हिस्सा भी रहें हैं।

महोदय, यह कोई नई योजना नहीं है। केवल योजनाओं को नये नाम दे देने से ही काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आपने इसका एक अलग विभाग बना दिया, एक मंत्री बना दी, लेकिन आप यह बताएं कि नौ महीने हो गए हैं, अब तक उसमें क्या काम हुआ? आज तक कोई काम नहीं हुआ। ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (मी. वी.पी. ससोंने बनौर) : फिर आप घर पर आकर नहा लें?

गंगा की सराई के लिए कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। हर रोज़ केवल बातें होती हैं कि गंगा की सफाई करेंगे। अगर आप गंगा में जाकर नहा लेंगे, तो नहाने से सफाई ठीक ही हो जाती है कि मंत्री जी ने हरिद्वार में जाकर गंगा में नहा लिया। हम भी अधिकारियों में जाकर गंगा में नहा लेते हैं, वहां पर तो गंगा वैसे ही साफ है। उससे आगे जाकर गंगा में नहाने की मेरी तबीयत ही नहीं पड़ी। मैं कुमु नमाता में गया, नाव में बैठा लेकिन नहाया आज तक नहीं। 

उपसभाध्यक्ष (मी. वी.पी. ससोंने बनौर) : फिर आप घर पर आकर नहा लें?

गंगा में जो सब कुछ के करते हैं, जो जहर जा रहा है, उसको रोकने का प्रयास कीजिए। यह अच्छी बात है। यह मिशन खराब नहीं है। यह मिशन प्रशंसनीय है, लेकिन पूरी तरह इच्छा.
and there is no real progress. This involves the implementation of certain actions. This situation needs to be addressed. In my opinion, the President's address should be implemented.

...the Indian government should be prepared to face the consequences. No one who violates the law will be allowed to escape. In addition, I believe that tanneries must be closed down. It is necessary for us to act. We require the law to be enforced. Immediately after the election, everyone should be aware that the situation is serious. The government must be made to realize this.

The National Green Tribunal has made it clear that the system is not functioning. They have pointed out that the government has failed to address the problem. The government must take responsibility. The government must be held accountable.

...I would like to thank Mr. National Green Tribunal for his work. I would also like to thank the government for its efforts. However, there is still a long way to go. More needs to be done. What is going to happen?

...The government has been criticized for its failure to address the problem. The government must take action. What will happen?

...Society is at a crossroads. The government must make a decision. What will happen?
जब परसों इकोनॉमिक सवदे आएगा, तो हो सकता है कि यह 12 या 11 परसेंट ही रह गया हो। किसानों की इतनी दुर्गति है, कोई पूछताछ नहीं है और उसके लिए जो सिँचाइ की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जो वजत में प्रोविजन्स होने चाहिए, वे उसके हिसाब से होते नहीं हैं, लेकिन बाते हमेशा की जाती है। इसी से जुड़ी हुई बात है, किसानों से जुड़ी हुई बात है भूमि अधिग्रहण वाली। कल यहां चर्चा चल रही थी, मैंने सुझाव भी दिया था और उन्होंने कहा था कि हम सब नेताओं से बात करेंगे। भूमि अधिग्रहण को लेकर पहले जो बिल आया था, उस बिल में कई संशोधन कर दिए गए हैं। ...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय वाइस चेयरमैन सर, पाटली के लीडर बोल रहे हैं, पाटली का तजिना टाइम अलॉटेड है, अगर वे पूरे समय तक भी बोलेंगे, तो हमारी पाटली के और मेम्बर नहीं बोलेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री दिप. सिंह बदनार): ठीक है।

श्री राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैंने कहा था कि उसमें कुछ संशोधन ऐसे कर दिए गए हैं, जिनकी वजह से किसानों के सामने बहुत समस्याएं आ रही हैं, आ सकती हैं और अगर वे समस्याएं विकराल रूप ले ले, जसके लिए एजिशन प्रारंभ हो गया है तो सरकार के सामने भी दिक्कत आ सकती है। इसलिए कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकल सकता है, जिसमें सरकारी कामों के लिए, यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिए, मेडिकल कॉलेज के लिए और संस्थाओं के लिए जमीन लेने में कोई दिक्कत न हो, लेकिन किसान की मजी के बगैर प्राइवेट बिल्डर्स, कॉर्पोरेट घरानों आदि के लिए कोई भी जमीन अधिग्रहण नहीं की जानी चाहिए। अगर किसान चाहें, तो वे अपनी जमीन बेच सकते हैं और वे सीधे उसको खरीद सकते हैं, लेकिन उसमें गवर्नमेंट का कोई रोल नहीं होना चाहिए। इसमें युगा-फिरा कर ऐसा परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है, उसका सोशल इम्पैक्ट क्या होगा, इसको छोड़ दिया गया है, हटा दिया गया है और ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी गई है कि कुछ बड़े लोगों को ही अंतिमता उससे लाभ होगा। आज किसने "एमस" खुल रहे हैं, इतने खोलने के बाद किए थे, लेकिन अभी एक भी नहीं खुल रहा है।

श्री गुलाम नवी आजाद: छ: "एमस" खुल गए हैं।

श्री राम गोपाल यादव: जो पहले खुल गए, आपके जमाने में खुल गए, वे तो खुल गए, लेकिन अब नहीं खुल रहे हैं। वूफ़का आप उस सरकार में हेल्थ मिनिस्टर थे, इसलिए आप इसकी जानते हैं। इस सरकार में एक भी नहीं खुला है। अब पर गवर्नमेंट को पुनर्धारायन करना होगा। अगर इन पुनर्धारायन नहीं होगा, तो गांवों भी शोर होगा, उन्होंने भी शोर होगा, जो तमाम दिक्कते होंगे। इसलिए मैं ने कहा था कि हम सारे दलों के नेताओं से बात करेंगे और इसका कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे।

महोदय, मैं यहां एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के साथ केंद्र के जरिए बहुत नाइसफी हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में लेबी से जो चावल मिला जाता था, वह अबकी बार नहीं लिया गया है, उसकी खरीद नहीं हुई, इस कारण से किसान को अपना धान औने-पौने दाम पर बेचने को मजबूर होना पड़ा। उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान का चावल
नहीं खरीदा गया। अभी यूरिया खाद की जरूरत थी, तो समय पर यूरिया नहीं दी गई। गेहूं की फसल को जिस वक्त खाद की जरूरत थी, उस वक्त खाद नहीं दी गई। जब किसान धान बेचने के लिए बाजार में जा रहा था, तब केंद्र के द्वारा कहा गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश का चावल नहीं खरीदा जाएगा, क्योंकि वहाँ के चावल में दटन ज्यादा होती है, जो कि बिकुल गलत था। ऐसा नहीं था। इससे पहले भी जब यूपीई की गवर्मेंट थी, तब हमने कोशिश की थी तो शरद पवार साबू ने इंदौरविन करके और खरीद करा दी थी, लेकिन इस बार न चावल खरीदा गया और न समय पर यूरिया खाद दी गई। इसका विपरीत असर हमारे किसानों पर पड़ा और इससे बहुत जवाबदेह नुक्सान हुआ। इस तरह का भेदभाव उस राज्य के साथ किया गया, जिसकी व्यापक यह सरकार दवारे में चावल अदा नहीं कर ली गई। इसका असर हमारे सरकारी कस्टों पर पड़ा और इसके बाद जब गरीबी संदर्भ में काफिया होता है। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश ने 73 बीजेपी के एमपीज चुनाव करने के बाद बाजार में दवा खरीदा नहीं, तो यह बहुत गमभीर विचार की बात है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार ठहराम रा। इस िरह का भेदभाव उस राज्य के सार तकया गया, तजसकी बदौलत यह सरकार तदलली में कातबज है। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश की सबू जी के एमपीज चुनाव करने के बाद बाजार में दवा खरीदा नहीं गई, तो यह बहुत गमभीर तचनिा की बात है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार ठहराम रा।

जहां तक स्वास्थ्य का सवाल है, रोग गरीबी की बजह से ही ज्यादा पनपते हैं और गरीब आदमी उसका इलाज भी नहीं कर पाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार ठहराम रा। इस राज्य में दूसरी पाटली की सरकार है, जहां सवास्थ्य का सवाल है, रोगी गरीबी की वजह से ही ज्यादा पनपते हैं और गरीब आदमी उसकी रोगी इलाज भी नहीं कर पाता है। हमारी यह नारा रा। सोशतलस्टस नारा लगाया करते थे कि "कपड़ा-रोटी सस्ती हो, दवा-पढ़ाई मुफ्त हो।" हमने उत्तर प्रदेश में दवा भी मुफ्त कर दी, रोटी भी मुफ्त कर दी और सिचाइ भी मुफ्त कर दी। 

चाहे टबूवेल हो या नहार का पानी हो, उसमें सिचाइ करने में हमने किसान से कोई पैसा नहीं लिया जाएगा। सारे लड़कों की फीस इंटरमीडियट तक माफ कर दी गई है और सारी लड़कियों की फीस ग्रेजुएशन तक माफ कर दी गई है। सारे अस्पतालों में दवा मुफ्त कर दी गई है। कैसे, किडनी, हार्ट, लीवर और जो बहुत ही गमभीर रोग हैं, जिनका इलाज गरीब कभी करा ही नहीं सकता है, उन जैसे रोगों के इलाज के लिए रोगी सरकारी स्वास्थ्य का अस्पताल न निर्मित ठहराम रा तक हमने यह तकया है और जब गरीबों की संख्या दठयान के नीचे के लोगों की संख्या घट रही है। अपन पता कीए लेकिन गरीबों की संख्या बढ़ रही है या नहीं बढ़ रही है? यह हर साल बढ़ रही है। जब गरीबों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, तो आपको उनकी मदद करनी पड़ी। हम उनकी मदद लीवर संसाधनों के बाद भी कर रहे हैं। यह बात हम यहां इस सदन के अंदर कह रहे हैं, और जो कह रहे हैं, वह सराय कह रहे हैं और जो कह रहे हैं, हम यह कह रहे हैं।

हमने यह वादा किया था कि हम किसानों की जमीन नीलाम नहीं होने देंगे। मैं जब उस सदन का सदस्य था, तब मैं ऐप्रीकेंल्वर कमिटी का सदस्य था। तब भी हमने यह रिकमेंड किया था कि किसानों की जमीन नीलाम नहीं होनी चाहिए। पंजाब में अंग्रेजों के जमाने में reconciliation boards बना दिया जाते थे और जमीन नीलाम नहीं की जाती थी, क्योंकि जमीन जन-जन्मांतर
मोटन ऑफ प्यांस ऑन [राज्य सभा] तक, पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी लोगों की मदद करती है और उससे आदमी जिन्दा रहता है। हमने कहा कि हम जमीन नीलाम नहीं होने देंगे। जो धूमे विकस कैसे होता है, वह इतना ब्याज लेता है कि वह जमीन नीलाम कर देता है। हमने सबका कर्ज माफ कर दिया और आगे के लिए यह व्यवस्था कर दी कि जितना मूलधन होगा, उससे ज्यादा ब्याज नहीं लिया जा सकता, चाहे जितना टाइट हो जाए और जमीन कभी नीलाम नहीं होगी। आगर कोई 50 हजार रुपये का कर्ज लेता तो उसका ब्याज ज्यादा से ज्यादा 50 हजार रुपये हो सकता है। पहले आगर कोई 50 हजार रुपये का कर्ज लेता था, तो उसका टाइट बढ़ता जाता था, उस पर चक्की व्याज लगता जाता था और बाद में पता चलता था कि उसके कर्ज की राशि 10 लाख रुपये हो गई और उसकी जमीन नीलाम हो गई। यह व्यवस्था आपको यहां से करनी पड़ेगी।

हमारे देश की सीमाएँ सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। जब देश आजाद हुआ था, तब हमारी जिन्दी जमीन थी, उससे लाखों वर्गीक में जमीन आज हमारे पास है। चीन और पाकिस्तान बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हमारी जमीन दबाए हुए हैं। चीन तो रोजाना एक-दो इंच आगे बढ़ जाता है। कभी-कभी तो वह 10-10 किलोमीटर तक आगे बढ़ के टेंट लगाकर बैठ जाता है। हम आदमी यह बात का उपहार से भी कहते हैं। हमारे नेता माननीय मुलायम जसह जी के साथ सीधा रहे हैं। इन सीमाओं की सुरक्षा, देश के बड़े पैमाने पर हमारी जमीन दबाए हुए हैं। चीन ने अंदर टेंट के रूप में बैठे हुए रहे और अहमदाबाद में हमारे गुरु उदय जसह जी के साथ झूला झूल रहे हैं। झूल रहे रहे या नहीं झूल रहे रहे हैं, बाद में उनको गवन्मेंट से भी जीतकर कहा। इस बात को लोक सभा में लगाया कहा कि हमें चीन से सबसे बड़ा खतरा है।

मैं बात कर रहा था बेरोजगारी की। ले तकन यह बेरोजगारी एक ऐसी समस्या है, जिसकी वजह से ही गरीबी होती है। याद रखिएगा कि अगर बेरोजगारी नहीं होती तो गरीबी नहीं होती। गरीबी के कारण बेरोजगारी नहीं होती है, बेरोजगारी की वजह से गरीबी होती है। तो अगर हम इसको स्वच्छता से लेकर स्वास्थ्य से जोड़े तो आप देखेंगे कि अंततः जो बेरोजगारी है वह सबका कारण है। बेरोजगारी अगर नहीं होगी, लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा तो गरीबी हटेगी, वह अपने इलाज की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं, पढ़ाई-तलखाई की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं अपने परिवार की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं जब उनको रोजगार मिल जाए। तो रोजगार कैसे देंगे आप, इसका कोई रोड मैप नहीं। यह तो बात ठीक है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा सपनों देखे। अ. लोहिया भी कहा करते थे आगर बड़े सपनों नहीं देखो तो बड़ा काम नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन अब आप
उस पद पर बैठे हुए हैं जहां से आपको रोड मैप बनाना होगा और बनाना होगा कि हम ऐसे करेंगे, हम ऐसे रोजगार देंगे। तो रोजगार दीजिए और रोजगार नहीं दे सकते हो तो बेरोजगारी भत्ता दीजिए, जब तक आप रोजगार नहीं दे सकते। नए रोजगार सृजित कीजिए। हमने उत्तर प्रदेश में नौजवानों को, बेरोजगारों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया। जिन्हें रोजगार नहीं दे सके उन्हें बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया और दे रहे हैं।

