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No. 8



Wednesday

6 May, 2015

16 Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 6th May 2015/16th Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)

*The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment:—

- (1) G.S.R. 226 (E), dated the 26th March, 2015, publishing the Employees' Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 2015.
- (2) G.S.R. 227 (E), dated the 26th March, 2015, publishing the Employees' Pension (Second Amendment) Scheme, 2015.

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. MoU (2015-16) between Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and GAIL (India) Limited

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:—

- (1) F. No. M(I)/T4S/CGD/1/2010, dated the 16th December, 2014, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2602/16/15]

- (2) F. No. PNGRB/M(C)/62/2014, dated the 16th December, 2014, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Pipeline Transportation Tariff) Amendment Regulations, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2713/16/15]

- (3) F. No. PNGRB/CGD/Regulations/Amend-2015, dated the 13th February, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (authorizing entities to lay, build, operate or expand city or local natural gas distribution networks) Amendment Regulations, 2015.
- (4) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (access code for city or local natural gas distribution networks) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (5) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (6) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, dated the 13th February, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (7) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Exclusivity for City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (8) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Tariff for City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks and Compression Charge for CNG) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (9) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, dated the 13th February, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determining Capacity of Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Pipeline) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (10) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for Natural Gas Pipelines) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (11) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Guiding Principles for Declaring or Authorizing Gas Pipeline as Common Carrier or Contract Carrier) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (12) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Natural Gas Pipeline Tariff) Amendment Regulations, 2014.

- (13) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Affiliate Code of Conduct for Entities Engaged in Marketing of Natural Gas and Laying, Building, Operating or Expanding Natural Gas Pipeline) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (14) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Access Code for Common Carrier or Contract Carrier Natural Gas Pipelines) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (15) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand Natural Gas Pipelines) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (16) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Guiding Principles for Declaring or Authorizing Petroleum and Petroleum Products Pipelines as Common Carrier or Contract Carrier) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (17) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Pipeline Transportation Tariff) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (18) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand Petroleum and Petroleum Products Pipelines) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (19) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Petroleum and Natural Gas Register) Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (20) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board [Codes of Practices for Emergency Response and Disaster Management Plan (ERDMP)] Amendment Regulations, 2014.
- (21) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Procedure for development of Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards) Amendment Regulations, 2014.

(22) F. No. L-MISC/VI/1/2007, dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Meetings of the Board) Amendment Regulations, 2014.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and GAIL (India) Limited, for the year 2015-16.

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIFE), Gwalior and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIFE), Gwalior, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2474/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Tea Board, Kolkata and related papers

III. MoU (2015-16) between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and PEC Limited and ITPO and STC Ltd.

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under sub-section (2H) of Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—
 - (1) S.O. 939 (E), dated the 7th April, 2015, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2015.
 - (2) S.O. 998 (E), dated the 10th April, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 477 (E), dated the 25th July, 1991, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2613/16/15]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Sixtieth Annual Report of the Tea Board, Kolkata, for the year 2013-14.
 - (b) Sixtieth Annual Accounts of the Tea Board, Kolkata, for the year, 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
 - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2609/16/15]
- III. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and the PEC Limited, for the year 2015-16.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2610/16/15]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and the India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), for the year 2015-16.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2611/16/15]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce), and the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), for the year 2015-16.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2612/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh-Ladakh (J&K) and the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA):
Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh-Ladakh, (J&K), for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh-Ladakh, (J&K), for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2261/16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2560/16/15]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पार्थोभाई चौधरी): महोदय, मैं विधि विरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की धारा 53 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन विधि विरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप अधिनियम, 1967 की प्रथम अनुसूची के क्रम सं. 7 में अंसार-उल-उम्माह (ए.यू.यू.) का नाम जोड़ कर विधि विरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप 1967 की प्रथम अनुसूची के संशोधन के संबंध में गृह मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 984 (अ), दिनांक 10 अप्रैल, 2015 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या एल.टी. 2475/16/15]

I. Report (2012-13) of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), New Delhi and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. (a) Annual Report of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, under sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at I. (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2674/16/15]
- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at II. (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2488/16/15]

Notification of the Ministry of Mines

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) संशोधन अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 28 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन खनिज (खनिज तत्वों का प्रमाण) नियम, 2015, को प्रकाशित करने वाली खान मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 304 (अ), दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 2015 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[पुस्तकालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या एल.टी. 2626/16/15]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Messages from Lok Sabha. Mr. Secretary-General.

(I) The Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2015; and**(II) The Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2015.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha :—

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014 at its sitting held on the 27th April, 2015, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th May, 2015 :—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-fifth", the word "Sixty-sixth" be *substituted*.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2014", the figure "2015" be *substituted*.

Clause 5

3. That at page 4, line 16, *for* the figure "2014", the figure "2015" be *substituted*."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2014 at its sitting held on the 28th April, 2015, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th May, 2015 :—

The Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-fifth", the word "Sixty-sixth" be *substituted*.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 2, *for* the figure "2014", the figure "2015" be *substituted*.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Sixty First Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee of Privileges in the matter of breach of privilege arising out of alleged access of Call Detail Records of Shri Arun Jaitley, the then Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha by the Delhi Police personnel and others.

STATEMENTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2014-15) के विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

- (i) Fiftieth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report on the subject 'Development of Aboitic Stress Resistant Crop Varieties and Dissemination of Production Enhancing Technologies- Review of R&D and Extension Efforts in the Country' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education);
- (ii) Fifty-first Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education); and

- (iii) Fifty-fifth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (2014-15):—

- (i) Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the First Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Coal;
- (ii) Twelfth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations / recommendations contained in the Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Mines; and
- (iii) Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Steel.

**STATEMENTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): 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 Energy (2014-15):—

- (i) Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Forty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject "International Cooperation in New and Renewable Energy Sector" pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and

- (ii) Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Forty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject "Implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana" pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं लाभ के पदों संबंधी संयुक्त समिति के पहले प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

RE. ESTABLISHMENT OF SEPARATE HIGH COURT FOR TELANGANA AND OTHER ISSUES

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up the Zero Hour submissions.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I have given a notice for suspension of the business of the House ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, I have to make a point.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have also given a notice under Rule 267 ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Keshava Rao, are you talking about your notice under Rule 267? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Yes, Sir ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Yes, Sir ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I know that it is your prerogative to reject it. Nonetheless...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can even accept it.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If necessary, I can accept. So, don't have any preconceived idea that everything will be rejected.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO : Sir, sometime, it does happen.

Sir, the question is, it is a very serious issue which I want the House to share

with me. The question is that a State has been carved out on the basis of the decision taken by this House, by the earlier Government and supported by the present Government. Now every State must have a High Court of its own. So says the Act. Everybody agrees to it. But nothing has come out so far. The Minister had intervened two times on the floor of this House assuring us that they would give us a High Court. Without a High Court, you know what would happen to a State. Thirdly, you asked us to sort out things; the entire Bar was up in arms protesting; there were no court proceedings for two months both in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. It was sorted out because of your kind intervention wherein the Minister came in and said that he would look into it.

Sir, the new situation that has arisen is not because of a verdict but because of the comments from the CJI of the High Court four days back that the Act was not clear about the creation of separate High Court for Telangana and that the Act said only that there could be separate High Court for Andhra Pradesh. He should know that this is a misreading of the entire Act. When you want a separate High Court for Andhra Pradesh, that means, automatically, there is a separate Telangana High Court. At the same time, the High Court agrees that the entire land of Hyderabad belongs to it. Sir, my point is, a new situation has arisen. Yesterday, the entire Lok Sabha was quite perturbed and agitated over it. The Minister got up and said that they would sort out the issue. What I am saying is, they are not sorting it out. The Government should know that the Act itself provides for it in Section 31. It says that the High Court will come into existence with the notification of the President. Let the Government notify it. It is a serious issue, Sir.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, justice delayed is perceived as justice denied. All the advocates across the two States are in agitation, forming a Joint Action Committee. The ongoing agitation in Telangana is more than 60 days old. The pronouncement of the Chief Justice of the High Court last week was so clear that the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act is so clear and the property of the Hyderabad High Court belongs to Telangana. So, the Central Government should ensure establishment of a High Court on the land of ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rapolu, please sit down. Now Mr. Seelam.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to support the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act in *toto*. Though we are separated, Sir, we are one people. We want to live peacefully and grow together. I would appeal to the Government to sort out all those provisions which this House unanimously voted, including the commitments made on the floor of the House. Sir, not only this, there are so many other issues. I am happy to know that both the Chief Ministers started meeting. The Prime Minister and some other Council of

Ministers can visit and sort out those small irritants and see to it that both the States live happily, co-exist for the betterment of the Telugu people. Sir, specially, I want this Government to grant the 'Special Category' Status to Andhra Pradesh. I don't know why they are keeping quiet. Ministers will give different versions. There are backward regions in both the States. We are together. Though we are separated, we are not enemies. You are treating us differently. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Suspension Notice of the Zero Hour is rejected. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Zero Hour mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Keshava Rao, please sit down, your Notice for suspension of the Zero Hour is rejected. ...*(Interruptions)*... Keshava Raoji, I have not at all admitted your Notice. Please sit down. Now, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down; it is up to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Subbaramiji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Mr. Naqvi, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please listen.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो तेलंगाना और आंध्र हाई कोर्ट से संबंधित विषय उठाया है, उस संबंध में जब कानून मंत्रालय पर चर्चा हुई थी, तब भी माननीय सीलम जी और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस मुद्दे को उठाया था, इस पर माननीय कानून मंत्री जी ने बहुत स्पष्ट तरीके से कहा था कि सरकार इस संबंध में बहुत गंभीर है, उसकी जो प्रक्रिया होती है, उस प्रक्रिया को expedite करने की कोशिश चल रही है और निश्चित तौर से सरकार इस दिशा में, जो आपकी मांग है, उससे सहमत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Time bound. Sir, we want a time-bound ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, the matter is urgent because the Andhra High Court has given a judgment saying that it has no jurisdiction in Telangana. So, that is the point. That is why it has become urgent. So convey to the Law Minister to take necessary action ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, मैं सदन की भावना से माननीय मंत्री जी को अवगत करा दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over, nothing more will go on record. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. Hon. Leader of Opposition, please.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Contradictory statements on the location of Dawood Ibrahim

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, 1993 में मुम्बई में भयानक बम ब्लास्ट हुए, जिसमें सैकड़ों लोग मारे गए, हजारों जख्मी हो गए, हजारों करोड़ों की सरकारी संपत्ति बरबाद हो गई। इतफाक से उस वक्त मैं सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्टर था, हमारा भी एक होटल, जो एयरपोर्ट के पास था, वह भी बम ब्लास्ट का निशाना बना। उसी शाम को मैं भी वहां पहुंचा और फिर जहां-जहां भी ब्लास्ट हुए, वहां-वहां जाने का अवसर मुझे प्राप्त हुआ। उस दौरान मैंने देखा कि कितनी भयानक हालत मुम्बई में थी।

छानबीन के बाद सरकार इस नतीजे पर पहुंची कि इस भयानक बम ब्लास्ट के पीछे एक बहुत ही खतरनाक इंसान, दाऊद इब्राहीम, जो पहले दुबई से काम करता था, जिस पर पहले भी कई आरोप थे, मुम्बई और देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में उस पर कई केसेज़ थे, उसको दोषी पाया गया कि वह और उसके साथी इन ब्लास्ट्स के पीछे हैं। पिछले 20-22 सालों से गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की सरकार चाहे वह किसी पार्टी की हो, चाहे वह अटल जी की हो, कांग्रेस की हो या बीच में हमारे और कई प्रधान मंत्री बने, बराबर केंद्रीय सरकार की और महाराष्ट्र सरकार की नेशनल लेवल पर, इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर यह स्टैण्ड रहा कि दाऊद इब्राहीम पाकिस्तान में है, पाकिस्तान से ऑपरेट करता है, आईएसआई के साथ बराबर उनका राप्ता है, उनको जानकारी है। हमारी इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसीज़, जो दुनिया भर में काम करती हैं, उनको भी उनके घर का, उनके लोकेशन की पूरी जानकारी है। यह बात पाकिस्तान की सरकार को एक बार नहीं, बल्कि कई बार बतायी गयी है कि उसके ऊपर सिर्फ आरोप नहीं है, बल्कि पूरा प्रूफ है। पाकिस्तान की सरकार को बताया गया है कि उसे हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के हवाले किया जाए ताकि उस पर कार्रवाई की जाए।

इस सरकार से भी हम वही अपेक्षा करते थे, क्योंकि इलेक्शन के दौरान हमारी यूपीए सरकार पर बड़ा आरोप था कि हम दाऊद इब्राहीम को लाने में असफल हुए। उस वक्त, जब आज की सत्ताधारी पार्टी विपक्ष में थी, तो इलेक्शन का एक मुद्दा यह भी था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

آفانڈ حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : ماننیے ڈپٹی چئیرمین صاحب، 1993 میں ممبئی میں

بھیانک بلاسٹ ہوئے، جس میں سیکڑوں لوگ مارے گئے، ہزاروں زخمی ہو گئے، ہزاروں کروڑوں کی سرکاری سمپتی برباد ہو گئی، اتفاق سے اس وقت میں سول ایوی ایشن منسٹر تھا، ہمارا بھی ایک ہوٹل، جو ایئرپورٹ کے پاس تھا، وہ بھی بم بلاسٹ کا نشانہ بنا۔ اسی شام کو میں بھی وہاں پہنچا اور پھر جہاں جہاں بھی بلاسٹ ہوئے، وہاں وہاں جانے کا موقع مجھے حاصل ہوا۔ اس دوران میں نے دیکھا کہ کتنی بھیانک حالت ممبئی میں تھی۔

چھان بین کے بعد سرکار اس نتیجے پر پہنچی کہ اس بھیانک بم بلاسٹ کے پیچھے ایک بہت ہی خطرناک انسان، داؤد ابراہیم، جو پہلے دہلی سے کام کرتا تھا، جس پر پہلے بھی کئی اروپ تھے، ممبئی اور دیش کے دوسرے حصوں میں اس پر کئی کیسیز تھے، اس کو دوشی پایا گیا کہ وہ اور اس کے ساتھی ان بلاسٹ کے پیچھے ہیں۔ پچھلے 20-22 سالوں سے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی سرکار چاہے وہ کسی پارٹی کی ہو، چاہے وہ اٹل جی کی ہو، کانگریس کی ہو یا بیج میں ہمارے اور کئی پردھان منتری بنے، برابر مرکزی سرکار کی اور مہاراشٹر سرکار کی نیشنل لیول

پر، انٹرنیشنل لیول پر یہ اسٹینڈ ربا کہ داؤد ابراہیم پاکستان میں ہے، پاکستان سے اپریٹ کرتا ہے، ائی ایس ائی کے ساتھ برابر ان کا رابطہ ہے، ان کو جانکاری ہے۔ ہماری انٹیلی جنس ایجنسیز، جو دنیا بھر میں کام کرتی ہیں، ان کو بھی ان کے گھر کا، ان کے لوکیشن کی پوری جانکاری ہے۔ یہ بات پاکستان کی سرکار کو ایک بار نہیں، بلکہ کئی بار بتائی گئی ہے کہ اس کے اوپر صرف اروپ نہیں ہے، بلکہ پورا پروف ہے۔ پاکستان کی سرکار کو بتایا گیا ہے کہ اسے بندستان کی سرکار کے حوالے کیا جائے تاکہ اس پر کارروائی کی جائے۔

اس سرکار سے بھی ہم وہی اپیکشا کرتے تھے، کیونکہ الیکشن کے دوران ہمارے یوپی اے سرکار پر بڑا اروپ تھا کہ ہم داؤد ابراہیم کو لانے میں ناکام ہوئے۔

اس وقت، جب آج کی سٹہ دھاری پارٹی ویکش میں تھی، تو الیکشن کا ایک مدعہ یہ بھی تھا --- (مداخلت)---

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, बोर्ड पर “Nothing is going on record” लिखा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will go on record. Don't go by that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): But what happened to what he already said so far?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not stopped. The LoP was allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everything is going on record, I believe. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. I have not stopped him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, stop this electronic disinformation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; that also is over now.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, electronic neutrality...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is neutrality.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, at least, in the House, let us maintain net neutrality. ...*(Interruptions)*... 'Net neutrality in the House.'

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : लेकिन बोर्ड पर आ रहा था, “Nothing is going on record.”

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this is a very important subject, and I hope this is being recorded. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you very much for your observation. But insofar as the records of the Parliament are concerned, I am sure, it is being recorded.

सर, इलेक्शंस के बीच में यूपीए गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ यह भी एक मुद्दा बना था कि कांग्रेस की सरकार, यूपीए की सरकार उसे पकड़ने में और पाकिस्तान से लाने में असफल हुई है। लेकिन कल माननीय गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से दूसरे सदन में, एक रिटन स्टेटमेंट में यह बात कही गई थी, चूंकि यह विषय बहुत बड़ा है, इसलिए मैं इसको इस सदन और उस सदन की सीमा में बांधना नहीं चाहता हूँ, सभी अखबारों में और न्यूज़ में यह आ चुका है। दूसरे सदन में

یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ سرکار کو داؤد ابراہیم کے بارے میں، اسکی लोकेशन کے بارے میں کوئی جانکاری نہیں ہے۔ یہ بہت ہی افسوس کی بات ہے۔ اس سے تو نیشنل اور انٹرنیشنل لئول پر پورے ہارت کی छवि को नुकसान पहुंचा है, यहां में खाली बीजेपी या एनडीए की छवि के बारे में नहीं बोल रहा हूं, लेकिन इससे पूरे भारत की छवि को आज जितना नुकसान पहुंचा है, मेरे खयाल में इतना नुकसान पहले कभी नहीं पहुंचा है।

महोदय, बीस साल से हम पाकिस्तान से उस आदमी को मांग रहे हैं और इसके लिए प्रूफ दे रहे हैं, इंटरनेशनल फोरा पर इसकी चर्चा भी कर रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान उस आदमी को हमारे हवाले नहीं करता। अमरीका ने भी इसी आधार पर उसको दोषी घोषित किया है, इंटरनेशनल टेररिस्ट घोषित किया है, लेकिन उसके बाद अगर आज पाकिस्तान के बारे में हम यह कह रहे हैं कि भारत सरकार को इसकी जानकारी नहीं है, तो मेरे खयाल में यह बहुत ही गलत बात है। कल जो स्टेटमेंट आई, उसके बाद दूसरे माननीय मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट ने उसको क्लियर किया, लेकिन वह क्लेरिफिकेशन भी गलत थी। जब यह सवाल पूछा गया कि दाऊद इब्राहिम और फलां-फलां अदर क्रिमिनल्स कहां हैं, तो उसके जवाब में यह कहा गया कि वह अलग था यह अलग है, तब तो इसको अलग-अलग ही आना चाहिए था। दाऊद इब्राहिम पाकिस्तान में है, लेकिन अगर दूसरे लोगों की जानकारी हमारे पास नहीं है, तो उनके लिए कहा जाता कि उनके बारे में हमारे पास जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन इन्क्लूडिंग दाऊद इब्राहिम, सभी के बारे में यह कहना कि हमारे पास इनकी जानकारी नहीं है, मेरे खयाल में इसके लिए तो माननीय गृह मंत्री को स्वयं सदन में आना चाहिए और स्टेटमेंट देनी चाहिए। इसके बारे में अभी तक जो कुछ भी बताया गया है, वह हाऊस के बाहर बताया गया है, लेकिन जब पार्लियामेंट चल रही है, तो अभी तक तो केवल एक सदन में इसका जवाब आया था, एक सदन में ही नहीं, बल्कि दोनों सदनों में इस पर क्लेरिफिकेशन दी जानी चाहिए, यही मेरी मांग है।

†سر، الیکشنس کے بیچ میں یوپی۔اے۔ گورنمنٹ کے خلاف یہ بھی ایک مدعا بنا تھا کہ کانگریس کی سرکار، یوپی۔اے۔ کی سرکار اسے پکڑنے میں اور پاکستان سے لانے میں ناکام ہوئی ہے۔ لیکن کل مائٹے گره منترالیہ کی طرف سے دوسرے سدن میں، ایک تحریری اسٹیٹمنٹ میں یہ بات کہی گئی تھی، چونکہ یہ موضوع بہت بڑا ہے، اس لئے میں اس کو اس سدن اور اس سدن کی سیما میں باندھنا نہیں چاہتا ہوں، سبھی اخباروں میں اور نیوز میں یہ آچکا ہے۔ دوسرے سدن میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ سرکار کو داؤد ابراہیم کے بارے میں، اس کی لوکیشن کے بارے میں کوئی جانکاری نہیں ہے۔ یہ بہت ہی افسوس کی بات ہے۔ اس سے تو نیشنل اور انٹرنیشنل لیول پر پورے ہارت کی شبیہ کو نقصان پہنچا ہے، یہاں میں خالی بی۔جے۔پی۔ یا این۔ڈی۔اے۔ کی شبیہ کے بارے میں نہیں بول رہا ہوں، لیکن اس سے پورے ہارت کی شبیہ کو آج جتنا نقصان پہنچا ہے، میرے خیال میں اتنا نقصان پہلے کبھی نہیں پہنچا ہے۔

مہودے، بیس سال سے ہم پاکستان سے اس آدمی کو مانگ رہے ہیں اور اس کے لئے پروف دے رہے ہیں، انٹرنیشنل فورم پر اس کی چرچہ بھی کر رہے ہیں کہ پاکستان اس آدمی کو ہمارے حوالے نہیں کرتا۔ امریکہ نے بھی اسی ادھار پر اس کو دوشی گھوشت کیا ہے، انٹرنیشنل ٹیریسٹ گھوشت کیا ہے، لیکن اس کے بعد اگر آج پاکستان کے بارے میں ہم یہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ ہارت سرکار کو اس کی جانکاری نہیں ہے، تو میرے خیال میں یہ بہت ہی غلط بات ہے۔ کل جو اسٹیٹمنٹ آئی، اس کے بعد دوسرے مائٹے منسٹر آف اسٹیٹ نے اس کو کلیر کیا، لیکن وہ کلیریفیکیشن بھی غلط تھی۔ جب یہ سوال پوچھا گیا کہ داؤد ابراہیم اور فلاں-فلاں وغیرہ کریمنٹس کہاں ہیں، تو اس کے جواب میں یہ کہا گیا کہ وہ الگ تھا۔ یہ الگ ہے، تب تو اس کو الگ الگ ہ ی انا چاہئے تھا۔

داؤد ابراہیم پاکستان م میں ہے، لیکن اگر دوسرے لوگوں کی جانکاری ہمارے پاس نہ ہے، تو ان کے لئے کہا جاتا کہ ان کے بارے م میں ہمارے پاس جانکاری نہیں ہے۔ لیکن انکلوٹنگ داؤد ابراہیم، سبھی کے بارے م میں یہ کہنا کہ ہمارے پاس ان کی جانکاری نہیں ہے، م میرے خیال م میں اس کے لئے تو ماننے گرہ منتری کو خود سدن م میں آنا چاہئے اور اسٹیٹمنٹ دینی چاہئے۔ اس کے بارے میں ابھی تک جو کچھ بھی بتایا گیا ہے، وہ ہاؤس کے باہر بتایا گیا ہے، لیکن جب پارلیمنٹ چل رہی ہے، تو ابھی تک تو صرف ایک سدن میں اس کا جواب آیا تھا، ایک سدن میں ہی نہیں، بلکہ دونوں سدنوں میں اس پر کلیری فکیشن دی جانی چاہئے، یہ میری مانگ ہے۔

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

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

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, नेता विपक्ष द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दे से मैं स्वयं को एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : सर, नेता विपक्ष द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दे से मैं स्वयं को एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार) : सर, नेता विपक्ष द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दे से मैं स्वयं को एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

†**شیری غلام رسول بلہاوی** (بہار) : سر، ریتا وپکش کے ذریعہ اٹھائے گئے مدعے سے میں خود کو ایسوسی ایٹ کرتا ہوں۔

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

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I think the Government owes

an explanation. They should come and clarify the situation here. They should clarify what the situation is because this is a very serious matter. I think the Government will have to give their clarifications... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, if there is a statement by the Government, then, we can have clarifications on that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir. But the statement must come from the Minister of Home Affairs. *...(Interruptions)...*

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़िशन, सीताराम येचुरी जी, नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने तथा अन्य कई सदस्यों ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह बयान होम मिनिस्टर की तरफ से आना चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* होम मिनिस्टर स्वयं आकर इसे क्लेरिफाई करें। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please listen to the hon. Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* It is such an important issue and you do not want to listen! *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, मैं उसमें थोड़ा स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is clarifying and you do not want to listen! *...(Interruptions)...* This is unfair. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं गृह मंत्री जी को बताऊँगा कि वे आकर सदन को बतायें। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is such an important issue and you do not want to listen! *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: लेकिन, हमारी सरकार का बिल्कुल स्पष्ट मत है कि दाऊद इब्राहिम भारत देश का और भारत के लोगों का गुनाहगार है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Only what the Minister says will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: वह आतंकवादी है और वह पाकिस्तान के अन्दर है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I couldn't hear, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: इसलिए, गृह मंत्री जी आयेंगे और मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि वे इस बारे में पूरे विस्तार से सदन को बतायें। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. So, there will be a statement from the Home Minister. After that, you can seek clarifications.

Now, Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मैंने एक नोटिस दिया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... के बारे में मैंने एक नोटिस दिया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Taking over management of Lalit Kala Academy by Government

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, 5 अगस्त, 1954 को पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और मौलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद के समन्वित विचार के आईने में ललित कला अकादमी, नयी दिल्ली की स्थापना की गयी थी। यह संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अधीन एक ऑटोनोमस संस्था है। लेकिन महोदय, बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि पिछले महीने सरकार ने इस संस्था को असंवैधानिक तरीके से takeover कर लिया और उसके अध्यक्ष डा. कल्याण कुमार चक्रवर्ती को हटा दिया है।

महोदय, इस घटना के अलावा एक और शर्मनाक घटना घटी है। जो नेशनल म्यूजियम है, उसके डीजी को भी अचानक हटा दिया गया है। महोदय, इसके खिलाफ पूरे देश में जो कलाकार हैं, रंगकर्मी हैं, साहित्यकार और लेखक हैं, वे आन्दोलित हो उठे हैं और उनमें गुस्सा व्याप्त है। 130 ऐसे लोगों ने राष्ट्रपति महोदय को पत्र लिख कर उनसे इसमें इंटरवीन करने की मांग की है।

महोदय, अकादमी के संविधान में केंद्र द्वारा अधिग्रहण की व्यवस्था उस समय के लिए है, जब अकादमी में असामान्य स्थिति पैदा हो जाए, वित्तीय अनियमितता हो या अकादमी की मशीनरी पूरी तरह से विफल हो जाए। सच्चाई यह है कि दो साल पहले ये जो डा. कल्याण कुमार चक्रवर्ती अध्यक्ष थे, इनके समय में इस तरह की कोई अनियमितता नहीं बरती गयी है, बल्कि उसके जो सचिव हैं, उनको सीएजी ने, कोर्ट ने—यह मामला सीबीआई को भी रेफर हुआ, उन पर करप्शन का चार्ज है। वहां से डा. चक्रवर्ती को हटाकर और कोई शर्मा जी हैं, उनको लाकर वहां बैटाने के लिए यह कुचक्र रचा जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, यह मेरा समय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, सर। आप बोल लीजिए।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। पूरे देश भर में जितनी संस्थायें हैं, उनका राजनीतिकरण नहीं किया जा सकता।

श्री उपसभापति: आप एसोसिएट कीजिए।

श्री शरद यादव: महोदय, यह जो मामला अली अनवर जी ने उठाया है, तो कोई शर्मा जी हैं, जिन पर हर तरह के आरोप हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: शरद यादव जी, आप एसोसिएट कीजिए।

श्री शरद यादव: हां, सर। मगर देश की हर चीज़ तबाह हो रही है। क्या करें? इस बात को यहां उठा कर इसमें से रास्ता नहीं निकलेगा? वह इतनी बड़ी संस्था है, उसका इतना ग्लोरियस पास्ट है और उस संस्था में जिस तरह से डा. चक्रवर्ती काम कर रहे थे, वह देशी और सारी कलाओं को समेट करके काम कर रहा था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यदि इस तरह से, मनमाने तरीके से संस्थाओं को बरबाद करने का काम होगा, तो ठीक नहीं रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, only associate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: महोदय, अभी मेरी बात खत्म नहीं हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you not finished? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: महोदय, ये तो बीच में उठ कर बोल रहे थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने अपनी पूरी बात नहीं कही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मेरे अभी दो मिनट भी नहीं हुए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट प्लीज़, सर।

महोदय, नेशनल म्यूजियम के डीजी श्री वेनु वासुदेवन को भी हटा दिया गया है। मिनिस्ट्री की Cabinet Committee on Appointment ने उनको बहाल किया हुआ था, लेकिन उनको हटाया गया है। ...*(समय की घंटी)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: महोदय, द हिन्दू, इंडियन एक्सप्रेस, हिन्दुस्तान आदि तमाम अखबारों में यह छपा है। ...*(समय की घंटी)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji can associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: महोदय, मेरा टाइम अभी बचा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे अपनी बात पूरी कर लेने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Those who have associated, their names will be added. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: महोदय, मुझे अपनी बात पूरी कर लेने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट, सर। मेरी बात अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: महोदय, मेरी बात अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: बस, बसा हो गया।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: महोदय, मैं सिर्फ कुछ नाम रख देता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: तीन मिनट्स हो गये। ...*(व्यवधान)*... That's enough. तीन मिनट्स हो गये। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: महोदय, सिर्फ नाम रखने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... गुलजार साहब और रोमिला थापर जैसे लोगों ने और तमाम मशहूर लोगों ने, जो internationally known हैं, उन सब लोगों ने राष्ट्रपति जी से यह गुहार लगायी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: इस तरह का काम एक खास विचार के लोगों को इन संस्थाओं को बरबाद करने के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now nothing goes on record. Over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:*

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।
 † شری غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار) : مہودے، میں اس وشے کے ساتھ خود کو
 سمیّد کرنا ہوں۔

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

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

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BAISHNAV PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

* Not recorded.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, half a minute only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji can only associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma can associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, we are not only associating. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are taking over institutions which they have no right to take over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am just taking one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... As the Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, there was a thorough report that was submitted on all these matters. That report went unattended. By that time, the elections came in. So that could not be proceeded. My request to the Government is, as various angles and aspects, the whole issue of culture and how culture is administered in our country, are involved in it because not only one institution, various institutions ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is okay. No. No. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have other names. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: One point, Sir. Through you, I am appealing to the Government to have a proper enquiry done into it because let me tell you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the last enquiry commission was headed by Mr. Haksar in 1980. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, why are you standing? ...*(Interruptions)*... You only associate.*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my second point is, you please enquire into all this matter and take action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Zero Hour. You only associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, what I am saying is, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't derail the Zero Hour like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Other Members are also there. ...*(Interruptions)*... You associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, आनन्द शर्मा जी को भी सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, यह एक गम्भीर विषय है। इस पर सरकार अपना वक्तव्य दे, क्योंकि इस पर पार्लियामेंट की एक कमिटी की रिपोर्ट दी जा चुकी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक ही ऐसी ऑर्गेनाइजेशन नहीं है, दूसरी संस्थाओं का भी प्रश्न है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay now. ...**(Interruptions)**... All right. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay now Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, यह एक गम्भीर बात है।

श्री उपसभापति: गम्भीर है, लेकिन आपने नोटिस नहीं दिया है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: हमने नहीं दिया, लेकिन नोटिस तो है ना। This has come up in the House, though not through my notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... This matter has come up in the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव: यह एक ऐसा मामला है, इतना गम्भीर मामला है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't derail. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप इतने सीनियर हैं, मैं क्या करूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, अजीब स्थिति यह है कि जब-जब ये लोग सरकार में आते हैं, तो इस तरह की संस्थाओं में गड़बड़ी करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ram Gopalji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: ये भारतीय संस्कृति की रक्षा करने की बात करते हैं, उसी संस्कृति को दूसरे तरीके से डिमॉलिश करने की बात कर रहे हैं। यह बहुत गम्भीर विषय है। सरकार को इसका नोटिस लेना चाहिए, वरना आगे भी सदन में यह उठेगा और फिर सदन को चलाने में दिक्कत होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. See, I want to share our problem with you, the problem of the Chair. See, there are Members whose Zero Hour Notices have been admitted and they really complain. Only the Chair knows that the complaint is from them that their Zero Hour is not being taken up. See, if you derail the Zero Hour like this, what the Chair can do? I am really telling it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Listen, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yechuryji, you should also listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... Every day, we have a list of Zero Hour Notices admitted by hon. Chairman. My job is to see that they are given chance. But the Zero Hour is being derailed. So, the Members complain. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, what I am saying, I know these subjects are very important. When you find that a Zero Hour subject is very important, give a separate notice. The next day, you will get a chance. So, let us not derail Zero Hour. That is my only request to the Members. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We cooperate with you, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know. *...(Interruptions)...* Thank you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: When an issue comes up like this, please allow us for half-a-minute to just associate. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. Even today also, hon. Members are coming and complaining about Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* So, let us not derail it. Now, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. So, only three minutes for everybody.

Need for taking measures for maintaining National Unity and Integration

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम इस सदन में लोक महत्व के अनेक विषय उठाते रहे हैं और समय-समय पर सरकार और सदन मिलकर उन पर कार्रवाई करती है। हमारे संविधान में उल्लिखित जो विशेषताएँ हैं, उनके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं अपना वक्तव्य संस्कृत में देना चाहता था, किन्तु भाषांतर के कारण यह सम्भव नहीं हो रहा, परन्तु मैं अपना थोड़ा वक्तव्य सरल संस्कृत में देने की कोशिश करूँगा। हमने संविधान में उल्लेख किया है और राज्य सभा के सदस्य के नाते कहा है कि, "यद् अहं विधिना स्थापितं भारतस्य संविधानं प्रति सत्यां श्रद्धां निष्ठां च धारयिष्ये, तथा भारतस्य प्रभुतां अखण्डतां च अक्षुण्णं रक्षिष्यामि। हम भारत के संविधान को सत्य निष्ठा के साथ स्वीकार करते हैं तथा भारत की प्रभुता व अखंडता को अक्षुण्ण रखने के लिए हर उपाय करेंगे।" महोदय, हमारे संविधान में निश्चित रूप से न्याय, स्वतंत्रता, समता व बंधुता की बात कही गयी है और उसे लाने के लिए हमें सदन के बजट सत्र में एक बार भारत के संविधान के प्रति जो commitment किया है, उसके ऊपर अनुसरण करने का काम करना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं संस्कृत में वक्तव्य देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। "भारतस्य संविधाने उद्देशिकायामेव संविधानस्य आत्म-स्वरूपम् सारम् प्रस्तुतम्। हम भारत के लोग, भारत को एक संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व संपन्न, समाजवादी, पंथ-निरपेक्ष, लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाने के लिए तथा "वयं भारतीयाः भारतम् एकं संपूर्णं प्रभुत्व सम्पन्न, समाजवादिनम्, पंथ-निरपेक्षम्, लोकतंत्रात्मकं गणराज्यं रूपायितम् — भारतस्य समस्त नागरिकान्.. भारत के समस्त नागरिकों को न्याय, स्वतंत्रता, बंधुता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए काम करेंगे। हमने निश्चित रूप से इस बात को आत्म-गर्भित किया है और स्वीकार किया है। इसलिए भारत के संविधान में हमने जो बातें कही हैं, उन बातों को अंगीकार करते हुए, उन्हें अधिनियमित करते हुए सदन के समक्ष विचारार्थ लिया जाना चाहिए, जिससे हम कह सकें कि हमने भारत के संविधान में जो बातें कही हैं, उन सारी बातों को पूरा करने के लिए सदन और सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है।

महोदय, इन्हीं बातों को कहते हुए मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि, "सं गच्छध्वं सं वदध्वं सं वो मनांसि जानताम्"

देवा भागं यथा पूर्वे सं जानाना उपासते॥
समानी व आकृतिः समाना हृदयानि वः
समानमस्तु वो मनोयथा व सुसहासति॥"

हम साथ-साथ चलें, साथ-साथ बढ़ें और लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए व इस राष्ट्र को उन्नत बनाने के लिए उद्यत रहें।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, मैं डा. जटिया के उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इस उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं डा. जटिया के उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, the colours of the light have changed. Not only in cultural institutions, is there saffronisation of even the lights that we get here? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you must be happy about the better lights! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir; but these are all saffron lights. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are they infiltrating everything now?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, येचुरी जी को लाल दिखायी नहीं दे रहा है, उन्हें तो सारा भगवा दिखायी दे रहा है। इस में कोई बुराई भी नहीं है। यह तो समय की बात है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is going.

Need to recognize women farmers as equal wage earners and organize them at national level

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय, जब किसानों द्वारा आत्म-हत्या का विषय उठता है तो सारे देश में उनके प्रति सहानुभूति की लहर उठती है और लोग संवेदना के साथ यह भी देखते हैं कि जब किसान अंतिम सांसें ले रहा होता है, तो उसकी आंखों के सामने उसका परिवार—उसकी बेटी, उसकी मां, पत्नी और सब लोग होते हैं, लेकिन उसके जाने के बाद पूरा परिवार कैसे महिला किसान के बल पर भरण-पोषण करता है, इस ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

आप उत्तराखंड में जाकर देखें, प्रातः काल से लेकर सायंकाल तक सारा काम महिला किसान करती हैं। वे पशुओं की देखभाल से लेकर, चारा लाना, जंगल से लकड़ी काटकर लाना, 5-6

किलोमीटर से पानी लाना और 10-12 घंटे लगातार खेत में काम करती हैं। महोदय, 66 प्रतिशत से अधिक कृषि क्षेत्र में महिलाएं काम करती हैं, 48 प्रतिशत self-employed farmers महिलाएं हैं। एक सर्वे के अनुसार agriculture and allied sectors in India employ 89.5 per cent of the total female labour. About 84 per cent women are engaged in agriculture, either as cultivators or labourers, as against 67 per cent male workers. Despite more than 400 million women out of the total 600 million female population depending upon crops, most of them are getting less pay in comparison to the male farmers and face discrimination. महोदय, सब से ज्यादा सेविंग महिला किसान करती हैं, बच्चों के लिए, उनकी शिक्षा व भविष्य के लिए काम करती हैं, लेकिन सब से ज्यादा लोन का repayment भी महिला किसान करती हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, यह बहुत दुख की बात है कि देश में महिला किसानों पर फोकस करने वाली योजनाओं का अभाव है। महिला किसानों को wages ठीक से मिलें, इसके लिए शायद ही कोई विशेष योजना बनाई जाती है। सर, मेरे प्रदेश उत्तराखंड में और पूरे हिमालय क्षेत्र में कृषि में महिलाएं एक साल में 3,465 घंटे काम करती हैं, जबकि पुरुष केवल 1,212 घंटे काम करते हैं और जो पशु और बैल हैं वे केवल 1,064 घंटे काम करते हैं, यानी महिलाएं सबसे ज्यादा काम करती हैं, लेकिन हमारे राडार पर, हमारे चिंतन में, हमारी चर्चा में, भाषणों में, संवेदनाओं में, सहानुभूतियों में महिला किसान कहीं भी नहीं आती हैं। मैं सरकार से अपील करता हूँ कि वह इनके लिए एक एग्री कमीशन फॉर वीमैन फार्मर्स बनाए, महिला किसानों के लिए एक कृषि आयोग बनाया जाए, जो उनके वेजेज के बारे में, उनके मेहनताने के बारे में एक राशि निश्चित करे और उनको पृथक किसान के रूप में मान्यता मिले। वे केवल किसान की पत्नी, बेटी या मां नहीं हैं, वे स्वतंत्र किसान हैं। इन महिला किसानों के लिए कृषक महिला बैंक भी बनना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names should be added. Everybody agrees to it. Very good.

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: सर, हम भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करते हैं।

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

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

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

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

Suicide by potato farmers in West Bengal

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, since 4th of March, 2015, twenty-five potato farmers have committed suicide in different districts of West Bengal. *...(Interruptions)...* These are distress suicides. These distress suicides are continuing in different parts of Bengal. *...(Interruptions)...* Since September 2011, 120 farmers' suicides have taken place in Bengal. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are they disturbing? *...(Interruptions)...* I don't know. *...(Interruptions)...* The regime in Bengal actually is trying to suppress all truth by all possible means and there are instances in the House also. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): This is not correct. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nadimul, don't disturb. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* You Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: What is happening, Sir, is that crop insurance in Bengal *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Mr. Ritabrata Banerjee says will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Mr. Ritabrata Banerjee says will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only what Mr. Ritabrata Banerjee says will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is permitted by the hon. Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: For crop insurance the Government is supposed to pay ₹ 49 crores as premium. But that is not being paid since 2011. ...(*Interruptions*)... In cold storages in Bengal during the Left regime, there was 5 per cent reservation. This reservation has been done away with. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Government in Bengal continues to be in a denial mode ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Whatever these people are telling, the same has been ordered from the Treasury Benches. ...(*Interruptions*)... They are also saying that there are no farmer suicides. ...(*Interruptions*)... But, in reality, 25 potato growers have committed suicides in Bengal. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: *

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

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: I urge upon the Government that a fact-finding Committee ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nadimul, that is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only what Mr. Ritabrata Banerjee is saying will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't disturb. ...(*Interruptions*)... What are you doing? ...(*Interruptions*)... It is permitted by the hon. Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: There are conspiracies to bury people into a burial ...(*Interruptions*)... But the voice of the people cannot be stifled. ...(*Interruptions*)... They are trying to stifle the voice of the people in every possible way. But that cannot be done. ...(*Interruptions*)... The regime is doing its best to suppress all truth. ...(*Interruptions*)... But the reality is that farmers have committed suicides.

...(Interruptions)... Twenty-five potato farmers have committed distress suicides since 4th of March, 2015 and since September 2011, 120 farmers have committed suicides.

...(Interruptions)... We want a fact finding team to go there. Thank you.

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

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, if you think that there is a factual misrepresentation, there is a Rule in the Rule Book. You can go by that. Why do you disturb him? Everybody makes the statement after it is permitted by the hon. Chairman. If anybody thinks that there is a misrepresentation of facts, you can move a Privilege Motion. Why do you disturb him? Don't do this. I am telling this to everybody.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): This ruling has to be followed for Tamil Nadu also. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan.

Demand for reimbursing money to Tamil Nadu Government on account of admission of weaker-section students in private schools

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am going to raise a very important issue. Sir, thanks to the efforts made by the State Government under the guidance of hon. Amma, 1,36,593 weaker-section students were admitted to the private unaided schools. Now, the Central Government is denying the fees of these students to the extent of ₹ 97.04 crores. The private schools are sending the bills to the State Government claiming a sum of ₹ 97.04 crores. The Central Government has not made a payment so far, though our hon. leader, Amma, met the Prime Minister and gave a memorandum on 3.6.2014. Our Chief Minister has also written a letter dated 5.5.2015. It is a very serious issue because the private unaided schools admitted 1,36,593 students, but for the current academic year, the private unaided schools are refusing to admit the weaker-section students because of non-payment of fees due to them. So, it is a very serious issue.

Sir, another issue is that the Central Government has taken a stand that the pre-KG students are not entitled for any financial aid under the RTE Act. It is illegal and unconstitutional. The Act is very clear that for students from pre-KG

to 9th and 10th standard and up to 12th standard, the financial aid must be given by the Central Government. So, they are arbitrarily changing the rules without any conscience. Because of this unconstitutional stand taken by the Central Government, the weaker-section and disadvantaged students are affected. So, I urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to immediately sanction ₹ 97.04 crores and also sanction the financial aid for the students who are admitted to the pre-KG classes. I thank you, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan.

Demolition of houses of families of minorities and dalits in Vadodara, Gujarat and non-allotment of new houses to them

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान गुजरात राज्य के बड़ौदा शहर के अंदर करीब 300 से ज्यादा मुस्लिम और दलित फैमिलीज़, जो करीब एक महीने से रास्ते पर पड़ी हैं, उनकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं सदन को यह भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह बड़ौदा शहर है, जहां से प्रधान मंत्री जी चुनाव लड़े थे। उनके समक्ष मैं भी उसी स्थान से चुनाव लड़ा था। बड़ौदा म्युनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन, जिसने इन लोगों को कल्याण नगर नाम की एक बस्ती से यह प्रॉमिस देकर हटाया था कि यदि वे इस जगह को खाली कर देंगे, तो दूसरी जगह पर उन सबको मकान दिए जाएंगे।

सर, यह पूरी मुस्लिम बस्ती है। इसमें थोड़ी बहुत दलित फैमिलीज़ भी हैं। दूसरी जगह पर मकान तैयार हो गए, मकानों का allotment हो गया, लेकिन जब पजेशन देने की बात आई, तो वहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी और अन्य लोगों ने यह मुद्दा उठाया कि ये मुसलमान लोग हैं। अगर उन्हें इस बस्ती में ले जाया जाएगा, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, पूरे एक महीने से बड़ौदा म्युनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन, जिसके अंदर भारतीय जनता पार्टी का राज है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य, सदन को सही जानकारी नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. Only what Shri Madhusudan Mistry says will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is not going on record.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: *

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: सर, पूरे प्रदेश में भारतीय जनता पार्टी का राज है और पूरे बड़ौदा म्युनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन में भारतीय जनता पार्टी का ही शासन चल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मकान तैयार होते हुए भी, अलॉटमेंट करने के बाद भी, उन्हें वहां नहीं बसाया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह प्रधान मंत्री की कांस्टीट्यूएंसी है और प्रधान मंत्री खुद यहां बोलते हैं कि हम किसानों की जमीन गरीबों को बसाने के लिए लेना चाहते हैं। वे गरीब की बात करते हैं, लेकिन यहां मकान तैयार होने के बावजूद भी उन्हें मकान नहीं दिए गए हैं। सर, धर्म के नाम पर...**(व्यवधान)**... इस देश के जो नागरिक हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस देश के जो नागरिक हैं, उनको इस देश में कहीं भी रहने का अधिकार है, वहां पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: दोनों मिलकर इनको मकान नहीं देना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री के लिए यह* की बात है और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लिए यह ⊕ की बात है ...**(व्यवधान)**... कि जो लोग हकदार हैं, उनको ये मकान नहीं देते। सर, मेरी मांग है कि प्रधान मंत्री अगर वाक्यी में देश को सेक्युलर फेस दिखाना चाहते हैं, तो ख्वाजा साहब की दरगाह पर जो चादर चढ़ाने का ⊕ करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको मकान देने चाहिए और मकान देकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह मेरी विनती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, माननीय सदस्य को अपनी भाषा पर संयम रखना चाहिए। किस तरह की लैंग्वेज— ⊕ ये प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लिए बोल रहे हैं, तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर किसी पार्टी के नहीं हैं। वे देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : आपकी पार्टी के हैं। देश के नहीं हैं।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : आप अपनी भड़ास, आप अपना डिप्रेशन, जो भी उतारना है, उतारिए, लेकिन इस तरह की भाषा मधुसूदन जी, आप जैसे सीनियर मेम्बर को शोभा नहीं देती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप चिल्लाए नहीं, आप पानी पी लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन इस तरह की भाषा आपको शोभा नहीं देती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. If anything is unparliamentary, I will expunge it. ... **(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : हमारे ऊपर कोई अंतर नहीं पड़ता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे आप अपनी पर्सनेलिटी को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : जो unparliamentary होगा, उसे मैं expunge कर दूंगा। I will go through the record. If anything is unparliamentary, I will expunge it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

* Not recorded.