एक बात और मुख्य रूप से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कहीं भी इस अभिमान में न्यायालीका के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। श्रीमन्, हिन्दुस्तान के सर्वोच्च न्यायाधीश ने दो ऐसे फैसले दिए जो देश के प्रशासकों के सामने हैं और सरकारों के सामने हैं। उसकी वजह से बहुत संकट पैदा हो गया है। एक तो यह कि अगर कोई ऐसा अपराध करता है जिसमें सत्य साल से कम की सजा है तो हम उसका पुलिस गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकती। अगर पुलिस को किसी की गिरफ्तार करना है तो झूठा 307 का एक और मुकदमा लिखना पड़ता है तब उसका गिरफ्तार कर सकती है। यह हालत हो गई तो लॉ एंड आर्थिक और राजनीतिक संकट हो सकता है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट यह आदेश करता है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एनकाउंटर के मामले में आदेश कर दिया कि अगर कहीं एनकाउंटर होता है तो उससे पहले संबंधित एस.ओ. के खिलाफ एफ.आई.एफ. लिखी जाए। तो इस देश में कोई पुलिस का आदेश किसी अपराधी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर सकता है? मैं अपने राष्ट्रीय समबोधन में एक प्रस्ताव के द्वारा केंद्र सरकार से मांग की थी कि संसद में इन दोनों जजमेंट्स को nullify करने के लिए विवाद किया जाए वरना देश में कहीं अगर पुलिस को नक्सलाडुर्लस के खिलाफ गोली चला पड़े तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के आधार पर कोई नक्सलाडुर्लस के परिचार का व्यक्ति कहेगा कि इस फॉर्स के खिलाफ मुकदमा दायर किया और मुकदमा दायर हो जाएगा। महोदय, यह बहुत ही गंभीर सिद्धि है।

महोदय, मैं अभिकृत बैठे और जमीन में नीचे जाये न जाने जल-सिर के बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि इस फॉर्स का गंभीर संकट है। महोदय, कुछ वर्षों बाद रेडियो की बात तो दूर रही, हमें पीने व नहाने के लिए भी पानी मिलता मुश्किल हो जाएगा। आज समकालीन खाना खाना होता जा रहा है, जल-सिर गिरता जा रहा है, वर्साव देने की गयी री। मैं संक्षेप में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सचमुच कमेटी का मुद्दा माननीय मुलायम जसहाजी जी ने लोक सभा में उठाया था। धारावाहिक डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने उसे बताया था कि हम रिपोर्ट सदन के पटल पर रखेंगे और यह रिपोर्ट सदन के पटल पर रखी गयी थी। मैं संकेत में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सच्चर कमेटी ने यह निष्कर्ष निकाला था कि
हिंदुस्तान में माइनरिटीज की स्थिति दलितों से भी ज्यादा खराब है। इसलिए हमने कहा था कि जब इनकी स्थिति दलितों से ज्यादा खराब है, तो जिस तरह से दलितों को नौकरियों में उनकी आवाज दिखाने के लिए मुसलमानों को भी उनकी आवाज के लिए मुसलमानों में आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। सच्चाई कभी निर्देशन दें। किसी अंशनेवाले की निर्देशन की कोई चर्चा इस अतीत भाषण में नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहिए कि यह जो देश की बहुत बड़ी आवाज गरीबी की स्थिति में जी रही है, जब तक उनकी स्थिति को सुधार नहीं हो जाएगा, देश का समग्र विकास नहीं हो सकता। हमारे शरीर का एक हिस्सा स्वस्थ रहे और दूसरा अंग हो, जहाँ शरीर को स्वस्थ नहीं कहा जा सकता। वह तो बीमार ही बनाया जा सकता। इसलिए आप ऐसी नीतियाँ बनाएं जिससे सब को लाभ हो और लोगों के बीच भाईचारा बढ़े, कुछ लोगों द्वारा जी जा रही बैनानबाजी बंद हो और हमारा सुवास है कि देश की पूरी ताकत देश के विकास में लगे और आपस में लड़ने में लगते देश के दुश्मनों से लड़ने में लगे। यह सरकार इसी तालाब पर काम करे और उनके दल के सहयोगी संगठनों के लोग जो देश के अंदर मनमुटाव और मनभेद पैदा करने की कोशिश में लगे हैं, उन पर विराम लगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मेरा एक पॉइंट ऑफ ऑफ र है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सनसह बनौर): आपका पॉइंट ऑफ र बाद में दीजाएगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह तो नियम में है कि आप पॉइंट ऑफ ऑफ ऑफ बाद में ले नहीं सकते और नियम के ऊपर कोई नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सनसह बनौर): आप बिलकुल ठीक कह रहे हैं। मैं अभी श्री शरद यादव जी का नाम बुला रहा हूं। श्री शरद यादव।

श्री शरद यादव: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, राम गोपाल जी ने जो सवाल छेड़ा रा, मैं वहीं से अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूँ। देश का 68 वर्ष का अनुभव हमारे साथ है। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिमान में लोगों ने सभी मुद्दों पर बोला, जिन्हें मैं उन्हें दोहराना नहीं चाहता। यह अभिमान कृत्तिय पर है, शिक्षा पर है, हेल्थ पर है, उद्योग पर है, इसमें इस इंडिया है, सब है, लेकिन मैं अपनी बात को यहाँ से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे बड़ी समस्या इस देश में आवाज की है। इस बिकट समस्या से निपटने के लिए जबसे यह दुसबंदी का कार्यक्रम चला है, तब से यह सवाल हेल्थ एंड फैमिली वेलफेर मिनिस्ट्री को कर दिया है। इस देश में 30-32 करोड़ लोग चाहिए, जो 125 करोड़ हो गए हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिमान में इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। इस देश की जमीन उनी है, भूगोल उनी है, गर्भ हिंदुस्तान के पेड़-पोधे, प्रकृति, जानवर कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है, जो इससे संगठन संगठन न कर दिया है। इस देश में 30-32 करोड़ लोग चाहिए, जो 125 करोड़ हो गए हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिमान में इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। इस देश की जमीन उनी है, भूगोल उनी है, मगर जहाँसूखा के पेड़-पोधे, प्रकृति, जानवर कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है, जो इससे संगठन संगठन न कर दिया है। इस देश की जमीन उनी है, भूगोल उनी है, मगर जहाँसूखा के पेड़-पोधे, प्रकृति, जानवर कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है, जो इससे संगठन संगठन न कर दिया है।
साथ सुरज की रोशनी भी जरूरी है। हमारे यहां कई तरह के मौसम हैं, हवाएं हैं, पूरी हवाएं हैं, पसंदीदा हवाएं हैं, मर्मरु बारिश है, कभी-कभी बरसात नहीं होती है। मैं देश भर के कई इलाकों में घूमा हूँ जो मेरा किसी का अध्ययन, ज्ञान है, उसको छोड़कर मैंने हिंदुस्तान में घूमने का काम किया है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हिंदुस्तान में जहां अंधेरे ने पानी का इंतजाम किया है, उस इलाके की हर चीज बेहतर हो गई है। जिस गरीब आदमी का हम जिक करते हैं, आप पानी के इलाकों में चले जाएं, जहां सिचाई होती है, वहां जो अंधेरा आदमी है, जो लाचार और बेबस, गुरत में कं झा आदमी है, उसकी जिहड़ी में सरकार की किसी सहायता के बिना वह अपने आप ऊँचे उठ जाता है। यह जो वेस्टन्फियूप रहता है, जहां गंगा नहर री, यह पंजाब है, जहां भाखड़ा नंगल बना, यह जो हरियाणा हैं, जहां हमारी बहुत रिस्केडरीयां हैं।

गौरी शर्याव (तबहार): चुस्त नहीं, पहले से भी रिस्केडरी है। वहां देवी पानी है, जो इलाका रा, धूल का रा, वे अपने जानवर मालवा में तनकाल ले आ जाएं। राजसरान का जो गंगानगर का इलाका है, उसके लोगों के विक्रम का इलाका है, जिसमें जितनी फलस्वरूप होती है, उतनी पूरे राजस्वाय के पानी होते हैं। जहां पहले रेत था, आज वहां सोना उगल रहा है। देवी लाल जी का इलाका भी, चौटाला गांव, वहां भी रेत और धूल रहा है।

महोदय, जहां पानी पहुंचा, उनके बाजार हरा होगा और जहां पानी नहीं पहुंचा, उनके बाजार हरा होगा। भूखे और नंगे देश में यह सबसे जयादा उत्पादन होता है, तो वहां होता है। देश भर में चले जाएं, जहां पानी पहुंचा है, वहां खुशहाली होती है।

महोदय, कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु का झगड़ा हमेशा पानी के ऊपर होता है। इस देश में यह बदतमिया है कि हमारा संविधान बनाने वाले लोगों के विषय का कं करेंट सिस्टेम में भी ठीक से नहीं रहा। इस विषय को सेंट्रल सिस्टेम में होना चाहिए था, लेकिन कर्नाटक से अर्जित सिस्टेम में भी अभी नहीं है, यह स्टेट की सहायता है। इस देश की जो सबसे बड़ी पूंजी है और जिससे इस देश की गरीबी और भूख को मिटाने का रास्ता बनता है, उसे राजस्वाय की सूची में रख दिया गया है। जिन्हें भी प्रयास 'मेक इन इंडिया' और अन्य माध्यमों से किया जा रहा है, इस संबंध में मकन चाहिए हूँ कि जहां खेत हरा होगा, यह सदियों की रीति है कि वहां का बाजार हरा होगा और जहां बाजार हरा होगा, वहां उद्योग और धंधे भी पनपेंगे, भूखे और नंगे देश में यह दुर्दशा के कारणों को भी ले आए, तो भी कुछ नहीं होगा। जहां सप्ताहांकों धर्म, वहां सामान विक्रेता है। हिंदुस्तान, बेकारी, बेरोजगारी और भूख से भरा हुआ है। इसमें बेकारी का जिक्र है। अभी बेकारी पर बात हो रही थी। हम इसके अजीब तरह के लोग हो गए हैं कि सच पर जाना ही नहीं चाहते हैं।

महोदय, बेकारी किस में है? जो भारतीय भाषाएं हैं, जिनके माध्यम से देश के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, उनमें बेकारी है। भारतीय भाषाओं, तामिल, तेलुगु, बांग्ला या गुजराती में जो बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, वे बेकार और बेरोजगार हैं, जबकि वे सब तरह से झांसवाने हैं, लेकिन भाषा की मार की वजह
से वे लोग अपने ही देश में बेरोजगार हैं। जो यौवन स्कूल से पढ़कर बच्चे निकलते हैं, उन्हें रोजगार मिलता है। यदि मान लिया उन्हें कहीं कुछ नहीं मिलेगा, तो वे होटल में टाइ लगाकर बैठ जाएंगे। उनके लिए रोजगार है।

महोदय, पहले गिरिमिता मजबूत हुआ करते थे, जो बाहर जाकर देश बनाते थे। अब हमारे देश में आई.टी. गिरिमिता हैं। आप गुड़गांव और नौएडा चले जाएं, वहाँ सब आई.टी. गिरिमिता काम कर रहे हैं। अंतर्ज्ञाति जताते हैं, इसलिए बाहर के लोगों का काम अपने देश में ही सस्ते में करते हैं। बाहर वालों को भी अपना काम कराने के लिए सस्ते में लोग मिल जाते हैं। इसलिए वे इससे काम करते हैं। भाषा के साथ, रोजगार जुड़ गया, यह आजादी की किस तरह की विविधता है? जो लोग अपने देश की भाषा जानते हैं, उन्हें इस देश में ही किसी तरह का कोई रोजगार नहीं है।

महोदय, सरकार ने 2 करोड़ रोजगार देने के लिए कहा था, लेकिन आपने आते ही, भारत सरकार में रोजगार देने पर रोक लगा दी और कह रहे हैं कि दो करोड़ रोजगार देंगे, कहां से देंगे?

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी का जिहाना भी अभिमान भूमि, उसमें सरकार जो चाहती है, वही लिखा है। मैं राष्ट्रपति जी की शान में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन इस भाषण में सरकार के कायदों की ही यस्मावेश है। इसलिए हम इसे यह देखेंगे? श्री गुलाम नहीं आजाद जी ने इसे बहुत देर तक दोहराया। प्र. राम गोपाल यादव यद्यद बोलते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने भी इसमें काफी एक्सरसाइज़ की। इसमें एक्सरसाइज़ करने के लिए कुछ है ही नहीं। यह जीरो है। यह एक जोड़गेब है, यह एक कदम-तलान है। इससे कुछ नहीं होने वाला। जो बीमारियाँ हैं, जो रोग हैं, उन पर आप अपनी ही कहना चाहते हैं। इसमें सामाजिक विस्मय का नाम नहीं है। सारे लोगों ने अपने भाषणों में इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। प्र. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने थोड़ा सा अपने भाषण में उसका जिक्र किया और फिर छोड़ दिया।

महोदय, आज यदि यहाँ डॉक्टर लोहिया होते, श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण होते या पुराने कोई और लोग होते, तो वे कहते, हिंदुस्तान में गरीबी का वास्ता सामाजिक विस्मय से है। जीतो को ऊपर से नीचे तक देख लो, जैसे-जैसे बड़ी जीतो से छोटी जीतो होती जाएगी वैसे-वैसे गरीबी बढ़ती जाएगी। गरीबी और आधिक विपत्ता का गहरा रिस्ता है। आधिक विपत्ता और गरीबी जो है, इस दोनों का गहरा रिस्ता है। पहली बार भारत के राष्ट्रपति जी ने सामाजिक विस्मय, जिसके बाद देश का कुछ नहीं हो सकता, उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। असी फैसली लोगों को अपने हजारों बरसों से, सदियों से पढ़ाई-लिखाई, ज्ञान-विज्ञान या जितनी भी अदालतें हैं, जितनी ब्यूरोक्रेसी है, जितनी मिनिस्ट्रीज़ हैं, मैं कहना नहीं चाहता, झगड़ा हो जाएगा। तो जितनी मिनिस्ट्रीज़ बनी हैं, जो इस देश की ब्यूरोक्रेसी है, इस देश की ज्युडिशियाँ है, इस देश का भीड़ी है, 11 करोड़ आदिवासियों में से एक भी आदिवासी ऐसा नहीं है, जो इस गैलरी में बैठता हो। क्यों यह देश बढ़ जाएगा? क्यों गरीबी दूर होगी? राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण से क्या हो जाएगा? मैंने यहाँ बहुत भाषण सुने हैं। देश सरकार नहीं है। जनता के पुरुषार्थी से जितना सस्ता गया, उतना सस्तर गया। आप सोचो कि साइकिल आ गई, तो देश का विकास हो जाएगा? साइकिल आई थी, तो लोग ऐसा सोच रहे थे। कार आई तो देश आगे बढ़ जाएगा। अब हर गरीब की जेब में आपने सेल फोन डाल दिया, तो क्या सेल फोन से गरीबी दूर हो जाएगी? मूढ़ी
भर लोग विज्ञान की तरक्की का भोग करते हैं और गरीबों का शोषण करते हैं। यह आधिक और सामाजिक विषमता, एक साथ जुड़ा हुआ स्वावलंब है। हजारों बरसों से हमारे पुरस्कों इस बात की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं। यह एक बल की बात नहीं है। सामाजिक विषमता ऐसा संकट है कि आपने जातियों को कह दिया कि यह बहादुर जाति है। जातियों को आपने सटिफिसेट दे दिया कि ये बड़े बहादुर हैं, बड़े क्षति हैं, माश्फ हैं। आजकल हमारे लोग भी भारत करण लगे हैं। हजारों सालों तक तुम शून्य हो, फालतू की बात कर रहे हो। इस देश में किसने माश्फ है— दो फीसडी, तब भी कोई नहीं। हमारे धर्म ने, हमारे लोगों ने लड़ाकू लड़ने वाले लोगों को जो जिम्मेदारी दी है, वे केवल दो फीसडी लोग हैं। उसमें से आधा औरतों को निकाल दो। आधा बचा, तो उसके हिसाब कर दो। जब खैबर दरदे से लोग चढ़ रहे रे, तो नबी जी बोले तक ठीक है, सात सो साल राज किया है। तो राज उन्होंने नहीं किया है। राज हमारे देश की जाति व्यवस्था ने कराया। आधा फीसडी यानी एक-तिहाई श्रेणी यदि पता नहीं सूझाए, तो घोड़े से चलाए, क्योंकि पक्की सड़क तो है नहीं, और यहां अफवाह फैलाने में "आलहा-ऊदल" जैसी किताब है, धरती पर जिस गत कोई किताब नहीं है। ऐसा देश है अपना।

श्री राम गोपाल यादव:

भर लोग विज्ञान की तरक्की का भोग करते हैं और गरीबों का शोषण करते हैं। यह आधिक और सामाजिक विषमता, एक साथ जुड़ा हुआ स्वावलंब है। हजारों बरसों से हमारे पुरस्कों इस बात की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं। यह एक बल की बात नहीं है। सामाजिक विषमता ऐसा संकट है कि आपने जातियों को कह दिया कि यह बहादुर जाति है। जातियों को आपने सटिफिसेट दे दिया कि ये बड़े बहादुर हैं, बड़े क्षति हैं, माश्फ हैं। आजकल हमारे लोग भी भारत करण लगे हैं। हजारों सालों तक तुम शून्य हो, फालतू की बात कर रहे हो। इस देश में किसने माश्फ है— दो फीसडी, तब भी कोई नहीं। हमारे धर्म ने, हमारे लोगों ने लड़ाकू लड़ने वाले लोगों को जो जिम्मेदारी दी है, वे केवल दो फीसडी लोग हैं। उसमें से आधा औरतों को निकाल दो। आधा बचा, तो उसके हिसाब कर दो। जब खैबर दरदे से लोग चढ़ रहे रे, तो नबी जी बोले तक ठीक है, सात सो साल राज किया है। तो राज उन्होंने नहीं किया है। राज हमारे देश की जाति व्यवस्था ने कराया। आधा फीसडी यानी एक-तिहाई श्रेणी यदि पता नहीं सूझाए, तो घोड़े से चलाए, क्योंकि पक्की सड़क तो है नहीं, और यहां अफवाह फैलाने में "आलहा-ऊदल" जैसी किताब है, धरती पर जिस गत कोई किताब नहीं है। ऐसा देश है अपना।

श्री उपसभापति पी. शर्मा:

मोटर टैक्स का प्रवास भी धारा है। और यह मोटर टैक्स का प्रवास भी धारा है। तब भी किसी व्यक्ति को नहीं कह सकते हैं। अगर तब भी किसी व्यक्ति को नहीं कह सकते हैं। तब भी किसी व्यक्ति को नहीं कह सकते हैं। अगर तब भी किसी व्यक्ति को नहीं कह सकते हैं। अगर तब भी किसी व्यक्ति को नहीं कह सकते हैं। अगर तब भी किसी व्यक्ति को नहीं कह सकते हैं।
लग रही होगी, तो आपको ठीक लग रही होगी। सर छोटू राम इस देश में थे, यदि उनको ठीक से पकड़ के रखा हुआ होता तो यह देश बंटता भी नहीं। जाति के चलते उनको हुंदियाणा। यानी सर छोटूराम बहुत बड़ा आदमी था। उसको इन लोगों ने जाति के चलते, हिकारत से, जढ़ है, जात है। ...(व्यवधान)... क्या बोलते थे?

एक माननीय सदस्य : छोटू खान।

श्री शरद यादव : छोटू खान भर दिया। जिन्हा का नाम मुसलमानों ने रखा था, कायदे आजाम और सर छोटूराम का आपके लाहौर में रहबरे आज्ञा। यदि उसको कॉन्ग्रेस पार्टी के लोग पकड़े होते तो यह जड़ ही है, जठु मुसलमान, जठु सिख और जात मौना, इन्हीं के चलते यह धर्म बदलने (व्यवधान)...

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह (हरियाणा) : इन्होंने तो मुझे ही भगा दिया।

श्री शरद यादव : आपका भागना देश टूटना नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : आपको रास आ गया। आपका भागना करने के लिए भगाया।

श्री शरद यादव : मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में इस देश की सबसे बड़ी पुंजी खेती है। गंगा और यमुना और दोआब का मैदान जो है, वह दुःखिया का जरूर इलाका है। इस देश में है क्या? अभी गुलाम नबी आजाद जी यह जो बिल आया है, इसके बारे में बोल रहे थे। मैं आप सबसे कहना चाहता हूं, बीजेपी के मैंंस से अपील करना चाहता हूं, एक ही जीर्ण तो है। आप बताओ, आजादी के बाद कौन से उद्देश्य से आपके दुःखिया में झंडे गाडे हैं? कौन सा उद्देश्य है? एक आईटी है। आईटी में सब गुरुवरियां हैं, आईटी गुरुवरियां हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि उसमें थोड़ी-बहुत तरकी भी है। आइटी इलाके का आपका है ही नहीं। आपने यहां हवा भरी है। हिन्दुस्तान में इस देश के किसान ने भूमि क्षेत्र, अंगीरे में, हर तरह की दिक्कत और तकलीफ सही और यह देश अगर किसी एक चीज में आत्मनिर्भर है तो वह फूड के मामले में है, भूमि के मामले में है, जबकि आबादी 32 करोड़ से बढ़कर 125 करोड़ हो गयी। उसी को कुलनाम के लिए आप खड़े हो गए हैं, उसी को कुचलना चाहते हैं। वह खेत में भी काम कर रहा है और फोज में भी काम कर रहा है। आप व्यापक सोच रहे हैं? जो लोग बॉर्डर पर राज फर रहे हैं, वे कॉन्ग्रेस कॉन्जीं नहीं हैं। वे खेत में काम करने वालों के बेटे ही हैं, वे सब वहां जाने रहे हैं और यहां आप उनको कुचलना चाहते हैं, उनकी रोजी-रोटी छीनना चाहते हैं। एक आदमी कह रहा था, कॉन्ग्रेस पार्टी को या बीजेपी को कोई आदमी कह रहा था कि यहां तो लोग खेती बेचना चाहते हैं। अंगीरे, दिल्ली के आस-पास सौ डेढ़ सौ किलोमीटर का इलाका है, यहां कोई बेचना चाहता होगा तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन मैं देखा है कि जबान लोग तो बेचना चाहते हैं लेकिन बुजुर्ग लोग नहीं बेचना चाहते। आप बताओ, उस जमीन पर आपने क्या किया? अंग्रेज का काफू भी ऐसा बाधत करने वाला, इन्तना तबाही और बरबादी का नहीं था। कहते हैं, अदालत नहीं जा सकते, परम्परा जो उसी परम्परा है। पाँच साल नहीं, जमीन की परम्परा दे देंगे। सरकार जरा को भी दिमाग नहीं लगा रही कि यदि लैंड बैंक बना लो तो इंडस्ट्री का लगाने वाले लोगों ने इसी बेगमानी की
है कि हर जिले में इंडस्ट्रियल इलाका बनाया, एसआईडीसी हरेक जिले में है। यह टैक्सटाइल सबसे बड़ा उद्योग था, इंदौर में कितनी मिलते थे? कानपुर में कितनी मिलते थे? आप्रेक्ष मुम्बई में, कोलकाता में जूत मिले कम हो रही हैं, लेकिन कितनी थी? शहर के कितने इलाके थे। यह जो दिल्ली है, यहां श्रीराम की कितनी जगह थी? अरे, इधर-उधर दिमाग लगाकर लेंड बैंक बनाने का काम तो करो, आपको कोई किसान की जमीन नहीं लेनी पड़ीगी। अभी शहरों के चलते, विकास के चलते 23 फीसदी जमीन खाली है।