⊕ Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Imitation of Indian products by China

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, चीन के साथ हमारा व्यापार बढ़े, हम बिल्कुल ऐसा चाहते हैं। WTO के तहत जितने एग्रीमेंट्स हैं, दोनों देशों के बीच उनका पालन हो, हम चाहते हैं और दोनों देशों की दोस्ती भी हम चाहते हैं, इसमें हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन जिस तरह से एक नई चीज चाइनीज कंपनियों ने शुरू की है, उसकी ओर मैं कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर का ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोशिश करूंगा।

महोदय, विश्व बाज़ार में जो पॉपुलर इंडियन प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, जो भारत की कंपनियां एक्सपोर्ट करती हैं, चाइनीज कंपनियां उन brands की कॉपी, imitation करके उन्हीं मार्केट्स में भेज रही हैं, जिससे भारतीय कंपनियों का एक्सपोर्ट उस क्षेत्र में गिर रहा है और चाइनीज कंपनियां उससे तीन-चार गुना ज्यादा पैसा बना रही हैं। आपको यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि इसकी तमाम शिकायतें जो इंडिया में चाइनीज एम्बेसेडर हैं, उनके यहां और कॉमर्स मिनिस्ट्री में पड़ी हुई हैं। कोलकाता का एक hosiery ब्रांड है, उसका अफ्रीका में 400 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट है, तो उसकी पूरी कॉपी करके, "मेड इन इंडिया" लिखकर, हिंदी-इंग्लिश में पूरी नकल करके चाइनीज कंपनी ने उसी प्रोडक्ट का 900 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट किया। तो यह WTO का टोटल वॉयलेशन है और इस चीज को जो भारत के राजदूत वहां हैं, जब वे उनके पास गए, तो वे कहते हैं कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते, चाइनीज कंपनियां सुनती नहीं हैं। यहां वे लगातार वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में संपर्क करते हैं, तो वे सुनते नहीं हैं। अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज में जो इंडियन एम्बेसी है, वह बात नहीं सुन रही है। तो इससे देश का लाखों-करोड़ों का एक्सपोर्ट चौपट हो जाएगा। ठीक है, मैं तो कहता हूँ कि मेक इन इंडिया की बात आप करते हो, तो चाइनीज कंपनियों का जो माल यहां पर आता है, WTO एग्रीमेंट के तहत, उसमें हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन मेक इन इंडिया सक्सेसफुल कैसे होगा? जब गणेश जी चीन से बनकर आ रहे हैं, लक्ष्मी जी चीन से बनकर आ रही हैं, हनुमान जी चीन से बनकर आ रहे हैं, तिरंगा झंडा चीन से बनकर आ रहा है, तो आपको यहां इंडस्ट्री को एनकरेज करना पड़ेगा, वह अलग आस्पेक्ट है, उस पर हम नहीं बोलना चाहते, सरकार को वह देखना चाहिए, लेकिन कम से कम जो भारत का एक्सपोर्ट है, अगर फॉरेन एक्सचेंज का नुकसान हुआ, imitation, वहां पर मोबला फर्जी बनता है, Louis Vuitton के बैग फर्जी बनते हैं, जितनी चीजें हैं, जो बड़े known products हैं, वे वहां पर फर्जी बनते हैं, फेक बनते हैं। अब इंडियन प्रोडक्ट्स भी फेक बनने लगे हैं। अभी कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर यहां बैठी थीं, वे चली गईं, तो मेरा यही आग्रह है कि कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर को तुरंत उसका cognizance लेकर WTO में इस इश्यू को रेज करना चाहिए, इंटरनेशनल फोरम में रेज करना चाहिए और चाइनीज कंपनियां जो ये हरकतें कर रही हैं, उनको तत्काल रुकवाना चाहिए।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

Pathetic condition of national highways in country

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, नैशनल हाईवे अथॉरिटी इस देश की एक महत्वपूर्ण संस्था है और वह पूरे देश में तमाम सड़कें बना रही है, लेकिन उसकी कार्यप्रणाली में बहुत गिरावट आयी है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ-साथ देश की बात कहता हूँ कि सड़कों की हालत बहुत खराब है। श्रीमन्, दुख इस बात का है कि नैशनल हाईवे अथॉरिटी ने कोई बोर्ड भी नहीं लगा रखा कि ये हमारी सड़कें हैं। हमारे राज्य में सड़कों की जो हालत है, चाहे कानपुर-लखनऊ ले लें, चाहे अलीगढ़-कोलकाता ले लें, चाहे लखनऊ-बनारस ले लें, सब नैशनल हाईवेज की रोड्स हैं जो चलने लायक नहीं हैं, जहां गाड़ियां चल नहीं सकतीं। श्रीमन्, जनता के बीच यह संदेश जाता है कि ये राज्य सरकार की सड़कें हैं, राज्य सरकार के कारण खराब हैं, सरकार सड़कें नहीं बना रही है, जबकि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. मंत्री स्वयं उनसे मिलने आए, हम भी उसमें शरीक थे, हमने उनके सामने कहा, लेकिन कोई असर नहीं हो रहा। हालत यह है कि उन्होंने इन्कम्पलीट सड़क बनायी और टोल टैक्स पहले लगा दिया। जब यह क्वेश्चन पूछा गया, लैटर डाला गया कि आप इन्कम्पलीट सड़क पर टोल टैक्स कैसे ले रहे हैं तो उनका जवाब आया कि जितनी सड़क इन्कम्पलीट है, उसको टोल टैक्स से निकाल दिया गया है और बाकी सड़क का टोल टैक्स ले रहे हैं — यह जवाब है। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि अथॉरिटी के लोग कितने होशियार हैं। मैं इस बात की तारीफ करूंगा कि अटल जी के जमाने में इस देश में बहुत सड़कें बनीं। इन रोड्स के लिए डीजल और पेट्रोल पर दो रुपए सैस भी लगाया गया, लेकिन आज इन रोड्स की हालत बहुत खस्ता है और विभाग एकदम चुप बैठा हुआ है। जो जबर्दस्ती वसूली हो रही है, उसके खिलाफ तमाम टोल टैक्स पर लोग अनशन कर रहे हैं, जबकि वे सब सड़कें इन्कम्पलीट हैं। मेरा सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि एक लक्ष्य था, यूपीए सरकार ने एक लक्ष्य रखा था कि बीस किलोमीटर पर डे हम नैशनल हाईवे अथॉरिटी की सड़क बनवाएंगे, इस सरकार का क्या लक्ष्य है, मुझे नहीं पता, लेकिन सरकार को एक लक्ष्य रखना चाहिए और इन अधूरी सड़कों को कम्पलीट करना चाहिए, नहीं तो हम राज्य सरकारों को मजबूर होकर वहां बोर्ड लगवा देना पड़ेगा कि ये भारत सरकार की सड़क है और भारत सरकार इसे नहीं बना रही है। मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं, रामपुर वाली सड़क की जो हालत है, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप उस पर कुछ बोलें।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने नेशनल हाईवेज के बारे में जो बात की है, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। सहमत मैं इसलिए हूँ कि अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने पूरे देश को सड़कों से जोड़ने का एक बहुत बड़ा अभियान शुरू किया था और काफी समय तक हुआ। यह बात सही है कि पिछले दस सालों में नेशनल हाईवेज की अनदेखी हुई है। हम आपको विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि हमारी सरकार, जो अनदेखी हुई है, उसकी भरपाई करेगी और जो नेशनल हाईवेज अधूरे हैं, उनको पूरा करेगी और इस संबंध में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जयराम रमेश (आंध्र प्रदेश): कहां अनदेखी हुई है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): कहां अनदेखी हुई है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Increasing incidents of rapes and atrocities on weaker sections of society

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House and the Government towards the atrocities which have been taking place on the weaker sections, especially on the women. The other day, in an answer to the question raised by one of the Members, the Government has given a clear answer saying that the atrocities on women, especially the rapes, have not come down. Sir, in his answer, the hon. Minister has given a clear statement that in Chhattisgarh, 119 rapes and in Madhya Pradesh, 318 rapes have taken place, especially on the tribals. If you take the atrocities on *dalits*, in Gujarat, 1,981 cases of atrocities on SCs have been registered.

The hon. Prime Minister, the then campaign committee Chairman of the Bhartiya Janata Party, while addressing the campaign meetings, had categorically talked about this. Mr. Modi had made rapes and women security one of the major issues during the intense campaign and promised to end such atrocities against them if he comes to power. Even yesterday, one of the women was raped in Delhi. The other day, in

Odisha, a woman was raped and dumped in a well. The whole night that woman was in the well. Only in the morning, when the people heard her cries, she was taken out of that well. Even in Punjab, in Moga, a *dalit* girl was raped and thrown out of the bus, and we have seen what has happened.

So, Sir, the tall claims of *achche din*, the big speech of Mr. Modi, what has happened to it? The women are not safe in this country. They are completing one year in Government. According to the Times of India report, about 300 cases were reported in Delhi alone in four months. So, Sir, this means, under the Prime Ministership of Mr. Narendra Modi, the women and, especially, the STs & SCs are not safe. This is the gift they have given after coming to power in this country. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Indian workmen kept in confinement by a company in Saudi Arabia

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन में मजदूरों की समस्या रखना चाहती हूँ। महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल से आती हूँ और बहुत से परिवार हमारे घर में चार-पांच दिनों से आए हुए हैं और वे बहुत परेशान हैं। वे मुझसे बार-बार आग्रह कर रहे हैं कि उनकी समस्या को मैं इस सदन में रखूँ। महोदय, मजदूरों के अधिकारों के संबंध में बड़ी-बड़ी बातें तो हम सभी करते हैं और उनके नाम पर 1 मई दिवस को छुट्टी भी रखी जाती है। लेकिन जरा सोचिए जब इस दिन कामगारों के परिवार वालों को यह पता चले कि उनका बेटा, उनका भाई या उनका पति बंधक है और जबरिया उनसे मजदूरी करवाई जा रही है, तो उन्हें कैसा लगेगा? उनकी एवज में मजदूरी भी नहीं दी जाती है। मजदूरी तो छोड़िए माननीय महोदय, उनको भरपेट भोजन भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस वजह से जो मजदूर हैं और उनके परिवार वालों पर क्या बीतती होगी, इस असहनीय पीड़ा का हम सब अंदाजा ही लगा सकते हैं। सऊदी अरब में एक कम्पनी एम.एम.जी. में दो वर्ष पहले जनपद देवरिया, कुशीनगर, गोरखपुर और उसके आसपास से 175 से अधिक गए मजदूरों को अमानवीय तरीके से कई माह से बंधक बनाकर बंधुआ मजदूरी कराई जा रही है। कई लोगों की हालत खराब है, इलाज की बात तो दूर उनको भरपेट खाना भी नहीं मिल रहा है। ऐसी हालत में लम्बे समय से ये मजदूर सऊदी अरब में बंधकों के रहमोकरम पर ज़िंदा हैं। यह सब जानकारी मजदूरों के परिवार वालों को अन्य माध्यम से मिल रही है। इसकी जानकारी सऊदी अरब स्थित भारतीय दूतावास को भी है। लगता है कि भारतीय दूतावास कुम्भकर्णी नौद सो रहा है। मैं माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगी कि इस संवेदनशील मामले में सदन को सऊदी अरब में बंधक भारतीय मजदूरों के मामले में जानकारी दें और उन्हें स्वदेश लौटने में हर संभव मदद त्वरित गति से पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था भी करें और साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि इतने लम्बे समय से भारतीय दूतावास में ऐसे भारतीय मजदूरों को क्यों मदद नहीं पहुंचा रहा है, जिससे वे स्वदेश लौट सकें और अपने परिवार से मिलकर राहत की सांस ले सकें।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करना चाहता हूँ।

† **چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش) : مہودے، میں اس سے اپنے آپ کو سمبڈھ**

کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इससे एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. All the names may be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Balagopal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): हमारी वहां की एम्बेसी कुछ काम नहीं कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Minister would like to react. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: ऑनरेबिल कनक लता सिंह जी ने जो बात कही है, सऊदी अरब में जो भी मजदूर या जो भी कर्मचारी वहां पर बंधक हैं, उनके बारे में स्पेसिफिक कोई घटना आपकी जानकारी में है तो आप निश्चित तौर से दीजिए, मैं माननीया विदेश मंत्री महोदया को दूंगा और तत्काल उनकी मदद होगी, क्योंकि यमन में या और अन्य जगहों पर जिस तरह की जो भी घटना आई है, उसके बारे में केंद्र सरकार ने तत्काल मदद भी की है और उनको वापस भारत लाने में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। कोई भी ऐसी घटना अगर आपकी जानकारी में है तो जरूर दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Shri K. N. Balagopal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Steep increase in petrol-diesel prices

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I would like to raise a very serious issue of petrol-diesel price rise recently. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Balagopal. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Balagopal.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: ₹ 3.96 per litre on petrol and ₹ 2.37 per litre on diesel was increased. Sir, this is a huge rise. Actually, when international prices were USD 140 per barrel of petroleum, the maximum price of petrol in India was ₹ 76 per litre. Now, it is forty per cent of the international prices and it would be only less than ₹ 40 per litre of petrol. But now this Government has increased the excise duty several times. They have increased it by ₹ 10. Now, in Kerala, it is upto ₹ 70 per litre of petrol. It would have only been ₹ 40. The Government is, in a way, *. Actually, the prices of the petrol and diesel are examples of *. The Government accepted that – the Minister is here – they collected more than ₹ 70,000 crore in the last three months from extra levy of taxes and excise. But, now, I do not know why the Government is increasing it like this. This is a very * on the part of the Government to * the money from the poor and common people of this country. Sir, the Minister is there ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

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

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)**Energy Conclave**

*106. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether an Energy Conclave has been held recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the issues discussed in the Conclave; and
- (c) the challenges being faced by the oil sector and measures proposed for reducing the imports?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Energy Conclave, Urja Sangam 2015, was organised on 27th March, 2015 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi to commemorate the 50 years of ONGC Videsh Limited, Engineers India Limited and Indian Oil Corporation's Barauni Refinery. The Conclave was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. On this occasion, Prime Minister called upon the sector to reduce import dependency of crude oil by 10% by 2022. The 'Give It Up' campaign was also inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister during the Urja Sangam.

Over 1200 delegates comprising of Policy Makers, Foreign Diplomats, Domain Experts, Management and Professionals from Oil and Gas Public and Private sector companies, Business Partners, Service Providers, Academia, Think tanks and Media. Around 300 participants from Academia (Research Specialists, Institute Heads, Faculty and Students) from reputed Management Institutes, Technical Institutes and Universities (IIMs/IITs /domain institutions) were among the delegates.

The Conclave was divided into 4 discussion sessions, including a Ministerial session, on the contemporary landscape of energy security and solutions for enhanced energy security for the country. This was in the backdrop of the country's high dependence on imports in the hydrocarbon sector.

The challenges discussed to achieve energy security for the country in the domestic sector included *inter alia* ageing fields with declining production, technological impediments in service industry, shale gas/ oil exploitation, Sparse Seismic Data

Coverage of Indian Sedimentary basins and need for Fiscal stability perception among potential bidders. In the international sector, some of the major challenges are political stability in the hydrocarbon rich areas, global competition in face of shrinking resource base, price volatility, sanctions and current fiscal and tax regimes.

During deliberations, the Delegates and Speakers suggested various measures to reduce imports, which include *inter alia* diversification of energy portfolio across fuels; accelerate Geological and Geophysical data collection of Indian Sedimentary Basins; appropriate fiscal regime to create a simple, transparent regime that accommodates aspirations for a risk adjusted fair return, and Increase in global foot print of Indian entities.

(c) In order to reduce import dependency, Government has taken/is taking a number of initiatives to increase domestic production of crude oil, encourage the use of alternative fuels such as Ethanol and Bio Diesel and promote the conservation of petroleum products. These initiatives are summarized as under :—

1. Initiatives to accelerate the exploration and production of Crude Oil

To accelerate the pace of exploration and production of oil and gas in the country, various steps have been/are being taken by the Government as under :—

- (i) Project for survey of about 1.5 million square km. of unappraised area of the Indian Sedimentary Basins has been started through National Oil Companies to gather geo-scientific data for identifying prospective blocks.
- (ii) Re-assessment of hydrocarbon resources making use of geo-scientific data gathered over the past couple of decades has been initiated to get a better understanding of the prospectivity of Indian Sedimentary basins.
- (iii) A National Data Repository has been developed and is under trial now. It is a platform which will help access the geo-scientific data easily and help in carving out new hydrocarbon blocks.
- (iv) 52 new blocks with in-principle clearances from various agencies have been carved out for offer under the next round of bidding.
- (v) Policies for Exploration and Production are being reviewed for incentivizing and accelerating E&P activities.
- (vi) A policy for non-exclusive multi-client speculative survey for assessment of unexplored sedimentary basins is being implemented.
- (vii) A policy framework for relaxations, extensions and clarification at the development and production stage under the PSC regime to remove rigidities in timelines with a view to early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries has been approved.

- (viii) Revision in domestic gas price, with provision for premium for difficult areas (deep water, ultra deep water and High Pressure, High Temperature areas) has been approved.
- (ix) Extension of 40% subsidy in North East Region to private companies operating in that region has been made.
- (x) Exploration for shale oil and gas by National Oil Companies has been taken up.

2. Encouraging the use of Alternative Fuels

A. Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme

The Government started Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme in 2003 and extended the same to the entire country, except the North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep in 2006. The Government in July 2013, decided that OMCs will procure ethanol (produced from molasses route only) only from domestic sources to achieve the mandatory requirement of 5% ethanol blending in areas/parts of the country where sufficient quantity of ethanol is available. In other parts of the country, blending of ethanol may be increased progressively depending upon the availability of ethanol to reach the 5% mandatory level.

In order to improve the availability of ethanol, the Government on 10.12.2014 has, *inter-alia*, decided to fix the delivered price of ethanol in the range of ₹48.50 per litre to 49.50 per litre, depending upon the distance of distillery from the depot/ installation of the OMCs, inclusive of all central and statutory levies, transportation cost etc. Further, ethanol produced from other non-food feedstocks besides molasses, like cellulosic and ligno cellulosic materials including petrochemical route, has also been allowed to be procured subject to meeting the relevant BIS Standards.

B. Bio-diesel Policy

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had announced a Bio-diesel Purchase Policy in October, 2005, which became effective from 1.1.2006. Under this policy, OMCs would purchase bio-diesel, meeting the prescribed BIS standard, at a uniform price, as may be decided by the OMCs from time to time, for blending with High Speed Diesel (HSD) to the extent of 5%, at identified 20 purchase centres across the country.

OMCs have reviewed the procurement price of bio-diesel at the various purchase centres accordingly and presently the declared price of Bio-diesel is ₹ 41 per litre *w.e.f.* 07.11.2014.

The Cabinet, in its meeting held on 16.01.2015, decided to make amendments in Government guidelines (*i.e.* MS and HSD Control Order, 2005 and Marketing Resolution, 2002 of MoPNG and National Policy on Bio-fuels, 2009 of MNRE) to allow the direct sale of Bio-diesel (B100) by private Bio-diesel manufacturers, their authorized dealers and Joint Ventures (JVs) of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) authorized by MoPNG.

3. Measures for conservation of petroleum product

The Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA), under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, has been given the mandate to promote conservation of petroleum products in the major sectors of economy like transport, industry, households and agriculture through direct technical assistance, R & D educational and training programmes and mass awareness campaigns. PCRA's activities cover conservation of all energy sources, development, evaluation and commercialization of efficient equipment and additives, popularizing production of bio-fuels, environment protection etc.

PCRA has also initiated Star Labelling Programme for various equipments/appliances consuming petroleum products such as LPG domestic Gas stoves, Diesel Monoset pumps and Diesel Generator Sets.

4. Oil equity

Currently, ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) has oil and gas production from 13 projects in 10 countries. During 2014-15, OVL produced 8.874 MMTOE, which comprised of 5.533 MMT of Oil and 3.341 MMT of gas. Recently, the company acquired new assets overseas like Myanmar, Mozambique, Azerbaijan, New Zealand, which would further enhance the oil and gas production of OVL in the years to come.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, this Government has been singularly lucky in that as soon as they took over last year, the international crude oil prices have gone down considerably. The common man expected that this benefit would go to him. But, unfortunately, defying all principles of market pricing, this Government, on the contrary, has not been passing on this benefit of lower international crude oil prices to the common man, to the end consumer. I would like to know this, through you, from the hon. Minister. Will this Government fully pass on the benefit of reduced international oil prices to the end consumer? Would he like to give this assurance clearly on the floor of the House?

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्या ने जो मूल प्रश्न पूछा था, उससे यह प्रश्न अलग है। अभी वे उसके बारे में दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री पूछेंगी। यद्यपि उनका सप्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चन दूसरा है, मैं उनको आपके माध्यम से नम्रता के साथ उत्तर देना चाहूंगा।

सभापति जी, अभी उन्होंने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार का हवाला दिया, उसका उदाहरण दिया और उसमें भारत के उपभोक्ताओं को, उस हिसाब से क्यों हम लाभ नहीं पहुंचाते, यह एक मौलिक मुद्दा उठाया है। वे देश की राजनीति की वरिष्ठ सदस्या हैं, वे पिछली सरकार में मंत्री रही हैं। एक तर्क कई बार हम इस हाउस में उठाते हैं कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में जिस ढंग से क्रूड ऑयल की प्राइस घटती है, क्या उसी हिसाब से हम ग्राहकों तक उस reduction को पहुंचाएं, यह तर्क है, जिसको हमारे साम्यवादी मित्र बार-बार उठाते हैं। यह उनका एक तर्क है। मैं उनके तर्क का बार-बार आदर भी करता हूं, लेकिन जो मौजूदा नीति है, यह कई सालों से चली आ रही है, माननीय सदस्या पिछली सरकार में मंत्री रही हैं। उन्हीं की सरकार के समय से जो policy चल रही है, उसी को अभी हमने जारी रखा है। पिछले एक साल के अंदर हमने लगभग 20 रुपये से ज्यादा क्रूड ऑयल का मूल्य घटाया है। कुछ पैसा, मेरे मित्र भी कह रहे थे कि "लूट" लिए। सर, इस देश के गरीबों के घर तक अगर रोड पहुंचाना, स्वास्थ्य सेवा देना, उनको "लूट" लगता है, तो मैं उसके लिए उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूं, उनकी शब्दावली के लिए। जब कभी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में क्रूड ऑयल के दाम बढ़ते हैं, तभी हमें मूल्य बढ़ाना पड़ा है। हम खुशी से दाम नहीं बढ़ाते हैं, it is linked with the international market.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, the hon. Minister would be aware of this, if he is not, I would like to bring it to his notice that large-scale pilferage is taking place in the system, within the companies themselves. What is the Government going to do about it? We have seen in the past that so many honest officers have lost their lives trying to combat this mafia in the country. We are bringing in technology at every step. Is the Minister going to consider this proposal? When the tankers leave the refinery or the oil depots, the measurement is taken. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I point it out that none of the three parts of your question relates to this?

KUMARI SELJA : Sir, I knew that you would say that. My question stems from point 3 which is about measures for conservation of petroleum product.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It says, "...the challenges being faced by the oil sector and measures proposed for reducing the imports?"

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, it stems from the answer. It is point 3 which is about measures for conservation of petroleum product.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you wish to answer it?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, let me complete it. He knows what I am asking. As soon as the tanker leaves, measurement is taken. But when it reaches the dealer, what is the system by which you measure how much is going into his tanker from where it will be supplied? Only by a danda, a stick. How? Large-scale pilferage is taking place. If you are aware of it, what are you going to do to stem this?

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, I would like to answer this question. I agree with her and appreciate her concern. Lot of pilferages and leakages are there in mid-stream and down-stream sector. This country has to upgrade its marketing network. We have to modernise ourselves. Through massive technological intervention only, this can be solved. This new Government is on the job. We have formed a committee to look into the details. We are coming out with a new marketing plan. Through that, all the answers can be given. We are aware about the leakages and pilferages. That has to be stopped through technological intervention.

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप : सभापति जी, हालांकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने माननीया सदस्या के उस प्रश्न का जवाब देने की कोशिश की है, जिस प्रश्न को मैं पूछने वाला हूँ, मसला यह है कि जून-जुलाई, 2014 में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे तेल का दाम 106.30 डॉलर प्रति बैरल था, फरवरी 2015 में यह घट कर 55.15 डॉलर प्रति बैरल हो गया। 2014 के मुकाबले 2015 में कच्चे तेल का दाम 50 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा नीचे आ गया। महोदय, देश क्या महसूस करता है, जनता क्या महसूस करती है ...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप : प्लीज, प्रश्न पूछने के लिए भूमिका जरूरी है। देश यह महसूस करता है कि जब दाम आधे कम हुए हैं, तो जो विक्रय केन्द्र हैं, पेट्रोल पंप्स हैं, दूसरी एजेंसीज हैं, वहां से उपभोक्ताओं को वह तेल आधे दाम पर या घटते दामों के हिसाब से मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन यह इस प्रकार से नहीं मिलता है। आपने कहा कि यह यूपीए सरकार की पालिसी है। यह उत्तर नहीं हो सकता है। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि माननीय मंत्री जी, क्या एनडीए सरकार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे तेल के घटते हुए दामों के अनुपात में देश के अन्दर उपभोक्ताओं को कम दामों पर पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ उपलब्ध कराने की कोई नीति बनाएगी?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, कच्चे तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद के मामले में उस ढंग से दाम को रिलेट करने की कोई व्यवस्था हमारे देश में नहीं है। अगर यूपीए सरकार ने वह पालिसी चलाई थी, तो सही चलाई थी। हम उसको कंटीन्यू कर रहे हैं। इसलिए हम इस विषय में कोई गलती कर रहे हैं, हमें ऐसा नहीं लगता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जैसे अभी आपने समझने के लिए एक उदाहरण दिया, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से आपसे कहना चाहूँगा कि जब हम लोगों ने जिम्मेदारी सँभाली थी, तब इसका दाम 105 डॉलर प्रति बैरल था, बीच में यह घट कर 55 डॉलर पर आ गया, जिसका आपने हवाला दिया, मैं कहता हूँ कि एक समय यह घट कर 43 डॉलर पर आ गया था। अगर मैं आज सुबह का भाव देखता हूँ, तो यह 63 डॉलर है। जैसे यह भाव ऊपर-नीचे आता रहेगा, यह ऊपर-नीचे होता रहेगा। पिछले एक साल में हमने काफी राहत दी है, जिसके कारण आज मुद्रास्फीति नियंत्रित है, महँगाई पर नियंत्रण आया है। हमें जितना मौका मिला, जितनी सहूलियत मिली, हमने ग्राहकों को सहूलियत दी है। हमने कुछ पैसा गरीबों के कल्याण के लिए बचा कर रखा है। बाकी जिस प्रकार से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में तेल का दाम बढ़ता है, उस हिसाब से यह लिंकड हो जाता है।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि 27 मार्च 2015 को "ऊर्जा संगम" नामक एक कार्यक्रम हुआ था। उस कार्यक्रम में हमारे विज्ञानी और गरीबों के बेटी, प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र भाई मोदी ने "राज सहायता छोड़ें" अभियान लांच किया था, जिसमें जो सुखी-संपन्न लोग हैं, पैसे वाले लोग हैं, वे लोग गैस सब्सिडी न लें और इससे जो पैसा बचेगा, वह गरीबों के लिए खर्च किया जाएगा, उससे गरीबों को सहायता मिलेगी।

श्री सभापति : आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक कितने लोगों ने यह राज सहायता लेना बंद कर दिया है, जिससे वह पैसा गरीबों के लिए बचाया गया है?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सभापति जी, जब "ऊर्जा संगम" कार्यक्रम हुआ था, तब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कई विषयों के साथ देश के सभ्य समाज, संपन्न जनता से एक अपील की थी कि अभी समय आया है कि जो लोग क्षमता रखते हैं, वे लोग स्वयं सब्सिडी को छोड़ दें, जिसके कारण कई अच्छे लोग, कई उद्योग घराने, कई राजनीतिक लोग, चाहे प्रतिपक्ष के ही हों, इन लोगों ने यह सब्सिडी छोड़ दी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूँगा कि महाराष्ट्र के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, जो लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं, मान्यवर अशोक शंकरराव चव्हाण, जो उस प्रदेश के कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष हैं, उन्होंने भी सब्सिडी छोड़ी। इस अपील से समाज के बहुत सारे लोग जुड़ रहे हैं। कई माननीय सदस्य, कई मंत्री, कई राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री, कई सामान्य लोग इससे जुड़ रहे हैं। सभापति जी, मेरे अनुभव में एक बात और भी आई, एक सामान्य महिला रिटायर्ड टीचर ने भी किसी एक कार्यक्रम में मुझसे मिलकर सब्सिडी छोड़ने का आश्वासन दिया था। अभी तक देश भर में लगभग 3,90,000 लोग इसे छोड़ चुके हैं।

महोदय, आज इस विषय पर, इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं सभी से यह अपील करना चाहूँगा कि देश के लोग इसे एक मिशन की तरह, एक आन्दोलन की तरह लें। जो लोग सब्सिडी छोड़ेंगे, उस पैसे से हम दूसरी गरीब महिलाओं के घर पर इसे लगाएंगे।

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा : चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ, नम्बर तीन पर माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में दिया है, "पीसीआरए ने एलपीजी, घरेलू गैस स्टोव, डीज़ल मोनोसेट पम्प और डीज़ल जनरेटर सेट जैसे पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की खपत करने वाले विभिन्न उपस्करों/उपकरणों के लिए स्टार लेबलिंग कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है।"

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कार्यक्रम क्या है और किस तरह का है? माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर प्रकाश डालें।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप एक ही सवाल पूछिए।

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा : सर, यह इसी से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारतवर्ष में मिट्टी के तेल के आवंटन के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय मानक निर्धारित किए गए हैं? यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं? क्या देश के सभी राज्यों में मिट्टी के तेल के आवंटन के लिए राष्ट्रीय मानकों का पालन किया जा रहा है? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने दो सप्लिमेंट्रीज़ पूछी हैं, लेकिन उचित होगा कि आपकी अनुमति से मैं इनके दोनों प्रश्नों का उत्तर दूँ।

सभापति जी, एक तो माननीय सदस्य ने कंज़र्वेशन के बारे में पूछा है कि स्टार रेटिंग क्या है और किस प्रकार इसका निर्णय किया जाता है। कंज़र्वेशन के लिए एक रास्ता यह निकाला गया है कि अगर चूल्हे, डीज़ल पम्प सेट इत्यादि उपक्रम या मशीनें गुणवत्ता युक्त रहेंगी, तो उन पर डीज़ल, एलपीजी या अन्य ईंधन की खपत कम होगी। हमने इनकी गुणवत्ता के कुछ मानक भी बनाए हैं। जो कम्पनियां इन मानकों को पूरा करती हैं, उन कम्पनियों को हम स्टार रेटिंग देते हैं, क्योंकि इस प्रकार के उपकरणों, स्टोव, डीज़ल पम्प सेट इत्यादि को खरीदने से ईंधन की कम खपत होती है। इससे कंज़र्वेशन भी होता है, इसी को हम स्टार रेटिंग कहते हैं।

महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरा प्रश्न यह पूछा कि केरोसिन या मिट्टी का तेल देने के लिए मानक क्या हैं? सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को इस विषय से थोड़ा अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन एक संघीय ढांचे के आधार किया जाता है। भारत सरकार एक 'एक्स' एमाउंट राज्यों को देती है, उसके बाद किसे यह दिया जाना चाहिए, किसे मिलना चाहिए, इससे सम्बन्धित निर्णय राज्य सरकार स्वयं लेती है।

हम सब जानते हैं कि कई सालों से यह हो रहा है कि मिट्टी का तेल जिन लोगों के पास जाना चाहिए, उनके पास नहीं पहुंचता है और बाजार में ही इसका डायवर्जन हो जाता है, लीकेज हो जाती है।

सभापति जी, एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार एक समय में इस पर 30,000 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी दी जाती थी, जो घट कर आज 17,000 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच गई है। सभी जानते हैं कि इसकी डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में लीकेज है। हमारे दोनों सदनों एवं राज्य सरकारों को मिलकर यह तय करना पड़ेगा कि इसके लिए नये मानक क्या होने चाहिए, जिससे देश के सभी गरीबों को मिट्टी का तेल कम दाम में मिल सके। किन लोगों को यह मिले और कैसे मिले, इसके लिए हम कई राज्यों से बातचीत कर रहे हैं। उनसे चर्चा करके जल्दी ही इसके लिए हम एक नई प्रक्रिया लेकर आएंगे। मिट्टी का तेल उपयुक्त लोगों को मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन किन-किन लोगों को मिलना चाहिए, सभी राज्यों के साथ बातचीत करके जल्दी ही हम इस बात पर फैसला करेंगे।

Production of minerals

*107. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mineral production of the country has increased this year in comparison to previous years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of innovative ideas being imparted to increase the mineral production and to generate employment in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) According to new series of the Gross Domestic Product, the Gross Value Added (GVA) by the mining and quarrying sector at constant prices (2011-12) is increasing in comparison to previous years, as indicated below:

Mineral	2012-13 (NS)	2013-14 (NS)	2014-15(AE)
GVA of Mining and Quarrying Sector (at constant Prices) (in ₹ crore)	262253	276380	282605

NS: New Series Estimates. AE: Advance Estimates.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

(b) The Government has amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act 1957, through the MMDR Amendment Act 2015 with effect from 12.1.2015, to address the constraints faced by the mining and quarrying sector. The amendments in the MMDR Act, 1957 will give impetus to the mining sector by:

- (i) removing discretion in grant of mineral concessions, as mineral concessions will be granted through auction by competitive bidding;
- (ii) allowing opening of mines which were closed due to pendency of decision on applications for second or subsequent renewal through extension of validity of lease period of the existing leases;
- (iii) providing security of tenure of mining lease period with uniform lease period of 50 years;
- (iv) simplification of procedure, and removal of delay by eliminating requirement of prior approval of Central Government for grant of mining lease through auction;
- (v) establishment of National Mineral Exploration Trust, a dedicated fund to encourage exploration to augment mineral resources;
- (vi) allowing easy transferability of mineral concessions granted through auction, which would facilitate investments in to the mining sector;
- (vii) safeguarding the interest of mining affected persons through establishment of District Mineral Foundation, which will work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations.

The Central Government has further empowered State Governments in respect of 31 minerals, which have been notified as 'minor' minerals on 10.2.2015, for regulation of grant of mineral concessions and for purposes connected therewith.

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Regarding the safety, health and welfare of the persons employed in mines, in reply to U.Q. No.1070, dated 4th March, 2015, the Minister has stated that no specific provision had been made in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 which was recently amended and passed by the Parliament. However, I would like to know from the Minister whether any review of the provisions of the Act was made in the context of the safety, health and welfare of the persons employed in mines. If so, details thereof?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने मजदूरों की सुरक्षा के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है, लेकिन मजदूरों की सुरक्षा का सम्बन्ध श्रम विभाग के कानूनों के अंतर्गत आता है। भारत सरकार खान मजदूरों की सुरक्षा और उनके स्वास्थ्य के प्रति पूरी तरह सजग और सचेत है। कानून में इसके लिए प्रावधान भी किए गए हैं और उन पर अमल भी किया जाता है।

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: The Select Committee on Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill had recommended to consider the issues like impact of mining activities on the environment, illegal mining, lack of proper and scientific mine closure, etc., for incorporating the same in the MMDR Act, 1957. What are the steps being taken by the Central Government on this issue? What are the steps being taken to prevent illegal mining in this country?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जब खनन होता है, तो निश्चित रूप से क्षेत्र पर भी उसका प्रभाव पड़ता है और व्यक्ति पर भी प्रभाव पड़ता है। इसलिए, जब हम लोगों ने इस बार MMDR Act का संशोधन किया, तो DMF का प्रावधान उसमें लाया। हर जिले में District Mineral Foundation गठित किया जाएगा। इसकी प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ हो गयी है। इस District Mineral Foundation में केंद्र सरकार जो राशि अधिसूचित करेगी, वह राशि होगी, लेकिन वह दो भागों में विभक्त है। जो mines auction में जायेंगी, उनमें एक-तिहाई से अधिक राशि अधिसूचित नहीं की जा सकती और जो मौजूदा माइन्स पहले से चल रही हैं, उनमें रॉयल्टी के बराबर की राशि भी अधिसूचित की जा सकेगी। अब DMF बनने के बाद निश्चित रूप से इस प्रकार की जो सदस्य की चिन्ता है, उसको दूर करने में हम और सफल होंगे।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, the hon. Minister is gracious enough to record the steady mineral production during the UPA regime. His answer indicated that in 2012-13, minerals worth ₹ 2,60,000 crores and in 2013-14, minerals worth ₹ 2,76,000 crores have been in production. I would like to focus on one point which is being neglected regularly, that is, the non-metallic minerals. India has the monopoly in the production of mica. We have several other minerals like limestone, dolomite, gypsum and atomic minerals as well; whereas mica or *abhrak* is having medicinal value as well as insulation capacity to utilize the electric appliances. Earlier, in 1960s and 1970s, we used to have a great level of production and we were the largest exporters to cater to the global needs. But in the recent years, due to the negligence in attaining proper instruments and machines, the production of

non-metallic minerals has decreased. Is the Union Government envisaging acquiring reasonable and scientifically developed equipments, tools and instruments to have the steady production of non-metallic minerals?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही कहा है। निश्चित रूप से यह सच है कि पिछले दिनों खनन का कारोबार काफी ठहराव की स्थिति से गुजरा है, यद्यपि ईंधन खनिजों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन धात्विक खनिजों में थोड़ी सी गिरावट आयी है। सरकार ने जब MMDR Act में संशोधन का बिल प्रस्तुत किया था, तब भी सदस्यों की यह चिन्ता थी और उस चिन्ता का समाधान हम लोगों ने किया था कि वर्तमान परिवेश में खनिजों के दोहन को राष्ट्रहित में पूरा करने के लिए निश्चित रूप से इसे आज की टेक्नोलॉजी से और साइंटिफिक तरीके से किया जाना चाहिए। सरकार उसके प्रबंध करने के लिए पूरी तरह सजग है और आगे उसके परिणाम सामने आयेंगे।

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Sir, I wish to submit that to a very straightforward question 'whether the mineral production of the country has increased this year', there is an extremely complex, qualified answer. There are three qualifications in the answer. The first is, 'new series of Gross Domestic Product'. I do not know what the new series is. The second is, 'the Gross Added Value by the mining and quarrying sector at constant prices'. Now the whole purpose is to conceal more than what is to be revealed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that a large part of the mineral sector has shown a negative growth. Limestone has a negative growth of 1.5 per cent. Petroleum, -1.9 per cent; Bauxite, -4.2 per cent; Diamond, -7.9 per cent; Natural Gas, -8.2 per cent; Phosphorite, -11.7 per cent; Iron Ore, -13.4 per cent; Gold, -14.6 per cent; Copper -21.1 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: What I am submitting is that I do not know whether these qualifications are to mislead the House because sector after sector has shown negative growth and the answer says that it has grown at constant prices by taking into account new series of Gross Domestic Product, etc. Let the hon. Minister explain whether more than 20 sectors in minerals are showing negative growth and yet the answer says 'positive growth'.

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, तुलसी साहब बहुत ही वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, मैं सरकार की ओर से उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी आंकड़े को दर्शा कर सदन को गुमराह करने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता है और नकारात्मक वृद्धि को हम सकारात्मक दिखाएँ, इसका भी कोई कारण नहीं है, क्योंकि यह सदन इसलिए है कि जो नकारात्मक चीजें हैं, वे भी इस समय सरकार के सामने आएँ, सरकार उनसे सबक ले और उन पर संज्ञान लेकर आगे बढ़े ताकि इनमें सुधार किया जा सके। मैंने पूर्व में ही कहा कि जो ईंधनी क्षेत्र है, उसमें निश्चित रूप से वृद्धि है, लेकिन जो धात्विक क्षेत्र है, उसमें गिरावट है और गैर-धात्विक क्षेत्र में बढ़ोतरी है।

सरकार ने इस बात का संज्ञान लिया है, उसके अनेक कारण हैं, वे तुलसी साहब की जानकारी में भी हैं। पिछले दिनों पांच साल तक जो परिस्थिति रही, उसके कारण बहुत सारे खनिजों का उत्पादन बंद हुआ, खदानें निलंबित की गईं और उसके कारण एमएमडीआर एक्ट के संशोधन में आना पड़ा। आप सब लोगों के सहयोग से वह संशोधन बिल पारित हुआ है। अब रास्ते खुल गए हैं और आने वाले कल में उसके सकारात्मक परिणाम आपको दिखेंगे। यह मैं विनम्रता से सदस्य को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, essays of eminent photo journalists provide proof that children as young as eight years old are being made to work under perilous conditions as they are lowered down in rat holes and shafts which are so small that even kneeling is impossible. And miners dig thousand feet horizontally in unsupported seams with no protective gear. What measures have been taken by the Government to ensure safety and welfare of miners who live in deplorable conditions and to prevent the prevalence of child labour in mines?

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, बच्चों के लिए कानून बना हुआ है और निश्चित रूप से उसका पालन होता है। खनन के क्षेत्र में भी खतरनाक उद्योग चिन्हित हैं, उनमें किसी भी प्रकार से बच्चे को काम करने के लिए अनुमति का प्रावधान नहीं है। यदि सदस्या की जानकारी में किसी स्थान पर ऐसी परिस्थिति है, तो वे उसको मेरे संज्ञान में लाएं, मैं इस संबंध में श्रम मंत्रालय को भी अवगत कराऊंगा, उस पर कार्रवाई कराऊंगा और खनिज विभाग को इस पर जो करना होगा, वह भी हम करेंगे।

Strategy to attract foreign tourists

*108. **SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned any strategy to attract more foreign tourists in the country in the coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what kind of infrastructural changes have been made in this regard in the country; and

(c) whether Government has planned to boost building of more budget hotels in the strategic locations including at the places where Buddhist and Jain places of worship are located, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) promotes India as a holistic destination and as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic,

online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country. MoT also promotes the tourism destinations and products through its websites and publicity and promotional material produced by it from time to time. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the Indiatourism Offices Overseas with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and increasing tourist arrivals to the country. These include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, 'Know India' seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

MoT provides financial assistance to Stakeholders and Tourism Departments of States/Union Territories for undertaking promotional activities under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

Development and Promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for various tourism projects including infrastructure projects which are prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

The States/UTs-wise details of the number of projects and amount sanctioned during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Ministry of Tourism implements the following major plan schemes for tourism infrastructure development in the country:

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

- Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC). For the current financial year 2015-16, no provision is available for States under the Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC). ₹ 20.00 crore have been provided for UTs under the scheme.

Central Sector Scheme (CS)

- Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects
- Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism infrastructure development

The Ministry of Tourism has launched two new schemes in the last financial year:

- Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.
- National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.

With a view to facilitate the foreign tourist arrivals arriving into the country, the E-Tourist Visa scheme was launched by the Government of India on 27.11.2014 initially for nationals of 43 countries. As on May 01, 2015, this facility is now available for 76 countries.

(c) Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. The Ministry of Tourism, however, has advised the State Governments/UT Administrations to follow tourism friendly policies for augmenting hotel room supply like allotting land sites for hotels on revenue sharing basis, granting extra Floor Space Index (FSI)/Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for hotels, adopt Single Window approach for clearing Hotel Projects and Rationalization of Taxes.

The Ministry of Finance, Government of India has also included the following in the “Harmonised list of Infrastructure Sub-Sectors” to boost supply of hotel rooms in the country.

- I. Three Star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than one million.
- II. Hotels with a project cost of more than ₹ 200.00 Crore each in any place in India and of any star rating. This clause is applicable with prospective effect from 07.10.2013, the date of Notification and available for eligible prospects for three years from the date of notification *i.e.* 07.10.2013, the eligible cost of ₹200.00 Crores excludes cost of land and lease charges but includes interest during construction.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of projects sanctioned during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
2012-2013			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	6278.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	6612.50

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	1	500.00
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	2	2461.91
11.	Goa	2	50.00
12.	Gujarat	1	486.75
13.	Haryana	0	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11	3029.88
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	11260.00
16.	Jharkhand	2	4885.71
17.	Kerala	6	7826.53
18.	Karnataka	0	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	5	7914.79
21.	Manipur	7	3595.62
22.	Meghalaya	1	17.94
23.	Mizoram	3	49.15
24.	Madhya Pradesh	20	20989.75
25.	Nagaland	11	4556.66
26.	Odisha	2	61.30
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	2	50.00
29.	Rajasthan	0	0.00
30.	Sikkim	13	7020.18

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	2041.97
32.	Telangana	5	4191.34
33.	Tripura	0	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12	3486.15
35.	Uttarakhand	2	1297.47
36.	West Bengal	3	4694.46
TOTAL		158	103358.79

2013-2014

1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	4532.02
	Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1	4588.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7473.64
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	14	11109.85
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	2	5768.98
11.	Goa	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00
13.	Haryana	8	1487.25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3371.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	7618.54
16.	Jharkhand	1	500.00
17.	Kerala	10	4065.63
18.	Karnataka	8	3228.71
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	6	6795.18

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
21.	Manipur	8	7234.84
22.	Meghalaya	3	46.90
23.	Mizoram	10	4711.16
24.	Madhya Pradesh	9	10021.29
25.	Nagaland	11	5222.01
26.	Odisha	12	6543.08
27.	Puducherry	1	4848.16
28.	Punjab	2	1038.86
29.	Rajasthan	10	5174.71
30.	Sikkim	14	10485.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00
32.	Telangana	8	3370.07
33.	Tripura	0	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	26	13071.32
35.	Uttarakhand	29	21772.67
36.	West Bengal	0	0.00
TOTAL		234	154080.19

2014-15

1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	9515.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8455.35
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00
4.	Assam	3	3568.11
5.	Bihar	3	4220.47
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	990.13
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	1	775.54
10.	Delhi	0	0.00
11.	Goa	1	879.04
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
13.	Haryana	3	121.66
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	732.50
16.	Jharkhand	0	0.00
17.	Kerala	0	0.00
18.	Karnataka	1	5000.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	0	0.00
21.	Manipur	7	14752.51
22.	Meghalaya	0	0.00
23.	Mizoram	3	4879.69
24.	Madhya Pradesh	5	3690.54
25.	Nagaland	10	5980.20
26.	Odisha	3	6488.34
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	3	4831.98
29.	Rajasthan	2	149.93
30.	Sikkim	8	5200.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00
32.	Telangana	4	504.36
33.	Tripura	0	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4	3368.05
35.	Uttarakhand	1	391.69
36.	West Bengal	0	0.00
TOTAL		88	84495.62

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

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि टूरिज्म में हमारा देश अन्य राष्ट्रों की तुलना में बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है। टूरिज्म एक

ऐसा सब्जेक्ट है, जो हमारे देश की इकॉनमी को बदलने की क्षमता रखता है, इससे जीडीपी में substantial इजाफा हो सकता है, लाखों युवकों को काम मिल सकता है। हमारे देश के हर राज्य में हिस्टोरिकल स्थान हैं, जहां पर पर्यटकों को आकर्षित किया जा सकता है। यह हमारी विरासत संस्कृति को show case करने का जरिया है।

श्री सभापति: आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: सर, यह संभव तभी होगा, जब हमारे देश की लॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर के प्रति पर्यटकों में विश्वास होगा, यहां होटल कम दामों के होंगे और आने वाले पर्यटकों को यहां पर मेहमानों की तरह से नवाजा जाएगा। हमारे पड़ोसी जो देश हैं, अगर हम देखते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: सर, मैं पहले थोड़ा सा बैकग्राउंड दे दूं।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, आप बैकग्राउंड मत दीजिए।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: ठीक है, सर। कुछ समय पहले सरकार ने बुद्ध सर्किट को देश में विकसित करने की बात कही थी और उसी के तहत अजंता-एलोरा, जो कि महाराष्ट्र के औरंगाबाद में है, के साथ-साथ सारे बुद्धिस्ट महत्व के स्थानों को जोड़कर हवाई जहाज, ट्रेन तथा बसें चलाने की बात कही थी। इसी तरह, उसने भगवान राम और कृष्ण से संबंधित स्थानों को भी सर्किट में लाने की बात कही थी। इस पर कितना काम हुआ है और वहां पर टूरिज्म को प्रमोट करने के लिए सरकार क्या-क्या कर रही है?

डा. महेश शर्मा: महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावनाओं का सम्मान करते हुए और पर्यटन का महत्व समझते हुए यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पर्यटन की दृष्टि से जो तीन मुख्य विषय हैं, वे हैं सफाई, सुरक्षा और होस्पीटैलिटी, यानी मेहमाननवाजी। सफाई की दृष्टि से हमारे पर्यटन स्थलों को, खास तौर से 25 मॉन्यूमेंट्स को प्रधान मंत्री जी के स्वच्छता अभियान से जोड़ा गया है और उनमें गुणात्मक परिवर्तन आए हैं। सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से, हम समझते हैं कि जब भी ऐसी कोई घटना या दुर्घटना हो जाती है, तो पर्यटन की दृष्टि से हम पीछे चले जाते हैं। लेकिन, मैं माननीय सदस्य को अच्छी सूचना दे दूँ कि पिछले इन प्रयासों से हमारे पर्यटन उद्योग को बहुत बड़ा बढ़ावा मिला है। हमारा पर्यटन उद्योग 7.70 मिलियन तक पहुँचा है, जो पिछले साल की तुलना में 10.6 प्रतिशत अधिक है। इस साल हमारे देश को 1 लाख 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये की फॉरेन अर्निंग्स हुई हैं, जो पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 11.5 प्रतिशत अधिक है। माननीय सदस्य ने खास तौर पर लॉर्ड कृष्णा और बुद्धिस्ट सर्किट के माध्यम से दो विषय उठाए हैं। पर्यटन की महत्ता को रोजगार और फॉरेन अर्निंग्स की दृष्टि से समझते हुए इस बार हमारी जो "स्वदेश दर्शन" योजना आई है, उसके माध्यम से 120 करोड़ रुपये की राशि बुद्धिस्ट सर्किट के लिए घोषित की गई है, जिसके अंदर कार्य शुरू हो चुके हैं। इसी तरह, 120 करोड़ रुपये की राशि कृष्णा सर्किट के माध्यम से दी गई है, जिसमें से करीब 30 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मथुरा-वृंदावन के लिए विमुक्त की जा चुकी है और वहां पर कार्य चालू हो चुका है।

सर, मैं दोनों विषयों को समझता हूँ। इसमें और भी बहुत कुछ किया जाना बाकी है। सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से एक हेल्पलाइन नम्बर 1363 शुरू किया गया है, जो 24 घंटे उपलब्ध है। वर्तमान में यह सुविधा केवल दो भाषाओं, हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में उपलब्ध है, लेकिन हम इसको अन्य 12 भाषाओं में भी उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं, जिसमें जापान की भाषा भी शामिल है, ताकि अगर वहां का कोई टूरिस्ट दिक्कत में है, तो उसे यह सुविधा 24 घंटे उपलब्ध होगी।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: सर, मंत्री जी ने मेरे पहले प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें कहा है कि टूरिस्ट्स की संख्या में इजाफा हुआ है और अब साढ़े सात मिलियन टूरिस्ट्स आ रहे हैं। मंत्री जी, आप जानते हैं कि अन्य देशों में यह आँकड़ा 25 मिलियन से लेकर 50 मिलियन तक जाता है।

सर, अब मैं दूसरा सप्लिमेंट्री क्वेश्चन पूछता हूँ। मंत्री जी, आपने मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर काफी डिटेल् में दिया है, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ, लेकिन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के डेवलपमेंट के बारे में, विशेष रूप से बजट होटल्स, रोड्स, मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज़ तथा एयर कनेक्टिविटी के लिए अभी भी तमाम टूरिस्ट प्लेसेज़ में काम होना बाकी है। मैं सरकार से उत्तर प्रदेश के संकीशा और कम्पिल के बारे में विशेष रूप से जानना चाहूँगा। ये बुद्ध, जैन और हिन्दू से संबंधित तीर्थस्थल हैं। यह एक ऐसा स्थान है, जो जैन धर्म से संबंधित तेरहवें तीर्थकर स्वामी विमलनाथ जी की कर्मभूमि है और कम्पिल पंचकल्याण से संबंधित है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की सराहना करना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने काफी अच्छा काम किया है।

श्री सभापति: भाई, आप क्वेश्चन पूछ लीजिए।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: वहां पर केंद्र सरकार विदेशी तथा देश के तीर्थ स्थलों को सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए बजट होटल्स, रोड्स और मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज़ के लिए क्या कर रही है?

डा. महेश शर्मा: भारत सरकार ने आध्यात्मिक और धार्मिक पर्यटन को बहुत महत्व देते हुए इस बार दो विशेष योजनाएँ शुरू की हैं- "स्वदेश दर्शन" और "प्रसाद", Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive, जिसके तहत "प्रसाद" योजना में 100 करोड़ रुपये के माध्यम से हमारी 12 धार्मिक नगरियों को विशेष महत्व दिया गया है और "स्वदेश दर्शन" योजना में 600 करोड़ रुपये की राशि से बुद्धिस्ट सर्किट के माध्यम से संकीशा— यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि भगवान बुद्ध से जुड़े हुए आठ स्मरणीय स्थलों में से सात भारत देश के अंदर हैं और ये संकीशा से लेकर बोधगया, सारनाथ तक हैं। इन्हीं के लिए हमने एक end-to-end tourism की योजना घोषित की है। वह end-to-end tourism जिसमें पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा, पर्यटकों को एक ही माध्यम से अगर हम उन्हें किसी एक स्थान पर लाते हैं, चाहे हम बोधगया लाएं, उसके माध्यम से श्रावस्ती, सारनाथ होते हुए पूरे बुद्धिस्ट सर्किट को हम एक टूरिज्म के माध्यम से और सुरक्षित माध्यम से जी.पी.एस. ऑरिएंटेड व्हीकल के माध्यम से भी हम शुरू कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बता दूँ कि अब जब आपका विदेशी पर्यटक इमिग्रेशन काउंटर पर आता है तो उसे एक स्वागत कार्ड मिलता है, जिसमें ड्रूज एंड डॉट्स भी लिखे होते हैं। एक छोटी सी चीज मैं आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी हमने उसमें एक छोटी सी प्रार्थना की अपने विदेशी पर्यटक से और खास तौर से महिला पर्यटकों से कि जब वे किसी गाड़ी या टैक्सी में बैठें, तो उसकी नम्बर प्लेट का एक फोटो खींच लें। उस फोटो को आप अपने किसी भी नेक्स्ट डेस्टिनेशन तक भेज दें। तो टैक्सी ड्राइवर को भी पता चलेगा कि मेरा नम्बर कम से कम दो जगह दर्ज हो चुका

है। ऐसी छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं। जो हमने उसके माध्यम से सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से की हैं। जैन तीर्थ के बारे में माननीय सांसद ने जो मुझे बताया है, उस पर विशेष ध्यान देकर हमारी अगली योजना जैन, सूफी टूरिज्म और रामायण सर्किट के बारे में लाने की है। माननीय सदस्य द्वारा जो विषय लाया गया जैन तीर्थकर के बारे में, इस विषय में भी हम विशेष ध्यान दे रहे हैं।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : बजट होटल के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया है।

डा. महेश शर्मा : मैं माननीय सांसद को बजट होटल के विषय में बता दूँ कि कैसे तो टूरिज्म स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और बजट होटल की इस वक्त सरकार की कोई योजना ऐसी प्रस्तावित नहीं है लेकिन उनके लिए जो सुविधाएं दी गई हैं बजट होटल के लिए खास तौर पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, last year some allocation was made to States. But, this year, nothing has been allocated!

डा. महेश शर्मा : आप ठीक कह रहे हैं। यह बजट होटल की योजना क्योंकि टूरिज्म एक स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, और हमने केंद्र के माध्यम से 76 देशों के लिए ई-टूरिस्ट वीजा शुरू किया है। 28-4-2015 तक एक लाख इक्कीस हजार टूरिस्ट वीजा हम लोगों ने दिए हैं, जिसका 88 प्रतिशत यूटिलाइज किया है।

श्री विजय गोयल : सभापति जी, इस देश के अंदर इतनी ऐतिहासिक धरोहर है, संस्कृति है कि अगर पर्यटन और कल्चर को बढ़ावा दें तो पूरे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था उससे चल सकती है। मैं सिर्फ दिल्ली की बात करता हूँ। दिल्ली में पर्यटन का बहुत बुरा हाल है, यह मैं मंत्री जी को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। टूरिस्ट यहां पर मुश्किल से एक दिन रुकता है और दिल्ली के दिल चांदनी चौक के अंदर तो और ज्यादा बुरा हाल है। सभापति जी, जब हम कनाटा प्लेस की प्राइवेट बिल्डिंग पर 1,600 करोड़ रुपए खर्च कर सकते हैं तो हम चांदनी चौक की हवेलियों पर क्यों नहीं खर्च कर सकते? हमने चांदनी चौक की प्राइवेट हवेलियों को हैरिटेज लिस्ट में डाल दिया है। तो आज किसी को अपनी हवेली ठीक करनी हो तो उसको दो साल लगते हैं परमिशन लेने के लिए। आप उनको एक पैसे की मदद भी मुहैया नहीं कराते हैं, वे गरीब लोग उसको कैसे ठीक करेंगे, यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ। मेरा मंत्री जी से सिर्फ एक ही प्रश्न है कि दिल्ली को वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज सिटी डिक्लेयर करने के लिए प्रस्ताव गया था दिल्ली सरकार और केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से। यूनेस्को की दो-दो टीमों यहां पर आ गई थी। क्या आपने वह प्रस्ताव वापस ले लिया है या वह प्रस्ताव अभी जिंदा है? क्या दिल्ली को वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज सिटी डिक्लेयर किया जाएगा, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ।

डा. महेश शर्मा : माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिंता जाहिर की है कि भारत देश और खास तौर से दिल्ली में पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाओं के विषय में, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पूरे देश की चिंता है। हमारे मंत्रालय की भी चिंता है, देश की भी चिंता है कि हमारा युवा 15 से 20 वर्ष की आयु में जब अध्यात्म बोध, ज्ञान, प्रकृति की खोज में और सौन्दर्य की खोज के अंदर हमारे बराबर के देशों में कहीं दुबई या मलेशिया की यात्रा और थाईलैंड की यात्रा करता है, उससे पहले वह हमारे देश की घनी संस्कृति को कहीं खोजे, यह हमारा प्रयास है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, answer to the question.

डा. महेश शर्मा : वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज सिटी के विषय में जो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सवाल का जवाब दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. महेश शर्मा : उन्होंने दो सवाल किए हैं कि क्या ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : एक सवाल का जवाब दीजिए।

डा. महेश शर्मा : दिल्ली का जो डोजियर है वह यूनिस्को के माध्यम से उसकी दो बार विशेष जांच हुई है लेकिन अरबन डेवलपमेंट मंत्रालय और पर्यटन मंत्रालय के माध्यम से अभी इस विषय पर पूरी तरह से निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है, क्योंकि मैं इसको अभी चर्चा का विषय नहीं बनाना चाहता, क्योंकि अभी इस विषय पर अन्य मंत्रालयों से सहमति प्राप्त करनी जरूरी है। मैं बता दूँ कि एक बार जब यूनेस्को की गाइड-लाइंस आ जाती हैं तो किसी भी तरह की प्रगति करना संभव नहीं होता है।

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, I have a question on beach tourism. India competes on beach tourism with countries like Indonesia, Bali, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Maldives, where hotels are built not only on the beaches but also in the sea while in India, our CRZ regulations make us build hotels 200-500 metres away and we need to see the sea by binoculars. My question to the hon. Minister is: Will the hon. Minister take up the matter with the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the hon. Prime Minister to change the CR Zone regulations so that India can compete with international destinations in beach tourism and bring in foreign tourists while keeping the environment safe like the other countries where beach tourism flourishes, like Indonesia, Bali, Sri Lanka and Thailand?

DR. MAHESH SHARMA: Sir, as far as what the hon. Member has said on the construction of hotels nearer to the seas or rivers is concerned, we have seen the devastation in Kedarnath. This House has raised its concern over this issue whether such things should be permitted or not. The Ministry of Environment and Forests and all other concerned Ministries have taken a serious note of this and certain restrictions have been put on the issue of construction of hotels and commercial establishments nearer to the sea or rivers. I hope, the House would appreciate the concern.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, this question relates to attracting foreign tourists. But Russian and Israel tourists who come to Goa, it appears, are over attracted towards Goa. They do business, run hotels and eateries, motorcycle business and sell out drugs. Sir, there is a village called Morjim in Goa, which they have totally captured. Signboards are put in Russian languages saying that such and such is the way to go to such and such hotel, etc. Therefore, what are you doing with the Russian languages used by foreigners, with respect to curtailing these powers?

They are purchasing properties in the name of villagers. They enter into partnership and when somebody goes and asks them, they deny and say, "I am only a manager here! I am not doing anything." But, virtually, the entire business of eateries is being done by these people. What are you doing?

DR. MAHESH SHARMA: Sir, I convey my sincere thanks to the hon. Member for bringing it to the notice of our Ministry. Since it being a State-subject, I will definitely discuss it with the State to ensure that the sovereignty of our country is maintained at the State-level also and no such country or tourism from a specific area is permitted to do any such activity. I will bring it to the notice of the State Government also.

चीनी नागरिकों को ई-टूरिस्ट वीजा प्रदान किया जाना

*109. श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी नागरिकों को ई-टूरिस्ट वीजा दिये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश की खुफिया एजेंसी ने इस कदम पर कड़ी आपत्ति की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) ऐसा प्रस्ताव है परन्तु अभी तक कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

E-Tourist visa to Chinese nationals

†*109. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal of offering 'e-tourist visa' to Chinese nationals, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that country's intelligence agency have expressed strong objections over it and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) There is such a proposal but no final decision has been taken as yet.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन : माननीय सभापति महोदय, खुफिया ब्यूरो की आपत्ति के बावजूद सरकार ने चीनी नागरिकों को "ई टूरिस्ट वीजा" देने का फैसला लिया है, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि खुफिया ब्यूरो ने क्या आपत्तियाँ की थीं और क्या इन आपत्तियों को दूर कर लिया गया है?

श्री किरन रिजिजु : सभापति महोदय, पहली बात तो यह है कि अभी ऐसा निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। हमारे पास चाइनीज नेशनल्स को Electronic Visa देने का जो प्रपोजल आया है, इस बारे में हमने अभी फैसला नहीं लिया है। दूसरी बात, माननीय सदस्य ने intelligence के बारे में कही है, नॉर्मली intelligence inputs details हमारे पास रहते हैं, लेकिन उनकी चर्चा हम public domain में नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए हमने उसकी डिटेल्स का जिक्र नहीं किया है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन : महोदय, अखबारों में यह बात छपी थी, जिस वजह से मैंने यह सवाल किया, लेकिन अगर आप उन्हें वीजा दे रहे हैं, तो ठीक है, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगी कि आप उनके verification के क्या तरीके अपनाएंगे?

श्री किरन रिजिजु : सर, चीन Prior Reference Category countries में आता है और बिजनेस और टूरिस्ट वीजा को छोड़कर बाकी चाइनीज नेशनल्स के लिए गृह मंत्रालय से permission लेनी पड़ती है। हमने जो प्रावधान रखे हैं, उनके अनुसार वहाँ की हमारी Embassy भी एक लिस्ट maintain करती है और यहाँ गृह मंत्रालय भी लिस्ट maintain करता है। उस लिस्ट में अगर clearance पाई जाती है, उसमें वह ब्लैक लिस्ट में नहीं है, तो उसमें आपत्ति नहीं होती है। यह बहुत सरल प्रोसेस है। हमारे देश में टूरिस्ट्स की बात हो, या हमारे देश में जो मेडिकल टूरिज्म की बात आती है, बहुत सारे विषय हैं, जो purely for the purpose to increase the tourist inflow in the country. इसलिए यह इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वीजा का है, it is a facilitation process.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this Visa-On-Arrival has been there for identified number of countries for many years and there have been subsequent additions. In the last one year, the Prime Minister of India, during his foreign visits, has in the bilateral talks announced Visa-On-Arrival for the nationals of the countries which he has visited and there is no objection to that. But there is a fundamental issue about the Visa-On-Arrival and that the hon. Minister should hear attentively. Sir, as per the circular issued for the Visa-On-Arrival, 72 hours before the person, tourist, individual, who has to travel has to file it electronically and must have the confirmation before boarding the flight. Otherwise, there have been a number of instances where either the airlines, the carriers, have refused to accept that and there are instances when upon arrival – you are talking of promoting tourism – people have been turned back from the airport. There, the system is malfunctioning ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, because it is on e-Visas and the Minister's reply... (Interruptions)... I know, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is very specific to one nationality.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I know, but the Minister in his reply did say about Visa-On-Arrival and he did mention that why it is being promoted; that is to facilitate tourism, to promote tourism. My question emanates from what the Minister has said and I am very much correct in asking this. Therefore, are you going to take some measures to improve this? Recently there has been a case. I am not going to take the names. Some very eminent Indian's grandson who came from Australia with this Visa-On-Arrival facility was detained at the airport for ten hours and put on a flight back. So, this system needs improvement before you keep on adding countries to it.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, it is right as the hon. senior Member has raised this issue. There were instances where because of the misunderstanding of the whole subject, such incidents did occur and it is not Visa-On-Arrival *per se*, it is electronic Visa which needs to be cleared before he boards the aircraft. So we have named it; we have given it a short title now, e-Tourist Visa. The earlier name was Electronic Visa-on-Arrival. It was a long name so we made it short and crisp. And to ensure that everything is smooth and nobody is turned back who has arrived in Indian territory, everything has to be cleared. As I have stated earlier, we maintained the list that it has to be cleared before. Seventy-two hours is the stipulated time where the agencies, the Embassies or High Commissions must clear everything. So, I admit that there was an issue and it has been addressed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: माननीय सभापति जी, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह अभी फैसला करना है कि यह चाइनीज को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वीजा एराइवल का देना है या नहीं। अभी तो इसके लिए प्रोसेस शुरू किया है, अभी तक दिया नहीं है। तो ऐसे क्या रीजन्स हैं, अभी तक क्यों नहीं दिया गया है? प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब उधर जा रहे हैं और वहां भी वे कह रहे हैं कि हम इसको शुरू करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि अभी प्रोसेस में है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इसमें कितनी देरी लगेगी और क्यों इसमें देरी आ रही है? इसके ऊपर क्यों इतना सोच-विचार हो रहा है?

श्री किरन रिज्जु : माननीय सभापति जी, जैसा मैंने कहा कि चीन prior reference category में आता है और जो हम अभी चायनीज को वीजा देते हैं, यह दिनांक 26 जून, 2003 का, जो Memorandum of Understanding चीन और भारत के बीच में हुआ था, उस के तहत चीन के

मामले में यह वीजा रिज़ीम लागू होती है। इसलिए जब अभी तक हमने बदलाव नहीं किया, तो हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि हमने दिया है। प्रपोज़ल आया है और उस पर consideration कर के decision लेकर, देना या नहीं देना, वह विषय बाद में आएगा। इसीलिए मैंने क्लीयर कट इस सदन को जानकारी दी है कि प्रपोज़ल आया है, लेकिन निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether this proposed facility which is under consideration is reciprocal, and whether it has taken into account the approach of China to applicants from Arunachal Pradesh.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, I would not like to touch upon the other issues which might unnecessarily spark controversy, but visa regime is non-reciprocal. It is unilateral. The main purpose is to enhance the number of foreign visitors into our country. That is a facilitation process. So, it cannot be on the basis of reciprocity. It is not reciprocal.

Promotion and funding of ice-hockey

*110. **SHRI VIVEK GUPTA:** Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most funding for promotion of ice-hockey and to help Indian teams in getting equipment, is given by the US and Canada;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme or support extended by the Central Government from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) or SAI;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and disbursed for building ice-hockey infrastructure, equipment aid and support along with promoting and training of players; and

(d) the State-wise details of number of functioning and non-functional ice-hockey rinks, of international size, artificial and natural and the number of players?

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

Statement

(a) As per information provided by Ice Hockey Association of India, most funding for promotion of ice-hockey and to help Indian team in getting equipment, is not given by US and Canada.

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

(c) Ice Hockey Association of India recognized by the Ministry as a National Sports Promotional Organization (NSPO) for the sports of Ice Hockey. As per the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), a maximum grant of ₹2 lakh is admissible to NSPOs for holding a championship in India. The following grant has been provided to Ice Hockey Association of India in the last three years:—

(₹ in lakhs)		
2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Dec., 14)
1.00	0.50	2.00

(d) As per information provided by Ice Hockey Association of India, there is an international size artificial Ice Hockey rink in Dehradun. The same is non-operational for the last 3 years. Natural surface for Ice hockey, with a limited season of maximum 2 months a year, are present in India but they are not of International size or standard. Currently, there are more than 2000 players of Ice Hockey in India.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware – he can share the details – that recently ONGC was pressurized to give ₹5 crores as CSR to the sponsorship of a private Hockey League, namely, the Hockey India League, which is a private tournament like the IPL, on the insistence of two hon. Members of this House belonging to two large political parties.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Sir, I can simply inform this august House my Ministry's involvement in this particular Ice Hockey Association of India. As the hon. Member has brought this particular issue before the House, I would like to inform the House that promotion of sports in the country has also been taken into the CSR Scheme, and many corporate sectors have come spontaneously to support the sports in the country. On the same line, the Ice Hockey Association of India is also getting support from different corporate sectors. As the hon. Member's matter is not related to this particular question, it would be difficult for me to handle this.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I beg to differ. The matter is completely related to funding of hockey in India. However, Sir, my second supplementary is this. It is mentioned in the answer that the Dehradun facility of Ice Hockey rink is shut for the last three years. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the steps taken by them, after coming to power, to revive that or to start that and whether they have any proposal to make similar centres in other parts of the country.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you know, the Ice

Hockey Association of India is recognized as a national sports promotional organization by my Ministry. This particular game is one of the fastest games in the world. This game was introduced in India nearly a century ago. The British brought this game to India, and they played it at Shimla. At present, the Ice Hockey Association of India is facing a lot of difficulties; particularly the players are suffering from non-availability of infrastructure in the country. We have only one centre at Dehradun – it is a full-size ice rink—which is not yet properly operationalised because of heavy expenses issue. As you know, creating sports infrastructure in different States of the country, sports being a State subject, it is the primary duty of the State Governments to create infrastructure facilities. Sir, in this regard, as the hon. Member has brought this specific issue before this august House, I assure him that I will take up this issue with the Government of Uttarakhand so that in the near future, the Ice Hockey Association of India, Uttarakhand Government and the Government of India can combinedly do something for the cause of this particular game.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी : सर, मुझे 14-15 साल तक कंट्री के लिए हॉकी खेलने का मौका मिला और कैप्टनशिप करने का मौका भी मिला। हमारे इंडिया में एक प्रथा है कि जब हम मेडल लाते हैं, उसके बाद फैसिलिटीज़ देते हैं, तो यह काफी दुख की बात है। सर, हमारी जो इंडियन आइस हॉकी टीम है, तो चार-पांच साल से आइस हॉकी फेडरेशन चलाई जा रही है, लेकिन इंटरनेशनल ईवेंट्स में पार्टिसिपेट करने के लिए जो भी फंड आ रहा है, मेरे सुनने में आया है कि वह यूएसए और कनाडा से आ रहा है, जो कि काफी दुख की बात है। तो मैं मिनिस्टर जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इंटरनेशनल ईवेंट्स में पार्टिसिपेट करने के लिए क्या कुछ फंड उनको दे रहे हैं? साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि हमारे इंडिया में हॉकी के जो गुड इंस्ट्रक्टर्स हैं, जो अच्छे इंस्ट्रक्टर्स हैं, मेरे ख्याल से वे 120-130 होंगे, लेकिन हॉलैंड में वे 1000 से ज्यादा हैं, तो क्या हॉकी का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलप करने के लिए आप कुछ प्लान कर रहे हैं?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has rightly pointed out this particular issue. Yes, it is a fact of happening that the Government has been extending only a small financial assistance to the Ice Hockey Association of India. We are trying to explore the ways to give them more financial assistance in the near future. Nowadays, to extend the facilities to the young talented youth, particularly in hockey, we definitely need to create more blue turfs in the country. That is why the Government is also planning to develop these kinds of facilities more and more in consultation with the NSF, the Indian Olympic Association and the respective State Government.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Sir, the ice hockey is a growing and popular game. But it is a costly affair. I would like to know if any proposal comes from the State Government, like Maharashtra, to make an all-weather ice rink that can work

for twelve months in a year, will the Government of India participate with them or will assist them?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Sir, if any proposal is received from any State Government, particularly from the Government of Maharashtra, my Ministry will definitely look into the matter.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, in the beginning, I would like to congratulate the Minister for his efforts to promote sports in the country. My pointed supplementary is regarding funding for promotion of ice hockey. Not only funding, but it has also to be included in different tournaments. I congratulate the Minister that he is making efforts to bring the SAARC games to Assam. And, these will shortly be held in Assam. I would like to know whether ice hockey would be included in the SAARC Games. And, if the SAARC Games will happen in Assam, when will these happen?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the matter pertaining to the SAARC Games has been taken up with the State Government of Assam. But this particular event will not be included in the SAARC Games.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 111. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am afraid, I cannot take more than three supplementaries. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am afraid, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree with you, but I cannot break the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are running out of time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 111. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the question be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Target of investment in Oil and Gas sector

*111. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government panel has recommended key measures in a bid to boost local manufacturing, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is targeting an investment of ₹ 6-7 lakh crores in oil and gas sector in the next five years to contribute to its 'Make in India' plan and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) In line with the Policy of the Government for “Make in India”, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has taken initiatives for finalization of broad contours and action plans with short-term and long-term objectives for oil and gas sector. In this regard, Government has constituted the Steering Committee on Make in India for oil and gas sector. The three Sub-Groups namely, upstream, midstream and downstream have been created for the purpose of preparing concrete action plans with timelines. Currently, reports submitted by each Sub-Group are being discussed for future course of actions.

(b) The preliminary estimates suggest that around ₹ 6-7 lakh crores are to be invested in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Sector in next 5 years. The Government’s efforts are to leverage such investments to promote domestic manufacturing wherever possible, to promote “Make in India”.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Sir, the Economic Survey, 2014-15, states that the domestic annual production of crude oil has been stagnant at around 38 million tones for the last four years, whereas our demand for fuel is increasing day by day.

My first to the hon. Minister is this. What steps have been proposed by the Government to increase the international production of crude oil?

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, yes, since last four years, our domestic production is at a stalemate. We are making a lot of efforts to increase our domestic production. There is a lot of new technology, and also some policy deregulation. We are also taking some progressive and decisive steps. I hope that from the next financial year, this will gradually increase the quantum of domestic production.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Sir, Gross Budgetary Support is vital for any production activity. I want to know whether the Government has conceived any modalities to ensure continuous flow of fund to ensure investment in petrol and gas sector.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, I want to share with you some of the steps that we have taken regarding the policy issue. There are a lot of disputed issues in the petroleum sector. The new Government has taken some concrete steps to see how, through policy reform or policy deregulation, we can increase the investment. Sir, whether it is domestic inflow or whether it is FDI, we have created an atmosphere of confidence. Gradually, signs are there that concrete investment flow will be there within this current financial year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. No supplementaries.

Investments by EPFO in Exchange Traded Funds

*112. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is determined to push ahead with mandating the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to invest upto 5 per cent of its incremental corpus in Exchange Traded Funds, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the move, vehemently opposed by labour unions, could see as much as ₹ 7,500 crores flowing into the stock market?

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

Statement

(a) The Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in its 207th Meeting held on 31st March, 2015 deliberated the new Pattern of Investment, 2015 notified by Ministry of Finance on 2nd March, 2015 which provides minimum 5 per cent and upto 15 per cent investment in equity and related investment and recommended the same for Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) funds. The Government has, accordingly, notified a new Investment Pattern for EPFO wherein there is a provision to invest in Equity and Related Instruments (minimum 5 per cent and upto 15 per cent) of all incremental accretions belonging to the Fund.

(b) The CBT, EPF, which has, amongst its members, representatives from Trade Unions, employers' and Government representatives, in the above meeting, examined the issue of investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) in detail and after considering the various aspects, recommended the proposal to invest in Equity. This would entail an expected investment of ₹ 5,000/- crore annually in Equity market.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I am fully satisfied with the answer. But through my first supplementary, I would like to know from the Minister whether the trade unions have accepted the new investment pattern. I want to know whether all the trade unions are consulted and whether they have accepted it or not.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, regarding the trade unions' meeting, the CBT meeting, I want to inform that its 207th meeting was held on 31st March, 2015 in which some of the trade unions had some apprehensions. This is number one. Then, after our first CBT meeting, we again held a second meeting. But after

the first meeting itself, we had formed an Expert Committee. We have presented that Expert Committee before the members again in the second CBT meeting. In that meeting, some of the trade unions have expressed their apprehensions. On the other side, there was a proposal from State Governments and employers. But even then, the hon. Member has asked a very important question. That is why we are investing through ETFs or directly through the listed companies. This is the criteria which we have mentioned. But I assure you that our paramount interest is to safeguard the hard earned money of workers and, at the same time, to explore the ways and means to earn more interest for EPF also.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, my second supplementary is: Who is the authority to identify the companies to invest the EPF? Is it the Central Government or the Labour Commissioner? Who is the authority to identify it?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the mechanism is that the portfolio managers are there. The portfolio managers will manage it. We have already listed the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers with the mechanism available go ahead in this regard.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I think there is a misrepresentation of fact. In the question itself, it is clearly written that the Trade Union representatives in the CBT have vehemently opposed the shunting of money for investment in the stock market. In your reply, there was no reference. It appears as if the CBT had recommended it. It is not that the CBT had recommended it, it is that the Finance Minister had imposed it, and the employers side and the Government side had ganged up and ignored the opinion of the trade unions, whose money is there. The money neither belongs to the Government nor to the employers. The money belongs to the workers. You have disregarded their opinion about how their own money should be invested. You have not reflected upon that question here. Please clarify.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Schemes for development of industries

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

(a) the scheme-wise/programme-wise details of schemes/programmes under implementation for the development of industries along with funds allocated and utilized, during the last two years; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for speedier industrial development of the backward States during the current plan period and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) I. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion under Ministry of Commerce and Industry administers the following schemes/programmes/policies for development of industries:

- (i) **Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS):** The Scheme was launched in 2003 with the objective of enhancing industrial competitiveness of domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership in selected functional clusters/locations which have potential to become globally competitive. Central assistance upto 75% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹ 50 crore was given for each project. The Scheme was recast in February, 2009 as Recast IIUS. The scheme was evaluated in December, 2011 and a modified version of IIUS viz., 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS) was notified in July, 2013. Under MIIUS, projects are to be undertaken to upgrade infrastructure in existing Industrial Parks/Estates/Area. Greenfield projects in backward areas and North Eastern Region (NER) is to be sanctioned under the scheme. Projects are to be implemented by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) of the State Government. Central grant upto 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of ₹ 50.00 crore can be considered under MIIUS with minimum State Implementing Agency's contribution of 25% and in case of North Eastern States, the Central grant and the minimum contribution of the SIAs can be 80% and 10% respectively.
- (ii) **Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDLP):** The major objective of this programme is to augment raw material base, enhance capacity, modernization and upgradation of leather units, address environmental concerns, human resource development, support to traditional leather artisans, address infrastructure constraints and establish institutional facilities. The ILDP comprises six sub-schemes namely:
 - **Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS):** It provides assistance for technology upgradation/modernization and/or expansion and setting up of a new unit in the leather sector. The Sub-scheme provides assistance in form of investment grant to the extent of 30% of cost of new plant and machinery for micro and small enterprises and 20% of cost of new plant and machinery for other units subject to a ceiling of ₹ 2.00 crore for each product line.

- **Human Resource Development (HRD):** It targets potential work force for leather sector and lays stress on skill development and technical development. This project is intended to train and prepare individuals to be fit to work in medium to large industrial units including up-gradation of skills of persons already employed in the sector.
 - **Support to Artisan:** There are various clusters in India making traditional footwear and other leather goods. The aim of this scheme is to promote the clusters at various forums as they are an integral part of rural Indian economy and have potential for generating local employment and export. The artisan clusters all over India would be supported for enhancing their design and product development, capacity building, providing marketing support, establishing common facility centre and marketing support/linkage. The broad objective of this component is to ensure better and higher returns to the artisans resulting in socio-economic upliftment.
 - **Establishment of Institutional Facilities:** It provides institutional facilities by way of establishing new campuses of Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) to meet the growing demand of the leather industry for footwear technologies, designers, supervisors and mechanics.
 - **Leather Technology, Innovation and Environmental Issues:** It provides financial support to Leather Cluster to meet the prescribed pollution control discharge norms and environmental issues. This covers establishment/expansion/upgradation of CETPs, Technology benchmarking for implementing cleaner technologies for environment management, utilization of solid waste from tanneries and conducting workshops to educate and train the tanners and tannery workers.
 - **Mega Leather Cluster:** Its main objective is to create state-of-the-art infrastructure and to integrate the production chain in a manner that caters to the business needs of the leather industry to cater to the domestic market and exports. These mega clusters will assist the entrepreneurs to set up units with modern infrastructure, latest technology, and adequate training and Human Resource Development (HRD) inputs. The development of Mega Leather Clusters would help in creating additional employment opportunity, particularly for the weaker sections of society.
- (iii) **North East Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIP), 2007:** It was announced w.e.f. 01.04.2007 for a period of 10 years. The benefits under this package are Capital Investment Subsidy @ 30% of the value of plant and machinery, Interest Subsidy @ 3% on working capital loan

taken by an industrial unit for a period of 10 years from the date of commencement of commercial produce and Insurance Subsidy for 100% reimbursement of insurances premium paid by an industrial unit. Other incentives/concession are excise duty exemption and 100% income tax exemption.

(iv) **Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS), 1971:** It covers the eight States of NER, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Darjeeling District of West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Administration and Lakshadweep Administration under which cost of transportation of raw material/finished goods ranging from 75% to 90% to and from the location of the industrial unit to the designated rail-head is reimbursed for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production. The scheme has since been modified and notified as 'Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), 2013' w.e.f. 22.01.2013 under which subsidy on transportation of fly ash was disallowed, sunset clause was introduced so that the scheme terminates after 5 years, provision was given for subsidy for an addition period of 5 years to MSME and items such as plantations, refineries, power generating units, coke including Calcined petroleum coke industry and the units producing tobacco pan masala and plastic carry bags of less than 20 microns have been placed in the negative list.

(v) **Special Package Scheme:** It consists of Special Package for Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

- **Special Package Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir:** It was introduced on 14th June, 2002, for a period of 10 years. Subsequently, it has been extended w.e.f. 15.06.2012 to 14.06.2017 in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period with some modifications in the package. Under 'Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme', all new industrial units including substantial expansion, industries are eligible for subsidy at the rate of 15% of the investment of plant and machinery with a ceiling of ₹ 30 lakh. Enterprises under MSME are eligible for subsidy at the rate of 30% of the investment of plant and machinery subject to ceiling of ₹ 3.00 crore in manufacturing sector and ₹ 1.50 crore in service sector. Under 'Central Interest Subsidy Scheme', an interest subsidy of 3% is provided on the average of daily working capital loan for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production. Under 'Central Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy Scheme', insurance subsidy to the extent of 100% is admissible to all new units and for substantial expansion for a period of five years from the date of commercial production.

• **Special Package Scheme for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand:**

This was introduced on 7th January, 2003 with an aim to provide the require incentive as well as enabling environment for industrial development, improve availability of capital and increase market access to provide a fillip to the private investment in the State. The scheme was valid till 6th January, 2013. Subsequently, the package was extended and notified on 4th March, 2014 w.e.f. 7th of January, 2013 to 31st March, 2017. This package includes Central Capital Investment Subsidy @ 15% of the investment in plant and machinery with a ceiling of ₹ 30 lakh for establishing new units or substantial expansion (for MSMEs the ceiling is ₹ 50 lakh).

II. Department of Commerce under Ministry of Commerce and Industry administers 'Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports (ASIDE)' Scheme since 2002-03. The main objective of ASIDE guidelines is to involve States in growth of export by providing assistance to State Governments for creating appropriate infrastructure for development and export promotion. The outlay of the scheme has two components *i.e.* 80% of the funds (State component) and 20% (central component). Fund allocation is provided to all the States/UTs on the basis of their export performance during the last 4 years and population of respective State. A State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the respective State scrutinizes and approves the specific projects out of the funds allocated to them under State Component of the scheme. Projects are also approved under Central Component by the Empowered Committee on ASIDE headed by the Commerce Secretary. In the Budget 2015-16 the Scheme has been delinked from support by the Centre.

The details of funds allocated and utilized during the last two years in the schemes mentioned above are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Special emphasis has been given for the development of industries in the backward areas in the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period; the scheme of 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)' has provision for taking up green field projects in the backward areas in the country. Under MIIUS, out of 11 projects which have been accorded 'final approval', 5 projects are in the backward areas. Further, there are 3 projects in the backward areas out of the 13 projects which are at 'in-principle' approval stage. As these projects have been given final sanction in the month of March, 2015, these are expected to take about 2 years' time for completion.

The 'Special Package Scheme', 'Freight Subsidy Scheme', 'North East Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007' are dedicated schemes for development of backward states.

Statement

Details of fund released and utilized during last two year

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	Fund Allocated		Fund Released/ Utilized	
		2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)	71.70	113.00	71.70	113.00
2.	Indian Development Programme (ILDIP)	150.00	270.00	150.00	270.00
3.	North East Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007	149.99	221.90	149.99	221.90
4.	Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971	220.00	124.49	220.00	124.49
5.	Special Package Scheme (SPS)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.	Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports (ASIDE)	590.67	553.29	590.67	553.29

Decline in merchandise exports

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

- (a) whether India's merchandise exports have declined in recent months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the decline; and
- (c) the policy initiatives taken by Government to arrest the falling exports and enhance merchandise exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The details of India's merchandise exports (month-wise) during 2014-15 and 2013-14 are given in the table below.

Month	Export (Value in US \$ Billions)		
	2013-14	2014-15*	% Growth 2014-15 over 2013-14
April	24.5	25.6	4.5
May	24.9	28.0	12.4
June	24.0	26.5	10.4
July	25.8	27.7	7.4
August	26.3	27.0	2.7
September	28.1	28.9	2.8
October	27.5	26.1	-5.1
November	24.2	26.0	7.4
December	26.4	25.4	-3.8
January	26.9	23.9	-11.2
February	25.4	21.5	-15.2
March	30.3	23.9	-21.1
TOTAL	314.4	310.5	-1.2

Source: DGCI&S; * Provisional Figures.

The main reasons for the decline in exports during the recent months are as under:

- Fall in global demand during the period due to slowing down of World Trade.
- Appreciation of Rupee against Euro making exports to Europe, which is a major market for India, less competitive for Indian Exporters.
- Steep fall in the prices of petroleum crude resulting in consequent decline in prices as well as export realizations for petroleum products that are major product items of exports for India.

(c) In order to boost exports and facilitate trade, Government has taken a number of initiatives, which *inter-alia* include the following:

- (i) Improving “Ease of Doing Business” in International Trade and trade facilitation by reducing number of mandatory documents for exports and imports, introduction of self-certification, filing of applications and documents in electronic mode etc.
- (ii) Announcement of new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 which seeks to provide a stable and sustainable policy to give a boost to exports.
- (iii) Implementation of various promotional schemes for exports and improving the competitiveness of the industry.

- (iv) Bilateral meetings and institutional dialogues with various countries/country groups to boost exports and removal of tariff/non-tariff barriers.

**Building of cultural centres in the name of
Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose**

*115. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to build cultural centres in the name of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in the country and in foreign countries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many such centres have been built till now and how many are under construction; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that one such centre was proposed to be built in Malaysia, if so, the details of the progress made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Culture has no such proposal to build Cultural Centre in the name of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) an autonomous organization under the administrative control of the Ministry of External Affairs runs an Indian Cultural Centre in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia since 2010. The Centre is run under the administrative control of the Indian Mission in Malaysia.

Charging of high rent by SAI from NSFs

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

(a) whether Sports Authority of India (SAI) charges very high rent from National Sports Federations (NSFs) for its stadiums and other facilities;

(b) whether most of infrastructural facilities in the country are not up to the mark compared to international standards;

(c) whether there is any proposal to allow free and unlimited access to stadia and other infrastructural facilities for budding sportspersons to help them practice anytime, improve their game and help in hunting talent from grassroot level; and

(d) the steps taken to create five star Olympic Villages/hotels where sportspersons could use stadia throughout the year to improve their game by regular practice/training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) No, Sir. The tariff for use of Stadia and its other facilities has been fixed by Sports Authority of India (SAI) keeping in view the cost of operating these facilities.

(b) The five Sports Authority of India (SAI) stadia at Delhi namely Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex, Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, Dr. Kami Singh Shooting Ranges and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Swimming Pool Complex were renovated/upgraded in 2010 to International standards.

(c) No fee is charged from position holders at the National level and 30% concessional rate is applied to State level position holders. Nominal fee is charged from children under “Come & Play” and “Community Connect” Schemes as detailed in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) A National Academy for Swimming has been started at Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex in New Delhi. Similarly, a National Cycling Academy has been started in the Cycling Velodrome in Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium in New Delhi. A proposal to start a National Shooting Academy at Dr. Kami Singh Shooting Range is under consideration. Good standard hostel facility for sportspersons are available at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Sports Complex and Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium. The national sports academies along with the hostel facilities allow continuous training of young talent as well as elite sportspersons representing the country.

Statement

Details of fee structure per month of various sports disciplines under SAI Scheme viz. Come and Play and Community Connect Scheme.

Sl. No.	Discipline	Name of Stadium						
		JN Stadium	IG Sports Complex	MDC National Stadium	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	Dr. SPM Swimming Pool Complex	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Athletic	₹ 200/-	—					
2.	Badminton	₹ 500/-	Upto 21 yrs. ₹ 450/- (Boys) ₹ 150/- (Girls) Above 21 yrs. ₹ 1600/- Per court charges ₹ 400/- Per court for 3 hrs.					
3.	Basketball	₹ 250/-	Upto 21 yrs. ₹ 150/- (Boys) ₹ 50/- (Girls) Above 21 yrs. ₹ 500/- Per court charges ₹ 300/- per court for 1 hrs.					
4.	Football	₹ 200/-	—					
5.	Lawn Tennis	₹ 1000/-	Upto 12 yrs. ₹ 2000/- Between 12 to 18 yrs. ₹ 3000/- Above 18 yrs. ₹ 5000/- Clay Court ₹ 300/- per court for 3 hrs. Synthetic Court ₹ 1000/- per court for 3 hrs.					
6.	Squash	₹ 300/-	—					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Weightlifting	₹ 200/-	—	—	—	₹ 300/- per hour upto 16 yrs.
8.	Table Tennis	₹ 500/-	Unto 21 yrs. ₹ 300/- (Boys) ₹ 100/- (Girls) Above 21 yrs. ₹ 500/- Per Table charges ₹ 300/- per Table for 1 hrs.	—	—	₹ 500/- per hour above 16 yrs.
9.	Chess	₹ 150/-	—	—	—	₹ 50/- per hour upto 21 yrs. ₹ 100/- per hour above 21 yrs.
10.	Cricket	₹ 2000/-	₹ 500/- per month ₹ 2000/- per session for 3 hrs.	₹ 750/- upto 18 yrs. ₹ 1000/- above 18 yrs.	—	—
11.	Volleyball	₹ 100/-	₹ 250/- P.M. Per court charges ₹ 300/- per court for 1 hrs.	—	—	₹ 150/- P.M. below 16 yrs.
12.	Bridge	₹ 50/- per person per day	—	—	—	—
13.	Billiards and Snooker	₹ 150/- per hour (upto 20 Yrs.)	Upto 20 yrs. ₹ 150/- per session of 1 hour	₹ 200/- per session of 1 hour	—	₹ 150/- per hour upto 20 yrs.