आपने 23 फीसदी जमीन पर कंक्रीट के जंगल खड़े कर दिये हैं। यह आपका सबसे बड़ा एसेट है। आप कह रहे हैं कि नदी जोड़ेंगे, यह कल्पना है। इस देश के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि आप नदी जोड़ सकें। यह बड़ी कठिन चीज है। यह एनवायरनमेंट के खिलाफ का उत्क्रान्त है। आप कह रहे हैं तक नदी जोड़ेंगे, यह कल्पना है। इस देश के पास इसने आत्महत्या नहीं की और जब से यह बाजार आया है तब से आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि बाजार रुक सकेगा। हज़ारों वर्ष में चलते तकनी कम हो रही हैं, लेकिन आपके शहर, बाजार से हाथ मिलाना पड़ेगा, मगर मध्य भारत में जमीन की तकलीफ तो हो। इस देश में जो आंदोलन लड़ाए गए हैं, उनमें मिनरल्स हैं। मैंने आज इसके बारे में पूछा रहा। जो ट्राइबल इलाका है, उसमें सारे देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, चाहे वह गुजरात, चाहे वह भारत का भील इलाका हो, चाहे वह मध्य प्रदेश का गौड़ इलाका हो, चाहे वह राजस्थान का राऊ इलाका हो। कौन सा इलाका ऐसा है जिसमें समस्या और दौलत भरी नहीं है? इसके लिए देश भर का और तुनिया भर का कारपोरेट दौड़कर आना चाहिए है। यह कोलासी भी है, यहीं है। इस देश का खासीवासी सबसे ईमानदार है, सबसे honest है, उसे कोई समस्या और सम्पत्ति का मोह नहीं है। आज उसे तबाही और बरबादी के कगार पर खड़ा कर दिया गया है। अगर वहां के जंगल खत्म होंगे, तो कोई नहीं बचेगा। 80 फीसदी जमीन बढ़कर आने वाली हैं। 80 करोड़ लोगों को पानी दी है। पूरा पाकिस्तान, पूरा पंजाब, पूरा हरियाणा, पूरा यू.पी., पूरा चंडीगढ़, फिर आगे चले जाएंगे, बंगाल है। आप कल्पना करें कि अगर यह तबाह हो गई, खत्म हो गई तो इस देश का क्या होगा? क्या यह देश बंद होगा? यदि गंगा खत्म हो गई, तो क्या होगा? गंगा मिट रही है। मैं वैसे ही कह रहा हूं लेकिन गंगा मिट रही है। आपने कार्यक्रम तो लिया, लेकिन पारंपरिक कर रहे हों। आप उसकी आत्मा उतराए हों, क्या आर्थिक उत्कीर्तन से गंगा साफ हो जाएगी? यदि तुम्हारे भावना अच्छे थे, आपके 33 करोड़ भावना हैं, तीन की छाती पर एक भावना है, लेकिन दुनिया में सबसे ज्ञापित गरीब, कोट्टी, लंगड़े, लूंथे यहां पर हैं। भावना कहां पर यह रहा है? ये स्थापत्य से लेकर बंगाल की खाड़ी तक लाठियों का इलाका है। पता नहीं भावना कहां सो रहा है? मेरे पास उसको पहुँचाएँ। मैं हार जोड़कर कहूंगा कि मैं, अमेरिका में पहुँच जा, वह बहुत कराहे रहा है। हमारे यहां तो बहुत इलाज कर दिया।
ये गंगा को पिया-कया कह रहे हैं। अरे, गंगा एक नदी है, इसलिए उसको नदी ही रहने दो, उसको बबाद कर दिया, तबाह कर दिया। ठीक है, उसके किनारे कारधार नहीं हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां जो ब्राह्मचार, ब्राह्मचार का तो यह है कि यह ब्राह्मचार तो इस देश के कर्म-कदम पर है और आदमी लोकवन को तैयार है। यानी महिला खा जाए, महिला खा जाए, यानी यहां यदि आदमी मिल जाए, तो उसको भी आदमी खा जाए, ऐसा बेहद देश हो गया है। आप कह रहे हैं कि यहां लोकपाल लाए। अरे, लोकपाल बेठा लोगे, तो लोकपाल ही चोर निकलेगा। में आप से यह कह रहा हूं, महानामा बुद्ध ने कहा था कि व्यक्ति अच्छा नहीं बन सकता है। यदि समाज अच्छा बनेगा, तो व्यक्ति अच्छा बनेगा। आप देश में अच्छा समाज नहीं बनाना चाहते। आप देश में एक लाख जा चल रखना चाहते हैं, आप कहते हैं कि आदर की रक्षा करनी है। सामाजिक जी के अभिमान में आदर की रक्षा के लिए कह रहे हैं। आदर की तबाही किसने की है? समाज के सदियों से चली आ रहे रीति-रिवाजों ने जिस जाति बनाई है। जो मां थी, वह जाति चल रही थी, इसलिए उसको गुलाम बना दिया है। जाति में देना है, इलाज के हिन्दुस्तान का है। जाति के चलते तो महिला की दिकेक है, जाति के चलते तो महिला गुलाम है, जाति के चलते तो वह तबाह है। आप कह रहे हैं कि-बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ। क्या यह गरीब आदमी ही है, जो व्यक्तियों की भूख हटाने का काम कर रहा है? क्या कोई दलित, कोई है आदिवासी, जो व्यक्तियों की भूख हटाने का काम कर रहा है? जो गरीब है, वह भूख हटाने नहीं करता है। गरीबों में भी जो खूप-खूप है, उससे हरसर पता गए हैं, यदि उनके या बेटी पैदा हो जाती है, तो उसकी जिंदगी तबाह हो जाती है, इसमें उसका रेखा बिख जाता है। अब ये चीजें नहीं करोगे, तो उससे भूख हटाने चाहेगा। अपनी देश में ऐसा इनिजाम करते हैं तब तक की तमन्ने में लुटरे हैं, वे सब यहां आकर पहुंच गए हैं। वे लोग लेख लखते हैं और भाषण लखते हैं कि कौन सा देश बनाता है। अरे, * तुम्हारे आटिकल से देश बनाना वाला है? आप खुद लूट रहे हो, यानी * जो है, वह पढ़ा रहा है, उसको न ध्यान, न ध्यान। महानामा जी ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में यदि

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
किसी आदमी के पास ईमान है, तो जो स्कूल में नहीं गया, उसके पास है। जो स्कूल चला गया, वह हाथ नहीं आएगा। वह खुद से भी गया और ईमान से भी गया। देखो, यहाँ दिन भर कोई \text{\textbf{बुनियादी}} बात नहीं लिख रहा है। न तो यहाँ बुनियादी बात की जा रही है और न ही वहाँ की जा रही है। आप सर्वोपरि करा लीजिए कि जो आत्म आदमी है, जो दिहाड़ी मजदूर है, उसकी मजदूरी कहां बढ़ी है? आप पंजाब में जाकर देख लें, वहां पर उसकी क्या मजदूरी है? आप हरियाणा में जाकर देख लें, वहां पर उसकी क्या मजदूरी है। मेरे इलाके में भी ऐसा ही है। मैंने बपचन में मजदूरों को पर पर रोटे हुए देखा है। आज एक मजदूर नहीं मिलता है। \text{\textbf{यारह-बारह रुपये एक दिन की मजदूरी मिलती है}} और \text{\textbf{वह भी दस बार बुलाने पर मिलती है।}} जो मिसी है, उसको तीस रुपये मिलते है। \text{\textbf{आपके भारत सरकार के जिन्दे भी यक्ष्मत हों, चाहे वह गुलाम नवी आज़ाद की}} सरकार रही हो, \text{\textbf{वहां आप गरीबी बढ़ाते तो और फिर गरीबी पर हवा करते हो—गरीब-गरीब, उसको सुधारने का काम करते हो। आप उसको जिंदगी बनाए, उसका जिंदगी सौंपें।}} जैसे आप वेस्टन्फ यूपी में कहीं चले जाओ, \text{\textbf{जो दतली है, वह जट यानी जाटव कहलाए है। उसे कोई मार दे, वह उलटा मारेगा।}} पंजाब में \text{\textbf{काशीराम लड़ गया।}} बादल साहब के पास गया—\text{\textbf{ये अभी अकाली दल के चले गए, मैं सेलम गया, राजीव गांधी जी से बात करके यहा चुनाव कराओ।}} मैंने उनको बुधि दी, उनको समझाया तक \text{\textbf{पंचायत का चुनाव करो, कापवोरेशन का चुनाव कराओ, तजिना चुनाव कराओगे, उिनी जातिया और सन्न होंगी, तसर ये जट यहाँ उपर कर रहे हैं।}} चुनाव हुआ। बादल साहब ने कहा, हम नहीं लड़ेंगे, \text{\textbf{तब रमदतसयों ने कहा तक नहीं जाओगे वोट डालने।}} मायावी जी, \text{\textbf{का शीराम जी को वहा पंजाब में 12 मिले रे, 13 मिले रे?..नौ मिले थे।}} 

\textbf{श्री उपसभापति :} शरद जी, पाटटी टाइम पूरा खतम है, बाकी लोग भी हैं।  
\textbf{श्री शर्याव :} मैं समापन करता हूं।  
\textbf{श्री उपसभापति :} दो और \textbf{स्पीकर्स हैं।}  
\textbf{श्री शरद यादव :} मेरे \textbf{स्पीकर्स नहीं बोल रहे हैं।}  
\textbf{श्री उपसभापति :} ठीक है, बोतलए।  
\textbf{श्री शर्याव :} मैं आपसे \textbf{तनवेदन करना चाहता हूं} तक आबादी के बारे में बहस करो। आपको कोई हक नहीं है कि इस देश के पशु, पक्षी, जंगल, जो बेजुबान लोग हैं उनकी तबाही मचाए। कितनी \textbf{चीजें समापि हो गई हैं।} \textbf{रोज खबर आती है कि जो पैंतर है, वह घुस गया। और ऐसे कार्य लोग हैं कि \textbf{पैंतर को मारने के लिए सबसे ज्यादा घेर बनाते हैं।}} \textbf{शेर कहीं घुस जाए तो इनकी बड़ी मुसीबि होती है। अरे, तुम इतने हो गए हो,} \textbf{शेर खा भी जाए, तो तुम्हें क्या फ़र्क पड़ रहा है?} \textbf{तुमने उन्हें मार डाला, जब तुम्हें मार डालेंगे, तो इसमें क्या विकक्त हो रही है? यह जो आपकी आबादी है, \textbf{इससे एनवायरनमेंट बरबाद हो गया, तबहो हो गया।}} \textbf{फिर यह बाजार, इस बाजार के चलते हमने संक्रमित,} \textbf{हज़रीबो तमदूम, खाना-पीना तक छोड़ दिया।} \textbf{उपसभापति जी,}
Motion of Thanks on the President's Address

Mr. Ram Gopal Yadav: Who is Mr. Yadav? Mr. Yadav's speech...

(Pro. Ram Gopal Yadav: Mr. Yadav's speech...
वह यदि हिन्दुस्तान में एक्सपोर्ट होता है, तो आप कॉम्स्फ मिनिस्टर हैं, हैंग्राफ्ट पूरा बरबाद हो गया, लेकिन यहां से हैंग्राफ्ट और हैंडलूस का सबसे ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट खत्म नहीं होता है। आजकल चाइल्ड लेबर वाले घूम रहे हैं। मेरे जमाने में मेरे पास टेक्स्टाइल्स मंत्रालय था, तो ये चाइल्ड लेबर वाले मेरे पास आए। वहाँ बाहर उन्होंने कह दिया कि वे कालीने वच्चे बना रहे हैं।

मैंने कहा कि इसे बच्चा नहीं बनाएगा, तो क्या बूढ़ा बनाएगा? जो कालीन है, जो कपड़ा है, वह बुढ़ा नहीं बनाता, बचपन से सीखना पड़ता है। यहां संगीत बचपन में सीखा जाता है, दस्तकारी बचपन में सीखी जाती है। उपसभापति जी, इस देश में यह बताने की भी कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि चाइल्ड लेबर को है और चाइल्ड्स लेबर को नहीं है। यह दस्तकारों का देश है। ये इसकी पूँजी हैं। चीन ने यही किया कि उसने अपने दस्तकारों को मरने नहीं दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं वही कह रहा हूँ। उस पर भी एक बार बहस होनी चाहिए।

इसलिए इसमें आवादी और पानी के ऊपर ध्यान देना होगा। अगर देश को बनाना है, तो पानी का रासिंह है। इसके सिवा कोई रासिंह नहीं है। आप पानी पर ज्यादा पैसे खर्च करिए एक हजार करोड़ रुपए, 407 के मुँह में जीरा तो बहुत बड़ा होता है, यह जीरा भी नहीं है। आप क्या कर रहे हैं भाई? आप कह रहे हैं कि हम सिचाइफ पर ध्यान देंगे, इसमें लिख रहे हैं, राष्ट्रपति से पढ़वा रहे हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे तोड़ा समय भी दिया, मैं इतनी ही बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करेंगी कि मैंने जो बात कही है वह इच्छा से कही है। मैंने इसे आपसीजीशन के नाते नहीं बोला है, सबसे ज्यादा आपके लिए भी बोला हूँ। आप जाकर कह दीजिए कि खेत पर हाथ डाला, तो यह शेर के मुँह में हाथ डाला है। देखो, अब क्या होना है, क्या नहीं होना है, भविष्य में आपके और हमारे बीच में फासला होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: शरद यादव जी, धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैंने संशोधन पेश किया हुआ है। जब आपने बुलाया था, उस समय हम किसी काम से चले गए थे, लेकिन नियमात्मक में कहीं ऐसा नहीं दिया गया है कि अगर सदस्य नहीं हैं और अगर वह आ जाए, तो संशोधन पेश नहीं कर सकता है। यह तो एक तरीके से सत्ता पक्ष के साथ इंसाफ है, लेकिन हम लोगों के साथ नाइंसाफी है। इसलिए आप हमें एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, kindly allow me...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, the practice, as I have already said, is of moving the amendments after the Seconder has finished his speech. But I am allowing it today. But then, this is not to be quoted in future. This is an exception. So, I will call all the names. Shri Naresh Agrawal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि:
73. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"फिर खेद है कि अभिमान में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि काला धन कैसे कब तक लाए गए तथा जनता के खातों में 15 तार रुपये कब तक आए गए?"

74. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"फिर खेद है कि अभिमान में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि 100 प्रतिशत शिक्षा का लक्ष कैसे हासिल होगी?"

75. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"फिर खेद है कि अभिमान में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि किसानों की उपज का आयोज मूल्य कैसे मिलेगी?"

76. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"फिर खेद है कि अभिमान में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि गांव की गरीब किसानों की सिचाई, बीज, खाद और पानी सस्ते में कैसे उपलब्ध होगा?"

77. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"फिर खेद है कि अभिमान में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि देश की पूरी आबादी को बिजली कैसे मिलेगी?"

78. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"फिर खेद है कि अभिमान में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि गांव के गरीब किसानों की सुरक्षा, आतंकवाद और नकसलवाद को लेकर सरकार की कैसी नीति है?

79. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"फिर खेद है कि अभिमान में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि देश के सीमाओं की सुरक्षा, आतंकवाद और नकसलवाद को लेकर सरकार की कैसी नीति है?

80. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"फिर खेद है कि अभिमान में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि देश की विदेश नीति क्या है और अन्य देशों से कैसे संबंध होगे?

81. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"फिर खेद है कि अभिमान में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि महिलाओं को सुरक्षा और उनके अधिकार को कैसे सुरक्षित रखा जाएगा?

82. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"फिर खेद है कि अभिमान में सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना हेतु गांवों के विकास के लिए पैसा कहां से आएगा?

83. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्—
"कितु खेद हे कि अभिभाषण में बेरोजगार नवयुवकों को रोजगार देने हेतु सरकार की क्या योजना है?"

84. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
"कितु खेद हे कि अभिभाषण में महंगाई रोकने हेिु सरकार की क्या नीति है?"

85. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
"कितु खेद हे कि अभिभाषण में अत्यसंख्यकों के उत्थान, शिक्षा एवं गरीबी दूर करने हेतु सरकार की क्या नीति है?"

86. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
"कितु खेद हे कि अभिभाषण में 100 स्मार्ट सिटी कब से बनना शुरू होगा और इसके लिए पैसा कहां से आएगा?"

87. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—
"कितु खेद हे कि अभिभाषण में देश के सबसे बड़े राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के लिए केंद्र सरकार की क्या योजना है?"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Madhusudan Mistry- not there. Shri Motilal Vora- not there. Shri Kiranmay Nanda.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I move:

332. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about, rehabilitation of farmers and their families whose land is acquired and exact formula on which compensation will be paid to farmers."

333. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about, exact method and means by which MGNREGA payments will reach safely in the hands of actual workers avoiding corrupt channel."

334. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about, ways of providing house for every homeless person of the country."

335. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about, Swine Flu, its control and making foolproof arrangements so that it does not appear as an epidemic every year."
336. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the address does not mention about, introduction of GM Crops in our country and the facts whether we have conclusive data about long term positive or negative effect of GM Crops on Human Health, Soil Fertility, and Eco System."

337. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the address does not mention about, whether Government wish to clean Ganga or to stop polluting Ganga because if Government focus on stop polluting our rivers, they will automatically clean rather than we pollute and clean simultaneously."

338. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that address does not mention about price of petrol and diesel which could have been still lesser if companies would not have multiplied their profit margin so high and excise duty maintained at earlier rate."

339. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that address does not mention about how smart cities shall be developed without effecting the pace of development of other cities simultaneously without diverting funds from urban development of rest of India and more over what kind of smartness these smart cities going to have."

340. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that address does not mention about Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY) is good but if separate funds for the purpose are not allotted and funds from common rural development, are used in SAGY in that case only one village will be developed at the cost of all villages of the district."

341. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that address does not mention about exact time and quantum of black money to be brought back to India and distributing Rs. 15 lakhs to every Indian."

342. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that address does not mention about the concept of Government about maximum governance with minimum Government as a ground reality in the functioning of Government"
343. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that address does not mention about concrete steps to be taken by the Government to ensure safe dignified and smooth environment for women in the country."

344. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that address does not mention about concrete steps to be taken by Government to improve air pollution in the cities about which the U.S. President recently made a remark about poor quality of air of our country."

345. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that address does not mention about bitterness in our relations with China and Pakistan which have not improved in last nine months in any way."

346. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that address does not mention about poor quality of education of our Government primary schooling on which number of agencies have pointed out that more than 50% of student of class 5th are unable to read the books of class two or so."

347. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that address does not mention about malnutrition in children and pregnant women who, if fed with nutritional food, can give health future to our country."

348. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that address does not mention about Governments vision on combating Terrorism and Naxal problem in the country."

349. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that address does not mention about providing assured employment to our youth as we all know that 33% of youth is under depression because of unemployment."

350. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:
"but regret that address does not mention about 13.2 crore accounts opened in Jan Dhan Yojna on the credit goes to banks and their dedicated employees rather than to the Government."
351. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that address does not mention about controlling of rising prices in the market and not on the papers because we are yet to see the Achchhe Din as a ground reality in the market.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

352. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that address does not mention about providing seeds, insecticides and other resources of farming to the farmers at affordable prices."

353. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the address does not mention about the new provisions that have been introduced in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Ordinance, 2014 eliminating the earlier provisions for social impact and consent of the land owners in detriment to the land owners' interest."

354. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the address does not mention about any definite action plan earmarked for those 400 million poorest citizens who, according to assessment made by the United Nations and the World Bank, constitute one third of the poorest of the poor of the world."

355. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the address does not mention about Judicial Accountability, Administrative and Electoral Reforms."

356. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the address does not mention about the need to bestow all power of financial allocation to a constitutional authority like the Finance Commission and to make it a permanent constitutional authority in deciding all financial matters between the State and the Centre to make the slogan of Cooperative Federalism a meaningful one."

357. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the address does not mention about any definite action plan to bring back black money from foreign banks, illegally deposited by Indians, within a definite time frame and/or to contain generation of black money within the country."
358. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about any governmental action to reduce the burden of loans the Government of West Bengal is carrying as successor of the previous state Government which accumulated a loan burden of approximately 2 lakh crore."

359. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about any action plan for rejuvenation of the hundreds of small rivers being dried up in all parts of the country."

360. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about how the country's security will be protected while inviting FDI in Railways and Defence structure and/or the measures taken for protection of interest of the nationalized institutions and their employees in Banking and Insurance sectors while increasing the participation of foreign investors."

361. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about frequent imposition of excise duty on petroleum products even though the prices of such products are decreasing steadily in the international market."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury – not there.

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, this is indeed a privilege and a reflection of this wondrous democracy of ours where we have just heard three speakers from this side. One, the Leader of the Opposition, who has been an MP since 1980 from Jammu and Kashmir. Then we have Yadavji from Uttar Pradesh, and the earthy humour of Sharadji who has been a nine-time MP. In fact, it is a wondrous democracy of ours where a first-time MP comes from a community which is less than two lakhs in India, a miniscule minority of a minority, who grew up in a Hindu neighbourhood, a Christian family on a street in Kolkata named after a Muslim. This is a wondrous democracy. This is a true reflection of our unity in diversity. When you think about this wondrous democracy, imagine a woman, who belonged to a big political party, left that party 16 or 17 years ago, got behind the people; the movement of Singur, the 26-day hunger strike, a simple petite woman, five feet and a few inches tall, today in this wondrous democracy came to Parliament with 45-46 of her own MPs. We must celebrate this democracy. We must celebrate this unity in diversity. But, in all what we have heard, in those 18 pages
and 58 bullet points of the President’s Address, we heard nothing of celebrating this great unity in diversity. In fact, the last 276 days have been, if I may use a strong word, scary. Let us talk about the three important issues, which I think are the reasons for how this communal divisive kind of politics is happening. Let me give you some insights. They are very simple insights. The first is, loudspeakers. Yes, loudspeakers. Loudspeaker is effective, low on investment and hard to ignore. But loudspeakers today are causing a lot of communal divide; how you put on the loudspeaker, when you put on the loudspeaker, and which community gets affected. So, this loudspeaker is the major cause for dividing this country. The second one is rumour-mongering, and the third one is technology, the technology of telephone. Today, India should be less scared of the gun or the bomb, but more scared of this telephone. Rumour-mongering, like the one which happened in Vadodara in September, 2014 -- I do not want to go into the details of it. There are lots of examples. The dangerous part of all this is, there is a pattern. Now, 1st of December, 2014; no progress has been made on the SIT probe. No progress has been made. There have been a lot of statements. There have been a lot of empty promises. If you observe this very interesting and multibillion dollar advertising campaign, which was run by a big party, especially between March, April and May, they used an interesting device. What was that device? That device was a hologram. You can only see it, but there is nothing. That is the magic of the hologram. And if you look at the last seven or eight months, you can see a lot of things. But there is, actually, nothing there. You talked about 80 million bank accounts. But if you look closely, 95 per cent have zero balance. Again, you talked about coal auction, but the focus has now shifted to the auction of a coat. Anyway, leave that aside because I want to keep this at a very serious level. ...(Interruptions)... Be it suit or a coat, at least, the textile industry would have got a boost. I want to make this point because there was a lot of talk about the fringe element, whether it was A or B or C who said it. Now, Sir, is this really the fringe element or is this the mainstream element? Now everyone has quoted somebody. I also want to use a quote and I think this is a very appropriate quote. Even though I am tempted, because I come from Bengal, to quote Rabindranath or to quote Netaji or to quote Swami Vivekananda, I will not quote them today. But listen to this. I quote: “I have said that I support Hindutva, the Hindutva preached by Swami Vivekananda. But the type of propaganda on Hindutva that is being carried out now is wrong. It is not fair. We have to stay 100 miles from that.” I am disappointed that the Prime Minister, with his busy schedule, is not with us for this part because the timing and who said this statement is important. This was said by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. This was said after the Gujarat riots in 2002, and I want to use this opportunity to remind my friends from this side, please
quote whoever you want, but this is also a good gentleman whose advice you can take. Sir, my Bengali is good, my English is not bad but my Hindi is putrid, but I want to say these lines in Hindi because they can’t be translated. “मैं कभी अंिर में सोच भी नहीं सकिा तक तकसी दूसरे धम्फ  पर आपत्त की जाए, आक्षे प तकया जाये। मतभेद होना अलग बात है, लेकिन ‘सर्व धर्म सममाव’ इस देश की मिट्टी का गुण है, इस देश की मिट्टी की खुशबू में है।” This is the quote of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 2002. Don’t listen to anybody else if you do not want to. Don’t listen to the so-called fringe element, the one who wanted to pass judgement on Mother Teresa yesterday, but listen to this. There is one more: “यह कोई 1947 के बाद की देन नहीं है, यह कोई आधुनिक काल में हमने आविष्कार किया हो, ऐसा नहीं है। इस देश में मत-मतान्तरों को लेकर हमेशा मतभेद रहे हैं और मतभेदों को शास्ति के साथ शासक के द्वारा हल करने की परम्परा रही है।” This is again the quote of Vajpayeeji. These quotes don’t make sense to my 19-year old daughter whose Hindi is even worse than mine. But when we watch Virat Kohli bat or we watch Shami bowl or Stuart Binny as an all-rounder, when they wear that blue jersey, they reflect India. We wanted to be that way. I would have to say that there is a lot of talk about a digital India, but when we hear these kinds of things, we feel that this is a divisive India. And I am glad what happened in Delhi, -- congratulations to AAP for the 67 it scored – because after that we are hearing some gentle noises. Now whether the gentle noises will translate into action, well, that is an entirely different story. Often, when this subject is brought up, we say, “No, no, leave all these communal things aside, leave all these secular things aside, talk development, talk numbers.” Okay, let us talk some numbers. Health Budget is cut by ₹6,000 crores. Defence Budget is cut by ₹13,000 crores. The HRD Budget is cut by ₹4,000 crores. Agricultural growth is down. Jobs are down. Industrial production is down. What is up?

What is up? The highest number of cases in the Supreme Court today is still against disabled soldiers. Please do something about this. Let that number go up. I know the focus sometimes is on the MSG. The MSG number is up. But don’t forget about the MSP. MSG, for those of you who aren’t familiar, is the Madison Square Garden. Lots of big numbers were there. Okay, now let me give you the figures of one State compared to the Central Government. I will take my own State. GDP of India 4.9 per cent, of Bengal 7.7 per cent; Agricultural growth of India 4.6 per cent, of Bengal 5.3 per cent, Industrial growth of India 0.7 per cent, of Bengal in excess of 9 per cent, Service Industry of India 6.9 per cent, of Bengal 7.8 per cent. We talk about 33 per cent women’s reservation that is one-third. Eleven per cent is the Parliamentary average of women’s reservation. I am so proud that the recent by-polls was held about ten days ago. My friends across got very excited. They did not even come second. They came third, but that is another story. After
the lady got elected, our newest MP, then, Trinamool Congress has 35.2 per cent woman MPs. We don’t need reservations. Mamtaji doesn’t need reservations because she makes it happen. Now the famous excuse is, we can’t do any work because in Rajya Sabha the Opposition is disturbing us! Opposition is disrupting us. Has the Opposition stopped you from appointing the new Central Information Commission? Has the Opposition stopped you from appointing a Lokpal, a CVC, NDMA, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights? Opposition has not stopped, and, after all the Opposition noises we made, at least last month you had appointed a Coal CMD. Now let’s come to the issue of ordinances because yesterday I mentioned this and the much respected Leader of the House said 700 Ordinances were brought at one time. I have got some figures here. These are very interesting figures here and they are across parties. For every ten Bills, the Indira Gandhi Government brought, one was an ordinance. For every ten Bills Pandit Nehru brought, 0.9 was an Ordinance. Now you will say that I am doing Congress publicity. So let’s move the Janata Party. For every ten Bills the Janata Party brought, 1.5 was an Ordinance. For every ten Bills the UPA I and UPA II brought 1.8 was an Ordinance and in the last eight months for every ten Bills you brought, three is an Ordinance. But then, this Ordinance ka chakkar, maybe, this new generation politicians are telling you not to bring Ordinances. So let me quote a person, who I am sure will take seriously, is the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha. This is what he said, “If Ordinances were not limited by convention only to extreme and urgent cases, the result would be that in future the Government may go on issuing ordinances and making Parliament a rubber stamp.” RS means Rajya Sabha. Let me assure you, through you, Sir, RS will not become a rubber stamp at least till all of us are here. For the next few years, we are not going to be the rubber stamp. Everyone has spoken a lot about land but my party, Mamtaji’s Trinamool Congress, went on a 26-day hunger strike. Even in the UPA Bill we had asked for a division. There were only 12 of us that day who voted. We voted against the UPA-II Bill. We hate this draconian Bill. We will continue to oppose this kind of Land Ordinance. That time it was very difficult for us.

There are two other points. I won’t go into much detail because the Leader of the Opposition touched on it in more detail. Coming to electoral reforms, we have nothing on electoral reforms. There have been a lot of hologram talks before the elections. On black money, let me quote the current Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Venkaiahji. “The names of the foreign account holders must be made public and I demand a time bound assurance from the Government.” That was in 2012.

No black money is coming. This is the only kind of Ghar Wapasi we really
want. We want the black money to come back, because this black money leads to money power, money power leads to muscle power and this kind of power, with media power, is a toxic mix in a democracy. It is a toxic mix in a democracy. So, we need to be very, very careful; we need to be alert.

Sir, I have two more quick points to make. We have got two more speakers from our party. I will take 2-3 minutes more and leave the rest of the time for my colleagues.

The Government has come up with the very nice phrase of 'cooperative federalism.' It is good. I would like the Government, through you, Sir, to consider operative federalism, because the difference between cooperative federalism and operative federalism is this. In a cooperative federalism, you talk. But, in operative federalism, there is action. Let me give you 3-4 examples of genuine operative federalism. The first one is, in the latest Finance Commission Report, there is not a single mention of the debt-stress States -- not one line! By the way, don't make it seem, through the 14th Finance Commission Report, you are doing charity to the States. That is the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission. You are implementing it; it is good. Saturday morning, at the Budget, we will be keeping a close eye on Grant-in-Aid and mission mode projects, because you have done a very nice media spin saying that you have increased States share from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. But, we have to look at the fine print.

Sir, you have changed the name of the Planning Commission. I suspect on the Planning Commission what really happened is you found a good name and wanted back-fit everything to that name. Okay.