₹ 200/- per hour above 20 yrs.

Facility available only to members by paying ₹ 1000/- per month (all age group)

21 yrs. and above ₹ 200/- per session of 1 hour
₹ 600/- per table for 3 hrs.

₹ 2500/- P.M.

2500/- (for a slot of 1 hour)

₹ 200/- per hour (Beyond 20 yrs.)

₹ 2500/- per hour (Casual)

14. Fitness Centre

15. Gymnastic

Upto 21 yrs. ₹ 150/- (Boys)
₹ 50/-(Girls) Above 21 yrs.
₹ 500/-
₹ 300/- for 1 hrs.

16. Boxing

Upto 21 yrs. ₹ 150/-(Boys)
₹ 50/-(Girls) Above 21 yrs.
₹ 500/-
₹ 300/- for 1 hrs.

17. Judo

Upto 21 yrs. ₹ 150/- (Boys)
₹ 50/-(Girls) Above 21 yrs.
₹ 500/-
₹ 300/- for 1 hrs.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Wrestling	—	Upto 21 yrs. ₹ 150/- (Boys) ₹ 50/- (Girls) Above 21 yrs. ₹ 500/- ₹ 300/- for 1 hrs.	—	—	—
19.	Cycling		₹ 50/- for 1 hour Upto 16 yrs. ₹ 20/- per hour Upto 17 yrs. and above ₹ 50/- per hour			₹ 20/- per hour upto 16 yrs. ₹ 50/- per hour above 16 yrs.
20.	Hockey			₹ 150/- upto 18 yrs. ₹ 250/- above 18 yrs		
21.	Kabaddi			₹ 150/- upto 18 yrs. ₹ 250/- above 18 yrs.		
22.	Swimming					Summer ₹ 1500/- below 16 yrs. ₹ 2500/- above 16 yrs.

Winter
₹ 2000/- below
16 yrs.
₹ 3000/- above
16 yrs.

Summer
₹ 1000/- below
16 yrs.
₹ 1500/- above
16 yrs.

Winter
₹ 1500/- below
16 yrs.
₹ 2000/- above
16 yrs.

Summer
₹ 1000/- below
16 yrs.
₹ 1500/- above
16 yrs.

Winter
₹ 1500/- below
16 yrs.
₹ 2000/- above
16 yrs.

23. Diving

24. Water Polo

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Carrrom					₹ 50/- per hour upto 16 yrs. ₹ 100/- per hour above 16 yrs.
26.	Roller Skating					₹ 700/- below 16 yrs. ₹ 1000/- above 16 yrs.
27.	Yoga and Aerobics	—	₹ 2500/- P.M.	—	—	₹ 1500/- P.M. for all age group
28.	Shooting					
	a) Range fee Students below 16 yrs.					₹ 500/-
	b) Range fee General/Students above 16 yrs.					₹ 1000/-
	c) Range fee Govt. School Students in BPL category					₹ 100/-
	d) Renowned Shooters					₹ 5001/-

- e) Medal Winner National/
International and Arjuna/
Dronacharya Awardees
₹ 100/- for
Registration fee
and ₹ 20/- for
I Card
- f) Foreigners
₹ 2000/- per day
or ₹ 10000/- per
month
- g) Weapon Charges
- (i) Air Rifle/Pistol
₹ 60/- per hour
(inside Dr.
KSSR)
₹ 500/- per hour
(outside Dr.
KSSR) ₹ 100/-
per hour
- (ii) .22 Rifle/Pistol and
.32 Pistol
(inside Dr.
KSSR)
₹ 1000/- (outside
Dr. KSSR)
-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(iii) 12 Bore Shotgun				₹ 200/- per hour (inside Dr. KSSR) ₹ 2000/- (outside Dr. KSSR)	
	(iv) .308 Big Bore Rifle				₹ 1001- per hour for dry practice only (inside Dr. KSSR) ₹ 2000/- (outside Dr. KSSR) ₹ 10/- per hour	
	(v) Telescope with stand and shooting accessories				(inside Dr. KSSR) ₹ 1001- per day (outside Dr. KSSR)	
	(vi) Fine for issue of weapons outside on loan basis and not depositing weapon in time at Dr. KSSR				₹ 5001- per day as fine plus weapon rent (outside Dr. KSSR)	

(vii) Fine for issue of shooting accessories/telescope with stand on loan basis and not depositing telescope with stand/ accessories in time at Dr. KSSR

₹ 1001- per day as fine plus accessories rent (outside Dr. KSSR)

(viii) Locket/Almirah charges

Rs. 5000/- per month

Development of tourism infrastructure

*117. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether for tourism development infrastructure development precede the completion of tourism facilities;

(b) if so, whether provision of the tourism infrastructure has become a public sector responsibility;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to involve the public sector in tourism development; and

(d) the role and responsibility of Government in development of tourism infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Infrastructure development is an essential component for tourism development.

(b) Investment in tourism infrastructure requires involvement of both public and private sector.

(c) Most of the schemes implemented by the Ministry of Tourism provide for involvement of public sector in development of tourism in the country.

(d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects, subject to availability of funds and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

New Foreign Trade Policy

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

(a) whether Government has rolled out its new Foreign Trade Policy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken to include 'Make in India' and 'Digital India' programmes to ease the trade; and

(c) the details of incentives and subsidies being offered to indigenous traders to compete with foreign traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government of India has announced a new Foreign Trade Policy for the period 2015-2020 on 1st April, 2015. Details of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 are available at the website of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade at <http://dgft@gov.in>.

(b) The important measures taken by the Government in the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 to include 'Make in India' and 'Digital India' programmes to ease the trade are:

- (i) Specific Export Obligation under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme, in case capital goods are procured from indigenous manufacturers has been reduced to 75% of the normal export obligation, in order to promote domestic capital goods manufacturing industry.
- (ii) Under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), export items with high domestic content and value addition have generally been provided higher level of rewards.
- (iii) For reward schemes and duty exemption schemes, hard copies of applications and specified documents which were required to be submitted earlier have now been dispensed with.
- (iv) Landing documents of export consignment as proof for notified market, can now be digitally uploaded.
- (v) There will be no need to submit copies of permanent records/documents repeatedly with each application, once the same are uploaded in Exporter/Importer Profile.
- (vi) For faster and paperless communication with various Committees of DGFT, dedicated e-mail addresses have been provided for various Committees, e.g. Norms Committees, Exim Facilitation Committee etc.

(c) The Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 introduces two new schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Services Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for increasing exports of notified services from India. The scrips can be used for payment of customs duty, excise duty and service tax. All duty credit scrips issued under both the schemes and the goods imported against these scrips are fully transferable. Further, e-Commerce exports of certain specified employment creating sectors, made through courier or foreign post offices, have been supported under MEIS.

Show cause notice to NGOs

*119. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry issued show cause notice to any NGOs as to why their licence under FCRA should not be cancelled; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the provisions of FCRA 2010, Show Cause notices have been issued to 10345 associations, for violations of non filling of annual returns for consecutive three years, transfer of foreign contribution to non-FCRA designated accounts, delivering false accounts, spending more than 50% foreign contribution for administrative purpose, change of more than 50% office bearers without obtaining prior approval, etc. The details of such NGOs are available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs <http://mha1.nic.in/fcra.htm>

Reserves of mineral resources in Karnataka

*120. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are vast reserves of mineral resources, including iron-ore in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the Geological Survey of India has conducted any survey in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for the proper exploitation of minerals in the State?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes. Karnataka has vast mineral resources, including iron-ore.

(b) The details of surveys conducted by Geological Survey of India in Karnataka in the last three years are as follows:

Mineral	Block/Area/Belt	District
Gold	Ajjanahalli Block, Gungrupenta South Block and Dodbanakunte-Ramanahalli area	Tumkur
	Kakol Block	Haveri
	Kudrekonda-Palavanahalli area, Nyamati-Kunchenhalli area	Shimoga
	Bangaragatti Block, Hulkoppa	Dharwar

Mineral	Block/Area/Belt	District
	Dindavata-Lakkavanahalli-Malagondanahalli Block and Paramanahalli-Hiriyur area	Chitradurga
Kimberlite	Maski Block	Raichur, Koppal and Bellary
	Tawargeri Block	Koppal and Bellary
	Molakalmuru Block	Bellary and Chitradurga
	Nadigaddamalkapur and Turkandoni Kudligi Block	Raichur Bellary and Chitradurga
Manganese	Chiknayakanhalli and Ramanguli area	Tumkur
	Ramanguli area	Uttar Kannada
Barite	Gadisankapura and Hungundkushtagi Schist Belt	Bagalkot
Clay Minerals/ Bentonite	Coastal area	Udupi
Platinum Group of Elements [PGE]	Nuggihalli Schist Belt	Hassan
PGE and Nickel- Chromium	Ultramafic-mafic rocks around Bettadastanahalli, Tirumalapura, Yedegondanahalli areas, Holenarsapura Schist Belt	Hassan
Nickel, Cobalt, Copper and PGE	Pura-Antaraghatta Belt	Hassan and Tumkur
Rare Earth Elements	Mincheri, Inchanal and Hireupper areas, Gogalgatti and Lingadahalli areas	Raichur
	Wanadurg	Gulbarga
Iron Ore	Basavapatna-Kerebilichi Block, Channagiri Taluk	Davangere
	Sirur-Kamatagi-Amingarh areas, Hungund Taluk	Bagalkote

(c) The Government has amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act 1957, through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 with effect from 12.1.2015, to address the constraints faced by the mining and quarrying sector. The amendments in the MMDR Act, 1957 will give impetus to the exploitation of minerals in the country by:

- (i) removing discretion in grant of mineral concessions, as mineral concessions will now be granted through auction by competitive bidding;
- (ii) allowing opening of mines which were closed due to pendency of decision on applications for second or subsequent renewal through extension of validity of lease period of the existing leases;
- (iii) providing security of tenure of mining lease period with a uniform lease period of 50 years;
- (iv) simplification of procedure, and removal of delay by eliminating requirement of prior approval of Central Government for grant of mining lease through auction;
- (v) establishment of National Mineral Exploration Trust, a dedicated fund to encourage exploration to augment mineral resources;
- (vi) allowing easy transferability of mineral concessions granted through auction, which would facilitate investments into the mining sector;
- (vii) establishment of District Mineral Foundation, which will work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations.

The Central Government has further empowered State Governments in respect of 31 minerals, which have been notified as 'minor' minerals on 10.2.2015, for regulation of grant of mineral concessions and for purposes connected therewith.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

India to commit supply of bales of cotton to garments industry

1065. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the foreign countries have asked India to commit supply of lakhs of bales of cotton each year to their fast growing garments industry; and
- (b) if so, the country-wise details thereof and the present status thereof, particularly the border countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) At present there is no restriction on export of cotton. Even the requirement of registration of contracts has been removed *vide* Notification No. 102 (RE-2013)/2009-14 dated 08.12.2014. As such, the foreign countries are free to procure cotton from India as per their needs.

So far as the border countries are concerned, China, Bangladesh and Pakistan are among the top 5 importers of Cotton from India. Other countries sharing border with India import negligible quantities from India. Country-wise details for exports during the past three years (top 5 destinations) are as under:

Country	Value in US\$ Mill		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Apr.-Feb.)
China	2,237.38	1,912.95	696.50
Bangladesh	610.06	698.88	510.26
Vietnam	166.51	220.34	214.46
Pakistan	392.78	343.35	79.15
Taiwan	42.91	43.80	39.59
Others	298.06	418.41	167.63
TOTAL	3,747.70	3,637.73	1,707.59

Source: DGCIS.

Replacement of system of prior permissions

1066. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering replacing the system of prior permissions with the pre-existing regulatory mechanisms; and

(b) if so, whether a comprehensive review is proposed on the requirement of the existing prior permission before an alternative is put in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In pursuance of announcement of the Finance Minister in his budget speech, this Department with the approval of competent authority has constituted an Expert Committee to examine the possibility of replacing multiple prior permission with pre-existing regulatory mechanism. The Terms of Reference of the Committee are:

1. Study the requirement of various prior permissions with an exhaustive inventory of such permission;

2. Examine the possibility of replacing these prior permissions with a pre-existing (proposed) regulatory mechanism;
3. Identify safeguards to be put in place while replacing the system of prior permission and integrating these safeguards in the proposed regulatory mechanism;
4. Recommend a framework of the proposed regulatory mechanism; and
5. Draft the proposed legislation.

Pragati Maidan-like convention centre in Hyderabad

1067. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Government of Telangana has proposed to construct Pragati Maidan-like convention centre in Hyderabad; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Government of Telangana and will be laid on the Table of the House.

India's stand at WTO on food security

1068. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has taken firm stand at World Trade Organization (WTO) for providing food security to its poor;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) what has been the reaction of international community in this regard?

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

(b) Together with other developing countries, India proposed an amendment to the relevant rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO) relating to public stockholding for food security purposes. At the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the WTO held in Bali in December, 2013, Ministerial Decisions were taken on this and other issues including a Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). Subsequently, concerned at the lack of progress in implementing the Ministerial Decision on public stockholding for food

security purposes, India decided not to join the consensus in the WTO on next step for the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement till its concerns were addressed.

(c) Initially there was a general campaign of misinformation and criticism of India's stand. However, India stood firm and worked with other WTO members to find a way forward. Subsequently, a Decision was adopted by the WTO General Council (GC) in November, 2014 which makes it clear that a mechanism, under which WTO Members will not challenge the public stockholding programmes of developing country members for food security purposes, in relation to certain obligations under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, will remain in place in perpetuity until a permanent solution regarding this issue has been agreed and adopted. This strengthens the safeguard available for continuing the Minimum Support Price policy and will ensure that India's food security operations are not constrained due to WTO rules. The GC Decision also includes a firm commitment to engage in negotiations for a permanent solution through an intensified programme of work. India is working with the WTO members to ensure a permanent solution at the earliest.

Easing rules on sale of SEZ goods within the country

1069. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel/study commissioned by the Ministry to review the policy on Special Economic Zones (SEZs) has suggested easing rules on sale of SEZ goods within the country as these units are at a disadvantageous position due to falling global demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) has suggested to charge the SEZ unit with the minimum FTA tariff that is applicable on a product as a possible way out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) has conducted a Study to carry out a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy and other related aspects. It has made a number of recommendations which *inter-alia* include strengthening of Single Window Clearance by better coordination between Department of Commerce and State Governments, integration of SEZs with

domestic economy, improving the institutional and administrative framework for SEZs, aggressive marketing of SEZs, stability in SEZ policy, different incentives for different sectors in SEZs and allowing best Free Trade Agreement (FTA) rates for domestic clearance for SEZ manufacturing units.

SEZs in Haryana

1070. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the State of Haryana;
- (b) the area-wise details and the status thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to remove the hurdles with regard to approvals and funding issues for accelerated development of SEZs in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In the State of Haryana, a total of 29 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been accorded formal approval out of which 25 have been notified. Presently, six SEZs are exporting. The details showing list of SEZs in Haryana are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZs. Proposals for setting up of SEZs are considered by the Board of Approval only after written consent of the concerned State Government. SEZs being set up under the Act are primarily private investment driven.

Statement*List of SEZs in the State of Haryana*

Sl. No.	Name of the developer	Location	Type of SEZ	Area Hectares	SEZ Status
1.	Selecto Systems Pvt. Ltd.	15/1, Main Mathura Road, Faridabad, Haryana	IT	3.34	Notified
2.	Dr. Fresh Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.	Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	25.27	Notified
3.	GHI Finlease and Investments Ltd.	Village Bhondsi, Tehsil- Sohna, Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ ITES	12.94	Notified
4.	DLF Ltd.	Village Silokhera, Tehsil and District Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	14.97	Notified/Operational
5.	Pioneer Urban Land and Infrastructure Limited	Village Ghata, Gurgaon, Haryana, very close to NH-8	IT/ITES	40.48	Formal Approval
6.	DLF Cyber City Developers Ltd.	Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	10.3	Notified/Operational
7.	Metro Valley Business Park Private Limited	Gurgaon – Faridabad Road, Opp. Ansals Valley View Apartments, Gurgaon, Haryana	IT	11.21	Notified
8.	Ascendant Estates Private Limited	Bhondsi, Tehsil Sohna, District Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	12.5975	Notified
9.	Gurgaon Infospace Ltd.	Village Dundahera, District Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	11.2021	Notified/Operational

Sl. No.	Name of the developer	Location	Type of SEZ	Area Hectares	SEZ Status
10.	G.P. Realtors Private Limited	Village Behrampur, District-Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	25.81	Notified
11.	G.P. Realtors Private Limited	Village BeharampurBalola and Bandhwari, Tehsil Sohna, District-Gurgaon, Haryana.	IT/ITES	38.45	Notified
12.	Mohan Investments and Properties Private Limited	Shijra, Kilabandi Village and Tehsil, Badshahpur, District-Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	27.90	Notified
13.	Mayar Infrastructure Development Pvt. Ltd.	Rahka and Nimoth Villages, Tehsil- Sohna, Gurgaon, Haryana	Biotechnology	15.0877	Notified
14.	ASF Insignia SEZ Private Ltd. (Canton Buildwell Private Limited)	Village GwalPahari, Tehsil Sohna, District- Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	19.3028	Notified/Operational
15.	Unitech Realty Projects Ltd.	Village Tikri, Tehsil and District Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	10.041	Notified/Operational
16.	DS Realetors Private Limited	District Gurgaon, Haryana	IT	56.65	Formal Approval
17.	SohnaBuildcon Private Limited	Village Sohna, Teshil Sohna, District Gurgaon, Haryana	Electronic Hardware including IT/ITES	10.202	Notified

18.	Mittal Infratech Private Limited.	Sewah Village G T Road, Panipat, District Haryana	IT/ITES	10.89	Notified
19.	Perpetual Infracon Private Limited	Sector -81, Villages Budena and Faridabad, District Faridabad, Haryana	IT/ITES	21.695	Notified
20.	Gracious Buildcon Private Limited	Sector 102, Village Kherkimajra, Tehsil and District Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	11.1	Formal Approval
21.	Goldsouk International Gems & Jewellery SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Bhondsi, Tehsil-Sohna, Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	16.19	Notified
22.	Anant Raj Industries Ltd.	Plot No. TP-1, Rai, Sonapat District, Haryana	IT/ITES	10	Notified/Operational
23.	Sunwise Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Ardee City, Distt. Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	10.13	Notified
24.	Progressive Buildstate Pvt. Ltd.	Village Ghamroj, Bhondsi and Mahendwada, Tehsil-Sohna, Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	29.9398	Notified
25.	Ansal Colours Engineering SEZ Limited (Ansal Kamdhenu Engineering SEZ Ltd.)	Village Bhagan, Tehsil-Ganaur (Sonapat) and Village KurarIbrahimpur, Tehsil-Sonapat, on National Highway, Haryana	Agro and Food Processing Products	25.69	Notified

Sl. No.	Name of the developer	Location	Type of SEZ	Area Hectares	SEZ Status
26.	Mikado Realtors Private Limited	Village Behrampur and Balola, District-Gurgaon, Haryana	Electronic Hardware, IT/ITES	11.033	Notified
27.	Orient Craft Infrastructure Limited	Village Bans Hariya District Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	26.56	Notified
28.	Natasha Housing and Urban Development Limited	Village Sarai Kohand, Tehsil Panipat, District Panipat and Village Kohand, Tehsil Gharonda, District Karnal, Haryana	Handicrafts	10.4872	Notified
29.	Rose View Promoters Private Limited	IMT Manesar, Gurgaon, Haryana	IT/ITES	10.12	Formal Approval

EU ban on vegetables exported from India

1071. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that European Union (EU) has finally lifted ban on exports of Alphonso mango from India;

(b) what are the reasons that ban on four vegetables—bitter gourd, brinjal, snake gourd and taro plant has not been lifted; and

(c) what efforts the Ministry is making to lift ban on vegetables by EU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes Sir, ban imposed by European Union (EU) on Indian Mangoes has been lifted in Feb., 2015.

(b) and (c) India has put in place special inspection units for export of fresh fruit and vegetables to European Union in April, 2014. European Commission's Food and Veterinary Office team visited India in September 2014 to verify our improved controlled systems. The issue of lifting ban on four vegetables has been taken up bilaterally with the European Commission.

Objectives for creating SEZs

1072. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives behind creating Special Economic Zones (SEZs) along with presently functioning SEZs in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to approve new SEZs in the backward districts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States; and

(c) the initiatives taken by Government to develop industrially backward districts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the incentives given to the backward districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are notified in the country with the objectives of generating additional economic activity, promoting exports of goods and services; promoting investment from domestic and foreign sources; creating employment opportunities; and developing infrastructure facilities for manufacture of goods and services. A list showing the State/UT-wise number of exporting SEZs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) While backward regions are not defined under Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act, 2005 and Rules framed there under, however, Rule 5(2) of the SEZ Rules, 2006 prescribes a lower minimum built up area requirement in respect of the SEZs (other than Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services SEZs) located in B1 and B2 category cities as per classification indicated in Annexure IV of the SEZ Rules. Further, the said Rules prescribe a lower minimum built up area requirement in respect of Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services SEZs located in 'B' and 'C' category cities as per classification indicated in Annexure IVA of the SEZ Rules. In terms of SEZ Act, 2005, a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) may be set up either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Government or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a free trade warehousing zone. Such proposals duly recommended by the concerned State Government are considered by the Board of Approval for SEZs.

Statement

State/UT-wise distribution of exporting SEZs

State/UT	Exporting SEZs (as on 31.12.2014)
Andhra Pradesh	19
Chandigarh	2
Chhattisgarh	1
Gujarat	18
Haryana	6
Karnataka	25
Kerala	14
Madhya Pradesh	2
Maharashtra	25
Odisha	2
Punjab	2
Rajasthan	4
Tamil Nadu	36
Telangana	25
Uttar Pradesh	11
West Bengal	7
GRAND TOTAL	199

Meeting challenges of 'Make in India' campaign

1073. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how does Government proposes to meet the challenges of 'Make in India' campaign;

(b) what infrastructural support Government is planning to provide in this regard; and

(c) how does the State of Odisha fare in 'Make in India' campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government has launched the 'Make in India' initiative which aims at promoting India as an investment destination and to establish India as a global hub for manufacturing design and innovation. The initiative aims to provide a congenial environment to the business community so that they can devote their effort, resources and energy in productive work. A number of steps have been taken by the Government to improve ease of doing business. Rules and procedures have been simplified and a number of products has been taken off licensing requirements.

The Government intends to provide a robust infrastructure to business through development of various facilities and institutions. Government aims at developing industrial corridors and smart cities to provide a conducive working environment with state-of-the-art technology. Efforts are being made to provide skilled manpower through a national skill development programme. Innovation is encouraged through better management of patent and trademarks registration.

Government has opened up a number of sectors for FDI. The Policy in defence sector has been liberalized and FDI cap has been raised from 26% to 49%. 100% FDI has been allowed in defence sector for modern and state of the art technology on case to case basis. 100% FDI under automatic route has been permitted in construction, operation and maintenance in Rail Infrastructure projects. Further, liberalization norms for Insurance and Medical Devices has been done.

25 Industry related Ministries are working on sector specific targets, which have been identified by them after detailed discussion with various stakeholders in the National Workshop held on 29th December 2014. Each Ministry has identified action plan for the next one year and three years.

'Make in India' program represents an attitudinal shift in how India relates to investors; not as a permit-issuing authority, but as a true business partner. An Investor

Facilitation Cell has been created in 'Invest India'. A dedicated team of the Investor Facilitation Cell is there to guide and assist first-time investors.

(c) No State specific evaluation has been done 'Make in India' initiative.

Diversion of SEZ land for real estate purpose

1074. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given approval for de-notification of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in some States and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some States where SEZs were approved, the land acquired for the purpose was never used for SEZ and instead the land has been used for real estate purpose;

(c) if so, the details of such instances and whether the purpose of SEZ has been defeated by conversion of land for real estate purpose;

(d) whether Government has taken any action/proposes to take any action in this regard; and

(e) 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) As on 30th April, 2015, on the request of the Special Economic Zone(SEZ)Developers, the Board of Approval (BoA) on SEZs has approved 68 cases of de-notification of SEZs subject to the refund of all duties and tax benefits availed by the SEZ Developer and on receipt of 'No-objection' from the concerned State Government. A list showing the State/UT-wise number of de-notification of SEZs approved by BoA is given in the Statement (*See below*). The reasons given for these request for de-notification include economic slowdown, poor market response, lack of demand for SEZ space and change in the fiscal incentive regime for SEZs, etc.

(b) to (e) Land is a State subject. The Board of Approval (BoA) on SEZs considers only those proposals which have been duly recommended by the State Governments. Further, de-notification of a SEZ is approved subject to refund of all duties and tax benefits availed by the SEZ Developer and on receipt of 'No-objection' from the concerned State Government. Central Government ceases to have any role upon the de-notification of a SEZ. It is within the purview of the concerned State Government to ensure that the utilization of such de-notified land is as per their laws/guidelines.

Statement*State/UT- wise number of de-notification of SEZs approved by Board of Approval*

States/UTs	De-notification (as on 30.04.2015)
Andhra Pradesh	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
Delhi	1
Gujarat	7
Haryana	12
Karnataka	2
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	17
Odisha	2
Rajasthan	3
Tamil Nadu	6
Telangana	6
Uttarakhand	2
West Bengal	4
GRAND TOTAL	68

Restrictions on outboard shipments of exporters

1075. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cotton, cotton yarn, onion and iron ore exporters will not get, at present, export incentives under the Focus Market Scheme as there are restrictions on their outboard shipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any representations has been received and the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Focus Market Scheme has been discontinued *w.e.f.* 1.4.2015 in the new Foreign Trade Policy

2015-20. Even in the earlier Focus Market Scheme of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, cotton, cotton yarn, onion and iron ore were categorized as ineligible.

(c) Question does not arise as the Focus Market Scheme has been discontinued.

MoUs signed with Germany

1076. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) were signed by Indian industries with Germany recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the MoUs will boost the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Details of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) signed by Indian industries with Germany recently during Hannover Messe 2015 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) These MoUs are expected to increase FDI flows to India, bring in new technology, help growth of manufacturing sector and create employment opportunities in the country thereby boosting its economy.

Statement

Details of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) signed by Indian industries with Germany

1. Instrumentation Limited with KE Kauer Engineering, Germany for production of control valves.
2. Vikram Solar with Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE.
3. Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) with FT Machine Tools, Germany for collaborating on flow forming machines.
4. HMT with Enit GmbH, Germany for total Engineering Solutions.
5. Essel Group with Wind and Sun Technology Group /FeCon GmbH to develop 12500 MW of Solar and 4000 MW of Wind Energy Projects in India.
6. Essel Group with Passavant Energy and Environment (PE&E) for water and waste water treatment projects.
7. Essel Group with Fichtner GmbH & Co to provide comprehensive interdisciplinary range of engineering and consultancy services in areas

of energy, water, sanitation, infrastructure, IT and consultancy on the implementation.

8. Essel Group with Smart Grids-Platform Baden-Wuerttemberg to act as facilitator in linking the energy networks for Essel group.
9. Roots Group India and Neander Motors, Germany for transfer of technology and Joint Venture for production of a very high end latest technology, Twin Cranks, Diesel Engine with varied applications in Auto Marine Energy, etc. (0.6 million Euros).
10. iPLON with Welspun Renewables in the area of Green Energy Commitment.
11. Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) with KirowAdeltGmbH of Leipzig for manufacture of Railway Cranes.

Export of cumin

1077. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of Jeera (cumin) exports made in the last three years;
- (b) whether the prices of Jeera have risen abnormally in the markets recently, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for abnormal rise and the measures being taken by Government to keep the prices in control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The quantum of export of cumin from the country for the last three years are given below:

Year	Cumin export (Tons)
2011-12	45,500
2012-13	85,602
2013-14	1,21,500
2014-15 (*)	1,55,000

(*) Provisional Estimate.

(b) and (c) Price of Cumin has shown an increasing trend during the year 2014-15. The price in the domestic market increased from ₹ 109.38 per kg in April 2014 to ₹ 154.00 per kg in February 2015, registering an increase of more than 40%. Major reasons for increase in the domestic price of Cumin during 2014-15 are higher export demand and decline in production. Production of Cumin for the

year 2014-15 is less due to adverse weather conditions that prevailed in the major growing areas.

Several programmes for development and production of spices such as area expansion, Integrated Pest Management (IPM)/Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, creation of water resources, micro irrigation, post-harvest management etc. are implemented through State Horticulture Mission under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) of Government of India. Spices Board has also established a Spice Park for Cumin at Jodhpur, Rajasthan with common processing facilities for cleaning, grading, grinding, packing, warehousing etc. for the benefit of Cumin farmers, traders and exporters in the region.

Natural rubber available in open market

1078. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantum of Natural Rubber available in open market;
- (b) the present price of Natural Rubber in the open market;
- (c) whether Government has taken effective steps for ensuring reasonable price of Natural Rubber; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Quantum of natural rubber (NR) available in the open market depends on prevailing stock with growers, dealers and processors and the proportion offered by them for sale at the current price. The stock of NR at the end of March 2015 was 240,000 tons. Quantity of NR available for sale after deducting stock with manufacturers and rubber under processing is 133,000 tons.

(b) Rubber Smoke Sheet RSS 4 and RSS 5 grades are the most commonly traded forms of natural rubber. Price of RSS 4 and RSS 5 at Kottayam market on 24 April, 2015 was ₹ 121.00 and ₹ 115.00 per kg respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government had increased the duty on import of dry rubber from “20% or ₹ 20 per kg whichever is lower” to “20% or ₹ 30 per kg whichever is lower” in December 2013. The duty has been further increased to 25% or ₹ 30 per kg whichever is lower *w.e.f.* 30.04.2015. The Government has also reduced the period of utilisation under advance licensing scheme for import of rubber from 18 months to 6 months. An ‘Expert Committee’ consisting of representatives from rubber

producers/growers, State Government, rubber consumers and user industry, Central Government and other stakeholders is functioning to examine issues related to rubber production, development, consumption and exports and make suitable recommendations .

Policy to promote export of spices

1079. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to frame any policy on spices and its trade to promote the export of spices grown in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes to initiate further measures to help the spice traders in meeting the challenges being faced by them from various countries in export of spices; and

(d) if so, the details of steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government organised National Conference of all Stakeholders including producers, exporters, representatives of spice industry and State Governments etc. on development and export of spices on 27th January, 2015 at New Delhi to discuss and chart out a road map for development and promotion of spices including export of spices. Following the Conference, a national roadmap for spices sector has been drawn up for implementation.

(c) and (d) Government, through the Spices Board, implements various programmes for promoting exports of spices with focus on value addition, quality improvement and branding. Spices Board provides financial assistance to exporters for infrastructure development, trade promotion including participation in international fairs, product development and research, spice processing in North East region, promotion of India spice brands and certification of Spice Houses. Spice Parks have been set up to provide common processing facilities to producers and exporters. Spices Board has setup six quality evaluation laboratories at Cochin, Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Guntur and Tuticorin for providing analytical services and is setting up two more at Kolkata and Kandla.

Government has recently fixed the minimum price for imported cardamom at ₹ 500/- per kg. in order to regulate quality and volume of cardamom imports. The quality of imported spices is also regularly monitored by the Spices Board. The

Spices Board chairs the Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH) set up by the Codex Alimentarius Commission to set international standards for spices and help Indian exports.

Comprehensive impact assessment of IT agreement in WTO

1080. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Trade Organization (WTO) will be moved to subject Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) to a comprehensive impact assessment before ITA-2 is negotiated; and

(b) if so, whether non-tariff barriers will also be included in such an exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an international body with 161 member countries at present. ITA-2 negotiations have already started and are presently being carried out by a few select WTO member countries. India is not participating in ITA-2 negotiations in view of the recommendations of the line Ministry-Department of Electronics and Information Technology as well as the domestic manufacturing industry. As India is not a participant in the ITA-2 negotiations, it is not possible to initiate a comprehensive impact assessment of ITA-I in the WTO.

Shifting of HQ office of Controller General of Patents

1081. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to shift the prestigious Headquarter office of Controller General of Patents, Design, Trademark and Geographical Indication, from Mumbai to Delhi, which is functioning since more than 43 years;

(b) if so, the reasons for such sudden decision for shifting;

(c) whether Government had done an assessment of multiple factors before shifting of such prestigious office from Mumbai to Delhi; and

(d) if so, the major findings that dictated the decision, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes. Only considering; however, no final decision has been taken as yet.

(b) The decision for shifting will be taken only after due consideration in view of administrative convenience.

(c) An assessment of multiple factor will be done before taking the final decision.

(d) No final decision has been taken as yet.

Export of basmati rice

1082. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the variety-wise details of Basmati rice exported by the country particularly from the State of Punjab during the last two years;

(b) the details of competitors to India in the international market;

(c) India's share of Basmati rice in the international market during the last two years;

(d) whether it is a fact that Indian Basmati rice is set to lose its export sharply in view of stiff competition from other countries; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of export of Basmati rice during the last two years are as under:

(Quantity in Million MT, Value USD Million)

Particular	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (April-Feb)
Quantity	3.46	3.76	3.30
Value	3564	4866	4116

Source: APEDA

The variety-wise and state-wise details of export are not maintained.

(b) The Pakistan is the only other producer and exporter country for Basmati rice in the international market.

(c) As per trade sources, share of India in the export of Basmati rice is about 85%, the balance 15% coming from Pakistan.

(d) As India and Pakistan are the only producers of Basmati rice, it is unlikely that India's share of Basmati rice exports in the international market would decline sharply due to competition.

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

Composition of India's agro products exports

1083. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of composition and direction of India's agro products exports;
- (b) what has been the increase in it since last five years;
- (c) whether our agro products are subject to stringent quality control norms fixed by importing countries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) steps taken by Government to make our agro products competitive in world market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of India's export of agricultural and allied products (including marine and plantation products) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) India's exports of agricultural products have increased from ₹ 84,562.01 crore in 2009-2010 to ₹ 2,59,597.03 crore in 2013-14. Exports during first eleven months of 2014-15 (Apr-Feb), for which data is available as on date, were ₹ 2,16,840.64 crore.

(c) and (d) The exports of agricultural products are subject to quality control norms as prescribed by the competent agencies or by the importers/importing country and/or as prescribed by international organizations *viz.*, CODEX, OIE and IPPC as the case may be.

(e) Encouraging exports of agricultural products is a continuous process. Under the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020, eligible agricultural products are supported under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). Higher rewards are available under the MEIS for value-added/packaged products and high potential products like Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmeals etc. The Government is taking steps to encourage exports of agro products through measures and incentives under Plan Schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has also put in place schemes like Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Assistance Initiative (MAI) to promote exports.

Statement
India's export of agricultural products

Sl. No.	Commodity	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Apr-Feb)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Marine Products	9,899.98	11,917.11	16,584.71	18,841.20	30,627.28	31,342.57
2.	Buffalo Meat	5,481.43	8,613.31	13,741.11	17,408.99	26,457.82	26,965.23
3.	Basmati Rice	10,889.60	11,354.63	15,449.60	19,409.39	29,291.82	25,087.05
4.	Non-Basmati Rice	365.30	231.29	8,659.13	14,448.81	17,795.21	18,634.77
5.	Spices	5,948.73	7,886.51	13,102.50	15,176.75	15,146.36	13,366.24
6.	Cotton Raw Includ. Waste	9,537.08	13,162.42	21,624.24	20,276.51	22,337.84	10,440.07
7.	Guargum	1,133.31	2,938.70	16,523.87	21,287.00	11,735.39	9,561.00
8.	Oil Meals	7,831.79	11,069.58	11,796.46	16,519.53	17,070.13	7,460.15
9.	Cashew	2,801.58	2,819.39	4,390.16	4,067.21	5,095.49	5,103.20
10.	Other Cereals	2,973.19	3,648.49	5,492.92	8,180.61	7,178.14	5,057.12
11.	Wheat	0.05	0.70	1,023.20	10,529.00	9,277.65	4,913.43
12.	Sugar	110.21	5,472.79	8,766.78	8,576.32	7,178.50	4,678.61
13.	Sesame Seeds	1,494.10	2,307.52	2,641.66	2,880.85	3,583.46	4,458.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Coffee	2,032.06	3,009.91	4,534.62	4,711.07	4,799.10	4,315.06
15.	Castor Oil	2,179.28	2,982.92	4,571.67	4,309.82	4,364.33	4,232.35
16.	Groundnut	1,425.93	2,178.41	5,246.45	4,065.36	3,187.66	4,225.62
17.	Fresh Vegetables	3,014.32	2,620.48	3,023.31	3,407.19	5,384.47	4,187.37
18.	Tea	2,943.53	3,354.34	4,078.53	4,718.79	4,873.34	3,843.22
19.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	3,621.44	3,151.58	2,899.46	3,815.76	4,782.74	3,603.29
20.	Processed Fruits & Juices	1,904.18	1,859.96	2,277.04	2,577.32	3,332.05	3,254.15
21.	Cereal Preparations	1,030.09	1,264.15	1,888.62	2,240.76	2,856.26	2,758.89
22.	Fresh Fruits	1,524.21	1,355.19	1,937.22	2,686.57	3,645.62	2,666.74
23.	Misc. Processed Items	838.19	1,065.48	1,434.17	1,853.98	2,531.48	2,521.86
24.	Alcoholic Beverages	584.87	819.86	1,469.07	1,932.45	2,429.67	2,062.06
25.	Dairy Products	796.99	1,216.76	647.79	2,324.68	4,407.78	1,938.96
26.	Tobacco Manufactured	722.96	833.61	1,106.96	1,214.47	1,351.72	1,538.49
27.	Processed Vegetables	743.12	747.92	1,043.72	1,102.56	1,288.86	1,522.94
28.	Pulses	408.32	870.04	1,067.93	1,284.99	1,748.81	1,105.83
29.	Other Oil Seeds	139.36	113.40	201.43	414.61	945.53	1,012.48
30.	Milled Products	153.63	197.06	358.92	603.61	1,008.00	948.15

31.	Sheep/Goat Meat	745.94	258.83	252.83	426.47	694.12	767.00
32.	Cocoa Products	96.99	126.97	175.98	293.92	573.22	765.58
33.	Poultry Products	372.53	314.33	458.05	494.93	566.80	590.46
34.	Vegetable Oils	182.90	114.62	269.10	469.35	324.82	534.39
35.	Floriculture	294.46	296.04	365.32	423.45	455.90	421.48
36.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	145.08	184.92	287.76	347.72	416.58	380.22
37.	Shellac	71.30	140.07	256.79	401.74	514.03	247.04
38.	Mollases	19.77	214.09	204.33	223.03	147.29	159.83
39.	Niger Seeds	24.23	44.51	117.27	90.13	113.61	92.65
40.	Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	27.62	33.77	59.46	29.84	38.61	50.15
41.	Animal Casings	32.82	33.24	33.98	21.46	28.46	18.40
42.	Processed Meat	8.79	13.96	9.50	9.37	7.68	5.92
43.	Other Meat	10.75	9.51	3.67	2.33	3.40	2.48
TOTAL		84,562.01	1,10,848.37	1,80,077.29	2,24,099.90	2,59,597.03	2,16,840.64

Source: DGCIS/APEDA- <http://agriexchange.apeda.gov.in>

Decline in growth rate of core sectors

1084. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a continuous decline in growth rate of core sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is negative growth rates in four out of eight core sectors; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to boost the growth rate of core sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) measures performance of eight infrastructure industries, *viz.* Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement and Electricity, compiled at the base year of 2004-05. The cumulative growth rate of ICI during April-March, 2014-15 was 3.5% as compared to 4.2% during corresponding period of previous year. However, the production index of various core industries has displayed variation in both direction and magnitude. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizer and Steel have contributed to the lower growth in overall index during April-March, 2014-15 as compared to corresponding period of previous year. Industry wise details of the growth rates are given below:

Growth Rate of Core Industries (in %)

Industry	April-March 2013-14	April-March 2014-15
Coal	1.3	8.2
Crude Oil	-0.2	-0.9
Natural Gas	-13.0	-5.2
Refinery Products	1.5	0.4
Fertilizers	1.5	-0.1
Steel	11.5	0.5
Cement	3.1	5.6
Electricity	6.0	8.0
Overall Index	4.2	3.5

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP.

In general, low production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas was *inter-alia*, due to ageing fields, water/sand ingress, environmental problems, etc. and that of Refinery Products was due to shut down of certain units on account of accidents. Further, the decline in production of Steel was mainly on account of procedural and infrastructural bottlenecks faced by the industry. Production of Fertilizer was affected due to non-availability of adequate natural gas, unforeseen shutdown and shortage of raw materials of phosphoric acid, etc.

The Government is taking steps to revive production in these industries which includes measures relating to policy, procedures, improving infrastructure and ensuring availability of required inputs.

Proposal to establish SEZ in U.P.

1085. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish Special Economic Zone in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it will be very helpful for the development of Uttar Pradesh if special Economic Zone is established there; and

(d) whether Government will consider it in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In the State of Uttar Pradesh, in addition to Noida Special Economic Zone (SEZ) set up by the Central Government and Moradabad SEZ set up by the State Government established prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005, a total of 25 SEZs have been accorded formal approval out of which 22 have been notified. Presently, 11 SEZs are exporting.

(c) Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are notified with the objectives of generating additional economic activity, promoting exports of goods and services; promoting investment from domestic and foreign sources; creating employment opportunities; and developing infrastructure facilities.

(d) Proposals for setting up of SEZs are considered by the Board of Approval only after written consent of the concerned State Government. SEZs being set up under the Act are primarily private investment driven.

Progress of industrial corridor

†1086. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the time-bound details of the progress made so far since beginning, regarding the action plan for setting up the infrastructure of industrial corridor in the country; and

(b) the State-wise and location-wise details of industrial infrastructure set up in different States including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has conceptualized the following Industrial/Economic Corridors in the country: (1) Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) which covers the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra (2) Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC) which covers the States of Karnataka and Maharashtra (3) Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) which covers the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh (4) Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) which covers the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (5) Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) which covers the seven States namely Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

BMEC, VCIC and AKIC are in the initial stages of implementation whereas master planning for all the three nodes in CBIC and all nodes except for “Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad” Investment region under DMIC have been completed. seven industrial cities have been taken up for development in the first phase of the DMIC project such as Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region in Gujarat; Manesar-Bawal Investment region in Haryana; Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment region in Uttar Pradesh; Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment region in Rajasthan; Shendra Bidkin Investment region in Maharashtra; Dighi Port Industrial area in Maharashtra; Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment region in Madhya Pradesh. Various trunk infrastructure projects like development of roads and utilities, drainage, sewage, potable water, industrial water, water treatment and recycling, Sewage Treatment Plant, Common Effluent Treatment Plant, ICT etc. are being developed under DMIC. The tender documents for construction of trunk infrastructure of Integrated Industrial Township “Vikram Udyogpuri” near Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh have already been issued. The tender documents for trunk infrastructure in Dholera, Shendra-Bidkin Industrial area and Integrated Industrial Township have also been proposed after detailed master planning

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and preliminary engineering. Infrastructure for creation of the industries in the other designated nodes in the region have already been identified and all of them are at different stages of implementation.

Proposal to establish SEZ in Bihar

1087. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to establish Special Economic Zone in Bihar;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it will be very helpful for the development of Bihar if Special Economic Zone is established there; and
- (d) whether Government will consider it in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) No proposal has been received for establishment of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Bihar at present. As per the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a Free Trade and Warehousing Zone. Proposals for setting up of SEZs are considered by the Board of Approval only after written consent of the concerned State Government. SEZs being set up under the Act are primarily private investment driven.

Protected monuments/sites in Rajasthan

†1088. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of forts, palaces and other sites which have been declared as protected from the archaeological point of view in the State of Rajasthan;
- (b) the details of funds provided by Central Government to the State Government in the last two years for their maintenance and the quantum of amount utilized out of this fund; and
- (c) the details of number of new monuments and sites proposed to be declared as protected sites by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 162 monuments/sites including forts and palaces declared

as of national importance under Archaeological Survey of India in Rajasthan. Besides, 378 monuments/sites in Rajasthan have been declared protected by the State Government of Rajasthan.

(b) The details of fund provided by Central Government to Government of Rajasthan (Department of Archaeology & Museum) and fund utilized for maintenance of their monuments/sites during the last two years are as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Fund Allotted	Fund Spent
2013-14	392.99	351.40
2014-15	Nil	Nil

(c) The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

A. List of Monuments Identified in Rajasthan for Declaration as Monument of National Importance under the Jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India

1. Rambagh Palace, Deeg, District Bharatpur
2. Sitaram Ji temple, Deeg, District Bharatpur
3. Step well at Neemrana, Beharor, District Alwar
4. Raja Rai Singh Ka Mahal, Toda Rai Singh, District Tonk
5. Ramchandra Temple at Rohida, District Sirohi
6. Ancient Site at Vasantgarh, District Sirohi
7. Ancient Zinc Mining Site, Zawar, District Udaipur

B. List of Monuments Identified in Rajasthan for Protection by the State Government of Rajasthan

1. Ancient Fortification Wall, Ancient Site Chandrawati, Chandrawati, Distirct Sirohi
2. Shahi Kund, Karauli
3. Makbara of Kabirshah, Karauli, District Karauli
4. Mahal and Temple, Old Chhawani, District Dholpur
5. Ruins in front of Chopda Mahadev Temple, Damapur, District Dholpur
6. Ancient Chhatries, Bhadrajun, Aahor, District Jalaur

Project related to discovery of ancient river Saraswati

†1089. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project work related to the discovery of the ancient river Saraswati, which is extinct now, was started by the Central Government in 2002 and was discontinued in 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the project work related to the discovery of the river Saraswati has been resumed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has been regularly excavating the Early Harappan and Harappan sites since 2002, in the palaeochannel of dried up river Ghaggar in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat as follows.

1.	Adi Badri, Haryana	2002-2004
2.	Baror, Rajasthan	2003-2004
3.	Tarkhanwala Dera, Rajasthan	2003-2004
4.	Chak 86, Rajasthan	2003-2004
5.	Juni Kuran, Gujarat	2003-2004
6.	Bhirrana, Haryana	2003-2005
7.	Hansi, Haryana	2003-2005
8.	Karanpura, Rajasthan	2012-2014
9.	Khirsara, Gujarat	2009-2013
10.	Binjore, Rajasthan	2014-2015

The details of the items discovered on excavation are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Since ASI is continuously excavating the Early Harappan and Harappan sites in river Ghaggar area from 2002, the question of resuming the work does not arise.

Statement*The details of the items discovered on excavation*

1. **Adi Badri, District Yamunagar, Haryana:** Adi Badri is located on the bank of the river Som. The place is believed by some to be located on the confluence of the Saraswati-Somb confluence. The excavation carried out at three different sites here has revealed the remains datable from the historical period and early medieval times.
2. **Bharrana, District Fatehabad, Haryana:** The excavation has yielded a two-fold cultural sequence namely, pre-Harappan and Mature Harappan. Two arms of the Harappan enclosure wall and domestic structures, in addition to five Harappan seals, hundreds of beads of semi-precious stones such as lapis lazuli, carnelian, agate, steatite, and other material, copper tools and other pre-Harappan and Harappan objects of daily use were unearthed. On chemical cleaning, two copper celts, revealed Harappan signs inscribed on them.
3. **Hansi, District Hissar, Haryana:** The excavation at this multicultural site has revealed evidence of habitation from Kushana (*circa* first century A.D.) to British times. Some fragments of Painted Grey Ware have been noticed in later period fillings. Three coin hoards of the Bull and Horseman Type (*circa* 9th-11th centuries A.D.) are among the important antiquarian finds.
4. **Baror, District Sriganganagar, Rajasthan:** Excavation have unearthed the remains of the pre-Harappan and the mature Harappan cultures. The most significant objects include four pre-Harappan button seals, one Harappan seal besides numerous other objects and plain as well as professedly decorated pottery. The excavation has yielded pottery decorated with painted motifs which have close relationship with the similar pottery from Kalibangan and Banawali on one hand, and the Baluchistan sites on the other.
5. **Tarkhanwala Dhera, District Ganganagar, Rajasthan:** Excavation has revealed structures of mud bricks and a hearth outside the house complex which may be attributed to Harappan period. The pottery assemblage consists of dish-on-stand, beakers goblets and basins, cylindrical and perforated jars. Most important finds of the season are the terracotta sealing and a potter's kiln.
6. **Chak 86, District Ganganagar, Rajasthan:** It is located at a distance of nearly 200 to the north of Tarkhanwala Dera. The ancient mound measuring approximately 250 X 200 m is 3 m high from the surrounding plains. The excavation here has revealed two circular structures of wattle-and-daub and associated post holes. The pottery assemblage datable to late Harappan and Painted Grey Ware period was also unearthed.

7. **Juni Kuran, District Kachchh, Gujarat:** The excavation has revealed an impressive layout of the citadel, surrounded by massive defensive wall on all four sides. In the southern arm, there have been exposed a gate, corner bastion and a gate and large and broad platform. The pottery and antiquities recovered confirm to classical Indus types.
8. **Khirsara, District Kachchh, Gujarat:** The Harappan mound at Khirsara, locally known as 'Gadhwal Vadi' was excavated and has yielded rich cultural deposit belonging to the mature Harappan phase. The Harappans developed a well-planned fortified settlement at Khirsara which is roughly rectangular in shape. The evidence shows five structural phases and damage caused by the flood in successive phases. The excavation also revealed that the citadel was raised over the bed rock within the general fortification. The site has also yielded almost all types of Harappan artefacts which include nine seals of various types and shapes.
9. **Karanpura, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan:** The excavation brought to light structural remains of early and mature Harappan phases. The artifacts remains consist of steatite seal, chert weight, bangles, rings, fish-hooks of copper, beads of steatite, agate, faience, lapis lazuli, etched carnelian, terracotta, copper mirror, spindle whorls in terracotta, many of them with graffiti marks, numerous terracotta bangles of various sizes, potsherds with graffiti, chert blades, terracotta cakes (mustikas, circular and triangle ones), etc. The excavation has also yielded a large number of animal bones.
10. **Binjore, District Sriganaganagar, Rajasthan:** The remains of residential complexes of mud bricks with multi structural phases have been noticed along with variety of pottery on harappan affinity. The major pottery found includes perforated jar, dish on stand, vases, basin, bowl, beaker, goblet and terracotta cake (mustika). The antiquities found include copper objects such as fish-hook, arrowheads, knife, celt, bangles, terracotta bangles, faience bangles, shell bangles, beads of carnelian, agate, faience, gold foil and ring, terracotta toy cart frame and bull figurines. Harappan seal made of steatite depicting figure of unicorn with five letters of Harappan script has also been found.

Conservation and restoration of ancient Hindu monuments

1090. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether ASI has undertaken any conservation and restoration works in ancient Hindu monuments and temples situated abroad;
- (b) if so, the details of works done and the current status;

(c) the measures taken to connect all museums in India and abroad to facilitate research studies on Indian culture, history, art and archaeology;

(d) the steps taken by Government and private universities and research organizations to e-publish materials related to Indian culture, history, art, architecture and archaeology; and

(e) the steps taken/funds allocated by Government to connect and bridge all such data from various research organizations under one roof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per request from Ministry of External Affairs, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has taken up conservation work of Ta Prohm temple in Cambodia, Vat Phou temple in Lao PDR and supervision for restoration work of Thiruketeswaram temple in Sri Lanka where work is being executed by College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram. The work at Ta Prohm includes restoration of Hall of Dancers alongwith other repairs and at Vat Phou it comprises conservation and restoration of two Quadrangle buildings in the temple complex. At Thiruketeswaram it is restoration work of Mandapas. All these works are in progress. In addition the preliminary proposal for conservation of Pashupatinath Temple at Kathmandu has also been prepared.

(c) and (d) At present, no such proposal is there to connect all museums in India and aboard. However, to facilitate research studies in major museums, Tagore Fellowship is awarded. The material related to Indian culture, history, art architecture and archaeology is displayed by major museums on their websites.

(e) There is no such proposal at present.

Protection of historical site at Kalasipalyam in Bengaluru

1091. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to protect historical site located at Kalasipalyam in Bengaluru, one of the four armouries built 200 years ago by Tipu Sultan which is now unprotected, uncared for and has been reduced to a hideout for young lovers and drug addicts;

(b) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is aware that all three underground entry points to the armoury have been vandalized by people who have build their homes and shops around them now;

(c) whether Government is considering to protect and preserve this site at the earliest; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No proposal is under consideration to bring the historical site located at Kalasipalyam in Bengaluru under Central protection.

(b) Since the site is not protected by Archaeological Survey of India, no such information is available.

(c) There is no proposal for protection of these armouries under Archaeological Survey of India.

(d) Does not arise.

Relocation of antiquarian remains and archaeological sites

1092. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a village to village survey scheme to relocate antiquarian remains and archaeological sites across the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the names of the villages identified for the purpose; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to create database of the important antiquarian remains and ensure their proper conservation and protection across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The scheme of village to village survey for recording and documenting the antiquarian remains and archaeological sites by the ASI has been revived since April, 2014. The scheme does not cover relocating antiquarian remains.

The State-wise details of the villages surveyed and the antiquarian remains found are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The data is maintained by the respective Circle offices as well as Director General's Office, New Delhi. At present there is no such scheme for conservation and protection of these antiquarian remains.

Statement*The details showing village to village survey for the period April, 2014 to March, 2015 by ASI circle offices*

Sl. No.	Circle	State	District	Total village surveyed	No. of village yielding antiquarian remains
1.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Osmanabad, Aurangabad and Jalana	61	46
2.	Bangalore	Karnataka	Chitradurga	17	15
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Ashok Nagar, Shivpuri, Sagar and Vidisha	70	60
4.	Chandigarh	Punjab	Firozpur	456	38
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Salem	144	72
6.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	272	29
7.	Dharwad	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bidar and Bijapur	184	176
8.	Goa	Goa	North Goa and South Goa	93	45
9.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy and Medak	15	10
10.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Alwar	90	22
11.	Kolkata	West Bengal	Purulia	86	28
12.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	105	48
13.	Mini Circle Leh	Jammu and Kashmir		6	86

14. Patna	Bihar	Buxar	190	21
15. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	26	6
16. Ranchi	Jharkhand	Gumla, Ranchi and Sahibganj	17	17
17. Sarnath	Uttar Pradesh		110	80
18. Thrissur	Kerala	Ernakulam and Thrissur	7	6
19. Vadodara	Gujarat	Panchmahal	31	17
TOTAL			1980	822

Study/research about building of Taj Mahal

1093. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has made any study/research about the existence of any structure before construction/building of the Taj on the site as claimed by the various religious organizations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the ASI has received requests from various organizations and representatives for making the study/research in this regard;

(d) whether Government proposes to conduct any study/research in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Further, no record is available with Archaeological Survey of India regarding existence of any structure before construction of the Taj Mahal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No such need has been felt.

Pending applications under artist pension and welfare fund from Odisha

1094. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications received from Odisha with names and addresses since April, 2012 for consideration under Artist Pension and Welfare Fund of the Ministry;

(b) the details of applications pending for award under the scheme with name and address; and

(c) by when the pending applications will be awarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) A list containing details of applications received from the State of Odisha since April, 2012 for consideration under Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund of the Ministry is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) All the verified applications received from the various Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) up to November, 2014 have already been considered in the various Expert Committee Meetings held in March 2013, December 2013 and January 2015. A list containing details of applications received after 30th November 2014 which are at various stages of verification is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) All such pending applications are placed for consideration and recommendation of the Expert Committee constituted by the Government for the purpose in its meetings held from time to time. As per the provisions of the relevant scheme guidelines, meetings of the concerned Expert Committee are held at regular intervals of time and all the verified applications received from various Zonal Cultural Centres before the commencement of such meetings are placed before the Expert Committee for consideration. The last Expert Committee Meeting was held from 8th to 9th January, 2015.

Statement-I

List of Applications from the State of Odisha with names and address received since April 2012 for consideration under the Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund

Sl. No.	Name	Address
1.	Bata Kurshana	Rout, Post: Malasason, (Via), Rameshwar P.S Salapur, Distt: Cuttack, Odisha
2.	Kailas Swain	Vill. Ward, Gadasitha, G.P/Town, Gopa, P.S Gopa, Distt: Puri, Orissa
3.	Chakradhar Pradhan	Post: Laxminarayan Pur, P S-Pipli, Distt: Puri, Odisha
4.	Namita Mukherjee,	C/o Samar Kumar Mukherjee, Post: swargadwar, Distt: Puri, Odisha
5.	Purna Chandra Pratihari	At Harachandi Saih, Post: Hari Town, Dist: Puri, Odisha.
6.	Sulochana Mohapatra	C/o Rabi Narayan Mohapatra, At: Kumbhar Sahi (Baula Chack) Post: Talacher Town, Dist: Angul, Odisha
7.	Manabhanjan Dash	S/o Bhimsen Dash - At/Post. Kumbbari, P.S. Barpali, Distt. Bargarh, Odisha
8.	Mohan Panda	At Satanala, Post. Beruhanbadi, <i>Via.</i> Kodala, Distt. Ganjam, Odisha
9.	D. Dhanurdhan Reedy	Laxmi Pur, Post. Pallibandh, Odisha

Sl. No.	Name	Address
10.	Dibakar Mohanty	At Champhala, Post. Baliapati, <i>Via.</i> Jamsuli, Distt. Balasore, Odisha
11.	Kanhu Charan Panda	At Hariपुर, Post. Godiputmatiapada, Delang, Distt. Puri, Odisha
12.	Rama Chandra Panigrahi	At Post. Talakurunia, <i>Via.</i> Gopalpur, P.S. Khantapada, Distt. Balasore, Odisha
13.	Babulal Sarangi	At Pandakipak, Post. Salepalu, <i>Via.</i> Melchhamunda, Distt. Bargarh, Odisha
14.	Jadunath Panda	At Angula Sasan, Post. Mahumuhan, P.S. Soro, Distt. Balasore, Odisha
15.	Kunjabihari Mohanty	At Dubhulia, Post. Baliapati, <i>Via.</i> Jumsoli, Distt. Balasore, Odisha
16.	Kumari Kuni Das	58, Housing Board, Nageswartangi, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
17.	Jadunath Jena	At Post. Kharasahapur, <i>Via.</i> Anantapur, Distt. Balasore, Odisha
18.	Rabi Das	At Post. Bishnupur, P.S. Khantapara, Distt. Balasore, Odisha
19.	Guru Kalamani Biswal	Vill. Bainsibadi, Post. Sarangajodi, Distt. Puri, Odisha
20.	Banamali Behera	At Raipitamber, Post. Mangalpur, <i>Via.</i> Soro, Distt. Balasore, Odisha
21.	Brundaban Sarangi	At Post. Mangarajpur, <i>Via.</i> Kabirpur, Distt. Jajpur, Odisha
22.	Chakradhara Rout	At Gopinathpur, Post. Mangalpur, <i>Via.</i> Soro, Distt. Balasore, Odisha
23.	Bikram Behera	Room No. F4F-54/1, 1st Floor, Indradhanu Market, IRC village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
24.	Kailash Chandra Pani	Vill. Duadia, P.O. Kujang, P.S. Kujang, Distt. Jagatsinghpur, Odisha
25.	Rama Chandra Nayak	At Sriram Nivas, Badahat, PO /PS Bhuban, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha

Sl. No.	Name	Address
26.	Baidhar Rout	Village-Bachhada, P.O.-Jaganath Puri, <i>Via</i> Anantapuri, Distt-Bhadrak, Odisha
27.	Kartik Chandra Das	Village-Bachhada, P.O.-Jagannathpur, <i>Via</i> -Anantapur, Distt-Bhadrak, Odisha
28.	Karunakar Mallick	Village-Chudamani, PS-Basudebpur, Distt-Bhadrak, Odisha
29.	Sudhakar Sahoo	Village-Sriganga, <i>Via</i> -Arnapal, Distt-Bhadrak, Odisha
30.	Gangadhar Pradhan	At Golamundala, Post. Pathara, <i>Via</i> . Kabisurya Nagar, Distt. Ganjam, Odisha
31.	Narayan Satapathy	At Biravanu Pur, Post. Mangaraj Pur, <i>Via</i> . Kabirpur, Distt. Jajpur, Odisha
32.	Harischandra Sethi	Village-Baripada, Post-Aruhabad, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
33.	Keshab Chandra Jena	Village-Batitanki, Post-Nachinta, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
34.	Managobinda Sahoo	At & Post. Kumarpur, <i>Via</i> . Anandapur, P.S. Basudevpur, Distt. Bhadrak, Odisha
35.	Minahari Jena	S/O Late Mani Jena, At Baringia, Post. Sampei, <i>Via</i> . Turigadia, Distt. Balasore, Odisha
36.	Tansen Singh	Cosmo Estate, Plot-28, Nandan Vihar, Post-Patia, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha
37.	Batakrushna Behera	Village-Deuli, Post-Jaraka, Distt-Jajpur, Odisha
38.	Dolagoving Moharana	Village-Malang, Post-Gopalpur, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
39.	Dukhishyam Pradhan	At Biripada, Post.Malud, <i>Via</i> . Balugaonpuri, Odisha
40.	Guru Prasad Padhi	Village-Kalyani, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
41.	Hadibandhu Dalei	Village-Odsal, Post-Gopalpur, Taluka-Balasore, Odisha
42.	Kailash Chandra Padhihari	Village-Malandapur, Post-Rudhia, Distt-Jajpur, Odisha
43.	Kapilash Biswal	Village-Jhalshalia, Post-Gopalpur, Distt-Balasore, Odisha

Sl. No.	Name	Address
44.	Laxman Mohapatra	Village-Nuapur, Post-Kalyani, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
45.	Maguni Charan Agasti	At Post Avana, Distt. Balasore, Odisha
46.	Maheswar Dale	Village-Odashal, Post-Gopalpur, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
47.	Narayana Jena	Village-Odashal, Post-Gopalpur, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
48.	Nityananda Ojha	S/o. Late Laxmidhar Ojha, At Nandor, Post Gandibed, <i>Via.</i> Turidadia, Distt. Balasore, Odisha
49.	Pathani Ghadai	Village Panchupatia, Post Kaluparaghat, Distt. Khordha, Odisha
50.	Prafulla Kumar Swain	At Panaspada, Post Maudinpur, Distt. Jagatsinghpur, Odisha
51.	Purusottam Jena	Village-Odashal, Post-Gopalpur, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
52.	Ramachandra Mishra	Village-Baringia, Post-Pondasuni, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
53.	Sankaran Jena	Village-Villa, Post-Dwarika, <i>Via</i> -Gopalpur, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
54.	Srikanta Rath	Village-Gilida, Post-Kalyani, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
55.	Sudhakar Barik	Village-Jageswarpada, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
56.	Gopal Behera	S/o. Arjuna Behera, At Post K. Nuagada, P.S. Gangapur, Distt. Ganjam, Odisha
57.	Hajari Das	At Post Banpur Odagaon, Village. Gambharimunda, P.S. Banpur, Distt. Khurda, Odisha
58.	Kashi Pradhan	At Golamundala, Post. Pathara, <i>Via.</i> Kabisurya Nagar, Distt. Ganjam, Odisha
59.	Purna Chandra Das	Village-Nuapur, Post-Kalyani, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
60.	Radha Krushna Parida	Post-Jagannathpur, <i>Via</i> -Gopalpur, Distt-Balasore, Odisha

Sl. No.	Name	Address
61.	Ramchandra Mahapatra	At Gadabeguniapada, Post Ghoradia, P.S. Delang, Distt. Puri, Odisha
62.	Sarat Chandra Dash	S/o V. Bishnu Mohan Dash, At Alada, PO: Kharasahpur, Distt. Balasore, Odisha
63.	Udaya Narayan Patra	Village-Bachhada, PO Jagannathpur, <i>Via</i> -Anantapur, PS-Basudevpur, Distt-Bhadrak, Odisha
64.	Padmalochan Nayak	Village-Jagannathpur, <i>Via</i> -Anantapur, Distt-Bhadrak, Odisha
65.	Purusottam Parida	At Oliha Nilaknthapur P.O. Alailo Distt. Kendrapara Odisha
66.	Narahari Swain	Vill. Duadia, P.S. Kujang, Distt. Jagatsinghpur, Odisha
67.	Manibhadra Panda	Village-Gud, <i>Via</i> -Anantapur, Distt-Baleswar, Odisha
68.	Shyam Sundar Das	Village-Badinagia, Post-Pandasuni, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
69.	Narayan Sahoo	Village-Deika, Post-Japa, Distt-Jagatsinghpur, Odhisa
70.	Sarat Kumar Pattanaik	Post-Sanahantuad, Distt-Khordha, Odisha
71.	Avimanyu Jena	Vill. Kharasahapur, PO Kharasahapur, P.S.- Soro, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
72.	Maheswar Palai	Post-Kharasahapur, <i>Via</i> -Anantapur, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
73.	Nidhiram Majhi	Post-Avana, P.S.-Soro, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
74.	Budhiram Majhi	PO Avana, P.S.-Soro, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
75.	Harihar Biswal	Ramadha, P.O.-Kharasahapur, <i>Via</i> -Anantapur, Distt-Balasore, Odisha
76.	Surendra Rout	Athilabaj, PO-Avana, PS-Soro, Distt. Balasore
77.	Manibhadra Biswal	At Oliapatana PO IPS Khantapada, Distt. Balasore Odisha
78.	Keshab Chandra Maharana	At Post Duburi <i>via</i> Danagadi Kalinganagar, Distt. Jajpur

Sl. No.	Name	Address
79.	Biranchi Narayan Das	Vill Raghunathpur Patana <i>Via</i> PS Khantapara Distt Balasore
80.	Bairagi Charan Behera	Vill Betagadia P.O. Panpana <i>Via</i> Khantapara Distt Balasore
81.	Kishore Kumar Mohanty	At Mahamadia Bazar Near Laxmi Narayan Temple P.O. Chandini Chowk P.S. Lalbagh Distt. Cuttack, Odisha
82.	Purna Chandra Mohapatra	Vill./Post. Panpana, <i>Via</i> . Khantapara, Distt. Balasore, Odisha
83.	Rabi Narayan Maharana	At Housing Board Qr.No. M8, P.O. & (D) Dhenkanal. 759001
84.	Santap Mallik	At Baunsa Patana, PO +(D) Dhenkanal.
85.	Smt. Ahilya Pati	At P.O. Bhuban, (D) Dhenkanal, 759017
86.	Senuka Pradhani	At Pandrapathar, P.O. Budhikomna, P.S. Komna, (D) Nuapada 766106
87.	Gobinda Chandra Pal	At P.O. Palasahi, <i>Via</i> -Rench, (D) Khurda.
88.	Sidharth Sankar Patra	At P.O. Jenapur, (D) Jajapur 755023
89.	Pradeep Kumar Das	At Kurumatnagar, P.O. Mahulapada, Viagovindpur (D) Dhenkanal-759027
90.	Snehlata Nanda	C/o. Radha Nand At Gudianali Back Side of George UP School, P.O. & (D) Dhenkanal-759001
91.	Krupa Sinhu Parida	At Dalasingha Marathpur, P.O. Santapur, <i>Via</i> - Gondia, (D) Dhenkanal
92.	Santosh Kumar Swain	At Balijoranda P.O. Bainria, <i>Via</i> -Mahimagadi, (D) Dhenkanal-759014
93.	Rama Mahanand	At P.O. Naren, P.S. Titlagarh, (D) Bolangir-767066
94.	Dhanamati Tandi	At P.O. Kendupati, P.S. Khariar, (D) Nuapada-766118
95.	Malati Luhar	At Luhar Pada, Rundi P.O. Bhaisadani, (D) Nuapada-766111
96.	Nabakishor Mahapatra	At Mukundpur, P.O. Kantabad, <i>Via</i> -Baghamart, (D) Khordha-752061

Sl. No.	Name	Address
97.	Rabindra Kumar Maharana	At P.O. Bhairabpur, <i>Via</i> -Basudevpur, (D) Bhadrak
98.	Radhakrushna Parida	At P.O. Jagannathpur, P.S. Khantapada, (D) Balasore-756044
99.	Pathani Ghadai	At Panchupatia, P.O. Kalupadaghat (D) Khorda-752022
100.	Sridhar Mohanty	At Mahabir Bazar, PO and (D) Dhenkanal-01
101.	Arjun Sahoo	At Pathar Khamba, PO Muktapasi, <i>Via</i> -Parjang, (D) Dhenkanal-759018
102.	Smt. Pratima Mohanta	At Hatimundi, PO Bakartala, <i>Via</i> -Tato, (D) Mayur Bhanja-757036
103.	Ananga Kumar Barik	At Jubulitown, Near Kadam Chhak, PO & (D) Dhenkanal-759001
104.	Khirod Kumar Hota	At Anand Bazar, PO & (D) Dhenkanal-759001
105.	Narahari Swain	At PO Khankar, <i>Via</i> -Mahimagadi, (D) Dhenkanal-759014
106.	Duryodhan Das	Nabaraj-Bihar-Lane, Dakjinakali Rd., Dhenkanal Town-759001
107.	Bimbadhar Behera	At Prabhadpur, PO Mandari, PS Basudevpur, (D) Bnadrak-756125
108.	Brajabandhu Rout	At PO Sarua, PS/Distt-Khorda-752055
109.	Shyamasunder Sahoo	At Kantamalim, PO Simore, PS Begunia, <i>Via</i> -Baghmari (D) Khorda-752061
110.	Chakradhar Rout	At Gopinathpur, PO Manglpur PS Soro, (D) Balasore-756045
111.	Sankarsan Dash	At Utarpratap, PO Nahanga Putana <i>Via</i> -Dharmatala-755008
112.	Gopal Pati	At Nilakanthapur, PO Kakudikuda, <i>Via</i> -Brahmabarada, (D) Jajpur-755005
113.	Krupa Sindhu Panda	At PO Gud, <i>Via</i> -Anantapur, (D) Balasore
114.	Bharat Maharana	At Raghurajpur, PO Chandanpur, (D) Puri
115.	Achyatananda Dash	At Padamppur Bhagatppur, PO Barebati, PS Dharmasala, (D) Jajpur.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
116.	Bidyadhar Nayak	At PO Korua, (D) Jagatsinghpur
117.	Nirakar Nanda	At Parudi, PS Tirtol, (Th) Kujan (D) Jagatsinghpur.
118.	Manguli Charan Mall	At PO Rekhidpur, PS Distt. Jenapur-755023
119.	Sadashiv Nayak	At PO Kharasahapur, <i>Via</i> -Anantapur, (D) Balasure-756046
120.	Judhisthira Mohanta	At Hatimundi, PO Bakartala, <i>Via</i> -Tato, Distt. Mayur Bhanja-757036
121.	Dukhabandhu Patra	At PO Gondia, (D) Dhenkanal-759016
122.	Sankarsan Parida	At Mandananji, PO Pratappur, (D) Balasore-756083
123.	Smt. Bhaktilata Das	For Husband's Pension
124.	Sadananda Das	At Dagara, <i>Via</i> -Pratappur, (D) Balasore-775608
125.	Diwanbandhu Tarai	At Narayanpur, PS Baliapal, (D) Balasore-756083
126.	Padmanava Jena	At Nachipura, PO Mangalpur, (D) Dhenkanal.
127.	Biswambar Sahoo	Kamana Mandir Lane, Ananda Bazar, PO and (D) Dhenkanal
128.	Manas Kumar Hota	At Raipura, PO Bainsia, <i>Via</i> -Mahimagadi, (D) Dhenkanal-753014
129.	Neheru Mohanty	At Mahabirbazar, PO and (D) Dhenkanal-01
130.	Majhindra Sahoo	At Patharkhamba, PO Muktapashi, <i>Via</i> -Parjang, (D) Dhenkanal-759018
131.	Ananta Charana Mohanty	At Laxmi Bazar, PO and Distt.-Dhenkanal
132.	Gyan Ranjan Padhi	G.P. Das lane, Chandini Chowk, Cuttack.
133.	Arun Kumar Pattnaik	At Besalia, PO Gundichapada <i>Via</i> -Gadasila, (D) Dhenkanal.
134.	Sankarsan Satapathy	At PO Sanda, <i>Via</i> -Hind Rd., (D) Dhenkanal-759091
135.	Kapileshwar Behera	At Jhili, PO Bidharpur, <i>Via</i> -Gondia, (D) Dhenkanal-759016

Sl. No.	Name	Address
136.	Jayanta Kumar Swain	At Balijoranda, PO Bainsia, Viamahmagad (D) Dhenkna1-14
137.	Jaladhar Sahoo	At PO Kankili, <i>Via</i> -Parjang, (D) Dhenkanal-759120
138.	Subashchandra Sahoo	At Rahabereni, PO Basoi, (D) Dhenkanal-759120
139.	Rabinarayan Dash	At Bajuria, PO Bainsia, <i>Via</i> -Mahimagadi, PS Gondia, Dhenkanal
140.	Balaram Keshri Mahata	Bindanali, Lakhoni Nagar, Cuttack-753014
141.	Padmanava Jena	At Nachipura, PO Mangalpur, (D) Dhenkanal-759015
142.	Dibakar Moharana	Sector-10 Plot No. IF 391, PO Abhinaba Bidanasi, PS Markat, Nagar, Cuttack-14
143.	Karunakar Bindhani	At Aruhan, PO Clircalei, (D) Dhenkanal-759014
144.	Alekha Chandra Malik	At PO Ghagara, <i>Via</i> -Indupur (D) Kendra Pada-754214
145.	Premananda Mohanty	At PO Khankar, (D) Dhenkanal-759014
146.	Sankirtan Madhavi	At Majhipad, Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, (D) Nuapada-766111
147.	Bijay Chandra Bhuyan	Plot No. 184, Near Cold Store, At PO Samantarapur Bhubaneshwar
148.	Bijay Chandra Bhuyan	Plot No. 184, Near Cold Store, At PO Samantarapur Bhubaneshwar
149.	Narendra Rout	At Pitambarpur PO Rahadinga- <i>Via</i> -Nalibar (D) Jagatsinghpur-754104
150.	Narayan Sahoo	At Deika, PO Japa, <i>Via</i> . Erasama (D) Jagatsinghpur
151.	Pramananda Swain	Vill. Khairgoth, PS Kujang, (D) Jagat Singhpur
152.	Sarswati Meher	At PO Khuntapali, (D) Bargarh-768028
153.	Pichalu Meher	At PO Khuntapali, (D) Bargarh-768028
154.	Udaya Nath Matari	At Bargarh, Ward No. 1, Bhursulbandh, (Nadipada) PO & (D) Bargarh-768028
155.	Bira Kishor Kar	At Gholapur, PO Mughupal, <i>Via</i> . Kabipur (D) Jajpur-755009

Sl. No.	Name	Address
156.	Smt. Bhaktilata Das	Vill. Kusuti, PO Madhupur, Via-Kamarda (D) Balasore-756035
157.	Japakrushna Jena	Vill. Khairgoth, PS Kujang, (D) Jagatsinghpur
158.	Prasanna Maharana	At PO Belapada Patana <i>Via</i> -Gania, (D) Nayagarh-752085
159.	Abhaya Kumar Samal	At Balibindha, PO-Bhairabpur, PS <i>Via</i> -Basudevpur, Distt-Bhadrak, Odisha-756125.
160.	Arjun Maharana	At-Manapur, PO Gadadharpur, <i>Via</i> -Tigiria, Distt-Cuttack, Odisha-754030.
161.	Arjun Tandi S/o Nrupa Tandi	At-Dhanksar, PO-Sardhapur, PS Khariar, Distt-Nuapada, Odisha-766118.
162.	Arjun Malik S/o Raghu Malik	Vill/PO-Baigunia, <i>Via</i> -Khendraparagarh, Distt-Nayagarh-752077 (Odisha)
163.	Ashok Kumar Raut S/o Banshidhar Raut	At/Po-Pedagai, PS-Kaptipada, Distt-Mayurbhanj, Odisha-757040.
164.	Balaram Behera	At-Mangalpur, PO-Chanirakaba, Distt-Cuttack, Odisha-754293.
165.	Smt. Bhar Majhi W/o Harisingh Majhi	At-Majhipada, Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
166.	Bharat Maharana S/o Tagannath	At-Raghurajpur, Po-Chandanpur, Distt-Puri, Odisha.
167.	Bharat Maharana S/o Tagannath	At-Rasuna, PO-Samantarapur, <i>Via</i> -Kabirpur, Distt-Jajpur, Odisha-755009.
168.	Brahma Nanda Muduli	At-Jenasahu Patna, PO-Manipur, Distt-Dhenkanal, Odisha-759027.
169.	Bharat Satapathy	At-Mangarajpur, PO-Kaima, <i>Via</i> -Dharmasala, Distt-Jajpur, Odisha-755008.
170.	Chaitanya Charan Lenka	At-Tentuligadia, PO-Saragadia, Ps/Distt-Bhadrak, Odisha.
171.	Chitaranjan Jena S/o Balaram Jena	At PO-Dharapur, <i>Via</i> -Bari, Distt-Jajpur, Odisha-755003.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
172.	Chheli Kaibarata W/o Manahar Kaibarata	At-Fokatpada (Gadaramunda), PO-Chindaguda, PS-Khariar, Distt.-Nuapada Odisha-766107.
173.	Smt. Debaki Bag W/o Ramjit Bag	At-Litiguda, PO-Bharuamunda, PS-Sinapali, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766108.
174.	Smt. Debaki Bag W/o Tanka Bag	At-Khariar (Duriapada) PO/PS-Khairar, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766107.
175.	Dhanurya Chinda S/o Mangal Chinda	At-Mandirpada, Kotgaon PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
176.	Dhaneswar Pandey	At-Ganamunda, PO-Baurigoda, PS-Mahulpali, Distt.-Sambalpur, Odisha-768222.
177.	Dharanidhar Sahu	At/PO-Anandapur (Tala Sahi) Distt.-Keonjhar, Odisha-758021.
178.	Dinabandhu Senapati	At-Jhaljhalia, PO-Gopalpur, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha-756044
179.	Dinabandhu Panda S/o Krushna Ch. Panda	At/PO-Gud, <i>Via</i> -Anantapur, PS-Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha.
180.	Smt. Drupati Chinda W/o Siba Chinda	At-Kotgaon, PO-Bhaisadani, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
181.	Gangadhar Hembram	At-Thakrapal, PO-Khuntapal, <i>Via</i> -Maroda, Distt.-Mayurbhanj-757020 Odisha.
182.	Gandharba Dalai	Vill.-Jhadeswarpur, PO-K.Gopitnathpur, Distt.-Cuttack, Odihsa-754134.
183.	Gajendra Bishi	At-Deoli, PO-Mahulpali, <i>Via</i> -Rajborasambar, Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha-768036.
184.	Smt. Gauri Kuladip W/o Lalit Kuladip	At-Duriapada, PO/PS-Khariar, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766107.
185.	Gokula Nanda Paikara	Vill./PO-Narasinghpur, PS-Ranpur, Distt.-Nayagarh, Odisha-752026.
186.	Golakha Barik S/o Lingaraj Barik	At-PO-Sanahantuad, PS-Banpur, Distt.-Khurda-752031, Odisha.
187.	Harisingh Majhi S/o Braj Majhi	At-Sargidihi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
188.	Jayadeb Giri	At-Kharida Sahi, PO-Nagapur, PS-Gop, Distt.-Puri, Odisha-752110.
189.	Jugeswar Chinda S/o Durbal Chinda	At-School Pada, Kotgaon, Po-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
190.	Kalpataru Behera S/o Anam Behera	At-Baliguda, Po-Mangarajpur, <i>Via</i> -Kabirpur, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha-755009.
191.	Smt. Kanakalata Mohanta	At-Hatimundi, Po-Bakartala, <i>Via</i> -Tato Distt.-Mayurbhanj, Odisha, 757036.
192.	Kanhu Charan Chanda	At-Jaduchandrapur, PO-Bhitaragarh, Distt.-Kendrapara, Odisha.
193.	Kapurchan Majhi S/o Mohan Majhi	At-Majhipada, Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
194.	Kartick Charan Sathua	Vill.-Sahapur, Kumdajaipur, PS-Mahanga, Distt.-Cuttack, Odisha.
195.	Smt. Ketaki Kaibarta W/o Sambhulal Kaibarta	At-Khariar (Dhobapada) PO/PS-Khairar, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766107.
196.	Smt. Lakha Dei Majhi W/o Asharam Majhi	At/PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada,
197.	Laxmidhar Swain	At-Bangurusa Sasan, PO-Vanapur, <i>Via</i> -Rench, Distt.-Puri, Odisha-752114.
198.	Malati Majhi W/o Kamishan Majhi	At-Junapada, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
199.	Manabodha Chinda S/o Antaram Chinda	At-Patalganga, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
200.	Minati Samal W/o Abhaya Kumar Samal	At-Balibindha, PO-Bhairabpur, PS/ <i>Via</i> -Basudevpur, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha-756125.
201.	Narayan Chandra Dash	At/PO-Nelung, PS-Sadar (Raisuan) <i>Via</i> -Distt.-Keonjhar-Odhisa-758002.
202.	Nabaghana Parida	At/Po-Kabisurya Nagar, Master Colony, Distt.-Ganjam, Odisha-761104.
203.	Nilakantha Majhi S/o Pit Majhi	At-Panchanpur, Kotgaon, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
204.	Nisakar Das	Kulaberi Ashram, PO-Padua, P.I.-764038 Koraput, Odisha.
205.	Pradip kumar Mohapatra	Station Bazar, Dhenkanal, Odisha-759013.
206.	Praphul Behera S/o Kunja Behera	At-Chanabeda, PO-Bhojpur, PS-Khariar, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766107.
207.	Prasanna Kumar Pradhan	At/PO-Gopalpur, <i>Via</i> -Nischintakoili, Distt.-Cuttack, Odisha-754207.
208.	Pravakar Sahoo S/o Mani Sahoo	At-Baliguda, PO-Mangarajpur, <i>Via</i> -Kabirpur, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha-755009.
209.	Pravat Kumar Nayak	C/o Surendra Prasad Nayak At/PO-Mahumuhan, PS-Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha-756045.
210.	Rabinarayan Kar S/o Gopal Chandrakar	At-Nanpur, PO-Thannual, <i>Via</i> -Haridaspur, Distt.-Jajpur-755024 Odisha.
211.	Rajendra Mohan Pati S/o Duryodhan Pati	At/PO-Bainsia, <i>Via</i> -ahimagadi, Distt.-Dhenkanal, Oidisha-759014.
212.	Ratan Majhi S/o Dhanurjay Majhi	At-Majhi Pada, Kotgaon, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
213.	Ku. Renduka Majhi S/o Bolo Majhi	At-Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
214.	Sankirtan Dharua S/o Debsin Dharua	At-Baklikhunti (Putupada), PO-Pharsara, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
215.	Smt. Sapura Chinda S/o Paramanand Chinda	At-Kotgaon, PO-Bhaisadani, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
216.	Shaik Abdul Amzad	Station Bazar, Dhenkanal, Odisha-759013.
217.	Sarat Singh S/o Bidyadhar Singh	Mantripara, PS-Kendrapara, Tah-Derabish, Distt.-Kendrapara (Odisha)
218.	Shiba Prasad Panda	At/PO-Bishnupur, <i>Via</i> -Avana, PS-Khantapara, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha-756051.
219.	Shyamasundar Mahapatra	At/PO-Subarnapur, PS-Banki, Distt.-Cuttack, Odisha.
220.	Smt. Snigdha Nanda	Nua Sasan, Chandan Bazar, Distt.-Dhenkanal, Odisha-759001.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
221.	Sobharam Majhi S/o Kalia Majhi	At-Redhamal, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
222.	Sundar Chinda S/o Damu Chinda	At-Chindapada, Kotgaon, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
223.	Surendra Rout S/o Chatrubhuj Rout	At-Tulamtula, PO/Via-Betada, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha-756168.
224.	Surtatha Parida	Vill-Barangagadia, PO-Jhadapada, Distt.-Nayagarh, Odisha-752025.
225.	Smt. Surumani Chinda W/o Malkham Chinda	At-Kotgaon, PO-Bhaisadani, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
226.	Smt. Sushama Kaibarta W/o Tankadhar Kaibarta	At-Khariar (Dhobapada) PO/PS-Khairar, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766107.
227.	Yudhisthira Das	At-Gopinathpur, PO-K.Gopinathpur, Via-Tyndakura, Distt.-Cuttack, Odisha-754134.
228.	Banchhnidhi Bhue	At-Po Lenda, PS Barpali, Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha State
229.	Belamati Barik W/o Uddaba Barik	Vill.-Nua-Gudesira, PO-Gudesira, PS/Tah/Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha.
230.	Bonam Adinarayan	At/PO-Dhanger, Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha
231.	Brundaban Barik	At-Kantibank, PO-Palatpur, PS-Mangalpur, Distt.-Jajpur-755011, Odisha
232.	Buti Majhi S/o Bali Majhi	At-Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
233.	Dhanpati Rana S/o Mani Rana	Vill-Nua-Gudesira, PO-Gudesira, Ps/Tah/Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha.
234.	Dharanidhar Behera	At-Mirzapur, PO-Lankaparo, PS-Tirtol, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur, Odisha.
235.	Ganesh Chinda S/o Haldhar Chinda	At-Chindapada, Kotgaon, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
236.	Gobardhan Majhi S/o Basudeb Majhi	At-Lohra Salpada, Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
237.	Haribandhu Sahu	At/PO-Chandrakat Bindha PS-Tihidi, Via-Pirahat, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
238.	Jairam Mirdha S/o Hadu Mirdha	At-Redhamal, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
239.	Jaysingh Patel S/o Ganda Patel	Vill-Nua-Gudesira, PO-Gudesira, PS/Tah/Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha.
240.	Kedar Singh S/o Aeine	At-Mantripada, PS/Tah-Debabish, Distt.-Kendrapara, Odisha-754250.
241.	Kelu Charan Behera S/o Krushna	At/PO-Bajpur, PS-Sadar Thana Khordha, Block/Distt.-Khordha, Odisha-752060.
242.	Kusha Majhi W/o Sahadev Majhi	At-Redhamal, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
243.	Laba Majhi S/o Uansu Majhi	At-Redhamal, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
244.	Managovinda Sahoo	At/Po-Kumarpur, <i>Via</i> -Anantapur, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha-756046.
245.	Manoranjan Pradhan S/o Uddhaba Pradhan	R/o Vill-Goisar, PO-Bhadigaon, PS/Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha.
246.	Narendra Prasad Parida	Samaraipur, Gelpur, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha-756181.
247.	Onkar Singh Majhi S/o Gobind Chinda	At-Jhankar Pada, Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
248.	Parameswar Singh	At-Mantripada, PS/Tah-Debabish, Distt.-Kendrapara, Odisha-754250.
249.	Pravakar Barik	At-Janaganj, (Charigharia) PO-Madhavnagar, Distt.-Bhadrak-756181, Odisha
250.	Rajkumar Lohar S/o Khushal Lohar	At-Lohra Salpada, Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
251.	Sarat Chandra Baral	Vill-Patana, PS-Bari-Ramachandrapur, Tah-Bari, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha
252.	Sasmita Mandal	At/PO-Old Ghanatri, <i>Via</i> -Dombasora, Distt.-Rayagada, Odisha
253.	Smt. Kumudini Patel	At/PO-Khandokata, <i>Via</i> -Kuchinda, Distt.-Sambalpur, Odisha.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
254.	Smt. Radha Barma W/o Bajaranglal	Shanti Nagar, Ward No. 19, At-Rly. Station, Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha
255.	Smt. Sashi Bhuram Nanda Sharma	Vill-Gangadharpur, PO-Jhimani, <i>Via</i> -Kujang, PS-Paradeep Distt.-Jagatsinghpur, Odisha.
256.	Sukadev Padhan	At-Balbaspur, PO-Rupra Road, Distt.-Kalahandi, Odisha.
257.	Umakanta Panda	At/PO-Gud, <i>Via</i> -Anantapur, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha, 756046.
258.	Urmila Majhi W/o Purna Majhi	At-Majhi Pada, Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
259.	Pramila Jaya Singh	At-Karatutha, PO-Borikhi, <i>Via</i> -Rahama, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur, Odisha.
260.	Upendra Panigrahy	At/PO-Bellagam, <i>Via</i> -Bhatakumuruda, Distt.-Ganjam-761003 Odisha.
261.	Gajendra Bishi	At-Deoli, PO-Mahulpali, <i>Via</i> -Rajborasambar, Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha-768036.
262.	Shiba Prasad Panda	At/PO-Bishnupur, <i>Via</i> -Avana, PS-Khantapara, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha-756051.
263.	Krupasinghu Behera	At-Raipitambar, PO-Mangalpur, <i>Via</i> -Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha
264.	Rama Chandra Behera	At-Raipitambar, PO-Mangalpur, <i>Via</i> -Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha
265.	Laxmikanta Maharana	At-Gopinathpur, PO-Mangalpur, <i>Via</i> -Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha
266.	Madhabananda Dash	At-Kolha, PO-Aruha, <i>Via</i> -Haridaspur, Distt.-Jajpur-755024, Odisha
267.	Gagadhar Dash	At-Arathanga, PO-Mangarijpur, <i>Via</i> -Kabirpur, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha
268.	Basudev Nayak	At/PO-Borikhi, <i>Via</i> -Rahama, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur.
269.	Bijaya Kumar Dutta	At-Joragadia, PO-Patali, <i>Via</i> -Barikpur Bazar, Distt.-Bhadrak. Odisha.
270.	Prativa Ravi Roy	At-Dhalatongu, PO-Puruna Basanta, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
271.	Basanta Kumar Ray	At-Dhalatongu, PO-Puruna Basanta, Distt.-Tirto.
272.	Dinabandhu Panda	At-Kochiakoili, <i>Via</i> -Bahanaga, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha-756042
273.	Bijyan Nayak	Vill-Kharigotha, PO-Kujang, Tah-Kujang, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur,
274.	Atal Bihari Nayak	At/PO-Kharasahapur, PS-Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha-756046
275.	Satrugbara Padhe	At-Balliguda, PO-Manngaral, Distt.-Jajpur-755009, Odisha.
276.	Govinda Chandra Behera	At-Gopalprasad, PO-Badsahara, <i>Via</i> -Bhapur, Distt.-Nayagarh-752063, Odisha.
277.	Jagbandhu Raut	At-Sandhapur, PO-Jatni, Distt.-Khurda-752050, Odisha
278.	Maheshwar Swain	Vill-Sunalati, PO-Itamati, Distt.-Nayagarh Odisha
279.	Maheshwar Maharana	At-Beghuapalli, PO-Baladianuagaon, <i>Via</i> -Khandrapara, Distt.-Nayagarh-752077
280.	Golka Bihari Routara	At-Paikasahi, PO-Narendrapur Distt.-Nayagarh-752065, Odisha.
281.	Harihar Sahoo	At-Nandabar, PO-Karabar, <i>Via</i> -Bhapur, Distt.-Nayagarh-752063, Odisha
282.	Bratabandhu Barik	At-Jamusahi, PO-Barabati, <i>Via</i> -Khandpara, Distt.-Nayagarh, Odisha
283.	Madan Mohan Dash	At/PO-Baigunia, <i>Via</i> -Khandapada, Distt.-Nayagarh-752077, Odisha.
284.	Usha Pattnaik	Plot No. 183 Dharmavihar, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
285.	Nagu Swain	At-Dhalatangard, (Gopalpur) PO-Puruna Basanta, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur-754104, Odisha.
286.	Narayan Chandra Dash	At/PO-Nelung, PS-Sadar, (Raisuan) <i>Via</i> /Distt.-Keonjhar-758002, Odisha.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
287.	Aintha Nayak	Vill-Sunalati, PO-Itamati, Distt.-Nayagarh, Odisha
288.	Kamal Lochan Nayak	At-Chikana, PO-Brahmanigan, <i>Via</i> -Arei, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha-755027.
289.	Hemanta Kumar Rout	At-Tartol, PO-Dhanua, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur, Odisha
290.	Kailash Chandra Nayak	At-Olam, PO-Megana, PS-Bonth, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha
291.	Bhaskar Panda	At/PO-Gud, PS/TQ-Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha.
292.	Rama Kanta Mohanty	At/PO/ <i>Via</i> -Eram, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha
293.	Pramila Kuanr	At-Upardamuka, PO-Shyamoandarpur, <i>Via</i> -Dhusari, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha.
294.	Sukanta Das	C/o Bana Biharidas, At-Benapur, PO-Ganeshwarapur, <i>Via</i> -Gop, Distt.-Puri., Odisha
295.	Bishnu Mohan Nayak	At/PO-Kharasahapur, PS-Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha.
296.	Pramoda Das	At-Jantana, PO-Junei, PS-Konark, Distt.-Puri-752111, Odisha.
297.	Balaram Karna	At-Dhuladhula, Panchamahala, Sindhol, Distt.-Subarnapur-Odisha
298.	Utsab Charan Das	At/PO-Choudwar, Tala Bazar, Distt.-Cuttack-754025, Odisha
299.	Fakir Mohan Senapati	At-Haripur, PO-Dimisar, <i>Via</i> -Gondipada, PS-Sarankul, Distt.-Nayagarh-752092, Odisha
300.	Smt. Saraswati Das	At-Raghurajpur, PO-Chandanpur, Distt.-Puri-752012, Odisha.
301.	Ganeswar Panda	At-Achyutpur, PO-Dharmasala, Distt.-Jajpur-752012, Odisha.
302.	Basanta Kumar Mohanty	At-Annapurna Theatre, Grand Road, PO/Distt.-Puri-752001, Odisha.
303.	Sanatan Sarangi	At/PO-Barabarhi Khandapada, Distt.-Nayagarh-752007, Odisha.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
304.	Bichitra Malik	Vill.-Nohhari Town, Jamjodi, PS-Pihidi, Distt.-Bhadrak-756129, Odisha,
305.	Ganesh Prasad Mohapatra	At-Sonari, PO-Savbhira, <i>Via</i> -Soro, Distt.-Balasore-756045, Odisha.
306.	Surendra Nath Nayak	At-Hasanbagh, PO-Gopalbandhu Nagar, <i>Via</i> -Ahiyas, Distt.-Bhadrak-755036 Odisha.
307.	Dhanu Bisoyi	Vill-Kuawandnda, PO-Khanguru, <i>Via</i> -Tolahara, Distt.-Ganjam-761105, Odisha.
308.	Abhimanyu Nayak	At-Nimatada, PO-Mohiuddintur, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur-754 103, Odisha.
309.	Bhagirathi Kuanr	At-Upardumuka, PO-Shyamsundarpur, <i>Via</i> -Dhuguri, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha-756119.
310.	Smt. Pramila Kuanr	At-Upardumuka, PO-Shyamsundarpur, <i>Via</i> -Dhuguri, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha-756119.
311.	Niranjan Bhol	At-Dutial, PO-Purusottampur, <i>Via</i> -Karilopatna, Distt.-Kendrapara, Odisha-754223.
312.	Komal Lochan Nayak	At-Chikana, PO-Brahmanigan, <i>Via</i> -Arei, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha-755027.
313.	Maharagi Swain	At/PO-Balaramaprasad, <i>Via</i> -Gania, Distt.-Nayagarh, Odisha-752085.
314.	Chandramani Lenka	At/PO-Balaramaprasad, <i>Via</i> -Gania, Distt.-Nayagarh, Odisha-752085.
315.	Narahari Dash	At-Khairpanga, PO-Gopapur, PS-Baramba, Distt.-Cuttack-Odisha-754031.
316.	Bairagi Bhaga	At-Mendamal, PO-Hilling, Distt.-Subranapur
317.	Bhusan Dehuri	At-Mendamal, PO-Hilling, Distt.-Subranapur
318.	Nilamani Binod Sahoo	Jagatsinghpur
319.	Jogesh Chandra Jena	At/PO-Kharasahapur, <i>Via</i> -Puri, Distt.-Balasore-756046, Odisha.
320.	Bidyadhar Jena	At/PO-Kharasahapur, <i>Via</i> -Ananatpur, Distt.-Balasore-756046, Odisha.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
321.	Bijay Kumar Bhoi	Vill/PO-Chak, Jagannathpur, <i>Via</i> -Khanthapara, Distt.-Balasore-756043, Odisha.
322.	Abhimabanyu Sarangi	At/PO-Balia, <i>Via</i> /PO-Khujank Distt.-Jagatsinghpur-754141 Odisha.
323.	Debendra Ojha	At/PO-Choudwar, Tala Bazar, Distt.-Cuttack-754025, Odisha
324.	Nityananda Beura	At/PO-Borichi, <i>Via</i> -Rahama, Distt.-Balasore-754149, Odisha.
325.	Nabaghana Nayak	At-Arthanga, PO-Mangarajpur, <i>Via</i> -Kabirpur, Distt.-Jajpur-755009, Odisha.
326.	Bichitra Beura	<i>Via</i> -Rahama, PS-Kulno, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur-754110, Odisha.
327.	Gouranga Charan Nayak	At-Badabudha, PO-Balitutha, PS-Kujanja, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur-754110, Odisha.
328.	Janardan Das	Vill.-Mirjapur, (Sahabnagar) PO-Nandipur, PS-Mangalpur, <i>Via</i> -Dashrathpur, Distt.-Jajpur-755006, Odisha.
329.	Rabindranath Das	Vill.-Gouralpada, PS-Khujam, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur-754141 Odisha.
330.	Dinbandhu Muduli	At-Gundi, PO-Juni, PS-Kohnam, Distt.-Puri, Odisha.
331.	Narayana Sethi	At-Sakama, PO-Mahadevpalli, PS-Binaka, Distt.-Subaranpur-767019 Odisha.
332.	Arjuna Charan Jena	Vill-Sathatihara, PO-Sendhatihara, PS/ <i>Via</i> -Bonth, Distt.-Bhadrak-756114 Odisha.
333.	Lochana Parida	At-Adhacher, Distt.-Dimisar, <i>Via</i> -Gudipada, Distt.-Nayagarh-752092, Odisha.
334.	Kabiraja Parida	At-Adhacher, Distt.-Dimisar, <i>Via</i> -Gudipada, Distt.-Nayagarh-752092, Odisha.
335.	Ram Chandra Das	At-Nirgundi, PO-Ichhada, <i>Via</i> -Barikpur, PS-Dhamangar, Distt.-Bhadrak-756112, Odisha.