Now, I come to another example of cooperative federalism. You have the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Abhiyaan. You have given ₹100 crores this year. If you really want to take the States on board, learn from the States. Sir, Bengal has put ₹1,000 crores behind a UN-backed programme now called Kanya Sri. It is a fantastic programme. It has tried, piloted, tested and rolled on. Use those programmes. Instead of using that what are you going to do? On the Republic Day Parade, when Bengal wants to use its Tableau called Kanya Sri, something happens and you don't allow it to take part. Maoist terrorism is, again, a very good example. Sir, Bengal is the only State in India, along with a few other States, where medicines are sold at 40-50 per cent discount.

I will end now with my views on love for FDI. Sir, is FDI solution to all the problems? But, look at two points in FDI very, very closely. The first point is: Fourteen years of FDI in insurance has brought in ₹7,000 crores. These are not my numbers, these are your numbers. LIC dividend for the last 10 years has been ₹14,000
Motion of Thanks on the President's Address

[Shri Derek O'Brien]
crores -- ₹1,400 crores per year. Insurance penetration -- please look at this figure before you think about bringing FDI -- has gone down from 2009 to 2015 by 1 per cent! And, you still want to bring in FDI! You want to sell us another hologram!

On current Government projects, you say, there will be a 3 per cent increase in 5 years. Please, don't make this sound like an election promise.

I will end by saying, now, Sir, that there is a beautiful rhyme I learnt in school. So, I must repeat that today and then I will conclude. This is a beautiful one about a hen which lays eggs and a cod fish which lays eggs. A cod fish lays 1,000 eggs; a hen lays only one. But, the cod fish never tell you what she has done. And, yet, we scow on the cod fish, while the ordinary hen we praise which only goes to show to advertise it pays.

Thank you so much.
महोदय, भारत के अत्यंत खराब है। हम उत्तर प्रदेश को ही लें, उत्तर प्रदेश में खास तौर से पूर्वांचल और बुंदेलखंड तो बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है। इससे पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश में चार बार मेरे नेतृत्व में वहां सरकार बनी थी। जब वहां चौथी बार मेरे नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी तो उस समय केंद्र में कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व में थी। सरकार थी। मेरी तारीख के जयगढ़ से अन्यथा करके, पूर्वांचल और बुंदेलखंड का जो पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, इसके पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए उस समय 80 हज़ार करोड़ रुपए का विशेष आरोपी सहायता पेशेवर केंद्र की सरकार से मांगा था। लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि हमारी गवर्मेंट को उस समय कोई आरोपी सहायता पेशेवर केंद्र नहीं दिया गया, वह क्षेत्र पिछड़ा का पिछड़ा बना रहा। इसलिए मेरा केंद्र की सरकार से यही कहना है कि आपने नीति आयोग बना लिया है, आप चाहते हैं कि केंद्र और राज्यों के अंतरण होने चाहिए, तौ आपको दलगित राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर जो राज्यों की समस्याएँ हैं, उन समस्याओं को निराकरण आप लोगों को करना होगा। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात नहीं कर रही हूं, उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ-साथ आप महाराष्ट्र को लें, तो वहां विवर्ण का क्षेत्र अन्त:पिछड़ा हुआ है। यदि हम आंदोलन और तेलंगाना में देखें, तो वहां भी आदिवासी बेल्ट अन्त:पिछड़ी हुई है। इस के लिए केंद्र की सरकार को ऐसी रणनीति बनानी होगी कि पूरे देश के अंदर जिन राज्यों में पिछड़ा हुआ उपयोग है, उनके लिए केंद्र सरकार को विशेष आरोपी पेशेवर केंद्र देना होगा। साथ में केंद्र को राज्य सरकारों के लिए लाभ रखने ही कि वह पैसा पिछड़े हुए उपयोग पर ही खर्च होने चाहिए, वह पैसा किसी और क्षेत्र पर खर्च नहीं होना चाहिए।

महोदय, इस अभिमान में केंद्र की सरकार ने गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और महंगाई को दूर करने के बारे में काफी कुछ कहा है। इस संबंध में बहुत लंबी-चौड़ी बातें कही गईं हैं, लेकिन इन 9 महीनों के अंदर पूरे देश में हमें गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और महंगाई जमीनी होकरहा है। इस के लिए केंद्र की सरकार को ऐसी रणनीति बनानी होगी कि पूरे देश के अंदर जिन राज्यों में पिछड़ा हुआ एवं, उनके लिए केंद्र सरकार को विशेष आरोपी पेशेवर केंद्र देना होगा। साथ में केंद्र को राज्य सरकारों के लिए शार्त रखने होगी कि वह उसे इतना पैसा पिछड़े हुए उपयोग पर ही खर्च होने चाहिए, वह पैसा किसी और क्षेत्र पर खर्च नहीं होना चाहिए।

महोदय, भारतीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिमान में इस बात का खास तौर पर जिक्र किया गया है और केंद्र की सरकार गरीब लोगों को भोजन देने में प्राथमिकता देगी, लेकिन इस लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई उल्लेख नहीं है और दुख की बात यह है कि पूरे की केंद्र सरकार में गरीब लोगों को भोजन की व्यवस्था करने के मामले में राष्ट्रीय खाद्र्य सुरक्षा जैसी जो अनेक के योजनाएं केंद्र की ओर से चल रही थी, उन्हें भी इस सरकार में ज्यादातर दरकार कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा गरीबी व बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए "मनरेगा" जैसी जो पूरे के अनेको सरकारों को बल अन्न में राष्ट्रीय खाद्र्य सुरक्षा की ओर से पकके बनाकर देंगे, हमें भी अधिकारियों: निम्नाचली नहीं दिया गया है, तो क्या इस से देश के अंदर लोगों ने कसरी दूर होगी, सरकार की ओर से उनकी दूर होगी, जोर ओर होगी? मैं समझती हूं कि ऐसा नहीं होगा।

महोदय, भारतीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिमान में केंद्र सरकार की ओर से यह भी कहा गया है कि सन् 2022 तक हम देश के अंदर जिन लोगों के पास खुद के मकान नहीं है, उनके पकके मकान बनाकर देंगे। महोदय, जहां तक गरीब और आवासीय लोगों को सरकार की ओर से पकके मकान देने की बात है, मुझे नहीं लगता कि इन 9 महीनों के अंदर केंद्र की सरकार ने इस दिशा
में कोई गंभीरिा से कदम उठाया है। महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी पाटटी की सरकार के समय में हमने इस मामले में जमीन पर काम करके दिखाया था। हमने इस बारे में कोई घोषणा या भाषणवाणी नहीं की थी बल्कि जमीनी हकीकत पर काम करे के दिखाया था और उत्तर प्रदेश में "माननीय कांस्टोरम जी शहरी सम्य विकास योजना" के तहत हमने अपनी हड़कम में सरकारी पैसे से आवासीय लोगों को दो कमरों के कई लाख पक्के मकान बनाकर प्री दिए थे। इसी प्रकार "डा. अंबेडकर ग्राम विकास योजना" के तहत भी हमारी सरकार ने देहातों में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों के लिए भी आवास बनाकर दिए थे।

महोदय, इस के अलावा माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिमानिया में लोगों को बिजली, पानी, स्वास्थ्य व अन्य रोजगरों की जरूरी सुविधाएं देने की कार्य करते ही गई हैं, वे भी हमें व्यापारिक जमीन पर पूरी होती नजर नहीं आती हैं। सरकार द्वारा पेट्रोल व डीजल की कीमत कम करने की भी कार्य कही गई है जबकि इस बारे में हमारी पाटटी का यह कहना है कि वर्तमान केंद्र की सरकार में पेट्रोल व डीजल के दामों में जो कमी आई है, ये कोई केंद्र सरकार की मेहदीबानी से कम नहीं हुए हैं बल्कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे तेल की कीमत कम होने से ये कम हुए हैं। और जितनी कीमतें कम हुई हैं, उसके हिसाब से देश के लोगों को जितना लाभ मिला चाहिए था, डीजल और पेट्रोल के मामले में उतना लाभ उन्हें नहीं मिला है।

महोदय, केंद्र की सत्ता में आने से पहले बीजेपी के लोगों ने यहां भारतपार के अंक लगाने के साथ-साथ यह भी कहा था कि अपने देश का जो कारण बन पविदेशों में जमा है, उसको अपने देश में बापस लगाए जाएगा और बापस लाने के बाद जो देश के गरीब लोग हैं, उनके हर गरीब परिवार के बैंक खाते में पंद्रह-पंद्रह लाख रुपए दिए जाएंगे। युवा के दौरान ऐसा बहुत प्रभाव हुआ था, लेकिन हमें धरातल पर यह भी इंस्टीमेंट होते हुए नजर नहीं आ रहा है। इसके साथ यह सरकार अपने देश में ऐसे बहुत बड़े-बड़े काम करती है। अगर इस मामले में देखें तो हर सिर पर, इस समय सबसे ज्यादा खाते खाते हमें दिसते और अन्य अपचँदे वर्ग के लोगों की नजर आती है।

बापस तौर पर इस बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि परम पूर्व बाबा साहेब डा. अंबेडकर ने इस देश में एससी/एसटी और ओबीसी जैसे वर्ग के लोगों को भारतीय संविधान में जो शिक्षा, सरकारी और राजनीतिक आदि में आरक्षण की सुविधा दी थी, वर्तमान में वह आरक्षण की सुविधा भी कम होती जा रही है, व्यक्तिके इस सरकार ने इस मामले में ज्यादातर कुछ ऐसे फैसले ले लिए हैं, जिनसे इनका यह आरक्षण ही-हीरे कम होता जा रहा है और एक दिन ऐसी स्थिति आ जाएगी, यदि यह पाटटी आगे पविदेश में आई, मुंरे लगता नहीं है कि आगे पविदेश में आई, लेकिन अगर आगे पविदेश में आ गई, तो इन वर्गों का रिजर्वर्सन ही पूरे तौर पर से खत्म हो जाएगा।

जब यह कम होगा, तो एक दिन खाते हो जाएगा। मैं यह बताती हूँ कि कम हो रहा है? मैं जब बताती हूँ कह रही हों कि कम हो रहा है? मैं यह बताती हूँ कि कम हो रहा है? मैं यह बताती हूँ कि कम हो रहा है? मैं यह बताती हूँ कि कम हो रहा है? मैं यह बताती हूँ कि कम हो रहा है? यदि हमारे जनता पाटटी ने केंद्र की सत्ता में आते तो भारतीय संविधान में जो आरक्षण की सुविधा भी कम होती जा रही है, व्यक्तिके इस सरकार ने इस मामले में ज्यादातर कुछ ऐसे फैसले ले लिए हैं, जिनसे इनका यह आरक्षण ही-हीरे कम होता जा रहा है और एक दिन ऐसी स्थिति आ जाएगी, यदि यह पाटटी आगे पविदेश में आई, मुंरे लगता नहीं है कि आगे पविदेश में आई, लेकिन अगर आगे पविदेश में आ गई, तो इन वर्गों का रिजर्वर्सन ही पूरे तौर पर से खत्म हो जाएगा।

महोदय, केंद्र सरकार के जो विभिन्न मंत्रालय हैं, उनमें जो बड़े-बड़े महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय हैं, उनके बड़े-बड़े काम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को देने का जो निर्णय केंद्र सरकार ने लिया है, इससे हमारे
लोगों, खास तौर से एस.सी., एस.टी. और अन्य वीकर सेक्टर के लोगों को बड़ा भारी नुकसान होने वाला है, क्योंकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में इन लोगों के लिए रिजर्विंग की व्यवस्था नहीं है। आप लोग बढ़-बढ़े कार्य प्राइवेट सेक्टर के दे, हमारी पार्टी इसके खिलाफ नहीं है। आप उन्हें ये कार्य दीजिए, लेकिन आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बढ़-बढ़े कार्य देने से पहले, इन वर्गों को सरकारी विभागों में जो आरक्षण मिल रहा था, उसे भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दिलाने का काम कीजिए। जब आप सरकारी क्षेत्र के कामों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर के दे देंगे और यदि इन लोगों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में आरक्षण की सुविधा नहीं मिलेगी, तो सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान उनका होगा। अतः यदि आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बढ़-बढ़े काम देना चाहें, तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में इन लोगों को आरक्षण देने की व्यवस्था कर दीजिए, जो इस सरकार द्वारा व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। इसीलिए मैंने यह कहा है कि यदि इस सरकार की ओर से प्राइवेट सेक्टर को इसी तरह से बढ़ावा मिलता रहा और सरकार द्वारा प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बढ़े पैमाने पर कार्य दिए जाते रहे, तो इन वर्गों का आरक्षण बहुत ही कम रह जाएगा, नामांकन के लिए रह जाएगा और धीरे-धीरे खत्म हो जाएगा।

महोदय, पूरा सदन इस बात से अवगत है कि संविधान में संशोधन के जरिये खास तौर से एस.सी. और एस.टी. की सूची में जो और जातियां जुड़ना चाहिी हैं, उसके बारे में समय-समय पर कई विल आया। पिछले सत्र में भी एक विल आया था और इस सत्र में भी एक विल आया है कि कुछ राज्यों में ऐसी जातियां जो एस.सी. और एस.टी. की सूची में शामिल नहीं हैं, उन्हें इसमें शामिल किया जाए। सरकार उन्हें शामिल कर रही है। इसमें हमें कोई एशरज नहीं है, लेकिन उन्हें शामिल करने से समय सरकार को यह भी देखना चाहिए कि बढ़े पैमाने पर अन्य जातियों को एस.सी. एवं एस.टी. की सूची में शामिल करने के समय, लेकिन उनके आरक्षण का कोटा नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं। इससे यह होगा कि एस.सी. और एस.टी. के लोगों को जो फायदा अभी तक मिल रहा था, वह भी बहुत कम हो जाएगा।