Statement-II

List of applications from the State of Odisha received after November 2014, pending for consideration for grant of Artistes Pension under Artistes Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund

Sl. No.	Name	Address
1.	Abhaya Kumar Samal	At-Balibindha, PO-Bhairabpur, PS/ <i>Via</i> -Basudevpur, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha-756125.
2.	Arjun Maharana	At-Manapur, PO-Gadadharpur, <i>Via</i> -Tigiria, Distt.-Cuttack, Odisha-754030.
3.	Arjun Tandi S/o Nrupa Tandi	At-Dhanksar, PO-Sardhapur, PS-Khariar, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766118.
4.	Arjun Malik S/o Raghu Malik	Vill/PO-Baigunia, <i>Via</i> -Khendraparagarh, Distt.-Nayagarh, Odisha-752077
5.	Ashok Kumar Raut S/o Banshidhar Raut	At/PO-Pedagai, PS-Kaptipada, Distt.-Mayurbhanj, Odisha-757040.
6.	Balaram Behera	At-Mangalpur, PO-Chanirakaba, Distt.-Cuttack, Odisha-754293.
7.	Smt. Bhar Majhi W/o Harisingh Majhi	At-Majhipada, Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
8.	Bharat Maharana S/o Tagannath	At-Raghurajpur, PO-Chandanpur, Distt.-Puri, Odisha.
9.	Bharat Maharana S/o Tagannath	At-Rasuna, PO-Samantarapur, <i>Via</i> -Kabirpur, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha-755009.
10.	Brahma Nanda Muduli	At-Jenasahu Patna, PO-Manipur, Distt.-Dhenkanal, Odisha-759027.
11.	Bharat Satapathy	At-Mangarajpur, PO-Kaima, <i>Via</i> -Dharmasala, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha-755008.
12.	Chaitanya Charan Lenka	At-Tentuligadia, PO-Saragadia, PS/Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha.
13.	Chitaranjan Jena S/o Balaram Jena	At/PO-Dharapur, <i>Via</i> -Bari, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha-755003.
14.	Chheli Kaibarata W/o Manahar Kaibarata	At-Fokatpada (Gadaramunda), PO-Chindaguda, PS-Khariar, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766107.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
15.	Smt. Debaki Bag W/o Ramjit Bag	At-Litiguda, PO-Bharuamunda, PS-Sinapali, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766108.
16.	Smt. Debaki Bag W/o Tanka Bag	At-Khariar (Duriapada) PO/PS-Khairar, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766107.
17.	Dhanurya Chinda S/o Mangal Chinda	At-Mandirpada, Kotgaon PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
18.	Dhaneswar Pandey	At-Ganamunda, PO-Baurigoda, PS-Mahulpali, Distt.-Sambalpur, Odisha-768222.
19.	Dharanidhar Sahu	At/PO-Anandapur (Tala Sahi), Distt.-Keonjhar, Odisha-758021.
20.	Dinabandhu Senapati	At-Jhaljhalia, PO-Gopalpur, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha-756044
21.	Dinabandhu Panda S/o Krushna Ch. Panda	At/Po-Gud, <i>Via</i> -Anantapur, PS-Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha.
22.	Smt. Drupati Chinda W/o Siba Chinda	At-Kotgaon, PO-Bhaisadani, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
23.	Gangadhar Hembram	At-Thakrapal, PO-Khuntapal, <i>Via</i> -Maroda, Distt.-Mayurbhanj-757020, Odisha.
24.	Gandharba Dalai	Vill.-Jhadeswarpur, PO-K. Gopitnathpur, Distt.-Cuttack, Odisha-754134.
25.	Gajendra Bishi	At-Deoli, PO-Mahulpali, <i>Via</i> -Rajborasambar, Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha-768036.
26.	Smt. Gauri Kuladip W/o Lalit Kuladip	At-Duriapada, PO/PS-Khariar, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766107.
27.	Gokula Nanda Paikara	Vill/PO-Narasinghpur, PS-Ranpur, Distt.-Nayagarh, Odisha-752026.
28.	Golakha Barik S/o Lingaraj Barik	At/PO-Sanahantuad, PS-Banpur, Distt.-Khurda-752031, Odisha.
29.	Harisingh Majhi S/o Braj Majhi	At-Sargidihi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
30.	Jayadeb Giri	At-Kharida Sahi, PO-Nagapur, PS-Gop, Distt.-Puri, Odisha-752110

Sl. No.	Name	Address
31.	Jugeswar Chinda S/o Durbal Chinda	At-School Pada, Kotgaon, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
32.	Kalpataru Behera S/o Anam Behera	At-Baliguda, PO-Mangarajpur, <i>Via</i> -Kabirpur, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha-755009.
33.	Smt. Kanakalata Mohanta	At-Hatimundi, PO-Bakartala, <i>Via</i> -Tato Distt.-Mayurbhanj, Odisha, 757036.
34.	Kanhu Charan Chanda	At-Jaduchandrapur, PO-Bhitaragarh, Distt.-Kendrapara, Odisha.
35.	Kapurchan Majhi S/o Mohan Majhi	At-Majhipada, Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
36.	Kartick Charan Sathua	Vill-Sahapur, Kumdajaipur, PS-Mahanga, Distt.-Cuttack, Odisha.
37.	Smt. Ketaki Kaibarta W/o Sambhulal Kaibarta	At-Khariar (Dhobapada) PO/PS-Khairar, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766107.
38.	Smt. Lakha Dei Majhi W/o Asharam Majhi	At/PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
39.	Laxmidhar Swain	At-Bangurusa Sasan, PO-Vanapur, <i>Via</i> -Rench, Distt.-Puri, Odisha-752114.
40.	Malati Majhi W/o Kamishan Majhi	At-Junapada, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
41.	Manabodha Chinda S/o Antaram Chinda	At-Patalganga, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
42.	Minati Samal W/o Abhaya Kumar Samal	At-Balibindha, PO-Bhairabpur, PS/ <i>Via</i> - Basudevapur, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha-756125.
43.	Narayan Chandra Dash	At/PO-Nelung, PS-Sadar (Raisuan) <i>Via</i> -Distt.-Keonjhar-Odhisa-758002.
44.	Nabaghana Parida	At/PO-Kabisurya Nagar, Master Colony, Distt.-Ganjam, Odisha-761104.
45.	Nilakantha Majhi S/o Pit Majhi	At-Panchanpur, Kotgaon, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
46.	Nisakar Das	Kulaberi Ashram, PO-Padua, P.I.-764038 Koraput, Odisha.
47.	Pradipkumar Mohapatra	Station Bazar, Dhenkanal, Odisha-759013.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
48.	Praphul Behera S/o Kunja Behera	At-Chanabeda, PO-Bhojpur, PS-Khariar, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766107.
49.	Prasanna Kumar Pradhan	At/PO-Gopalpur, <i>Via</i> -Nischintakoili, Distt.-Cuttack, Odisha-754207.
50.	Pravakar Sahoo S/o Mani Sahoo	At-Baliguda, PO-Mangarajpur, <i>Via</i> -Kabirpur, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha-755009.
51.	Pravat Kumar Nayak	C/o Surendra Prasad Nayak At/PO- Mahumuhan, PO-Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha-756045.
52.	Rabinarayan Kar S/o Gopal Chandrakar	At-Nanpur, PO-Thannual, <i>Via</i> -Haridaspur, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha-755024.
53.	Rajendra Mohan Pati S/o Duryodhan Pati	At/PO-Bainsia, <i>Via</i> -Mahimagadi, Distt.-Dhenkanal, Odisha-759014.
54.	Ratan Majhi S/o Dhanurjay Majhi	At-Majhi Pada, Kotgaon, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
55.	Ku. Renduka Majhi S/o Bolo Majhi	At-Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
56.	Sankirtan Dharua S/o Debsin Dharua	At-Baklikhunti (Putupada), PO-Pharsara, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
57.	Smt. Sapura Chinda S/o Paramanand Chinda	At-Kotgaon, PO-Bhaisadani, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
58.	Shaik Abdul Amzad	Station Bazar, Dhenkanal, Odisha-759013.
59.	Sarat Singh S/o Bidyadhar Singh	Mantripara, PS-Kendrapara, Tah-Derabish, Distt.-Kendrapara, Odisha
60.	Shiba Prasad Panda	At/PO-Bishnupur, <i>Via</i> -Avana, PS-Khantapara, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha-756051.
61.	Shyamasundar Mahapatra	At/PO-Subarnapur, PS-Banki, Distt.-Cuttack, Odisha.
62.	Smt. Snigdha Nanda	Nua Sasan, Chandan Bazar, Distt.-Dhenkanal, Odisha-759001.
63.	Sobharam Majhi S/o Kalia Majhi	At-Redhamal, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
64.	Sundar Chinda S/o Damu Chinda	At-Chindapada, Kotgaon, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
65.	Surendra Rout S/o Chatrubhuj Rout	At-Tulamtula, PO/Via-Betada, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha-756168.
66.	Surtatha Parida	Vill-Barangagadia, PO-Jhadapada, Distt.-Nayagarh, Odisha-752025.
67.	Smt. Surumani Chinda S/o Malkham Chinda	At-Kotgaon, PO-Bhaisadani, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
68.	Smt. Sushama Kaibarta W/o Tankadhar Kaibarta	At-Khariar (Dhobapada) PO/PS-Khairar, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766107.
69.	Yudhisthira Das	At-Gopinathpur, PO-K.Gopinathpur, Via-Tyndakura, Distt.-Cuttack, Odisha-754134.
70.	Banchhnidhi Bhue	At/PO-Lenda, PS-Barpali, Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha State
71.	Belamati Barik W/o Uddaba Barik	Vill-Nua-Gudesira, PO-Gudesira, PS/Teh/Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha.
72.	Bonam Adinarayan	At/PO-Dhanger, Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha
73.	Brundaban Barik	At-Kantibank, PO-Palatpur, PS-Mangalpur, Distt.-Jajpur-755011, Odisha
74.	Buti Majhi S/o Bali Majhi	At-Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS.-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
75.	Dhanpati Rana S/o Mani Rana	Vill.-Nua-Gudesira, PO-Gudesira, PS/Teh/Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha.
76.	Dharanidhar Behera	At-Mirzapur, PO-Lankaparo, PS-Tirtol, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur, Odisha.
77.	Ganesh Chinda S/o Haldhar Chinda	At-Chindapada, Kotgaon, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
78.	Gobardhan Majhi S/o Basudeb Majhi	At-Lohra Salpada, Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
79.	Haribandhu Sahu	At/PO-Chandrakat bindha PS-Tihidi, Via-Pirahat, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha.
80.	Jairam Mirdha S/o Hadu Mirdha	At-Redhamal, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
81.	Jaysingh Patel S/o Ganda Patel	Vill.-Nua-Gudesira, PO-Gudesira, PS/Teh/Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha.
82.	Kedar Singh S/o Aeine	At-Mantripada, PS/Teh-Debabish, Distt.-Kendrapara, Odisha-754250.
83.	Kelu Charan Behera S/o Krushna	At/PO-Bajpur, PS-Sadar Thana Khordha, Block/Distt.-Khordha, Odisha-752060.
84.	Kusha Majhi W/o Sahadev Majhi	At-Redhamal, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
85.	Laba Majhi S/o Uansu Majhi	At-Redhamal, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
86.	Managovinda Sahoo	At/PO-Kumarpur, <i>Via</i> -Anantapur, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha-756046.
87.	Manoranjan Pradhan S/o Uddhaba Pradhan	R/o Vill-Goisar, PO-Bhadigaon, PS/Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha.
88.	Narendra Prasad Parida	Samarapur, Gelpur, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha-756181.
89.	Onkar Singh Majhi S/o Gobind Chinda	At-Jhankar Pada, Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
90.	Parameswar Singh	At-Mantripada, PS/Teh-Debabish, Distt.-Kendrapara, Odisha-754250.
91.	Pravakar Barik	At-Janaganj, (Charigharia) PO-Madhavnagar, Distt.-Bhadrak-756181, Odisha
92.	Rajkumar Lohar S/o Khushal Lohar	At-Lohra Salpada, Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
93.	Sarat Chandra Baral	Vill.-Patana, Ps-Bari-Ramachandrapur, Teh-Bari, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha
94.	Sasmita Mandal	At/PO-Old Ghanatri, <i>Via</i> -Dombasora, Distt.-Rayagada, Odisha
95.	Smt. Kumudini Patel	At/PO-Khandokata, <i>Via</i> -Kuchinda, Distt.-Sambalpur, Odisha.
96.	Smt. Radha Barma W/o Bajaranglal	Shanti Nagar, Ward No. 19, At-Rly. Station, Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha
97.	Smt. Sashi Bhuram Nanda Sharma	Vill-Gangadharapur, PO-jhimani, <i>Via</i> -Kujang, PS-Paradeep Distt.-Jagatsinghpur, Odisha.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
98.	Sukadev Padhan	At-Balbaspur, PO-Rupra Road, Distt.-Kalahandi, Odisha.
99.	Umakanta Panda	At/PO-Gud, <i>Via</i> -Anantapur, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha, 756046.
100.	Urmila Majhi W/o Purna Majhi	At-Majhi Pada, Rundi, PO-Bhaisadani, PS-Boden, Distt.-Nuapada, Odisha-766111.
101.	Pramila Jaya Singh	At-Karatutha, PO-Borikhi, <i>Via</i> -Rahama, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur, Odisha.
102.	Upendra Panigrahy	At/PO-Bellagam, <i>Via</i> -Bhatakumuruda, Distt.-Ganjam-761003 Odisha.
103.	Gajendra Bishi	At-Deoli, PO-Mahulpali, <i>Via</i> -Rajborasambar, Distt.-Bargarh, Odisha-768036.
104.	Shiba Prasad Panda	At/PO-bishnupur, <i>Via</i> -Avana, PS-Khantapara, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha-756051.
105.	Krupasinghu Behera	At-Raipitambar, Po-Mangalpur, <i>Via</i> -Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha
106.	Rama Chandra Behera	At-Raipitambar, PO-Mangalpur, <i>Via</i> -Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha
107.	Laxmikanta Maharana	At-Gopinathpur, PO-Mangalpur, <i>Via</i> -Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha
108.	Madhabananda Dash	At-Kolha, PO-Aruha, <i>Via</i> -Haridaspur, Distt.-Jajpur-755024, Odisha
109.	Gagadhar Dash	At-Arathanga, PO-Mangarijpur, <i>Via</i> -Kabirpur, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha
110.	Basudev Nayak	At/Po-Borikhi, <i>Via</i> -Rahama, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur.
111.	Bijaya Kumar Dutta	At-Joragadia, PO-Patali, <i>Via</i> -Barikpur Bazar, Distt.-Bhadrak. Odisha.
112.	Prativa Ravi Roy	At-Dhalatongu, PO-Puruna Basanta, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur.
113.	Basanta Kumar Ray	At-Dhalatongu, PO-Puruna Basanta, Distt.-Tirto.
114.	Dinabandhu Panda	At-Kochiakoili, <i>Via</i> -Bahanaga, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha-756042

Sl. No.	Name	Address
115.	Bijyan Nayak	Vill.-Kharigotha, PO-Kujang, Teh-Kujang, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur,
116.	Atal Bihari Nayak	At/PO-Kharasahapur, PS-Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha-756046
117.	Satrugbara Padhe	At-Balliguda, PO-Manngaral, Distt.-Jajpur-755009, Odisha.
118.	Govinda Chandra Behera	At-Gopalprasad, PO-Badsahara, <i>Via</i> -Bhapur, Distt.-Nayagarh-752063, Odisha.
119.	Jagbandhu Raut	At-Sandhapur, PO-Jatni, Distt.-Khurda-752050 Odisha
120.	Maheshwar Swain	Vill.-Sunalati, PO-Itamati, Distt.-Nayagarh, Odisha
121.	Maheshwar Maharana	At-Beghuapalli, PO-Baladianuagaon, <i>Via</i> -Khandrapara, Distt.-Nayagarh-752077
122.	Golka Bihari Routara	At-Paikasahi, PO-Narendrapur Distt.-Nayagarh-752065, Odisha.
123.	Harihar Sahoo	At-Nandabar, PO-Karabar, <i>Via</i> -Bhapur, Distt.-Nayagarh-752063, Odisha
124.	Bratabandhu Barik	At-Jamusahi, PO-Barabati, <i>Via</i> -Khandpara, Distt.-Nayagarh, Odisha
125.	Madan Mohan Dash	At/PO-Baigunia, <i>Via</i> -Khandapada, Distt.-Nayagarh-752077 Odisha.
126.	Usha Pattnaik	Plot No. 183 Dharmavihar, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
127.	Nagu Swain	At-Dhalatangard, (Gopalpur) PO-Puruna Basanta, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur-754104 Odisha.
128.	Narayan Chandra Dash	At/PO-Nelung, PS-Sadar, (Raisuan) <i>Via</i> /Distt.-Keonjhar-758002, Odisha.
129.	Aintha Nayak	Vill.-Sunalati, PO-Itamati, Distt.-Nayagarh Odisha
130.	Kamal Lochan Nayak	At-Chikana, PO-Brahmanigan, <i>Via</i> -Arei, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha-755027.
131.	Hemanta Kumar Rout	At-Tartol, PO-Dhanua, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur, Odisha

Sl. No.	Name	Address
132.	Kailash Chandra Nayak	At-Olam, PO-Megana, PS-Bonth, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha
133.	Bhaskar Panda	At/PO-Gud PS/Tq-Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha.
134.	Rama Kanta Mohanty	At/PO/Via-Eram, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha
135.	Pramila Kuanr	At-Upardamuka, PO-Shyamoandarpur, Via-Dhusari, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha.
136.	Sukanta Das	C/o Bana Biharidas, At-Benapur, PO-Ganeshwarpur, Via-Gop, Distt.-Puri., Odisha
137.	Bishnu Mohan Nayak	At/PO-Kharasahapur, PS-Soro, Distt.-Balasore, Odisha.
138.	Pramoda Das	At-Jantana, PO-Junei, PS-Konark, Distt.-Puri-752111, Odisha.
139.	Balaram Karna	At-Dhuladhula, Panchamahala, Sindhol, Distt.-Subarnapur-Odisha
140.	Utsab Charan das	At/PO-Choudwar, Tala Bazar, Distt.-Cuttack-754025, Odisha
141.	Fakir Mohan Senapati	At-Haripur, PO-Dimisar, Via-Gondipada, PS-Sarankul, Distt.-Nayagarh-752092, Odisha
142.	Smt. Saraswati Das	At-Raghurajpur, PO-Chandanpur, Distt.-Puri-752012 Odisha.
143.	Ganeswar Panda	At-Achyutpur, PO-Dharmasala, Distt.-Jajpur-752012 Odisha.
144.	Basanta Kumar Mohanty	At-Annapurna Theatre, Grand Road, PO/Distt.-Puri-752001, Odisha.
145.	Sanatan Sarangi	At/PO-Barabarhi Khandapada, Distt.-Nayagarh-752007, Odisha.
146.	Bichitra Malik	Vill.-Nohhari Town, Jamjodi, PS-Pihidi, Distt.-Bhadrak-756129, Odisha.
147.	Ganesh Prasad Mohapatra	At-Sonari, PO-Savbhira, Via-Soro, Distt.-Balasore-756045, Odisha.
148.	Surendra Nath Nayak	At-Hasanbagh, PO-Gopalbandhu Nagar, Via-Ahiyas, Distt.-Bhadrak-755036, Odisha.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
149.	Dhanu Bisoyi	Vill.-Kuawandnda, PO-Khanguru, <i>Via</i> -Tolahara, Distt.-Ganjam-761105, Odisha.
150.	Abhimanyu Nayak	At-Nimatada, PO-Mohiuddintur, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur-754103, Odisha.
151.	Bhagirathi Kuanr	At-Upardumuka, PO-Shyamsundarpur, <i>Via</i> -Dhuguri, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha-756119.
152.	Smt. Pramila Kuanr	At-Upardumuka, PO-Shyamsundarpur, <i>Via</i> -Dhuguri, Distt.-Bhadrak, Odisha-756119.
153.	Niranjan Bhol	At-Dutial, PO-Purusottampur, <i>Via</i> -Karilopatna, Distt.-Kendrapara, Odisha-754223.
154.	Komal Lochan Nayak	At-Chikana, PO-Brahmanigan, <i>Via</i> -Arei, Distt.-Jajpur, Odisha-755027.
155.	Maharagi Swain	At/PO-Balaramaprasad, <i>Via</i> -Gania, Distt.-Nayagarh, Odisha-752085.
156.	Chandramani Lenka	At/PO-Balaramaprasad, <i>Via</i> -Gania, Distt.-Nayagarh, Odisha-752085.
157.	Narahari Dash	At-Khairpanga, PO-Gopapur, PS-Baramba, Distt.-Cuttack, Odisha-754031.
158.	Bairagi Bhaga	At-Mendamal, PO-Hilling, Distt.-Subranapur
159.	Bhusan Dehuri	At-Mendamal, PO-Hilling, Distt.-Subranapur
160.	Nilamani Binod Sahoo	Jagatsinghpur
161.	Jogesh Chandra Jena	At/PO-Kharasahapur, <i>Via</i> -Puri, Distt.-Balasore-756046, Odisha.
162.	Bidyadhar Jena	At/PO-Kharasahapur, <i>Via</i> -Ananatpur, Distt.-Balasore-756046, Odisha.
163.	Bijay Kumar Bhoi	Vill/PO-Chak, Jagannathpur, <i>Via</i> -Khanthapara, Distt.-Balasore-756043, Odisha.
164.	Abhimabanyu Sarangi	At/PO-Balia, <i>Via</i> /PO-Khujank Distt.-Jagatsinghpur-754141 Odisha.
165.	Debendra Ojha	At/PO-Choudwar, Tala Bazar, Distt.-Cuttack-754025, Odisha
166.	Nityananda Beura	At/Po-Borichi, <i>Via</i> -Rahama, Distt.-Balasore, 754149, Odisha.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
167.	Nabaghana Nayak	At-Arthanga, PO-Mangarajpur, <i>Via</i> -Kabirpur, Distt.-Jajpur-755009, Odisha.
168.	Bichitra Beura	<i>Via</i> -Rahama, PS-Kulno, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur-754110, Odisha.
169.	Gouranga Charan Nayak	At-Badabudha, PO-BaliTutha, PS-Kujanja, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur-754110, Odisha.
170.	Janardan Das	Vill-Mirjapur, (SahabNagar) PO-Nandipur, Ps-Mangalpur, <i>Via</i> -Dashrathpur, Distt.-Jajpur-755006, Odisha.
171.	Rabindranath Das	Vill-Gouralpada, PS-Khujam, Distt.-Jagatsinghpur-754141, Odisha.
172.	Dinbandhu Muduli	At-Gundi, PO-Juni, PS-Kohnam, Distt.-Puri, Odisha.
173.	Narayana Sethi	At-Sakama, PO-Mahadevpalli, PS-Binaka, Distt.-Subaranpur-767019, Odisha.
174.	Arjuna Charan Jena	Vill-Sathatihara, PO-Sendhatihara, PS/ <i>Via</i> -Bonth, Distt.-Bhadrak-756114, Odisha.
175.	Lochana parida	At-Adhacher, Distt.-Dimisar, <i>Via</i> -Gudipada, Distt.-Nayagarh-752092, Odisha.
176.	Kabiraja Parida	At-Adhacher, Distt.-Dimisar, <i>Via</i> -Gudipada, Distt.-Nayagarh-752092, Odisha.
177.	Ram Chandra Das	At-Nirgundi, PO-Ichhada, <i>Via</i> -Barikpur, PS-Dhamangar, Distt.-Bhadrak-756112, Odisha.

Development of Buddh and Krishna like circuits

1095. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to give boost to tourism in the country, the Ministry is planning various circuits like Buddh Circuit, Krishna Circuit in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of these circuits which are under consideration of Government and by when they will be put in place to increase the tourist flow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism has launched a new scheme

‘Swadesh Darshan’ for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes in the last financial year.

Under Swadesh Darshan, the following five circuits have been identified for development:—

- (i) North East Circuit
- (ii) Buddhist Circuit
- (iii) Himalayan Circuit
- (iv) Coastal Circuit
- (v) Krishna Circuit

The details of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

A budget provision of ₹ 600.00 crore is available for Swadesh Darshan for the year 2015-16.

Statement

Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	North-East Circuit	Bhalukpong–Bomdila–Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	10.00
2.	Buddhist Circuit	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	33.17	6.63
3.	Coastal Circuit	Kakinada–Hope Island–Konaseema as World Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit (Phase–I) in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	3.37

Maintenance of ghats and tombs in the country

†1096. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is undertaking complete maintenance of the ghats and tombs of different personalities of the country;

(b) if so, the details of works undertaken in the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to redevelop these memorials and the historical sites of national importance and the areas around them to make them completely free from crowding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Conservation work of protected monuments including ghats and tombs is a continuous process. The essential repair work on them is attended regularly depending upon the needs of different sites and availability of resources. The required work is attended within the archaeological norms and principles and there is no such proposal for redevelopment. Visitor's management is improved to prevent crowding. The protected monuments including ghats and tombs are in a good state of preservation.

Recognition of cultural heritage places/buildings

1097. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals for recognition of cultural heritage place and/or heritage building in the country;

(b) if so, the details of proposals and the present status thereof; and

(c) the announcement during the last two years as 'heritage property' and the amount sanctioned towards the development therefor?

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.

e-Tourist Visa

1098. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nomenclature of the 'Tourist Visa on Arrival' has recently been changed to 'e-Tourist Visa';

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

(c) the airports in the country that have been enabled with this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Since the introduction of the scheme we have received several complaints from Indian Missions abroad and Visa applicants that the name of the scheme predicts as if Visa is given on arrival, as was done in old scheme which is creating confusion. Also Hon'ble Members of Parliamentary

Consultative Committee have raised this issue during the recent meeting and Hon'ble Chairman assured that this issue will be addressed suitably.

To avoid any further confusion/misconception, the name of the scheme has been changed from Tourist Visa-on Arrival to e-Tourist Visa Scheme *w.e.f.* 15.04.2015.

(c) Presently the facility of e-Tourist Visa Scheme is available at 9 airports *viz.* Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Goa.

**Raising of pro-Pakistani slogans by
separatists in Srinagar, Kashmir**

1099. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs as taken cognizance of pro-Pakistani slogans raised by separatists with Pakistani flags in Srinagar, Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. An FIR No. 92/2015 u/s 121 (waging of war against the State), 124-A (sedition), 120-B (criminal conspiracy), 147 (rioting), 341 (wrongful restraint), 336 (endangering life of personal safety of others), 427 RPC and u/s 13 of Unlawful Activities Prevention Act was registered in Police Station Budgam against Masarat Alam Bhat, a separatist leader, for his involvement in anti-India and pro-Pakistan activities including hoisting Pakistani flags and in which connection he was arrested on 17.04.2015. An FIR was also registered against Asiya Andrabi for unfurling Pakistani flag in Srinagar on March 23, 2015.

The Government is committed to ensure that no anti-national activities take place which destabilizes the situation in Jammu and Kashmir with consequences across the country and all anti-national activities are firmly dealt with and stringent action taken. Necessary steps are also taken to ensure check on illegal activities, if any, of separatist elements with stringent legal action being taken where violation is detected. Advisories are also issued to State Government of Jammu and Kashmir from time to time.

Naxal attack in Chhattisgarh

1100. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four massive naxal attacks within 72 hours have taken place during April, 2015 in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of persons died/injured;

(c) the details of *ex-gratia* announced and paid to dependents of the victims, so far; and

(d) the reasons for repeated failure of Government to check naxal menace in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Four incidents of LWE violence have taken place during 11.04.2015 to 13.04.2015 in the districts of Sukma, Kanker and Dantewada in Chhattisgarh. The details are given below:—

(i) On 11.04.2015, 07 STF personnel were killed and 10 others sustained injuries in an encounter between STF and the CPI (Maoist) near village Pidmale, PS Chintagufa, district Sukma, Chhattisgarh.

(ii) On the intervening night of 12/13.04.2015, Maoists attacked security patrolling team of a BSF Camp at Chotebetiya in District Kanker, Chhattisgarh in which 01 Head Constable was injured who succumbed to his injuries.

(iii) On 12.04.2015, extremists set ablaze 17-18 vehicles including water tank, tippers, haiwa, poklane machines, JCB machine, car, loader, trucks and jeep.

(iv) On 13.04.2015, 05 CAF Jawans were killed and 07 others were sustained injured in a landmine explosion targeting the anti-landmine vehicle of State police by the CPI(Maoist) cadres on the Kirandul-Palnar road, near Village Khutiyapara, PS Kirandul, District Dantewada, Chhattisgarh.

(c) *Ex-gratia* compensation of ₹ 15 lakh is paid to the next of kin of personnel of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) killed in action. In addition, next of kin of the deceased is entitled to get pension under Liberalized Pensionary Award (LPA) Rules *i.e.* last pay drawn. Besides this, the State Governments have their own policies for payment of *ex-gratia* to the families of security personnel killed in naxal attacks and compassionate appointment of children of the killed policemen in Government services. In addition, under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, *ex-gratia*

payment of ₹ 3 lakh to the family of each security personnel killed due to LWE violence is reimbursed to the States by the Central Government.

(d) The Central Government has been implementing 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 Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme etc. In addition, other security related interventions include providing helicopters to States, 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 Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I), Installation of mobile towers 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 Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act.

Under Public Perception Management, the Central Government is implementing the Media Plan to convey the Government's view to the people of LWE affected areas through the Media.

It is 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.

The strategy implemented by the Central Government has started yielding a positive result which is evident from the declining trends of LWE violence since 2011.

Killing of woodcutters on A.P. – T.N. border

1101. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent killing of 20 wood-cutters hired by the suspected red sanders smugglers in the Seshachalam forests in Chittoor on the Andhra Pradesh - Tamil Nadu border, which has been a serious violation of human rights, as has been indicated by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per the report received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Red Sanders Anti Smuggling Task Force (RSASTF), while conducting combine operations at Seshachalam Reserve Forest area of Chandragiri Mandal on the intervening night of 6/7th April, 2015, noticed hundreds of people transporting the red sander logs. They encircled and attacked the task force personnel with stones and deadly weapons, who consequently opened fire in self defence resulting in the death of 20 persons and injuries to 11 Task Force staff.

The National Human Rights Commission on 07.04.2015 took *suo-motu* cognizance of the said incident. The Commission issued notices to the Chief Secretary and the Director General of Police, Andhra Pradesh, calling for their response within two weeks. The Commission on 13.04.2015 also called for various reports including post-mortem reports, and magisterial enquiry report in respect of the incident. The case was also included for consideration during Camp Sitting held at Hyderabad during 22nd-24th April, 2015. The Commission considered the submissions made by the representatives of the civil society and the State Government and further decided to send its own team for inquiry at the spot.

Boycott of meeting on naxalism by Chief Ministers

1102. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Anti-Maoist meeting was held with the Chief Ministers of Naxalite affected States by Government;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some Chief Ministers did not attend the meeting; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons for which Chief Ministers boycotted the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister with the Ministers of Central Ministries and Chief Ministers of Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra and officials of Telangana and Odisha on 09.02.2015 in New Delhi to review and monitor the challenge of Left Wing Extremism in certain worst LWE affected districts. During the meeting, a number of important decisions on improving the security scenario and to accelerate the development efforts in Chhattisgarh and in the adjoining districts of Odisha, Maharashtra and Telangana, were taken.

(c) and (d) While the Chief Ministers of Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra attended the aforesaid meeting, the Chief Ministers of Telangana and Odisha could not attend the meeting. However, the States of Telangana and Odisha were appropriately represented by senior officials *viz.* Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police of these States and useful deliberations were held with the representatives of these States.

Steps for safety and security of women in the country

1103. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the States in the country including Delhi have become most unsafe place for women and crimes against women are increasing day by day;

(b) the State-wise details of the cases of murder, rape, abduction, dowry deaths and molestation registered during 2014 and 2015, till date; and

(c) the immediate steps taken by Government for safety and security of women in the country?

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), there has been rise in reported incidents of crimes against women. This can be attributed to enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, whereby non-registration of crimes by the

police has been made a criminal offence. As per NCRB, the data of 2015 is not available as yet; however provisional data for 2014 is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (See below) respectively.

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs has been sanctioned a sum of ₹ 321.69 crore out of the Nirbhaya Fund for creating an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Tracking and Global Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch function that will help to improve the efficiency in responding to women distress calls and provide speedy assistance to women in distress.

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 is proposing to set up 150 Investigative Units for Crime against Women (IUCAW) in most crime prone districts of each State on a 50:50 cost sharing basis with the States. The objective of these units will be to assist the local police in investigation of heinous crimes against women.

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.

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.

12. Karnataka	36	21	0	0	87	3	1	33	1	0	2	63	16	383	6
13. Kerala	17	13	3	5	198	3	0	30	2	1	15	31	2	731	39
14. Madhya Pradesh	38	24	0	0	310	3	0	58	6	0	37	402	38	638	27
15. Maharashtra	151	121	11	4	916	7	11	898	7	10	844	1176	74	2903	279
16. Manipur	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	0
17. Meghalaya	0	1	0	0	12	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	8	0
18. Mizoram	1	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	16	2
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan	25	1	0	0	533	62	0	3	0	1	18	672	46	679	5
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	0
24. Tamil Nadu	101	36	0	0	88	3	2	149	2	0	6	284	15	268	51
25. Telangana															
26. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Uttarakhnad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATE)	467	267	16	9	2864	138	15	1187	23	15	976	3904	245	8125	1084

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
30.	A&N Islands	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	12	1
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	10	0	1	1	1	0	0	52	7	15	18
32.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
34.	Delhi	14	3	0	7	146	2	0	71	0	4	3	326	11	314	94
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		15	3	0	8	165	2	1	72	1	4	4	384	18	341	114
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		482	270	16	17	3029	140	16	1259	24	19	980	4288	263	8466	1198

Statement-II*Provisional Data for 2014*

State/UT	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	Deaths caused by Act done with intent to cause miscarriage	Causation of miscarriage without women's consent	Disclosure of Identity of Victims	Dowry Prohibition Act	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	The commission of Sati (Prevention) Act	Other IPC crimes against women	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	867	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	263	2681	upto November

Arunachal Pradesh	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84 upto October except Sep.
Assam	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chhattisgarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Goa	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	75 upto December		
Gujarat	564	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	145	1331 upto November		
Haryana	247	0	0	0	1	0	3	5	0	0	203	777 upto October		
Himachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Karnataka	204	0	0	0	133	0	0	36	0	93	1118	N.A.		
Kerala	679	0	0	0	1	1	19	17	0	413	2220 upto November			
Madhya Pradesh	272	0	0	3	2	0	3	1	0	1750	3612 upto November			
Maharashtra	1817	8	0	3	14	0	0	90	0	1297	10641 upto Nov. except Aug & Oct.			

Transferring CCTNS scheme to States

1104. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering transferring the centrally sponsored Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) scheme to the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering e-integration of 15,000 police stations across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) With effect from 1st April 2015, the State Governments are expected to implement CCTNS scheme from their own resources and no funds have been allocated to MHA under Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project for project implementation in the States.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The CCTNS Project envisages e-integration of more than 15000 Police Stations and 5000 Higher Offices across the country. These sites are being linked through a networking solution by BSNL-Virtual Private Network over Broadband (VPNoBB), Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMax) and Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) Technologies, depending upon the solution feasibility. 76 per cent of the total sites have been provided network connectivity under the Project.

Special category State status to Andhra Pradesh

1105. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the demand of Andhra Pradesh for special category State status as provided for in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act;

(b) if so, why the demand is still not being met; and

(c) whether the Central Government commits itself to a time-frame to confer special category State status on Andhra Pradesh as provided under a Parliamentary Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per information

furnished by the Niti Aayog, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 does not contain any provision regarding Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh. The Cabinet in their meeting of 2nd March, 2014 directed the erstwhile Planning Commission to implement the decision to grant Special Category Status to the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh comprising thirteen districts for a period of 5 years. This matter is being examined by the Niti Aayog.

Measures to check incidents of communal violence

1106. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of communal violence have increased in the last one year;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of incidents of communal violence reported in the current year and the last three years; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to check such incidents in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per available information, the State-wise details of communal incidents occurred during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibility of dealing with communal violence as per the provisions of extant laws rests primarily with the respective State Governments.

To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of information, sending alert messages and advisories, sending Central Armed Police Forces including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the modernisation of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Central Government sends advisories in this regard from time to time. The Central Government has circulated revised Guidelines to promote communal harmony to the States and Union Territories in 2008. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of the law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary.

Statement

The State-wise details of communal incidents occurred during the last three years and the current year

Name of State	2012	2013	2014	January 2015	February 2015
1	2	3	4	5	6
A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	60	15	5	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	1	0	0
Bihar	21	63	61	12	6
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	4	3	0	0	1
Delhi	3	2	7	0	0
D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	1	1	0	0	0
Gujarat	57	68	74	5	1
Haryana	2	2	4	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	4	0	0	1
Jharkhand	11	12	10	3	0
Karnataka	69	73	73	10	6
Kerala	56	41	4	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	92	84	56	5	5
Maharashtra	94	88	97	21	10
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	4	3	3	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	2	2	0	0	0
Rajasthan	37	52	72	3	6
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	14	36	15	2	0
Telangana	0	0	5	1	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	3	8	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	118	247	133	8	7
West Bengal	23	24	16	2	4
TOTAL	668	823	644	72	47

Increase in trafficked girls in West Bengal

1107. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of trafficked girls are increasing in West Bengal during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of girls trafficked; and

(c) what are the measures initiated to rescue them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 385, 428 and 556 cases of child trafficking were reported in West Bengal, which includes buying of minor girls for prostitution (Section 373 IPC), selling of minor girls for prostitution (Section 372 IPC), procurement of minor girls (Section 366 A IPC) during the period 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. The Government of India has taken various steps to combat human trafficking and has adopted a multi-pronged approach alongwith concerned Ministries and stakeholders, as detailed below:—

- (i) Enactment of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, wherein Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A of IPC which provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of Human Trafficking.
- (ii) Establishment of Anti Human Trafficking Units(AHTUs) in 225 districts of the country.
- (iii) Issued comprehensive Advisories on Human Trafficking to all States/UTs (available at <http://stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in/forms/Sublink1.aspx?lid=92>).
- (iv) Organized periodic meetings with Nodal Officers of AHTUs and concerned Ministries to review the efforts taken to combat Human Trafficking.
- (v) The Ministry of Women and Child Development constituted a Central Advisory Committee (CAC) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, MWCD, the Government of India to advise on the issues relating to trafficking.
- (vi) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Ujjawala – A comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking.

Assent to the Electricity (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2013

1108. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether The Electricity (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2013 has been submitted to the Ministry by the State Government on 04.04.2013 for obtaining the assent of the Hon'ble President of India;

(b) whether the requisite documents desired by the Ministry was also submitted in May, 2013; and

(c) the steps Ministry propose to take to expedite Presidential assent to the said Bill and advise the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Electricity (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2013, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Karnataka under article 200 read with article 254(2) of the Constitution of India, for consideration of the President under article 201 of the Constitution of India, was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 18.04.2013, and the Hon'ble President has given his assent to this Bill on 21.11.2014 which has been conveyed to the State Government of Karnataka on 27.11.2014.

Inclusion of Kodava language in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

1109. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Karnataka had been proposing to the Ministry of Home Affairs over a last few years that the Kodava language be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) whether the matter has been considered by the Ministry and whether any decision in the matter has been arrived at; and

(c) when will the Ministry advise the State Government of their decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The State Government of Karnataka is reported to have sent proposals for inclusion of Kodava language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution in the past. At present, there are demands for inclusion of 38 more languages including Kodava in the Eighth Schedule. The criteria for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule are being evolved in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The pending representations for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule could be considered only after a set of criteria are evolved and finally approved.

Shortage of anti-landmine vehicles with CRPF

†1110. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CRPF and any agencies engaged in preventing naxal movement are facing acute shortage of anti-landmine vehicle and the vehicles which are in use bear no capacity and as a result, Jawans are killed in blast while travelling on road;

(b) the demand of anti-land mines vehicle and their availability and the steps being taken for increasing capability and availability as per demand; and

(c) the factual condition of vehicles being used by para-military forces particularly CRPF in naxal affected regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As and when requirement of weaponry and other equipments/vehicles including Mine Protected

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Vehicles (MPV) for anti-LWE operations arises, necessary steps are taken by this Ministry to fulfill those requirements on immediate basis. The MPVs are designed for protection against limited quantity of explosives whereas Left Wing Extremists have been using very high quantity of explosives, resulting in extensive damage to these vehicles.

(c) Besides MPVs, other type of vehicles like buses, cars, light/medium bullet proof vehicles are used in LWE affected areas for movement of troops and other equipments.

Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka region under article 371(j)

1111. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the provision of Article 371(J) for the development of Hyderabad-Karnataka region (*i.e.* Kalaburagi, Bidar, Yadagiri, Raichur and Koppal);

(b) whether Central Government had made any financial support to this area;

(c) whether there is any proposal submitted by the State Government for the development of Hyderabad-Karnataka region (*i.e.* Kalaburagi, Bidar, Yadagiri, Raichur and Koppal); and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Article 371(J) of the Constitution of India is mentioned below:

371J (1) The President may, by order made with respect to the State of Karnataka, provide for any special responsibility of the Governor for—

- (i) Establishment of a separate development board for Hyderabad-Karnataka region with the provision that a report on the working of the board will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly;
- (ii) Equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said region, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; and
- (iii) Equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to the said region, in matters of public employment, education and vocational training, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole.

(2) An order made under sub-clause (c) of clause (1) may provide for—

- (i) reservation of a proportion of seats in educational and vocational training

institutions in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region for students who belongs to that region by birth or by domicile; and

- (ii) identification of posts or classes of posts under the State Government and in any body or organization under the control of the State Government in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region and reservation of a proportion of such posts for persons who belong to that region by birth or by domicile and for appointment thereto by direct recruitment or by promotion or in any other manner as may be specified in the order.
- (b) No financial support has been made by the Central Government to this area.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

Scrapping of Official Secrets Act, 1923

1112. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) has recommended scrapping of 90 year old Official Secrets Act, 1923 (OSA); and

(b) if so, the action Government proposes to take to scrap the OSA based on the recommendations of ARC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Sir, the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), in its Report of June 2006, had, *inter-alia*, recommended that the Official Secrets Act (OSA), 1923 should be repealed, and substituted by a chapter in the National Security Act, containing provisions relating to official secrets.

(b) The ARC had made this recommendation ostensibly on the ground that the Law Commission had recommended in 1971 that an 'umbrella Act' should be passed to bring together all Acts/Laws relating to national security. However, in 1980, the National Security Act (NSA) was enacted only to provide for preventive powers to deal with likely threats to maintenance of public order and security of the country etc., besides maintenance of essential services. In such a situation, the Government decided not to repeal the OSA as the other enactments relating to national security such as the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Chapters 6 and 7 of the Indian Penal Code etc. have also not been merged in the NSA.

Providing visa-on-arrival facility to more countries

1113. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering providing visa-on-arrival facility to many countries which were not given the said facility;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry of Tourism has made a request before the Ministry of Home Affairs to include more nations on visa-on-arrival basis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) Secretary, Ministry of Tourism has written to Union Home Secretary *vide* their D.O letter No.2TT.I(11)/2014-Visa Reigme.Vol.II dated 05.03.2015 regarding inclusion of 106 countries in e-Tourist Visa Scheme (old name Tourist Visa on Arrival enabled with Electronic Travel Authorization).

Foreigners living in India after expiry of their visa

1114. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several lakhs of foreigners are living in India even after expiry of their visa, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are a large number of foreigners living in India with forged visa;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government is considering undertaking action against those who have come to India for a specific purpose which they were not following?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) A number of foreign nationals who came to India on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying after expiry of their visa. As per information available, 28356 foreigners who had come to India on valid travel documents were found to be overstaying in the year 2014 in the country.

(b) and (c) As per information available, 75 foreign nationals on forged visa have been detected and cases have been registered against them in the year 2014.

Once a foreigner is detected with a forged visa, legal action is taken against him/her followed by his/her deportation and Blacklisting. MHA has issued instructions to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to detect foreigners who have been overstaying without valid visa and take necessary action.

(d) As and when a foreign national is detected to be overstaying in India violating the visa rules, necessary action is taken under the relevant provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 including deportation of such a foreign national. Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under Section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Government/Union Territory Administration. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. With the implementation of various modules under Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT) Project, law enforcing agencies are in a better position to know about the foreigners who are violating visa conditions/various rules and regulations while in India and the agencies are arresting and deporting such foreigners.

Armaments used by extremists in LWE areas

1115. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the kind of armaments used by the Extremists in Left Wing affected areas;

(b) if so, whether the para-military forces are better off than the extremists in comparison to the armaments possessed by the extremist; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The LWE outfits are using country made weapons and weapons looted from Security Forces which include AK-47, AK-56, SLR, .303 rifle, 12 bore gun, Bharmars, Sten Gun for attack on security forces.

(b) and (c) It is true that the armaments possessed by the security forces are better off than the armaments possessed by the Extremists. The armaments recovered during different operations show that the Extremists do not possess modern weapons in comparison to the security forces. Security Forces are equipped with modern weapons like INSAS Light Machine Gun, X-95 Assault Rifle, 81mm Mortar, Hand Grenade, Rifle Grenade etc.

Funds to States for police modernisation programme

1116. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has left it to the States to fund the Police Modernisation Programme, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that without funding from the Centre, the States would not be able to modernise and develop police force, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any complaints from the States in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and the response of Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to help States fund Police Modernisation Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The focus of Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) scheme is to strengthen the police infrastructure. Some of the major items of police infrastructure covered under the scheme are police building, police housing under Plan and mobility, weapons, equipment for training, computerization, forensic science and Mega City Policing (MCP) under Non-Plan. The Plan component under MPF Scheme was started only in 2013-14. No fund has been provided under Plan component of MPF Scheme during 2015-16. The Scheme stands transferred to the States. Consequently, there will be no Central Funding of construction activities of police building and police housing for State Police Forces under MPF Scheme. However, there is a non-plan allocation of ₹ 595 crore under BE 2015-16 for mobility, equipment, weapons, etc. for State Police under MPF Scheme.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Central Government has been supplementing the State Governments through the aforementioned Scheme. However, Police being a State subject as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility for modernizing the Police Force in the respective States lies with the State Government.

Staff shortage in NIA

1117. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) considering that most cases investigated by the National Investigation Agency (NIA) have to be led by an officer of the rank of deputy superintendent of police, whether this stipulation has become a major hurdle to investigate cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the staff shortage in various bureaus under NIA; and

(d) what immediate steps are being taken by Government to resolve this shortage, considering the importance of this prime agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There are a total number of 44 sanctioned posts of the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police in the NIA which are sufficient in view of the number of cases presently under investigation in the NIA.

(c) and (d) There is no shortage of personnel in the NIA and the organization is discharging its responsibility efficiently.

Updating proforma for collecting data on crimes

1118. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that statistics on the incidence of crimes in India are collected by the National Crime Records Bureau through a proforma which was last updated only in 1998, and excludes the reporting of all crimes under laws which were passed or amended since then;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to amend and update the proforma for accurate collection of data on crime statistics; and

(c) if not, what is the reason for the unavailability of data with Government on incidence of new offences created by the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The proforma revision for data collection on crime statistics has been done on regular basis depending upon data requirement of the Union Ministries and other Government Agencies. Initially,

the proforma were revised in the year 1988 and thereafter in the year 1995. The latest revision was done in 2013, wherein newly emerged crime heads under the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2013 have also been included and data collection has started since 2014.

Cut in budgetary support to States to fight against naxals

1119. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with recent ambush of security people by naxals, war against naxals has been weakened and exposes weak security apparatus of naxal affected States;

(b) if so, what financial and other help like arms and ammunitions have been given to these States by the Centre after recent budget;

(c) whether budgetary support to States to fight against naxals has been cut drastically to the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The operations against the Left Wing Extremists cadres are an ongoing process. The ongoing operations in spite of losses suffered in ambush or operations indicate firm resolve of the State in tackling the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE). However, it is worth mentioning that the LWE violence level has been declining since 2011. Also, in the current year 2015 (upto 15th April), despite recent ambushes, 357 incidents of LWE violence and 79 resultant deaths have been reported as compared to 371 incidents and 115 deaths in the corresponding period of 2014.

The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach to deal with the problem of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the areas of security, development, enforcing rights and entitlements of local communities and public perception management. The State Governments specifically make efforts to control the LWE activities in the States. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of security and development related interventions. The underlying philosophy is to enhance the capacity of the State Governments to tackle the menace of LWE in a concerted manner.

Apart from providing Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) battalions to assist the State Police Forces in counter-LWE operations, the Government of India has been providing assistance for capacity building of the States through the Security

Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme, the Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations, the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) and by allocating funds for setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools.

As a policy decision starting from the year 2015-16, it has been left to the States to continue with the MPF Scheme (Plan component), the Special Infrastructure Scheme and the CIAT Schools out of their increased resources in consequence of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission. However, a budgetary provision of ₹ 595.00 crore (including ₹ 250.77 crore for the LWE affected States) has been made for mobility, equipment, weapons, etc. for State Police Forces under the MPF Scheme (Non-Plan component) for the year 2015-16.

Coordination between Indian and Bangladesh police authorities

1120. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has alerted Bangladesh that the bombs being assembled in a house in Burdwan, West Bengal were meant for terrorist strikes in that country;

(b) whether members of a module of Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB), a terror group with closed links to the Jamaat-e-Islamic have been active in India; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by the Indian Police and whether there is any coordination between Indian and Bangladesh police authorities to nab the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) is investigating the case of Burdwan Bomb Blast dated 2.10.2014. The investigation by NIA has disclosed that the persons killed/injured in the blast and others present in the house are members of Jammat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB). They were engaged in preparation of bombs, accumulating arms and ammunitions and maintaining hideouts in India in pursuance of a larger conspiracy to organize terrorist attacks in different parts of Bangladesh and India.

In this case, a total number of 19 accused have been arrested so far and chargesheet against 21 accused has been filed on 30.3.2015. An NIA team visited Bangladesh on 18.11.2014 and held deliberations with the Bangladesh Law Enforcement Authorities in which co-ordination and information sharing in respect of this terrorist outfit was streamlined.

**Rehabilitation of persons accused and jailed
on false rape charges**

1121. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy for rehabilitation of the persons accused and jailed on false rape charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such cases reported/acquitted in the country during the last three years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government to check misuse of relevant laws against innocent persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Since, there are enough checks and balances within the administrative, police and Judicial processes to check such misuse and abuse, a policy has not been formulated.

(d) However, the Judicial Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued three advisories dated 10.07.2014, 16.01.2012 and 20.10.2009 to States/UTs urging them to judiciously implement the Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code relating to Dowry. The advisories are available in the Ministry of Home Affairs website.

Activities funded by Government in naxal affected States

1122. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many battalions of special forces have been raised in the States affected by naxal problems during the last one year or since the announcement of decision by the Union Government to grant funds for these battalions;

(b) how much money has been provided to the States under such scheme;

(c) whether Government has now disbanded the idea of raising battalions and are not in a position to grant money; and

(d) with lack of forces, how the States are going to fight against naxals, what activities are being funded by Central Government in such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Funding for the Special Forces

of the LWE affected States was initiated in 2013-14 under the Scheme of Special Infrastructure to cater the critical infrastructure gap which could not be covered under any other existing scheme. The scheme focused on the four worst LWE affected States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha with lesser extent funding to the State's of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

The States have established the Special Forces with different nomenclatures depending upon their requirements. During last two years Bihar Government has raised 5 Units of Special Task Force (STF) (Cheetah), the Chhattisgarh Government has sanctioned 460 personnel in STF and the Jharkhand Government has raised 6 Assault Groups of Special Task Force (Jaguar).

(b) During the financial years 2013-14 and 2014-15, a total sum of ₹ 122.13 crore (₹ 74.13 crore + ₹ 48.00 crore) was released to the States of Andhra Pradesh (₹ 16.99 crore), Bihar (₹ 19.10 crore), Chhattisgarh (₹ 32.90 crore), Jharkhand (₹ 16.52 crore), Odisha (₹ 33.62 crore) and Telangana (₹ 3.00 crore).

(c) No fund provision has been made by the Ministry of Finance under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) for the financial year 2015-16 and the Scheme stands transferred to the States, in view of devolution of 42% from 32% of Centre's tax receipts to States.

(d) The Central Government has a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency including 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, Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme etc. In addition, other security related interventions include providing helicopters to the States, assistance to raise India Reserve Battalions (IRB), Modernization and upgradation of the State Police Force and their Intelligence Apparatus under the scheme for Modernization of State Police Force (MPF) Scheme etc.

On the development front the Central Government is implementing Special Schemes for LWE affected areas like, the Road Requirement Plan Phase-I (RRP-I), Installation of Mobile Towers etc.

Under Public Perception Management, the Central Government is implementing Media Plan to convey the Government's view to the people of the LWE affected areas through the media.

It is belief of the Government that a combination of calibrated police action, focused developmental efforts and improvement in governance are the effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency in long term.

Steps for making women safe in metro cities

1123. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established a 24x7 special call and response centres for making women safe in the metro cities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many complaints have been registered in Delhi in the last one year;

(c) how many cases of crimes against women have been registered, FIRs filed during the last one year in Delhi and NCR region;

(d) whether Government proposes to install cameras at vital places in Delhi and NCR and to bring the entire area within the watchful eyes of police; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Under the aegis of Nirbhaya fund, the Ministry of Home Affairs has envisioned establishment of an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform. The system will have Geographical Information System (GIS) based Call Taking and Global Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch function that will help to improve the efficiency in responding to distress calls by women and provide speedy assistance to them. However, most of the metro cities have functional 'Dial 100' emergency helpline which functions on 24 X 7 basis.

(b) and (c) as per information provided by the National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB), the data on crimes against women for Delhi and NCR for the period 2011-13 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Integrated Command Control Co-ordination & Communication Centre (C4i) located at Delhi Police Headquarters, Delhi has video linkage from CCTVs surveillance system with installation of 1038 Cameras at 33 locations, out of which 28 locations are markets and 5 locations are border check posts in various parts of Delhi and virtual patrolling is being done through C4i.

Statement*Cases registered under crime against women in Delhi and NCR during 2011-2013*

NCR Regions/ Year	Rape	Kidnapping & abduction of women & girls	Dowry death	Assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty	Insult to the modesty of women	Cruelty by husband or his relatives	Importation of girls from foreign countries	Total Crime against Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2011								
Alwar	99	143	53	136	0	556	0	987
Baghpat	12	74	17	35	0	106	0	244
Bulandshahar	47	192	50	94	0	362	0	745
Faridabad	54	82	10	31	59	218	0	454
Gautambudh Nagar	25	95	25	42	0	102	0	289
Ghaziabad	22	219	47	59	0	255	0	602
Gurgaon	40	37	25	27	29	107	0	265
Jhajjar	32	19	12	20	26	117	0	226
Meerut	79	271	36	99	0	400	0	885
Mewat	28	23	7	9	3	119	0	189
NCT Delhi	572	2085	142	657	162	1575	0	5193
Palwal	54	43	13	32	0	75	0	217
Panipat	47	70	11	29	19	163	0	339
Rewari	17	19	7	19	34	94	0	190
Rohtak	57	32	9	38	52	124	0	312
Sonipat	27	42	23	19	15	156	0	282
TOTAL NCR	1212	3446	487	1346	399	4529	0	11419
2012								
Alwar	129	154	47	135	0	655	0	1120
Baghpat	18	74	19	26	0	76	0	213
Bulandshahr	46	164	48	63	2	304	0	627
Faridabad	47	87	8	31	84	197	0	454
Gautambudh Nagar	19	115	17	50	0	142	0	343

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ghaziabad	31	220	41	60	0	277	0	629
Gurgaon	44	47	15	18	31	150	0	305
Jhajjar	20	17	10	19	14	135	0	215
Meerut	54	231	39	129	0	435	0	888
Mewat	50	15	5	15	7	168	0	260
NCT Delhi	706	2160	134	727	208	1985	0	5920
Palwal	32	47	12	27	0	107	0	225
Panipat	35	67	15	23	12	136	0	288
Rewari	24	20	12	16	1	102	0	175
Rohtak	37	23	12	24	40	143	0	279
Sonipat	32	49	30	26	25	185	0	347
TOTAL NCR	1324	3490	464	1389	424	5197	0	12288

2013

Alwar	316	253	42	288	0	707	0	1606
Baghpat	25	72	12	56	0	106	0	271
Bulandshahar	97	255	52	197	2	162	0	765
Faridabad	65	115	22	90	56	255	0	603
Gautambudh Nagar	39	150	31	136	6	164	0	526
Ghaziabad	84	289	44	233	0	491	0	1141
Gurgaon	82	184	18	97	42	290	0	713
Hapur*	35	71	21	75	0	52	0	254
Jhajjar	17	38	22	44	16	109	0	246
Meerut	109	282	42	277	0	209	0	919
Mewat	68	33	10	46	7	198	0	362
NCT Delhi	1636	3609	144	3515	916	3033	0	12853
Palwal	51	49	12	77	23	192	0	404
Panipat	52	114	14	60	19	118	0	377
Rewari	43	48	13	62	52	117	0	335
Rohtak	51	57	17	55	39	127	0	346
Sonipat	50	57	27	71	48	167	0	420
TOTAL NCR	2820	5676	543	5379	1226	6497	0	22141

**Double security cover along international
border in Jammu and Kashmir**

†1124. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plan has been formulated for erecting double security cover along the international border in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Surrender of policemen before Maoists in Chhattisgarh

1125. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many policemen surrendered before Maoists in Kutul area in Chhattisgarh recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has sought any report from the State 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) and (b) No such incident has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Funds for training and housing of police in Chhattisgarh

†1126. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Thirteenth Finance Commission had approved an amount of ₹ 140 crore under the head of training and housing of police in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite request by State Government the amount for 2013-14 and 2014-15 has not been issued;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when, the requisite amount will be provided to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) As regards 13th Finance Commission Grants, the State government of Chhattisgarh was allocated a total amount of ₹ 292.00 crore for Police Training and Police Housing against which ₹ 146.00 crore has been released in two instalments for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13. Recommendation of Ministry of Home Affairs for release of the instalments for the year 2013-14 has also been sent to the Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance. But no information regarding release of funds for 2013-14 has been received from the Finance Commission Division. The 4th instalment for 2014-15 could not be released to the State because as per Government guidelines, the first tranche of 4th instalment for the year 2014-15 may be released when 90% of the grant amount released so far (including that for 2013-14) is certified to have been utilised by the concerned State. Further as per Government guidelines, the award period of 13th Finance Commission grant ended on 31-03-2015.

As regards Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme, ₹ 21.38 crore and ₹ 16.68 crore have been released during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively under the Plan Head of the Scheme in respect of Chhattisgarh for construction of Police Housing/Police Building. Before, 2013-14, there was no Plan Head under MPF Scheme for Police Housing/Police Building.

Resolving the issue of Bangladeshi migrants

1127. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any steps to resolve the issue of Bangladeshi migrants in the country;

(b) whether Government is maintaining data of the Bangladeshi migrants crossing Indian borders, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any effort has been made to take the issue of Bangladeshi migrants in diplomatic talks;

(d) whether Government would appoint a committee to study issue of Bangladeshi migrants in detail and to suggest measures to resolve the same, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government would consider granting citizenship to Bangladeshi migrants upon certain condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) 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. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. Thirty six (36) Foreigners Tribunals are set up for detection of foreigners/illegal immigrants in the State of Assam. Besides, additional 64 number of Foreigners Tribunals have been sanctioned by MHA for speedier disposal of cases pending with the Tribunals. Detected illegal migrants/illegal Bangladeshi nationals are deported to Bangladesh. In order to ensure speedier disposal of cases pending in foreigners Tribunals, in April, 2012, Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964 has been amended which envisages that the cases shall be disposed of by the Tribunals within 60 days from the reference received from the competent authority. Besides, Foreigners (Tribunal) order, 1964 has been further amended in December, 2013 making its procedure more effective. Since entry of such persons from Bangladesh takes place clandestinely, so specific details are not available about the magnitude of illegal migrants staying in the country.

Besides, Government has taken steps for strengthening of the Border Security Force and equipping them with modern equipments, reduction of gaps between the border posts and intensified patrolling along Indo-Bangladesh border. The border fence along the Bangladesh border is being strengthened and a scheme for flood lighting along the border is being implemented. The issue of illegal migrants from Bangladesh is regularly taken up at various forums and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. Bangladesh side has also been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal movements of their nationals into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas.

(d) In view of the above mentioned steps, at present there is no proposal to appoint any Committee.

(e) Bangladeshi migrants may acquire the Indian Citizenship after fulfilling the requisite conditions as laid down in various sections of Citizenship Act, 1955.

Modernisation of police forces

1128. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government towards modernisation of police forces and State-wise details of funds allocated, utilised and heads of utilisation for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): The focus of Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) scheme is to strengthen the police infrastructure. Some of the major items of police infrastructure covered under the scheme are police building, police housing under Plan and mobility, weapons, equipment for training, computerization, forensic science and Mega City Policing (MCP) under Non-Plan. The state-wise details of funds allocated and released during last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Funds released and utilized separately during each of the last three years under MPF Scheme.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Name of States	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.35	6.35	21.31	19.98	85.92	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.08	6.54	2.00	2.00	10.77	
3.	Assam	48.02	14.18	13.41	0.00	59.93	
4.	Bihar	28.50	26.18	15.03	6.86	55.99	
5.	Chhattisgarh	12.48	12.45	4.93	4.93	30.88	
6.	Goa	0.08	0.00	0.52	0.06	2.76	
7.	Gujarat	33.23	33.23	12.99	8.28	78.43	
8.	Haryana	5.23	5.23	6.06	3.88	21.61	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5.91	3.59	1.78	1.48	7.10	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	109.73	96.47	22.47	10.74	101.00	
11.	Jharkhand	6.58	6.58	4.67	4.67	29.86	
12.	Karnataka	53.37	53.19	19.49	15.48	77.50	
13.	Kerala	27.05	27.05	8.19	7.68	48.26	

Utilization Certificate not yet received

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	37.54	37.14	13.78	9.93	61.37	
15.	Maharashtra	64.72	50.08	29.63	5.16	92.93	
16.	Manipur	38.76	37.69	4.85	2.81	20.64	
17.	Meghalaya	6.69	4.20	1.91	1.68	8.12	
18.	Mizoram	13.18	13.18	6.40	6.28	17.92	
19.	Nagaland	30.08	30.08	5.46	5.46	37.15	
20.	Odisha	20.28	20.28	7.92	6.20	53.71	
21.	Punjab	32.12	30.33	8.34	5.64	30.50	
22.	Rajasthan	33.17	32.44	15.88	12.19	62.83	
23.	Sikkim	5.02	4.27	0.90	0.90	5.09	
24.	Tamil Nadu	43.19	42.69	17.70	17.70	69.95	
25.	Tripura	16.35	14.17	3.99	2.71	20.19	
26.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	61.76	61.76	32.10	32.10	176.08	
28.	Uttarakhand	5.75	5.75	3.61	3.61	12.89	
29.	West Bengal	47.78	25.52	14.68	5.17	62.24	
TOTAL		800.00	700.62	300.00	203.58	1341.62	

Utilization Certificate not yet received

**Adopting Justice Verma Committee recommendations
on police reforms**

1129. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government towards the modernisation of police forces;

(b) whether Government is going to adopt recommendations of Justice Verma Committee Report on police reforms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The focus of Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) scheme is to strengthen the police infrastructure. Some of the major items of police infrastructure covered under the scheme are police building, police housing under Plan and mobility, weapons, equipment for training, computerization, forensic science and Mega City Policing (MCP) under Non-Plan.

The Plan component under MPF Scheme was started only in 2013-14. No fund has been provided under Plan component of MPF Scheme during 2015-16. The Scheme stands transferred to the States. Consequently, there will be no Central Funding of construction activities of police building and police housing for State Police Forces under MPF Scheme. However, there is a non-plan allocation of ₹ 595 crore under BE 2015-16 for mobility, equipment, weapons, etc. for State Police under MPF Scheme.

(b) and (c) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2015, which came into effect from 03-02-2015 is broadly based on the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee as well as the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

Snatching, car-jacking and robbery cases in Dwarka

1130. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of streetlights, empty roads and absence of security guards in most colonies after sunset seem to have made Dwarka a happy hunting ground for criminals;

(b) the number of snatching, car-jacking and robbery cases happened in the past 12 months in Dwarka;

(c) the number of criminals arrested in Dwarka during the last 12 months;

(d) the measures taken by Delhi Police to check snatching, car-jacking and robbery cases in Dwarka; and

(e) the steps taken to install adequate number of streetlights in the sub-city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that streetlights installed in Dwarka are functional. Details of the cases registered by Delhi Police under crime heads snatching, car-jacking and robbery during the last 12 months *i.e.* April, 2014 to March 2015 in Dwarka (PS-Dwarka Sec.-23, Dwarka-North and Dwarka-South) are as under:—

Crime Head	Cases registered
Snatching	227
Car jacking	17
Robbery	102

(c) 952 accused persons have been arrested by Delhi Police in Dwarka (PS-Dwarka Sec.-23, Dwarka-North & Dwarka-South) under various crime heads of IPC and other Acts during the last 12 months *i.e.* April, 2014 to March 2015.

(d) Measures taken by Delhi Police to prevent the incidents of street crimes like robberies, car-jacking and snatching are as under:-

- Emphasis on Beat Patrolling System.
- Enhanced police presence and patrolling.
- Identification of vulnerable areas based on crime pattern in each police station.
- Targeted checking of suspicious looking youth on motor bikes.
- Quicker reaction time through increased police presence in the area.
- Gathering of macro-intelligence by District police as well as specialized units against criminal gangs operating.
- Closer surveillance on known-criminals.
- Follow up of activities of criminals coming out of jail after conviction or release on bail.
- Public participation to control crime through schemes like 'Eyes and Ears' Scheme.
- Checking of record of second hand car dealers and property dealers.
- Crime prone areas are dynamically identified and police resources including pickets, foot patrolling and the PCR vans are deployed to enhance visibility and prevent crime.
- Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) have been introduced and deployed in the area to respond quickly in the event of crime or law and order situation and also cordon off the scene of crime.
- Special emphasis has been laid on Servant and Tenant verification.

(e) DDA has requested BSES to further improve the street lighting in those areas where the lighting is maintained by BSES. For the remaining areas, DDA takes steps to improve lighting on the roads.

Violation of provisions of FCRA by NGOs

1131. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences of NGOs have been cancelled by the Ministry for violation of the provisions of FCRA in last one year, State-wise;

(b) the average time taken to cancel a licence for violation of Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA);

(c) whether incident of fake address have also come to notice while initiating proceedings against NGO under FCRA,

(d) if so, what efforts have been made to severely punish such NGOs; and

(e) how many such NGOs have been punished or prosecuted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) State-wise number of NGOs whose registration under FCRA, 2010, have been cancelled during the last one year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The time taken for cancellation of registration under FCRA, 2010 depends on the gravity of the violation committed by the NGO.

(c) to (e) No incidence of fake address has been noticed, however 10343 show cause notices were issued to different associations out of which 510 notices were returned undelivered by the Post Offices as the addresses were not found. This could have been resulted due to either closure of the associations or shifting of the associations from the address without intimation to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Punitive action against these associations have been taken and FCRA registration of such associations has been cancelled.

Statement

State-wise number of associations whose FCRA registration cancelled for not filing Annual Returns for the financial years 2009-2010, 2010-11 and 2011-12

State	No. of Associations
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7
Andhra Pradesh	1420
Arunachal Pradesh	27
Assam	126
Bihar	642
Chandigarh	14
Chhattisgarh	34
Daman and Diu	1
Delhi	391
Goa	46
Gujarat	365
Haryana	75
Himachal Pradesh	46
Jammu and Kashmir	36
Jharkhand	114

State	No. of Associations
Karnataka	805
Kerala	527
Madhya Pradesh	195
Maharashtra	967
Manipur	289
Meghalaya	33
Mizoram	15
Nagaland	56
Odisha	630
Puducherry	14
Punjab	68
Rajasthan	149
Sikkim	10
Tamil Nadu	1068
Tripura	14
Uttar Pradesh	1147
Uttarakhand	48
West Bengal	738
TOTAL	10117

Extension of AFSPA to Arunachal Pradesh

1132. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has extended the Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA) across wide swathes of Arunachal Pradesh on March 27, this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for this when agitation is going on for its withdrawal from Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No, Sir. In order to control the anti national and

criminal activities of various militant groups including NDFB(S) and ULFA(I) and NSCN(K), various districts of Arunachal Pradesh bordering Assam were declared 'disturbed area' under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 for a brief period. Now only the area falling under the jurisdiction of 16 Police Stations areas of various districts of Arunachal Pradesh bordering Assam have been declared as 'disturbed area' along with whole of Tirap, Changlang and Longding districts, for a period of six months.

Lack of medical facilities for jawans in naxal affected areas

1133. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are lack of medical facilities for Jawans posted in naxal affected areas;

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

(c) the State-wise and year-wise details of Jawans who have died due to lack of medical facilities in last five years; and

(d) how much expenditure has been made for the medical facilities of Jawans working in the naxal affected area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The State Governments takes care of medical facilities for the Jawans of the State Police posted in LWE affected areas. However, with reference to the CAPFs personnel deployed in these areas, adequate medical facilities are available.

CRPF has 20 field surgical units consisting of 01 Medical Officer, 01 Staff Nurse, 01 Nursing assistant and 08 first aid course qualified constable (GD). Each unit/battalion of ITBP is authorized with 10 bedded MI Room/Hospital with Medical Officers and Para Medical staff. BSF and SSB have also adequate medical facilities for their troops deployed in LWE affected areas. In emergent cases CAPF's are also arranging Air Ambulance to shift the serious patients to higher medical centres for better treatment.

(c) No such data is being maintained centrally in respect of State Police personnel deployed in LWE affected areas. However, in respect of CAPFs, no Jawan has been reported to have died due to lack of medical facilities in last five years.

(d) In respect of the State Police Forces deployed in LWE affected areas, no such data is being maintained centrally. However, in respect of CAPFs, the details of

expenditure incurred in last five years for providing medical facilities to the Jawans deployed in LWE affected areas is as follows:

(i) CRPF-	₹ 16672.84 lakhs
(ii) ITBP-	₹ 143.84 lakhs
(iii) BSF-	₹ 325.27 lakhs
(iv) SSB-	₹ 128.08 lakhs
<hr/>	
TOTAL-	₹ 17270.03 lakhs

Increasing the number of Open Jails

†1134. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the state-wise number of 'Open Jail' (Under Probation Jail) in the country;
- (b) whether Government proposes to increase the number of such jails in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) at the end of 2013, there were 53 Open Jails in the country. A State/UT wise number thereof is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) 'Prisons' is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and, therefore, prison administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of open jails

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Open Jails
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	1

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Open Jails
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	2
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	1
13.	Kerala	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1
15.	Maharashtra	10
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	1
21.	Punjab	1
22.	Rajasthan	23
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0
27.	Uttarakhand	1
28.	West Bengal	1
29.	A and N Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	D and N Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL		53

Mobile phone apps for curbing crimes against women

1135. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has used the mobile phone Apps in order to curb the crimes against women in the metro cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of cases registered by the police so far using this technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Many of the State Governments are using various mobile apps as part of the emergency response mechanism for women in distress; particularly for crimes against women. However, centralized data on these apps used by the States are not available with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In case of Delhi, a mobile Application 'Himmat' for Android phones was launched on 01/01/2015. The application is functioning 24X7 in the Central Police Control Room to help women in distress. It is a specialized SOS Safety Application for Android smart phone users. This application helps women to raise SOS alert in case of any emergency and the same gets reported along with victim/ caller location in real time on the computer consoles placed in the Central Police Control Room. An automatic 30 second audio video recording is also triggered on pressing the SOS button. Immediately after the SOS is received the console operator calls the victim and if there is no response, the nearest PCR Van and local police is rushed to the spot. The relatives of the victim, whose details are given during the registration process are also contacted. In addition to above, HIMMAT Whatsapp group and Hike group have also been launched to enable women to contact Delhi Police while in distress.

A total of 3175 alerts have been received in HIMMAT application in Central Police Control Room (CPCR). Out of these, 1222 SOS were received out-side of Delhi and NCR while 1953 SOS were from Delhi. A breakup on the SOS received is given below:

Sl. No.	Detail of Calls	No. of Calls
1.	Total SOS received from Delhi	1953
2.	Test Calls	1863
3.	Caller could not be contacted telephonically by PCR	51
4.	Transferred to local police for necessary action	39

Similarly 17,771 SMS have been received in Whatsapp Application in CPCR as on 30.04.2015. The details are as under

Sl. No.	Detail of Calls	No. of Calls
1.	Total SMS received	17,771
2.	Total SMS reply given	17,751
3.	Caller could not be contacted telephonically by PCR	20
4.	Transferred to local police for necessary action	26

Out of the 26 cases transferred to local police only in 02 incidents, cases were registered.

Cases of missing/kidnapping of children

1136. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of missing/kidnapping of children are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof including the total number of such cases reported, children traced/untraced, gender-wise, kidnappers/touts arrested and gangs busted along with the action taken against them, separately during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the corrective steps taken by Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise number of missing children in the country and children traced/untraced for the year 2011-14 is given in the Statement I, II, III and IV (*See* below) respectively. The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken a number of steps to contain the menace of missing children.

- The Ministry of Home Affairs has circulated an advisory to file mandatory FIR in case of missing children dated 25th June, 2013.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a detailed advisory on the missing children and steps to be taken for tracing the children on 31st January, 2012. It includes various directions to States / UTs like computerization of records, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes etc.

- Apart from the above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated a web portal named 'Track Child' in the country which is aimed at maintaining real time data of all missing children containing extensive identification details to facilitate matching of missing and recovered children.

As per the Constitution of India, 'Police' is a State subject, hence the whole process of filing a FIR, investigation and tracing the missing children is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Ministry of Home Affairs augments the efforts of States / UTs through advisories, schemes etc.

Statement-I

Total no. of children missing (Male-Female) State-wise for the year 2011-14

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	19	12	14	13
		Female	48	15	23	18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	2084	1769	2283	1585
		Female	3386	3079	3869	2573
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	23	32	12	5
		Female	41	64	12	30
4.	Assam	Male	835	772	618	526
		Female	1455	1437	1001	946
5.	Bihar	Male	504	833	NR	NR
		Female	385	633	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	Male	104	62	46	52
		Female	107	94	90	105
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	1248	1225	902	664
		Female	2657	2627	2005	963
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	2	4	4	5
		Female	5	2	3	5
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	4	5	4	3
		Female	4	4	1	2
10.	Delhi	Male	2943	2356	3286	2905
		Female	3111	2561	3895	3583

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2011	2012	2013	2014
11.	Goa	Male	108	108	68	31
		Female	140	161	91	53
12.	Gujarat	Male	1074	1375	973	700
		Female	2243	2423	1828	1257
13.	Haryana	Male	698	722	546	597
		Female	493	489	472	604
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	192	178	131	90
		Female	245	196	125	106
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	198	239	202	229
		Female	243	222	229	261
16.	Jharkhand	Male	NR	298	NR	NR
		Female	NR	675	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	Male	1624	473	1865	767
		Female	2214	617	1977	843
18.	Kerala	Male	428	391	578	554
		Female	855	777	1003	925
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
		Female	NIL	NIL	NIL	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	4369	NR	4076	857
		Female	7765	NR	6972	1198
21.	Maharashtra	Male	5932	6296	5874	4808
		Female	8201	9147	9460	8282
22.	Manipur	Male	37	63	30	43
		Female	35	70	16	40
23.	Meghalaya	Male	68	38	66	NR
		Female	105	49	83	NR
24.	Mizoram	Male	6	1	NIL	2
		Female	3	12	1	5
25.	Nagaland	Male	84	78	77	85
		Female	105	92	100	108

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2011	2012	2013	2014
26.	Odisha	Male	643	1076	711	297
		Female	1533	2907	1943	650
27.	Puducherry	Male	21	20	20	24
		Female	53	30	29	40
28.	Punjab	Male	427	407	343	371
		Female	248	329	175	155
29.	Rajasthan	Male	1635	1423	1133	964
		Female	2539	2470	1715	1368
30.	Sikkim	Male	24	146	48	46
		Female	53	132	76	50
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	961	1095	1090	1174
		Female	1867	2117	2181	2231
32.	Telangana	Male	-	-	-	1381
		Female	-	-	-	1533
33.	Tripura	Male	149	144	136	598
		Female	374	423	350	285
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	2368	2317	NR	1916
		Female	1461	1540	NR	3806
35.	Uttarakhand	Male	334	428	240	209
		Female	280	302	122	187
36.	West Bengal	Male	5825	1316	NR	NR
		Female	13429	3640	NR	NR
TOTAL (MALE)			34971	25702	25376	21501
TOTAL (FEMALE)			55683	39336	39847	32213
GRAND TOTAL			90654	65038	65223	53714

Note: 1. NR stands for data not received

2. Data for 2014 is provisional

3. Data for Telangana from June only

4. Nil stands for no children missing

Statement-II*Total no. of children missing (Male-Female) traced/untraced 0State-wise for the year 2011-14.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2011		2012		2013		2014	
			Traced	Untraced	Traced	Untraced	Traced	Untraced	Traced	Untraced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	16	3	5	7	7	7	12	1
		Female	42	6	7	8	16	7	17	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	1398	686	888	881	1079	1204	791	794
		Female	2369	1017	1580	1499	1840	2029	1210	1363
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	16	7	10	22	NIL	12	NIL	5
		Female	31	10	18	46	NIL	12	7	23
4.	Assam	Male	450	385	330	442	275	343	247	279
		Female	879	576	648	789	413	588	494	452
5.	Bihar	Male	237	267	160	673	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	267	118	150	483	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	Male	90	14	30	32	3	43	14	38
		Female	74	33	35	59	11	79	29	76
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	871	377	988	237	446	456	453	211
		Female	1654	1003	1840	787	836	1169	564	399

8.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	Male	2	NIL	4	NIL	1	3	2	3
		Female	3	2	2	NIL	2	1	2	3
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	3	1	4	1	1	3	3	0
		Female	3	1	4	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	2
10.	Delhi	Male	2427	516	1228	1128	1908	1378	1816	1089
		Female	2396	715	1315	1246	2031	1864	1874	1709
11.	Goa	Male	88	20	90	18	50	18	24	7
		Female	115	25	131	30	62	29	37	16
12.	Gujarat	Male	637	437	1242	133	581	392	439	261
		Female	1082	1161	2108	315	790	1038	598	659
13.	Haryana	Male	451	247	402	320	330	216	274	323
		Female	305	188	269	220	302	170	239	365
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	172	20	114	64	79	52	58	32
		Female	221	24	98	98	61	64	58	48
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	155	43	110	129	118	84	126	103
		Female	185	58	87	135	119	110	109	152
16.	Jharkhand	Male	NR	NR	171	127	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	NR	NR	320	355	NR	NR	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	Male	968	656	194	279	710	1155	254	513
		Female	1388	826	233	384	717	1260	285	558

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Kerala	Male	310	118	239	152	407	171	457	97
		Female	671	184	467	310	687	316	765	160
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	NIL							
		Female	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	3314	1055	NR	NR	1932	2144	358	499
		Female	5212	2553	NR	NR	2828	4144	395	803
21.	Maharashtra	Male	4702	1230	4665	1631	3776	2098	3050	1758
		Female	6312	1889	6676	2471	5637	3823	4814	3468
22.	Manipur	Male	21	16	44	19	22	8	35	8
		Female	29	6	54	16	15	1	36	4
23.	Meghalaya	Male	60	8	31	7	64	2	NR	NR
		Female	94	11	30	19	78	5	NR	NR
24.	Mizoram	Male	6	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	0
		Female	3	NIL	10	2	1	NIL	4	1
25.	Nagaland	Male	23	61	18	60	20	57	24	61
		Female	40	65	42	50	25	75	34	74

26.	Odisha	Male	122	521	299	777	229	482	120	177
		Female	265	1268	499	2408	419	1524	210	440
27.	Puducherry	Male	16	5	12	8	19	1	19	5
		Female	50	3	22	8	27	2	32	8
28.	Punjab	Male	198	229	118	289	72	271	47	324
		Female	104	144	60	269	24	151	18	137
29.	Rajasthan	Male	1306	329	1150	273	650	483	547	417
		Female	2085	454	2140	330	898	817	696	672
30.	Sikkim	Male	19	5	96	50	9	39	11	35
		Female	30	23	70	62	32	44	5	45
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	676	285	578	517	630	460	711	463
		Female	1305	562	1442	675	1349	832	1490	741
32.	Telangana	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	786	595
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	721	812
33.	Tripura	Male	47	102	37	107	12	124	245	353
		Female	91	283	68	355	23	327	146	139
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	1615	753	1410	907	NR	NR	1155	761
		Female	871	590	895	645	NR	NR	2300	1506

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35.	Uttarakhand	Male	236	98	190	238	155	85	82	127
		Female	193	87	113	189	45	77	77	110
36.	West Bengal	Male	2523	3302	570	746	NR	NR	NR	NR
		Female	4704	8725	1281	2359	NR	NR	NR	NR
	TOTAL (MALE)		23175	11796	15428	10274	13585	11791	12162	9339
	TOTAL (FEMALE)		33073	22610	22714	16622	19289	20558	17267	14946
	GRAND TOTAL		56248	34406	38142	26896	32874	32349	29429	24285

Note: 1. NR stands for data not received

2. Data for 2014 is provisional

3. Data for Telangana from June only

4. Nil stands for no children missing

Statement-III

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under kidnapping and abduction of children during 2011, 2012 and 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011					2012					2013							
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	A.P.	735	487	27	744	666	45	781	620	26	826	831	44	1014	732	20	1012	833	48

2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	11	0	14	12	0	20	14	1	20	14	1	40	22	0	32	23	0
3.	Assam	29	19	0	30	13	0	68	22	0	68	22	0	80	48	5	75	50	5
4.	Bihar	1821	734	55	2027	1387	90	2546	1100	27	1870	1983	46	1180	990	53	1577	2023	88
5.	Chhattisgarh	283	166	20	209	212	24	276	256	32	244	242	37	1634	508	27	435	428	43
6.	Goa	17	12	0	16	13	0	15	11	0	13	11	0	90	13	1	34	22	3
7.	Gujarat	605	501	8	721	744	24	834	674	17	938	931	26	1429	1030	20	1496	1379	24
8.	Haryana	144	108	20	83	86	23	535	277	10	505	493	8	911	377	35	488	482	37
9.	H.P.	108	61	2	66	56	4	97	55	3	85	69	6	198	70	8	81	94	8
10.	J and K	5	3	0	11	11	0	23	13	0	18	18	0	26	18	0	40	40	0
11.	Jharkhand	18	17	0	19	18	0	32	27	1	29	29	1	48	23	2	34	35	2
12.	Karnataka	109	43	0	85	84	0	471	128	2	211	157	2	700	234	2	379	363	2
13.	Kerala	129	92	3	114	96	2	147	123	2	163	161	5	136	102	4	155	122	5
14.	M.P.	517	429	96	585	601	154	630	594	67	735	742	108	2262	874	97	1165	1147	152
15.	Maharashtra	858	609	11	973	890	12	893	704	7	1068	1047	8	1698	922	8	1495	1359	11
16.	Manipur	65	0	0	43	0	0	61	1	0	26	1	0	56	0	0	6	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	16	3	0	6	4	0	9	5	0	5	5	0	35	15	0	17	16	0
18.	Mizoram	3	2	0	3	2	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	1
19.	Nagaland	0	2	3	0	2	3	5	4	1	4	4	4	4	1	4	8	1	4
20.	Odisha	85	67	1	63	67	1	96	92	0	87	83	0	366	179	3	250	236	3
21.	Punjab	349	169	35	390	284	61	459	182	26	356	275	39	690	293	61	493	348	80

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22. Rajasthan	785	308	42	437	437	61	847	391	107	518	492	126	1426	541	91	709	699	181		
23. Sikkim	7	5	0	6	6	0	6	18	6	8	7	9	14	14	12	25	26	12		
24. Tamil Nadu	519	221	34	479	292	42	576	234	12	560	396	18	499	281	106	506	411	122		
25. Tripura	28	21	0	39	29	0	0	3	1	7	8	2	21	17	1	20	17	1		
26. Uttar Pradesh	3739	2373	853	5760	3945	1299	4239	2914	507	8394	5427	949	6002	3708	558	12978	7389	985		
27. Uttarakhand	39	34	7	35	35	13	53	34	9	51	49	15	181	73	15	31	31	21		
28. West Bengal	660	375	9	544	456	10	767	500	3	558	355	5	1388	444	2	739	701	3		
TOTAL (STATES)	11688	6872	1226	13502	10448	1868	14487	8998	870	17368	13854	1462	22130	11531	1136	24282	18277	1841		
29. A & N Islands	11	15	0	10	10	15	0	8	4	0	7	7	0	12	9	0	3	9	0	
30. Chandigarh	40	22	10	30	21	13	59	24	5	21	18	8	164	51	9	55	48	9		
31. D & N Haveli	8	6	0	3	6	0	6	8	2	13	14	2	10	3	1	2	3	3		
32. Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	8	1	0	1	1	0		
33. Delhi	3528	379	113	439	551	119	3686	330	143	438	372	148	5809	406	86	603	474	108		
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35. Puducherry	7	8	0	10	10	0	18	12	5	16	13	5	34	7	0	5	7	0		
TOTAL (UTs)	3596	430	123	492	603	132	3779	380	155	495	427	163	6037	477	96	669	542	120		
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	15284	7302	1349	13994	11051	2000	18266	9378	1025	17863	14281	1625	28167	12008	1232	24951	18819	1961		

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise cases registered and persons arrested under kidnapping and abduction of children during 2014 (provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested
1.	Andhra Pradesh	633	430
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49	13
3.	Assam	402	86
4.	Bihar	410	98
5.	Chhattisgarh	1380	0
6.	Goa	144	34
7.	Gujarat	1848	1029
8.	Haryana	547	311
9.	Himachal Pradesh	210	52
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	101	26
12.	Karnataka	1269	0
13.	Kerala	118	128
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5450	799
15.	Maharashtra	2655	1146
16.	Manipur	39	9
17.	Meghalaya	17	11
18.	Mizoram	1	1
19.	Nagaland	3	3
20.	Odisha	831	158
21.	Punjab	928	477
22.	Rajasthan	542	165
23.	Sikkim	11	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	257	188
25.	Telangana	302	167
26.	Tripura	36	22
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4837	2122

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested
28.	Uttarakhand	63	23
29.	West Bengal	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	23083	7508
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	6
31.	Chandigarh	116	29
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	3
33.	Daman and Diu	1	2
34.	Delhi	6024	399
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	26	13
	TOTAL (UTs)	6181	452
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	29264	7960

Extension of AFSPA to all districts of Arunachal Pradesh

1137. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chosen to extend the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) to all districts in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Arunachal Pradesh has remained the most peaceful State in an otherwise conflict/insurgency ridden North-Eastern region with no history of home-grown insurgency;

(c) whether the State Government was consulted and taken into confidence by the Centre before extending the AFSPA in all districts of Arunachal Pradesh; and

(d) whether in view of the growing demand to lift the AFSPA from the North-East altogether this is an unwelcome step by the Centre?