महोदय, इसके अलावा यदि उत्तर प्रदेश का ही मामला तर्कित हो, तो वहां से 16 जातियों को एस.सी. और एस.टी. में शामिल करने का प्रतिबंध केंद्र सरकार को आया है। हमारी सरकार ने भी ऐसा एक प्रतिबंध मंजूरी दी थी, लेकिन वह इस शर्त के साथ मंजूरी थी कि जब उत्तर प्रदेश की इन 16 ओ.बी.सी. की जातियों को एस.सी. और एस.टी. की सूची में शामिल करने पर एवं एस.टी. की सूची में शामिल किया जाता है, तो उसी अनुमान एस.सी. और एस.टी. के आरक्षण का कोटा भी बढ़ना चाहिए, वरना इन वर्गों को बढ़ा भारी नुकसान हो जाएगा।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही, जब आरक्षण की बात आती है, तो पदोन्नति में आरक्षण का मामला भी आता है। पिछली सरकार के समय में यह मामला काफी गरमाया था और हमारी पार्टी को बहुत संघर्ष करना पड़ा था। जब यह मामला राज्य सभा में आया, तो राज्य सभा में तो संविधान में अंबेडकर का वह विल पास हो गया, लेकिन लोग सभा में भी तक यह मामला पंडित पड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए हमारा केंद्र सरकार से कहना है कि पदोन्नति में आरक्षण का मामला जो राज्य सभा में पास हो चुका है और लोग सभा में पंडित पड़ा है, उसे भी पास कराया जाए। इसके साथ ही मेरा यह भी कहना है कि एस.सी. और एस.टी. के मामले में आए दिन कभी केंद्र की सरकार में और कभी राज्यों की सरकारों द्वारा आरक्षण को लेकर हमेशा छेड़खानी की जाती रहती है, ताकि इनका आरक्षण निष्प्रभावी बन जाए। मेरा केंद्र सरकार से यह कहना है
किए गए आरक्षण योजनाओं के लिए भारतीय संविधान की नौवीं सूची में डाला जाए, ताकि इन लोगों का आरक्षण का पूरा लाभ मिलता रहे।

महोदय, भारतीय संविधान का आरक्षण योजना के लिए भारतीय संविधान की नौवीं सूची में डाला जाए, ताकि इन लोगों का आरक्षण का पूरा लाभ मिलता रहे।

मोहदय, मैं आरक्षण के मामले में खासिौर से यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि एस.सी., एस.टी., और ओ.बी.सी. वगथों के साथ-साथ, जो अपर कास्ट में गरीब लोग हैं या धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक समाज में खासिौर से जो मुसलमान समाज के लोग हैं, उनकी भी लाभ आरक्षण के मामले में हमारी पार्टी के लिए नहीं है। इसके लिए हमारी पार्टी के लिए अधिकार देने के लिए हमारे द्वारा आरक्षण का पूरा लाभ तलाशने का प्रयास किया जा चुका है। हमारी पार्टी के लिए अधिकार की अवधारणा के लिए हमारी पार्टी के लिए अधिकार देने के प्रयास किया जा चुका है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

उपसभापति महोदय, इसके अलावा, उन्हैं भी तलाशी, जो एस.सी., एस.टी. और ओ.बी.सी. वगथों के साथ-साथ, जो अपर कास्ट में गरीब लोग हैं या धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक समाज में खासिौर से जो मुसलमान समाज के लोग हैं, उनकी भी अधिकार आदर्श रूप से रिजर्वेशन मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार यह तत्कालीनों का सम्मान देने के लिए नहीं। इसलिए एक केंद्र सरकार के लिए हमारी पार्टी के लिए अधिकार देते हुए, जो हमारी पार्टी के लिए अधिकार देने के प्रयास किया जा चुका है। उनकी भी आदर्श रूप से रिजर्वेशन मिलना चाहिए।

(भारतीय संविधान की नौवीं सूची में डाला जाए, ताकि इन लोगों का आरक्षण का पूरा लाभ मिलता रहे।)
वह उसी बंगले में हुआ था। तो उस बंगले को पूर्व में कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व में जो यू.पी.ए. की सरकार बरसात तक रही, उसकी यह जिम्मेदारी बनती थी, यू.पी.ए. से पहले आप लोग absolute majority में रहे थे, तो आपकी यह जिम्मेदारी बनती थी कि आपने उस बंगले को स्मारक के रूप में परिवर्तित करना चाहिए था, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। अब वर्तमान में वी.जे.पी. के नेतृत्व में जो एन.डी.ए. की सरकार चल रही है, हम इससे भी रिकेक्ट कर रहे हैं कि उस बंगले को बाबा साहेब अमबे डकर के समान या समारक के रूप में परिवर्तित करें, ताकि बाबा साहेब को बराबर आदर-सम्मान मिलता रहे।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ धार्मिक अन्यसंख्यक समाज में से, खासकर मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई, पारसी व बुद्धिस्त आदि सभी समुदायों के लोगों का इस सरकार में विकास होने की बात भी बहुत दूर रही, बल्कि ये लोग इस सरकार के समय में अपने आपको सुरक्षित महसूल भी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। साथ ही इस सरकार के समय में, आप दिन हिंदुत्व के नाम पर किसी न किसी गुड़ को लेकर देश में साम्राज्यवादी तनाव बना रहता है, जिसे गंगीरता से लेते हुए अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति ने यह बताया था कि धर्म के नाम पर देश बंटना नहीं चाहिए। यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है और यह सरकार के लिए अच्छा संकेत नहीं है।

महोदय, इसके अलावा इस सरकार में विकास व उत्थान आम जनता का नहीं, बल्कि देश में बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों व धन्य सेठों का ही हो रहा है, जिनके धन व बल के सहयोग से यह पार्टी केंद्र की सत्ता पर आसीन हुई है। यह संचालित है और सचाई योगी कड़वी लगती है और इस देश के जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति और धन्य सेठ हैं, उनको बड़े पैमाने पर भरपूर फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए यह सरकार आए दिन पूर्व की सरकार में जो कानून और नियम बने थे, उनमें अमेंडमेंट करके इनको बड़े पैमाने पर फायदा पहुंचाना चाहिए, जो देश व जनहित में बिकुल भी नहीं है। इस बात का ताजा उदाहरण भूमिक अधिग्रहण संशोधन अध्यादेश है, जिसको लेकर इस समय पूरे देश के किसान लोग काफी व्यावसायिक मुद्दों में हैं और आंदोलितित भी हैं, जिसकी वजह से अब इस सरकार को धीरे-धीरे नौसी लाइन पर आना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि मैंने आज जो अखबारों में खबर पढ़ी है, तो उसमें इनके जो भूमि के अधिग्रहण संशोधन का जो अध्यादेश था, जो इन्होंने नवाया हुआ था, इसको लेकर ये पीछे का तरफ जा रहे हैं, वैक हो रहे हैं और इसको लेकर शादी इन्होंने कोई कमेटी भी बनाई है। देखते हैं कि आप लोग किस नतीजे पर पहुंचते हैं? यदि किसानों के हित में आप सही नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंचते हैं, तो मैं आपको यह बताता चाहती हूँ कि इस देश का जो किसान है, वह इस पार्टी को कभी भी माफ करने वाला नहीं है और इसके काफी बुरे परिणाम आपकी पार्टी के लिए हो सकते हैं और आपकी सरकार के लिए भी।

इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि हमारे देश की सीमाएं भी बराबर सुरक्षित न होने के बावजूद से यहां बाहरी आतंकवाद का खतरा भी हमेशा बना रहता है। हालांकि आतंकियों का अतंतर भी हिंदुत्व से भी अपना देश अक्सर आए दिन जूझता रहता है, जिसे खत्म करने के लिए वर्तमान केंद्र की सरकार भी कोई स्थाई उपाय नहीं कर पा रही है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही यह में यह भी कहता है कि आतंकियों के नाम पर खास तौर से यहूदी देश में जिन राज्यों में दलित और आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं अवैध आतंकियों के नाम पर मुझे यह भी जानकारी मिल रही है कि जिन। राज्यों में दलित और आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं, तो आतंकियों के नाम पर उनके साथ में काफी जुल्म-ज्यादाती की जा रही है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले तो छत्तीसगढ़ में वहां के आदिवासी
लोग इसको लेकर काफी संघर्ष कर रहे थे कि आतंकियों और आतंकवाद के नाम पर उनका शोषण किया जा रहा है। जबकि पहले तो उनको जंगलों से बाहर कर दिया गया था। उनकी जमीनों और भूमि पर भारी भाव में खरीद कर उनको अलग ढेर कर दिया।

उनको रोटी-रोटी के साधन नहीं हो रहे। जब वे गलि-रासिे पर चले गए, नकसली बन गई। तब अप लोगों को तना कि यह ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन वे ठीक नहीं हो रहे। हम नहीं चाहते कि वे लोग गलि-रासिे पर बाहर ना जाय। उनकी ज़मीनें और पौने के भाव में खरीद कर उनको अलग कर दिया।

इससे हम आंतरिक आलोचना को खत्म कर देंगे जिसे मैं समझता हूं। यह समस्या ठीक नहीं है, यह उलटा पड़ जाएगा। इसके सार ही देश में उत्तर देश जैसे कुछ राज्य हैं, जहा पर कानून-विकास बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। इस संबंध में संगठन की भी विरोध बनी है। हालांकि जब हालात ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है, वहां पर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो आपने लोगों को उनकी समस्याओं को दूर करना चाहिए। इसके अलावा मैं यहां कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बार जब देश में लोग सभा के आम चुनाव हो रहे थे, उस समय भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने और इस सरकार के मुख्य नेताओं ने, उस समय वे प्रधान मंत्री पद के उम्मीदवार थे, जगह-जगह धूमकेतु, देश के हर राज्य में वोट मांगते समय यह कहा था कि आपके राज्य की क्रिया से जुड़ी जो भी समस्याएं हों, उनको दूर किया जाएगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या, जो पाठ्यपुस्तक यूपी की है, वहां पर अलग से हाई कोर्ट बैंस बनाने की है, लेकिन इससे इसके हाई कोर्ट वकीलों को काफी संघर्ष होना पड़ता है। केंद्र की सरकार को इस दृष्टि से जुड़ी समस्या को समाधान करना होगा।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बार जब देश में लोग सभा के आम चुनाव हो रहे थे, उस समय भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने और इस सरकार के मुख्य नेताओं ने, उस समय वे प्रधान मंत्री पद के उम्मीदवार थे, जगह-जगह धूमकेतु, देश के हर राज्य में वोट मांगते समय यह कहा था कि आपके राज्य की क्रिया से जुड़ी जो भी समस्याएं हों, उनको दूर किया जाएगा।
डिटेल में तो नहीं गयी हूं, लेकिन जो मुख्य बातें मैंने आप लोगों के सामने रखी हैं और आप लोगों ने माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिमान में जो-जो बातें कही हैं, केवल कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा, उनके ऊपर अमल भी करना होगा। यदि आप केवल उसकी पल्लसिती करते रहेंगे कि हम यह करेंगे, वह करेंगे— हमने आपको 9 घंटों देखा है, उसमें हम ऐसा कुछ होता हुआ नजर नहीं आ रहा है। सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि हम शहरों का विकास करेंगे, देहातों का विकास करेंगे। हम इस ओर सरकार के कदम बढ़ते हुए नजर नहीं आ रहे हैं। खास तौर पर बड़े पैमाने पर स्वच्छता को लेकर यह प्रायोगिक हो रहा है कि हमारा देश साफ-सुथरा होना चाहिए।

बहँू नाटक हो चुका है। आप साफ-सफाई की बात करते हैं, आप पालियामंट के अंदर आ जाएं, आप बाहर देखें, अंदर आ जाएं और देखें कि कितनी अधिक गंदगी रहती है। खास तौर पर जब हम साफ-सफाई की बात करते हैं तो हम केवल हाथ में झाड़ू लेकर कुछ जगह सफाई कर ले और इसका अभिमान बनाना दे, उससे देश की सफाई नहीं होगी, बल्कि देश में जो गंदगी है, उसके लिए, आज वैज्ञानिक युग है, दुनिया तरक्की कर रही है, इसलिए जो विकसित देश है, हमें उनसे सक्रिय सीखना चाहिए और कुछ ऐसे यंत्रों का इस्तेमाल करना होगा, कुछ ऐसे आधुनिक यंत्रों का इस्तेमाल करना होगा, जिनसे सफाई हो जाए। केवल झाड़ू लेकर सफाई करने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इस ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kumari Mayawati, one second. I hope the House agrees for extension of time for some time.

सुश्री मायावती : उपसमाप्ति महोदय, मैं दो-तीन मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Kumari Mayawati, there is one more speaker.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes we agree. We agree.

सुश्री मायावती : इसलिए मेरा केंद्र की सरकार से, इसके मुखिया श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी से यह कहना है, हालांकि वे यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं, मुझे उनसे यह कहना है कि अब इन्होंने अपने मन की बात तो बहुत कर ली है, लेकिन अब इन्हें आम लोगों के मन की बात की तरफ भी ध्यान देकर उस पर भी जरूर अमल करना होगा, तभी इस सरकार का, इसके मुखिया का "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" का एजेंडा सही मायने में कामयाब हो सकता है।

इन्हें बातों के साथ, अब मैं अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करूं, उससे पहले मैं माननीय उपसमाप्ति जी का आभार प्रकट करती हूं कि आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिमान के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया है। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Thank you Kumari Mayawati. Now Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, he can speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, he wants to go. ...(Interruptions)...

[25 February, 2015] the President's Address 425
SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): I will tell you. I won’t be there tomorrow. I will be absent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When I extended the time, I said that there is one more speaker.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take only ten minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Right, Sir. The pompous parading of words on the eve of elections built up expectations in the mind of the people which was, of course, a good strategy for winning the elections. But whether they have lived up to the expectations is a very big question. The evidence is on the decline.

Sir, the President’s Address outlines the policies and programmes of the Government. Of all these days what has come out? Sir, before I go into the details, I would like to say that some Schemes have been eulogized in the President’s Address as well as by the Government and by the speakers from the Treasury Benches. But they are all repackaged schemes. Sir, what was and what is, I would just cite one or two Schemes. The previous Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme is now called as the Pradhan Manti Krishi Sinchai Yojana; the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan is now called as Swachh Bharat Mission, the Prime Minister’s Financial Inclusion Programme Twelfth Plan Document is now called Pradhan Manti Jan Dhan Yojana; the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhya Yojana is now Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Yojana; and the Ganga Action Plan is now Namami Gange. What was in English is now in Hindi. That’s all. There is nothing new; the ‘old wine in a new bottle.’

So also, Sir, the President’s Address was silent on the pressing issues of pollution, environmental degradation and climate change. Above all, Sir, I would like to cite some very, very important points. The President’s Address talks about unleashing the potential of the country. Sir, how is it possible to unleash the potential when social disharmony and hatred is promoted among the people’s mind? It does not augur well for the nation. Sir, this is not just an accusation. It is what is happening all these days. So also kindly look at the architecture of the economy sought to be created by this Government. Sir, this Government has got a comment that it is pro-corporate. Though it cannot be totally dispensed with, to prove that, nothing has been said about the public sector enterprises in the country. Sir, our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, described the public sector enterprises as the highest command
of our economy, and we should not forget that when the economic crisis which emerged from U.S.A. in 2008 or so, when all the European countries were affected, India survived only because of the public sector enterprises and the public sector banks. Sir, one should not forget the key role played by these enterprises in creating conditions for the growth and development of our country. Sir, this Government is aiming at disinvesting public sector, indirectly supporting the corporates. Sir, now that the public sectors are capable of competing not only with the private sector in India, but also globally. Many public sector enterprises have helped our economy a lot. I don’t know why this Government is so very keen in diluting the public sector enterprises.

Sir, the future then will be a very big question. At the same time, we have to also think about some other things, which are very, very important.

This Government is claiming that the economy is now growing at the rate of 7.4 per cent. Sir, it is based on a revised methodology. Many economists have contested this methodology. The inflated figures given in the speech raise doubts about the rate of economic growth. Whatever be the growth rate, it is now well-established that it is a jobless growth, to which my friend Derek has also pointed. This is, undoubtedly, a grave situation. The growth of the corporate sector and the economic growth that it generates does not create jobs. This is a grave issue that is very adversely affecting the livelihood of millions of our people. There is despair amongst the youth and hopelessness across the country.

The jobless growth combined with rising inequality is posing a grave danger to our economy and society. Sir, inequality cannot just be ignored. It is now deeply realized in America that inequality is the single biggest challenge to the resilience of the economy of that country. And inequality is not inevitable; it is only engineered.

Sir, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has reported very clearly and very boldly that UK's economy would have been more than 20 per cent bigger had the gap between the rich and the poor not widened since the 1980s. It is after the 1980s that privatization had started and the role of the State had been reduced to a considerable extent in promoting economic activities. Dr. Manmohan Singh, the former Prime Minister, who was the mastermind of liberalization and privatization in our country, had himself advocated that the resilience of public sector enterprises had alone helped India to come up very well and succeed.

Sir, instead of addressing the issue boldly, the close affiliates and associates of the Government are dividing people on the basis of religion and language. We are
[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

extremely sorry to point out these things. India can never be defined on the basis of one religion. The emphasis on one religion may promote uniformity, but it will harm the unity. Our founder leader, Anna, had said, "Kindly don’t confuse between unity and uniformity." If one religion, one language or one culture is emphasized, it would certainly negate the plurality and diversity of this nation.

Sir, this Government had promised that in 100 days it would unearth all the black money, but nothing has been done. We are waiting; everyone is waiting. All the schemes that were promised have not come into effect. Rather, what we hear now is entirely different.

Sir, I now come to the very important point concerning our region. This President’s Address has not offered any solution to the plight of the Tamil Nadu fishermen, which we have been raising from time to time. Even representations were made. Till now, even after a new Government has been sworn-in in Sri Lanka, Tamil Nadu fishermen are undergoing torture and various other problems, but the Government has no word of assurance. Rather, it has not taken any steps to hold a third round of talks between the Sri Lankan fishermen and the Tamil Nadu fishermen. Had it been initiated, by this time the issue would have been settled. So, it still goes unnoticed. Also, disobeying the verdict of the Supreme Court, not taking into consideration the River Water Dispute Accord and contrary to the Cauvery Water Tribunal Award, Karnataka is constructing a dam in Mekedatu.

Sir, the Supreme Court had directed the Central Government that the constitution of the Cauvery Management Board alone would resolve the issue. But the Government is denying that. Rather, I have received a letter from the concerned Minister saying that there is no such move. Sir, all the replies from the Ministers have not consoled or convinced us, or given us any hope.

Sir, the hon. Deputy Chairman was in the Chair when I had moved a Private Member’s Bill and later, a Resolution. We have been requesting it for long. Yes, we had once opposed Hindi and we were anti-Hindi; but now we have agreed on a position that let Hindi be in its own place, but let all the regional languages which come under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution be declared as official languages of the Union. After a long discussion, of more than two-and-a-half hours, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, in this House, had categorically announced that this Government had no intention of declaring any other language as the office language of the Union.
Sir, this is very very painful. So also my esteemed colleague, Mr. Tarun Vijay, who has been coming to Tamil Nadu, is eulogizing Thiruvalluvar and praising very high that he is the only person who could be held secular and all. We demand that Thirukkural should be declared as national text. But that has also been declined by this Government. Then what else happens? Attempt is being made to remove the word 'secular' and 'socialism' from the Preamble of the Constitution. Sir, we have been listening to the words of many other people who are responsible persons, which are not warranted. Sir, what is needed is to address the issues of people who have reposed their confidence in Narendra Modiji on the eve of elections. But all these days we have seen nothing which could be applauded and praised. Sir, it is not late. The President's Address which outlines the policies and programmes of the Government has not given us anything concrete and anything hopeful. So, Sir, with pain, we have been affected. The Government has to change its mood; they should stop talking in a divisive language. Sir, India is a secular country; India is multi-racial, multi-national, multi-cultural and multi-lingual. No harm should happen on account of the Government or from any other side. If it happens from any other side, it is the duty of the Government to set it right. Sir, having my foot firm on convention, I thank the President and welcome this Motion. Thank you very much.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora; not present. Shri Avinash Pande.

Demand to give status of Classical language to Marathi

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Sir, the Central Government has so far accorded the status of ‘classical language’ to Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada and Odiya. Under the leadership of former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Prithviraj Chavan, in January 2012, the Department of Marathi Language, Government of Maharashtra, had constituted a Committee of expert linguists and historians under the Chairmanship of Shri Ranganath Pathare in January, 2012. The Final Report submitted by this panel of experts had found that Marathi language satisfied all the six criteria for according recognition as a classical language and has ancient origins dating back to over 2,000 years along with documentary proof. This report has now been forwarded by the Government of Maharashtra to the Ministry of Culture and the Sahitya Akademi.

* Laid on the Table.
I request that this report may be studied and analysed by the Central Government for the sake of an expeditious decision in the matter. The much-awaited decision should be taken as soon as possible so that 27th February 2015, which will be celebrated as Marathi Day, marks a new day in the life of the beautiful Marathi language, which is an integral part of Indian heritage and culture.

Giving classical language status to Marathi is a matter of great prestige and very important to speakers of the language. This will also enable the present Government in Maharashtra to make concerted efforts to further popularize the language with funding and support from the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Desai; not present. Shri S. Thangavelu.

Demand to take necessary steps to upgrade Tirunelveli medical College Hospital as Medical institute of National Importance

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital fulfils the healthcare needs of the people in and around Tirunelveli district and also the neighbouring districts of Tamil Nadu.

More than 10,000 people, including patients, doctors, nurses, medical students, nursing students, visit this campus. Efforts are being made to upgrade it as Multi Speciality Hospital at the cost of ₹150 crore as well as Regional Cancer Centre (RRC) at the cost of ₹15 crore. The intake capacity of student is also likely to be increased to 150 from the existing 100.

Due to various constraints viz. infrastructure, medical equipment, specialists, etc., patients coming here are referred to hospitals at Chennai and other places. In order to provide affordable healthcare facilities to the people, particularly poor, it is necessary to upgrade the Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital as a Medical Institute of National importance. This will ensure autonomy to the Institution while ensuring establishment of ultra modern branches of medicinal sciences and availability and appointment of specialized doctors as department heads.

It is pertinent to mention here that 400 acres of land is readily available with the Hospital and River Tamiraparani in the nearby area will cater to the water needs. Establishing such an institute will mitigate the problems of common, ordinary and poor people who are searching, who are in need of quality medical care in that area.

In view of the above, I urge upon the Government to take necessary and immediate steps to upgrade the Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital as a Medical Institute of National Importance.
Demand to create a separate Ministry for OBCs at Union Level

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): It is irony that in spite of constituting 54% of country’s population backward classes do not have any Ministry at Union level to take care of policy, planning and implementation of programmes relating to their social, educational and economic empowerment.

Until 1985, OBC issues were looked after by Backward Classes Cell in Home Ministry then transferred to Welfare Ministry which renamed as Social Justice and Empowerment in 1998. But, this Ministry has primarily taking care of matters relating to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. Of course, it has division called Backward Classes Division looking after policy, planning and implementation of programmes relating to social and economic empowerment of OBCs, National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation and National Commission for Backward Classes. But, it did not make much difference as it is only Cell which was transferred from Home Ministry to Social Justice Ministry.

There are separate Ministries for SCs, STs, Minorities, Women and separate departments for Sports, culture, etc. But, there is no separate Ministry or department for communities which constitute 54% of country’s population!

Secondly, there are a number of legal disputes on the issue of BC reservations, there is lack of proper supervision in implementation of schemes, projects, programmes for OBCs, students are also facing hardships for getting financial and other assistance to pursue their education, apart from other important issues.

In view of the above, I request GOI that it is imperative to form a separate Ministry for OBCs which can only facilitate and pay focussed attention for development of OBCs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya; not present. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao; not present. Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh; not present. Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap. Are you laying it? Lay it.

Demand to take suitable measures for inclusion of people belonging to certain castes of Uttar Pradesh in "Scheduled Castes" category

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान बेहद जरूरी मुद्दे की ओर दिलाना चाहिा हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश की अति पिछड़ी कहार, कश्यप, केरल, मल्लाह, निगाद, कुम्हार, प्रजापति, धीवर, बिन्द, भर, राजमार, धीमार, बाथम, तुराहा, गोंड, माझी तथा महुवा
जातियाँ जो कि एक दूसरे की पर्यावरणी नहीं हैं को आधिक, शैक्षिक, सामाजिक निष्ठागृहन के आधार पर, भारतीय संविधान के अनुसरण 341 के आलोक में उत्तर प्रदेश की अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव/अनुसंधान उत्तर प्रदेश की तत्कालीन सरकार ने भारत सरकार को की थी। तुरंत भांग करना और मुद्दा चला आ रहा है, पहले से ही अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में हैं। परन्तु उपरोक्त प्रस्तावित जातियों को अभी तक भी अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

उपरोक्त के संबंध में कई बार सदन में मांग उठती रही है और लिखित में भी प्रस्तुत पूछे गए हैं। मेरे द्वारा पूछे गए प्रस्तुत के उत्तर में भारत सरकार के सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 24-07-2014 को अवगत कराया था कि इस प्रस्ताव पर क्रियाविधियों के अनुसार कार्यवाही की गई थी और टिप्पणियों के लिए इसे भारत के महापंजीयक (R.G.I.) को भेज दिया गया था। चूंकि महापंजीयक ने इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन नहीं किया था। इसलिए इसे महापंजीयक की टिप्पणियों के आलोक कोई कार्यवाही अमल में भारत प्रस्ताव केंद्र सरकार को नहीं लौटाया गया है। इसके कारण उपरोक्त सभी प्रस्तावित जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों का लाभ होने में अनावश्यक देरी हो रही है।

अतः आपसे निर्देशन है कि शीघ्र इस संबंध में आवश्यक कदम उठाने हेतु केंद्र सरकार को निर्देशित करें ताकि उपरोक्त सभी जातियाँ अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल होकर वांछित लाभ उठाकर देश की मुख्य धारा से जुड़ सकें।

**Demand to bring a legislation to address the problem of communal violence in country**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, a time has come to take more and more open stand for highly placed Indian authorities on Constitutionally guaranteed fundamental rights to freedom of religion. It is really very good for all of us to know the brilliant and Constitutional stand that the hon. Prime Minister of India took on 17.2.2015 while addressing a gathering of leading Christians assembled at New Delhi. He was, indeed, very much candid in emphasizing religious freedom to be practised by Indian citizens and he promised to take strong action on any brand of religious fanaticism or religious hatred against any religious community. It is quite refreshing that at the gathering held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, the Prime Minister, without any equivocation, made the following statement. He said, “My Government will ensure that there is complete freedom of faith and that everyone has the undeniable right to retain or adopt the religion of his or her choice without coercion or undue influence.” This should be the core of a law that should be enacted by the present Parliament to deal with any public or private functionary indulging in violence anywhere in India in the name of religious or ethnic prejudice. The
law ought to be brought by the present Government to uphold mutual respect and religious tolerance throughout the country. Such a stringent law, if enacted, would surely enhance the reputation of India throughout the world and there would be no necessity for any global leader to chaff about us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on 26th February, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at thirteen minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 26th February, 2015.*