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

(b) to (d) In order to control the anti national and criminal activities of various militant groups including NDFB(S) and ULFA(I) and NSCN(K), various districts of Arunachal Pradesh bordering Assam were declared 'disturbed area' under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 for a brief period. Now, only the area falling

under the jurisdiction of 16 Police Stations of various districts of Arunachal Pradesh bordering Assam have been declared as 'disturbed area' along with whole of Tirap, Changlang and Longding districts, for a period of six months.

Increasing trend of rapes and crimes against women

1138. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest statistics from the National Crime Records Bureau reveals that on an average 93 women are raped every day in India;

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

(c) whether despite drafting new laws, setting up new courts and running campaigns in the aftermath of the December 16 gang rape, crimes against women have only risen in the Capital; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and what corrective steps Government is taking to implement laws scrupulously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under rape during 2011-2013 are given in the Statement (*See below*). There has been rise in number of registration of cases against women throughout the country including Delhi with the enactment of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013.

(d) 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. Periodic interactions with the States/UTs are also held to strategise on various aspects of crimes against women.

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 is proposing to set up 150 Investigative Units for Crime against Women (IUCAW) in most crime prone districts of each State on a 50:50

cost sharing basis with the States. The objective of these units will be to assist the local police in investigation of heinous crimes against women.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been sanctioned a sum of ₹ 321.69 crore out of the Nirbhaya Fund to for creating an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Tracking and Global Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch function that will help to improve the efficiency in responding to women distress calls and provide speedy assistance.

Statement

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011										2012										2013																																																	
		CR	CS	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	CR	CS	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	CR	CS	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23				
1.	A.P.	1442	1216	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1442	1216	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1442	1216	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
2.	Arun.P.	42	38	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	42	38	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	42	38	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3.	Assam	1700	1012	179	1470	1080	165	23.3	1716	1110	97	1626	1156	153	19.2	1937	1366	123	1745	1313	123	13.9	1700	1012	179	1470	1080	165	23.3	1716	1110	97	1626	1156	153	19.2	1937	1366	123	1745	1313	123	13.9	1700	1012	179	1470	1080	165	23.3	1716	1110	97	1626	1156	153	19.2	1937	1366	123	1745	1313	123	13.9							
4.	Bihar	934	820	210	1185	1036	246	24.8	927	902	119	1327	1398	161	19.5	1128	840	180	1156	1039	271	31.8	934	820	210	1185	1036	246	24.8	927	902	119	1327	1398	161	19.5	1128	840	180	1156	1039	271	31.8	934	820	210	1185	1036	246	24.8	927	902	119	1327	1398	161	19.5	1128	840	180	1156	1039	271	31.8							
5.	Chhattisgarh	1053	1027	217	1257	1253	240	24.5	1034	988	223	1214	1201	259	22.8	1380	1366	364	1637	1591	485	27.7	1053	1027	217	1257	1253	240	24.5	1034	988	223	1214	1201	259	22.8	1380	1366	364	1637	1591	485	27.7	1053	1027	217	1257	1253	240	24.5	1034	988	223	1214	1201	259	22.8	1380	1366	364	1637	1591	485	27.7							
6.	Goa	29	33	4	34	46	4	28.6	55	26	1	61	35	1	8.3	86	60	2	103	72	2	28.6	29	33	4	34	46	4	28.6	55	26	1	61	35	1	8.3	86	60	2	103	72	2	28.6	29	33	4	34	46	4	28.6	55	26	1	61	35	1	8.3	86	60	2	103	72	2	28.6							
7.	Gujarat	439	409	31	621	616	46	14.7	473	438	31	647	631	56	15.3	732	662	43	1027	998	54	18.8	439	409	31	621	616	46	14.7	473	438	31	647	631	56	15.3	732	662	43	1027	998	54	18.8	439	409	31	621	616	46	14.7	473	438	31	647	631	56	15.3	732	662	43	1027	998	54	18.8							
8.	Haryana	733	532	135	801	820	175	23.4	668	635	133	940	997	180	25.3	971	792	287	1398	1386	420	31.9	733	532	135	801	820	175	23.4	668	635	133	940	997	180	25.3	971	792	287	1398	1386	420	31.9	733	532	135	801	820	175	23.4	668	635	133	940	997	180	25.3	971	792	287	1398	1386	420	31.9							
9.	H.P.	168	143	29	187	183	46	22.3	183	149	29	259	240	41	27.1	250	199	56	299	307	81	24.6	168	143	29	187	183	46	22.3	183	149	29	259	240	41	27.1	250	199	56	299	307	81	24.6	168	143	29	187	183	46	22.3	183	149	29	259	240	41	27.1	250	199	56	299	307	81	24.6							
10.	J and K	277	231	14	349	346	18	8.3	303	257	19	388	387	28	7.5	378	241	22	404	401	36	5.9	277	231	14	349	346	18	8.3	303	257	19	388	387	28	7.5	378	241	22	404	401	36	5.9	277	231	14	349	346	18	8.3	303	257	19	388	387	28	7.5	378	241	22	404	401	36	5.9							
11.	Jharkhand	784	604	185	758	731	220	39.0	812	602	161	780	706	196	28.6	1204	884	264	1135	1058	308	40.4	784	604	185	758	731	220	39.0	812	602	161	780	706	196	28.6	1204	884	264	1135	1058	308	40.4	784	604	185	758	731	220	39.0	812	602	161	780	706	196	28.6	1204	884	264	1135	1058	308	40.4							
12.	Karnataka	636	533	74	837	812	84	19.8	621	587	65	842	795	97	15.2	1030	856	90	1263	1156	101	21.2	636	533	74	837	812	84	19.8	621	587	65	842	795	97	15.2	1030	856	90	1263	1156	101	21.2	636	533	74	837	812	84	19.8	621	587	65	842	795	97	15.2	1030	856	90	1263	1156	101	21.2							
13.	Kerala	1132	706	31	1226	798	390	15.4	1019	961	57	1259	1186	62	22.9	1221	977	92	1358	1151	103	25.5	1132	706	31	1226	798	390	15.4	1019	961	57	1259	1186	62	22.9	1221	977	92	1358	1151	103	25.5	1132	706	31	1226	798	390	15.4	1019	961	57	1259	1186	62	22.9	1221	977	92	1358	1151	103	25.5							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
14. M.P.	3406	3223	826	4593	4603	898	23.6	3425	3483	547	4822	4842	758	19.5	4335	4085	1079	5879	5800	1456	24.7		
15. Maharashtra	1701	1565	205	2533	2422	268	20.3	1839	1616	164	2591	2479	215	16.1	3063	2591	181	4243	3814	249	17.5		
16. Manipur	53	5	1	24	5	2	100.0	63	9	0	46	12	0	-	72	15	2	37	16	6	50.0		
17. Meghalaya	130	81	0	128	83	0	-	164	93	7	182	100	7	46.7	183	198	7	190	215	7	53.8		
18. Mizoram	77	68	46	74	70	40	80.7	103	95	61	122	96	59	82.4	89	69	39	89	83	47	66.1		
19. Nagaland	23	20	16	27	19	29	84.2	21	15	8	26	21	19	72.7	31	22	18	41	26	10	85.7		
20. Odisha	1112	1037	148	1224	1219	204	23.2	1458	1336	154	1666	1631	184	21.3	1832	1660	108	2080	2047	131	16.0		
21. Punjab	479	426	155	598	571	208	36.3	680	512	151	895	696	201	33.1	888	812	382	1048	978	464	41.3		
22. Rajasthan	1800	1119	205	1642	1634	358	26.1	2049	1225	230	1807	1778	408	30.0	3285	1947	270	2783	2771	434	31.7		
23. Sikkim	16	12	11	25	12	11	55.0	34	24	1	29	20	18	50.0	43	48	59	43	44	59	73.8		
24. Tamil Nadu	677	478	72	837	611	110	20.4	737	558	60	962	862	104	20.1	923	1076	133	1193	1247	186	26.2		
25. Tripura	205	238	24	258	248	28	11.9	229	206	16	202	215	19	14.7	233	252	21	356	298	21	17.4		
26. U.P.	2042	1580	816	3571	2398	1325	56.4	1963	1513	619	3593	2508	809	50.3	3050	2302	663	5587	3664	939	53.7		
27. Uttarakhnad	129	98	48	149	143	73	54.5	148	128	75	184	187	93	63.0	228	179	111	289	291	189	56.3		
28. West Bengal	2363	2004	79	1870	2104	121	11.5	2046	2165	112	1963	2165	124	10.9	1685	2577	151	2674	2642	181	12.6		
TOTAL (STATES)	23582	19258	3876	28083	25687	5470	25.9	24157	20933	3251	30144	27976	4433	23.1	31967	27287	4853	40123	36148	6554	26.8		
29. A&N Islands	13	22	0	28	48	0	-	12	7	3	17	15	3	37.5	27	35	3	36	44	3	21.4		
30. Chandigarh	27	21	9	27	31	10	42.9	27	34	9	34	41	11	33.3	45	29	18	49	31	21	41.9		
31. D&N Haveli	4	3	0	4	3	0	-	3	6	1	5	8	2	20.0	5	3	0	9	7	0	-		

Compensation to dependents of labourers

1139. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether claims of compensations to dependents of the deceased labourer can be submitted either at labour office in the State where accident has occurred or in the native State/domicile State of the deceased as per the existing labour laws;

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

(c) the time-frame within which compensation are paid as per the labour laws; and

(d) the details of mechanism available with the dependents/Government in case employer of the deceased labourer refuse to pay the compensation even after the orders from labour department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per Section 21 of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, an employee or his dependent (in case of his death) can file; claim of compensation before the Commissioner of the area in which:

(i) the accident took place which resulted in the injury; or

(ii) the employee or in case of his death, the dependent claiming the compensation ordinarily resides; or

(iii) the employer has his registered office.

(c) As per Section 4(A) of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, the compensation shall be paid as soon as it falls due.

(d) As per Section 4(A)(3) of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, where any employer is in default in paying the compensation due under this Act within one month from the date it fell due, the Commissioner shall:

(i) direct that the employer shall, in addition to the amount of the arrears, pay simple interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum or at such higher rate not exceeding the maximum of the lending rates of any scheduled bank as may be specified by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, on the amount due; and

(ii) if, in his opinion, there is no justification for the delay, direct that the employer shall, in addition to the amount of the arrears and interest thereon, pay a further sum not exceeding fifty per cent of such amount by way of penalty.

Number of labour courts and tribunals

1140. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of labour courts and tribunals working in the country are adequate to take care of the labour disputes;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof along with the details of the cases pending in these courts for the last two years and the reasons for the delay in settlement; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to set up more such courts/tribunals for the disposal of these cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government has set up 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) in various states for resolution of industrial disputes arising in Central Sphere. Out of these, two CGIT-cum-LCs at Mumbai and Kolkata also function as National Tribunal.

The details in respect of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals falling in the State Sphere are not maintained centrally.

(b) The details of cases pending in Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts and National Tribunals for 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*) respectively. The reasons for pendency of cases include:

(i) Absence of affected parties at the time of hearing;

(ii) Seeking of frequent adjournments by the parties to file documents; Parties approaching the High Courts challenging orders of reference issued by the appropriate government as well as orders issued by the Tribunals on preliminary points;

(iii) Parties approaching the High Courts challenging orders of reference issued by the appropriate Government as well as orders issued by the Tribunals on preliminary points;

(c) Following steps have been taken for expeditious disposal of cases in CGIT-cum-Labour Courts:

- (i) A Scheme of Holding of Lok Adalats as an "Alternative Grievance Redressal Mechanism" for speedy disposal of industrial disputes has been made part of the adjudication system from Eleventh Plan;
- (ii) A system of link officers amongst Presiding Officers has been introduced to ensure that the judicial work of the CGIT -cum-LCs does not suffer when the post of regular Presiding Officer is vacant due to administrative exigencies;
- (iii) Process of appointment to the Post of Presiding Officer is initiated in advance so that the successor to a serving presiding officer is selected by the time of completion of his tenure in a CGIT-cum-Labour Court;
- (iv) Presiding Officers of CGIT -cum-Labour Courts have been advised to hold camp courts.

Statement-I

*Financial year-wise Statement regarding cases and applications during
Financial Year 2013-14*

*Central Government Industrial Tribunals cum Labour Courts
and National Tribunals*

Sl. No.	CGIT	Cases				Applications			
		BIF from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending	BIF from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mumbai I	208	50	16	242	94	51	7	138
2.	Mumbai II	417	96	43	470	381	12	17	376
3.	Dhanbad I	1457	107	167	1,397	297	12	110	199
4.	Dhanbad II	751	170	140	781	39	1	4	36
5.	Asansol	518	29	76	471	51	5	14	42
6.	Kolkata	265	74	14	325	48	5	8	45
7.	Chandigarh I	205	312	75	442	30	27	9	48
8.	New Delhi I	387	144	155	376	42	24	23	43
9.	Kanpur	612	172	44	740	261	21	59	223
10.	Jabalpur	1897	96	398	1,595	224	3	56	171
11.	Chennai	320	101	123	298	14	5	6	13
12.	Bengaluru	538	56	65	529	102	35	22	115

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Hyderabad	1053	156	309	900	613	6	30	589
14.	Nagpur	356	95	200	251	7	8	2	13
15.	Bhubaneshwar	383	73	72	384	357	33	10	380
16.	Lucknow	497	72	55	514	46	16	11	51
17.	Jaipur	360	67	29	398	114	1	4	111
18.	New Delhi II	506	140	95	551	59	64	14	109
19.	Guwahati	76	44	29	91	8	31	7	32
20.	Ernakulam	100	56	28	128	11	7	12	6
21.	Ahmedabad	2219	198	81	2,336	1,624	18	76	1,566
22.	Chandigarh II	515	95	107	503	54	20	10	64
TOTAL		13,640	2,403	2,321	13,722	4,476	405	511	4,370
Mumbai I National		6	2	0	8	153	0	1	152
Kolkata National		10	1	1	10	79	0	0	79
GRAND TOTAL		13,656	2,406	2,322	13,740	4,708	405	512	4,601

Statement-II

*Financial year-wise statement regarding cases and applications during the
Financial-Year 2014-15 (As on 31.01.2015)*

*Central Government Industrial Tribunals cum Labour Courts
and National Tribunals*

Sl. No.	CGIT	Cases				Applications			
		BIF from previons year	Received	Disposed	Pending	BIF from previons year	Received	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mumbai I	243	3	3	243	139	0	1	138
2.	Mumbai II	498	13	3	508	388	2	1	389
3.	Dhanbad I	1321	4	12	1,313	100	2	7	95
4.	Dhanbad II	723	10	15	718	22	0	0	22
5.	Asansol	444	0	9	435	45	0	1	44
6.	Kolkata	307	0	0	307	54	0	0	54
7.	Chandigarh I	469	4	5	468	33	2	2	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	New Delhi I	597	32	2	627	68	2	0	70
9.	Kanpur	815	3	10	808	164	1	4	161
10.	Jabalpur	141	12	45	1,382	144	0	2	142
11.	Chennai	273	13	12	274	18	0	0	18
12.	Bengaluru	442	2	20	424	147	0	6	141
13.	Hyderabad	994	4	1	997	74	0	0	74
14.	Nagpur	227	6	10	223	17	1	3	15
15.	Bhubeneshwar	430	3	13	420	399	1	5	395
16.	Lucknow	520	1	4	517	63	2	2	63
17.	Jaipur	433	8	1	440	109	0	0	109
18.	New Delhi II	577	18	09	586	90	2	4	88
19.	Guwahati	84	0	1	83	32	2	2	32
20.	Ernakulam	133	4	3	134	20	2	1	21
21.	Ahmedabad	233	7	0	2,338	1,520	2	0	1,522
22.	Chandigarh II	417	0	21	396	74	0	1	73
TOTAL		13693	147	199	13,641	3,720	21	42	3,699
Mumbai I National		9	0	0	9	152	0	0	152
Kolkata National		9	0	0	9	79	0	0	79
GRAND TOTAL		13,711	147	199	13659	3951	21	42	3,930

Exploitation of tribal girls by private placement agencies

1141. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that mostly those tribals from Jharkhand, who are very poor and uneducated are going to different big metropolitan cities for working as house maids;

(b) whether Government is further aware of the fact that taking advantage of their plight, many private placement agencies, in collusion with anti-social elements are exploiting them; and

(c) if so, whether Government has formulated any policy guidelines to check this menace so that those who want to work as a maid in different big cities can have hospitable working atmosphere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reports in

some sections of media and press have come to the notice of the Government in this regard.

(c) Ministry of Labour and Employment has issued guidelines on 30.10.2003 to the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations to consider regulation of the functioning of Private Placement Agencies. Subsequently, the Ministry requested. State and UTs in October 2010, to register placement agencies providing domestic workers specifically under Shops and Establishments Act. Information on placement agencies is not maintained centrally. However, the State Governments were also requested to ensure compliance of these guidelines. The Ministry has entrusted a Study on ILO convention 181 regarding Private Placement. Agencies to V.V.Giri National Labour Institute. The scope of study includes a gap analysis of existing legal frame work at both National and State level.

Increasing of maximum wages and minimum pension under EPF

†1142. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government to increase maximum wages and minimum pension under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act;

(b) if so, the details of the benefits therefrom to the labours of the organized and unorganized sector;

(c) whether a "Labour Facility Portal" has also been launched by the Central Government; 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 Government *vide* Gazette Notifications No. GSR 609(E) dated 22.08.2014 and GSR 593(E) dated 19.08.2014 has increased the wage ceiling from ₹ 6,500/- to ₹ 15,000/- per month for coverage under Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952 and the minimum pension under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 to ₹ 1,000/- per month respectively with. effect from 1st September, 2014.

In terms of the notification No. GSR 609(E) dated 22.08.2014, more organized sector workers have come under the umbrella of the EPF and MP Act, 1952. In terms of the notification No. GSR 593 (E) dated 19.08.2014 which took effect from 01.09.2014, all members, Widow/Widower, Disabled, Nominee and Parent pensioners

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

drawing pension less than ₹ 1,000/- under the scheme have benefited. The notification also benefits children and orphan pensioners whose minimum pension would be ₹ 250/- per month and ₹ 750/- per month respectively.

(c) and (d) The Shram Suvidha Portal was launched on 16.10.2014 under the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate aryakram.

The salient features of this Portal are as follows:

- (i) Unique Labour Identification Number (LIN) is allotted to Units to facilitate online registration.
- (ii) Filing of self-certified and simplified Single Online Return by the industry. Units will only file a single consolidated Return online instead of filing separate Returns.
- (iii) Transparent Labour Inspection Scheme through computerized system based on risk based criteria and uploading the inspection reports within 72 hours by the Labour Inspectors.
- (iv) Timely redressal of grievances would be ensured with the help of the portal.

ESIC hospital at Gulbarga, Karnataka

1143. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many medical colleges and Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals were initiated by the Ministry in the last five years, the present status thereof;

(b) how much money has been spent on ESIC Hospital at Kalaburagi, Gulbarga in Karnataka;

(c) when it was inaugurated; and

(d) the future of this hospital and college in due course?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Sir, Four Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) medical Colleges have been started/initiated during the last five years. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*). ESIC Hospital associated with the ESIC Medical College Gulbarga is yet to start functioning. ESIC Medical College Gulbarga was started through tie-up arrangement with the Gulbarga District Hospital. The ESIC hospitals at the other three locations were already functioning.

(b) Total expenditure incurred upto 21st March 2015 on the project “Construction of Medical College, Dental College, Nursing College and 500 bedded Hospital at Gulbarga” is FIs 1010.15 crore.

(c) ESIC Medical College and buildings of ESIC Hospital, Dental College and Nursing College at Gulbarga were inaugurated on 01st February, 2014.

(d) The State Government has conveyed its ‘in-principle’ consent to take over the ESIC Medical College and Hospital etc. at Gulbarga.

Statement

Details of ESIC Medical Colleges started/Initiated during last five years

ESIC Medical College	Started/initiated in academic session	Present Status
Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore	2012-13	3rd Batch of MBBS students has been admitted in academic session 2014-15.
Joka, Kolkata	2013-14	2nd Batch of MBBS students has been admitted in academic session 2014-15.
K.K. Nagar, Chennai	2013-14	
Gulbarga, Karnataka	2013-14	

Number of people employed in the country

1144. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people employed in the country during the last three years;
- (b) how many of them were women in these years;
- (c) the number of people newly employed in each of these years; and
- (d) the number of unemployed during these years in the age group of 18-35, 36-50 and 51-60 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Estimates of Employment and Unemployment are obtained through labour force survey on Employment and Unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. As per the last three surveys conducted during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12, estimated number of total employed persons and women on usual status basis are given below:

Estimated employment in crore

Period	Total	Women
2004-05	45.9	14.9
2009-10	46.5	13.8
2011-12	47.4	12.9

The above Table indicate that the employment has grown about 0.21 crore per year during 2004-05 and 2011-12.

(d) As per results of last three surveys of employment and unemployment conducted during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 by NSSO, estimated number of unemployed persons on usual status basis for the age group 20-34, 35-49 and 50-59 years for which data are available is given below:

Estimated number of Unemployed persons in crore

Age group	Period		
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
20-34	0.71	0.62	0.69
35-49	0.07	0.03	0.07
50-59	0.01	0.01	0.02
TOTAL	1.08	0.95	1.06

**New model for social security for
unorganised sector workers**

1145. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is set to flag off a' new model for providing social security cover to unorganised sector works besides a new on-job training modul to upgrade skills;

(b) whether Government has sought same budgetary assistance for the purpose;

(c) whether there is any move to provide Unique Labour Identification Number (U-LIN), to unorganised sector workers who keep moving from one place to another, which may enable them to access health facilities across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) With a view to

bringing in convergence of various social security schemes meant for the workers in unorganised sector, there is a legal mandate prescribed under Section 10 of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008, which *inter alia* provides for issuance of a smart card with unique identification number which is portable.

The task of issuance of Smart Card is vested in the District Administration. However, Ministry of Labour and Employment has decided to reimburse ₹ 20/- per card to the State Governments and UT Administrations for facilitating registration of unorganised workers in a big way. The portability feature enables the migrant workers to access health facility and other entitlements across the country.

Ministry of Labour and Employment has persistently endeavoured to encourage the State Governments to issue identity cards to this workforce on priority basis. In that direction, Minister of State has requested the Chief Ministers LT: Governors to launch a campaign code named "Shram Shakti Pehchaan" in their respective States/UTs for registration of all unorganised workers in two phases during the current financial year.

First phase of the campaign starts from May Day of 2015 and will continue up to 30 June, 2015 and the second phase will start from 15th August and end on 30th September 2015. Besides an Executive Order, which has created an enabling environment in the States and UT Administrations, detailed technical guidelines and standard operating procedures have been communicated to all the concerned authorities. Government is working on the software and IT platform etc. for developing the national data base as mandated under the Act.

Government has got the budgetary provisions as well as special fund to support the above activities.

Amendment of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

1146. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will soon amend the Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, to give employees the choice of investing in the New Pension Scheme or in the existing retirement fund body;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is going ahead with changes amid stiff opposition from trade unions which feel New Pension Scheme is not a substitute for EPF and the proposed amendments will deal a severe blow to the organisation; and

(d) if so, the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) A proposal to provide option to employees between Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and National Pension System (NPS) has been included in the proposed comprehensive amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

(c) and (d) Various Trade Unions raised concerns about the above proposal during the Tripartite Consultation on the proposed comprehensive amendment to the Act. The concerns raised during the meeting were clarified.

New welfare measures for women domestic servants

1147. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced any new welfare measures to benefit domestic labour in the country particularly the women domestic servants;

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

(c) the list of schemes and projects implemented by Government to protect the interests of the domestic servants particularly women servants;

(d) the State-wise total amount allocated, disbursed and spent in the last five years for the benefit of women domestic servants; and

(e) the State-wise total number of domestic servants from the unorganised sector got benefited in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The Central Government has not announced any welfare scheme especially for women domestic servants to benefit them.

However, the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide social security to the unorganised sector workers including domestic workers. The Act provides for formulation of social security schemes on matters relating to *viz.* Life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. The State Governments may formulate suitable welfare schemes for unorganised sector workers relating to provident fund, employment, injury benefit, housing, educational schemes for children, skill upgradation of workers, funeral assistance and old age homes.

Number of youths provided employment

†1148. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed youths proposed to be provided employment by Government during 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) the number of youths provided employment each year; and

(c) the number of youths from Gujarat who got employment each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Twelfth Five Year Plan has projected creation of 3.4 crore employment (for persons 15 years and above) and as per the results of last two surveys on employment and unemployment conducted during 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, estimated employment on usual status basis has increased from 46.5 crore in 2009-10 to 47.4 crore in 2011-12 at the all India level including Gujarat.

Utilization of youth force

†1149. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian youth force has emerged as an asset in today's global market;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether youth force are being used more at international level than for the prosperity of the country;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) whether trained youths are being used in the country with indigenous resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) Indian youth being part of the global workforce helps integrate India with the global economy and consequently growth of the Indian economy.

In view of large number of youth entering the job market every year, it is essential to skill the youth workforce to become competitive and members of the global workforce.

As per information from National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), to equip our youth to become members of the global workforce, an exercise has commenced to establish equivalence between the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and the European Qualification Framework (EQF) so that the persons who have been certified against the NSQF are able to seek skilled job opportunities in the countries that adopt the EQF.

For skilling to provide employment to the youths, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 76.37 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2013-14 under these schemes.

Funds to NGOs for eradication of child labour

†1150. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance is being provided to the Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for eradication of child labour in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of the funds issued to such NGOs during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the mechanism available with Government to monitor such NGOs in order to ensure optimum utilization of such funds; and

(e) the mechanism available with Government to oversee that the funds meant for rehabilitation of child labourers are not being diverted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing Grant-in-Aid (GIA) Scheme by giving financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for rehabilitation of child labourers in the districts where National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme is not running.

(c) The details of funds released under the GIA Scheme to Voluntary Organisation/ NGOs for the last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) To be eligible for the grant of funds under GIA Scheme, recommendation from the concerned State Labour Department alongwith the detailed survey report on child labour, financial strength and working experience of the NGO with other Departments or similar field are the essential criteria. The implementation of scheme by NGOs is monitored by way of inspection by the officials of Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) and scrutiny of Utilization Certificate, Audited Accounts, Quarterly Progress Reports and Annual Progress Reports.

Statement

Funds released under GIA Scheme during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Grant released to NGOs in 2012-13 under GIA Scheme	Amount (₹)
1.	Azad Navyuvak mandal Sansthan, Dausa, Rajasthan	5,72,062
2.	Nawada Gramudyog Vikas Samiti, Amroha, U.P.	3,43,238
3.	Centre for Development Activities, Manipur	2,28 825
4.	Rural Education Awareness Training Institute, Dausa	3,43,238
5.	Islamic Social Educational and Cultural Dev. Organisation	4,57 650
TOTAL		19,45,013
Sl. No.	Grant released to NGOs in 2013-14 under GIA Scheme	Amount (₹)
1	2	3
1.	“Secretary, Gajendra Shiksha Prachar Samiti, Radheshyam Shivhareka Makan, Gornni, District-Bhind, M.P.”	3,43,238
2.	Women Organisation for Rural Development (WORD), Hangul, P.O. Mayang, Imphal, Thoubal District, Manipur	3,43,238
3.	Tidim People’s Foundation, Kwakta Sabal Leikai, P.O. Moirang, District-Bishnupur, Manipur.	3,43,238
4.	Women Income Development Association (WIDA) Distt. Bishnupur, Manipur-795133.	3,43,238
5.	Action for Women and Rural Development(AWARD) Eden Home Hebron VengLangol, Lamphel, Imphal West-795004.	3,43,238

1	2	3
6.	Community Development Organisatori (CDO) Imphal West-795004.	4,57,650
7.	Kanakpur Gram Vikas Seva Sansthan, Alahabad, U.P.	6,86,475
8.	Secretary, Social Development and Rehabilitation Council (SRDC), Phouden, P.O. Thoubal, Manipur-795138	3,43,238
TOTAL		32,03,553

Note: No funds have been released under GIA Scheme during financial year 21314-15 and 2015-16 till date.

Pending legislations on labour force

1151. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to amend any legislation involving labour force in the country;
- (b) the names of the legislations pending consideration of Parliament;
- (c) the names of the legislation amendments which are in the pipeline; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) 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 Provisions Act, 1952
- (v) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996
- (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 Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979
- (x) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- (xi) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

Uniform labour wage code

1152. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to introduce uniform labour wage code by amalgamating relevant provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Labour & Employment has taken steps for drafting a Labour Code on Wages, by rationalising and amalgamating the provisions of the following four Labour Laws:

- (1) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- (2) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- (3) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- (4) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

Suspension of minimum pension scheme under EPFO

1153. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ₹ 1000/- minimum monthly pension scheme of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has been suspended *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2015 as the notification in this regard was effective from 1st September, 2014 to 31st March, 2015; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not renewing the notification to continue the scheme beyond 31st March, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The provision of minimum pension of ₹ 1000/- per month under the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 which was notified *vide* GSR No. 593 (E) dated 19.08.2014 was valid

for 2014-15 only. However, the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 29.04.2015 has approved the continuation of minimum pension of ₹ 1000/- per month under EPS, 1995 beyond 2014-15 with certain conditionalities. Instructions have been issued to EPFO to release monthly pension under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 with the minimum pension provision from the month of April, 2015 onwards.

**Non-payment of PF and gratuity dues of Sahaganj,
Hooghly unit of Dunlop**

1154. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the workers of Sahaganj, Hooghly unit of Dunlop have not been given their Provident Fund (PF) and gratuity dues for the last ten years;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to ensure payment of PF and gratuity dues to the affected workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) M/s. Dunlop is an exempted establishment under the provisions of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF and MP) Act, 1952 and maintains its own Trust. The Provident Fund (PF) contribution of workers was remitted to the Trust by the establishment. However, the Trust has not paid the PF dues of the workers despite instructions issued to the Trustees by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). However, pension and Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance (EDLI) claims are being settled regularly by EPFO.

No application for non-payment of gratuity is pending with the concerned authorities.

(c) The following actions have been taken by EPFO against the Board of Trustees and the establishment to ensure payment of the due benefits to the affected workers:

- (i) An FIR has been filed against the Board of Trustees and Authorized Signatory of the establishment with the local Police Station for defalcation of fund of exempted PF Trust.
- (ii) Prosecution under Section 14 of the EPF and MP Act, 1952 has been filed with the appropriate Court for non-submission of returns.
- (iii) Recommendation has also been made to the appropriate Government, *i.e.*, Government of West Bengal for cancellation of exemption granted to the establishment which is under consideration of the State Government.

- (iv) Since winding up petition has been filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta by the creditors of the defaulter company and an Official Liquidator has been appointed by the Hon'ble High Court, claims on PF dues defaulted by the Board of Trustees have been filed by EPFO before the Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court towards recovery of PF dues.

New employment generation

1155. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise new employment generated in different sectors during 2013-14, such as Public Sector, Private Sector, etc. and the funds deployed for each Sector;

(b) whether the sector-wise projections of employment, envisaged in the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the first three years including 2013-14 have been achieved and if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the year-wise increase in unemployment figures over the last three years and the steps taken to combat the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) According to Employment Market Information Programme of Ministry of Labour and Employment, the employment in the organized sector in public and private sector was 1.75 crore and 1.15 crore respectively during 2011. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below). The funds deployed for each sector is not centrally maintained.

(b) The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers. 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. As per the NSSO survey results the sector-wise employment is given below:-

	(in crore persons)	
Workforce by Major Sector	2009-10	2011-12
Agriculture & Allied	24.74	23.18
Industry	10.00	11.50
Services	11.81	12.73
TOTAL WORKFORCE	46.55	47.41

(c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). As per the NSSO survey results, the unemployment levels marginally increased from 0.95 crore during 2009-10 to 1.06 crore in 2011-12. Further, Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Statement

State-wise employment in organised public and private sector as on 31.3.2011

States/UTs	Employment (in lakhs)		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.36	0.02	0.38
Andhra Pradesh	12.77	7.82	20.60
Assam	5.34	5.83	11.18
Bihar	3.96	0.26	4.22
Chandigarh	0.58	0.50	1.08
Chhattisgarh	2.98	0.38	3.36
Daman and Diu	0.01	0.14	0.15
Delhi	5.94	2.72	8.66
Goa	0.83	0.61	1.44
Gujarat	7.93	13.07	21.00
Haryana	3.85	3.30	7.15
Himachal Pradesh	2.66	1.26	3.92
Jammu and Kashmir	2.00	0.11	2.10
Jharkhand	12.69	3.01	15.69
Karnataka	10.62	12.33	22.95
Kerala	5.77	5.11	10.88
Madhya Pradesh	8.47	1.48	9.94

States/UTs	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
Maharashtra	21.43	25.34	46.78
Manipur	0.76	0.03	0.79
Meghalaya	0.47	0.05	0.52
Mizoram	0.10	0	0.10
Nagaland	0.73	0.05	0.78
Odisha	5.85	1.21	7.06
Puducherry	0.31	0.29	0.60
Punjab	4.88	3.38	8.26
Rajasthan	9.53	3.30	12.83
Tamil Nadu	14.40	8.87	23.27
Tripura	1.38	0.06	1.44
Uttar Pradesh	16.27	5.42	21.69
Uttarakhand	2.11	0.91	3.02
West Bengal	10.48	7.66	18.14
ALL INDIA	175.48	114.52	289.99

Source: Annual Employment Review, DGE&T.

Enforcement of minimum wage laws

1156. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- the current mechanism of enforcement of minimum wage laws;
- the State-wise details regarding the number of minimum wage violations in the past year;
- whether it is a fact that some 40 per cent of agricultural workers and 21 per cent of urban casual workers get below the lowest minimum wage;
- whether it is a fact that the multiplicity of minimum wage laws make the enforcement of these laws difficult and that a streamlined regime of minimum wage laws would make compliance and enforcement easier; and
- if so, the details of the changes proposed in minimum wage laws to this effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The implementation

of the Minimum Wages Act, 11948 is carried out by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspection Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. The detail of enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act in the Central Sphere are given in the Statement-I (*See* below) and that of the State Sphere (as reported by the State Governments) given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, no separate wages are fixed for casual workers. The wages fixed! for regular workers are equally applicable to casual workers.

(d) and (e) There is no multiplicity of minimum wage laws and the enforcement is done by the appropriate government as mentioned in the Minimum Wages Act.

Statement-I

Enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in Central Sphere

Sl. No.	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Upto Dec., 2014)
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	15272	15550	13099	4852
2.	No. of Prosecutions Launched	6937	5307	5167	1790
3.	No. of Irregularities	291032	291148	270273	179958
4.	No. of Convictions	6816	4954	5074	1041

Statement-II

Details regarding enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Inspections made	Irregularities		Claims		Prosecution cases			Amount of Compensation		Amount of Fine (₹ '000)	
			Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled	Pending	Filed	Decided	Awarded (₹ '000)	Imposed	Recovered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59022	11996	9945	16663	16108	1449	582	453	180802	159	151	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*												
3.	Assam	1235	302	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bihar	118412	34907	32770	11937	8521	1449	189	7	8171	312		
5.	Chhattisgarh*												
6.	Delhi	5875	4629	3737	1454	1047	1213	712	742	12873	239	-	
7.	Goa	958	6637	74	-	-	5	-	2	-	35	-	
8.	Gujarat	117371	60166	33277	491925	393	31807	3165	460	14871	197	78	
9.	Haryana	2558	491	491	177	129	2441	1550	557	3758	315		
10.	Himachal Pradesh*												
11.	Jharkhand*												
12.	Jammu and Kashmir*												
13.	Karnataka	60156	17274	5750	1715	2045	0	7922	4848	64539	12368	0	

30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	135	1028	1028	-	-	20	-	6	-	-	9.45	-
31.	Chandigarh	341	129	30	8	25	44	73	3	30	14	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	409	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	NIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	4971	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
36.	Telangana*												

*Information is still awaited.

Enhancing the capacity of unemployed to earn a livelihood

1157. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of unemployed between the age group from 18 to 60 years;

(b) whether Government has made any assessment of the number of people in terms of percentage of the full-time employed, part-time employed and unemployed people separately; and

(c) the steps initiated by Government to enhance the capacity of the unemployed to earn a livelihood from labour intensive efforts and technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per results of the last survey on employment and unemployment conducted during 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office, estimated number of unemployed persons on usual status basis in the country was 1.06 crore, of which 0.78 crore was in the age group of 20-59 years for which information is available. During the same period estimated number of employed persons including part time and full time was estimated at 47.4 crore.

(c) Government has created a separate Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for making broad policies for all other Ministries/Departments with regard to market requirements and skill development and co-ordination with all concerned for evolving an appropriate skill development framework, removal of disconnect between the demand for and supply of skilled man power through vocational and technical training, skill up-gradation and building of new skills. Government of India has set target of skilling .5 crore persons in the 12th Plan. Government is imparting ,vocational training under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS), Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS) and skill development through modular courses under Skill Development Initiative Schemes. The Government runs various public employment generation schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) since September, 2013, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen 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.

Health surveillance studies under the Mines Act, 1952

1158. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Miners' Health undertook health surveillance studies for occupational diseases and hazard monitoring of workplace, as required under Mines Act, 1952;

(b) if so, the details of studies undertaken during the last three years; and

(c) the details of recommendations made, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Institute of Miners' Health conducted studies in 103 mines during the last three years as per details provided below:-

No. of mines studied

Year	Health Surveillance Studies	Hazard Monitoring studies
2012-13	10	23
2013-14	18	21
2014-15	07	24

(c) The recommendations of the studies have been made available to respective Mine Managers for appropriate action. The key recommendations *inter alia* include:

- Notification of Diseases like Pneumoconiosis and Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) to the enforcement agency, namely, Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS).
- Repeat medical examination of suspected cases.
- Rehabilitation of workers suffering from Pneumoconiosis and NIHL.
- Examination by specialists of the workers suffering from diabetes, hypertension and lung function impairment etc.
- Installation of dust suppression measures and promotion of usage of personal protective equipments.
- Installation of permanent mobile lighting arrangements as per the norms prescribed by the DGMS.

Amount accrued from auction of mines

†1159. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mines auctioned in the country during 2014-15; and

(b) the amount accrued from the auction of Mines deposited in treasury of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The Ministry of Coal, Government of India has auctioned 29 Coal Mines during the year 2014-15.

(b) The estimated revenue which would accrue to the respective coal bearing states during the life of mine/lease period from the auction of 29 Coal Mines is about ₹ 1, 93,512 crores. An amount of ₹ 59.49 crores and ₹ 33.08 crores have accrued to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh respectively during 2014-15 on account of upfront payment only.

Dispute against China on meat export ban

1160. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian dispute against China on the meat export ban is relevant to the USA winning dispute on the ban on meat export; and

(b) if so, whether India is contemplating negotiations to settle the disputes through bilateral or multilateral mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) There is no dispute between India and China on meat export to China. The Governments of both the countries have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in May 2013 for export of meat. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in the Government of India has provided the required information to the Department of General Administrative of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) of China for considering market access for Indian meat to China.

The WTO dispute raised by the United States before the Dispute Settlement Body of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) relates to import ban by India on certain agricultural products including poultry and poultry products on account of occurrence of Avian Influenza in the United States, which is a different matter.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Change in the price of petrol and diesel
vis-a-vis international market**

1161. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reduced the price of petrol and diesel recently in the month of April, 2015;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the reasons why oil companies are not decreasing the price of petroleum products at par with the decrease in import price and price of petroleum products in international market; and

(d) the reasons why price of petroleum products are increased according to increase in the price of international market and not decreased when prices decreases in international market in the era of deregulation of petrol and diesel prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of reduction in Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel in April 2015, at Delhi, as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) is as under:

Date	Petrol (₹/Ltr.)			Diesel (₹/Ltr.)		
	Pre revision RSP	Reduction	Revised RSP	Pre revision RSP	Reduction	Revised RSP
01.04.2015	60.49	(0.49)	60.00	49.71	(1.21)	48.50
16.04.2015	60.00	(0.80)	59.20	48.50	(1.30)	47.20
01.05.2015 (Current price)			63.16			49.57

(c) and (d) The prices of Petrol and Diesel were 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 market conditions. OMCs have not only increased but also decreased the price of Petrol and Diesel in line with changes in the international prices and other market conditions.

The Refinery Transfer Price (RTP) of Petrol and Diesel constitute around 48% and 61% of their Retail Selling Price respectively. Many of the remaining cost elements viz. Excise Duty, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins etc. are specific costs which do not increase/decrease with the variation in international price of Petrol and

Diesel. The RTP of Petrol has reduced by ₹ 16.69 per litre from 1st Fortnight of July 2014 to 1st Fortnight of May 2015. After taking into account the increase in Excise Duty amounting to ₹ 7.98 per litre, the OMCs have reduced the Retail Selling Prices by ₹ 10.44 per litre. Similarly, the RTP of Diesel has reduced by ₹ 17.64 per litre from 1st Fortnight of July 2014 to 1st Fortnight of May 2015. After taking into account the increase in Excise Duty amounting to ₹ 6.70 per litre, the OMCs have reduced the Retail Selling Prices by ₹ 8.27 per litre. Thus, the major portion of the decrease in RTP has been passed on to the consumers of Petrol and Diesel.

Crude oil import

†1162. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the country from which maximum crude oil is imported by India;

(b) the percentage of total consumption produced by India and the percentage of import; and

(c) the region-wise details of consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) During the year 2012-13 to 2014-15, oil companies imported maximum quantity of crude oil from Saudi Arabia.

(b) The percentage of imported petroleum products and balance POL products consumed during 2014-15 provisionally is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The sector-wise and product-wise POL consumption of major petroleum products during 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

Table : Percentage of imported petroleum products and balance POL products consumed during 2014-15 (Provisional)

Year	Domestic consumption of POL in MMT	POL imported in MMT	Percentage share <i>vis-à-vis</i> consumption	POL produced from indigenous crude oil in MMT	Percentage share <i>vis-à-vis</i> consumption	POL produced from imported crude oil in MMT	Percentage share <i>vis-à-vis</i> consumption
2014-15	164.99	20.22	12.26	35.61	21.58	109.16	66.16

Source: Oil companies.

Note: Production of petroleum products from indigenous crude oil is considered at 93.3% of indigenous crude oil processed as per SION norms plus production of petroleum products from fractionators.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-II*Region-wise consumption of petroleum products during 2013-14*

Region	Naphtha	LPG	MS	SKO	ATF	HSD	LDO	FO/ LSHS	Lubes	Bitumen	Others	Total	(’000 Tonnes)
North	2803	5050	5139	1982	1931	22274	67	729	249	1347	5397	46968	
North East	0	355	390	361	112	1478	0	3	15	101	274	3089	
East	1040	1919	1562	1915	286	8284	131	974	138	610	354	17213	
West	5607	3803	4725	1728	1623	16258	167	1900	543	1454	5605	43381	
South	985	4799	5312	1178	1551	19994	22	2383	273	1249	626	37955	
TOTAL REGION- WISE SALES	10435	15925	17128	7165	5502	68287	386	5989	1218	4761	12257	148605	
Pvt. Imports	870	369	0	0	0	77	0	696	2087	246	5457	9802	
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	11305	16294	17128	7165	5502	68364	386	6684	3305	5007	17714	158407	

Region-wise sales of petroleum products during 2014-15 (provisional)

Region	Naphtha	LPG	MS	SKO	ATF	HSD	LDO	FO/ LSHS	Lubes	Bitumen	Others	Total
North	3259	5638	5667	1968	1925	22799	64	751	250	1350	5527	49200
North East	0	391	428	362	111	1464	2	3	14	91	232	3097
East	454	2264	1789	1914	326	8291	118	1068	124	635	389	17374
West	5786	4069	5249	1672	1684	16647	155	1785	516	1377	5827	44768
South	727	5209	5942	1171	1532	20132	26	1783	257	1104	857	38738
TOTAL REGION- WISE SALES	10225	17571	19075	7087	5578	69333	365	5391	1162	4556	12833	153176
Pvt. Imports	713	448	0	0	0	72	0	627	1802	427	7722	11811
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	10939	18019	19075	7087	5578	69404	365	6017	2964	4983	20555	164987

**Reconsideration of request of Cairn India Limited in
Barmer Oil and Gas Block**

1163. SHRI SALIM ALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is reconsidering the request of Cairn India Limited to return areas in Barmer Oil and Gas Block;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for considering the company's request;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has during the last three years allowed Cairn India Limited a special dispensation violating Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs); and

(d) if so, the details thereof with reasons for preferential treatment to the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Not applicable.

Cut in natural gas price

1164. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has cut the natural gas price by 8 per cent aligning it with the international benchmarks with which it is linked by a formula;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had introduced a local gas pricing formula in October that takes the average annual price at four energy hubs in the US, Canada, Russia and the European Union to calculate the gas price the producers at most domestic fields can receive; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that in its first revision since the introduction of the formula, the price has been cut to US dollar 4.66 per million British thermal unit on gross calorific value basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Government of India had notified the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 which provides for a formula for calculation of domestic natural gas pricing on six monthly basis. As per the Guidelines the formula for Domestic Gas Price calculation and other salient features are as under:

$$P = \frac{(V_{HH} * P_{HH} + V_{AC} * P_{AC} + V_{NBP} * P_{NBP} + V_R * P_R)}{(V_{HH} + V_{AC} + V_{NBP} + V_R)}$$

Where,

P= Wellhead gas price

V_{HH} = Total Annual volume of Natural Gas consumed in United States and Mexico

V_{AC} = Total Annual volume of natural gas consumed in Canada

V_{NBP} = Total Annual volume of natural gas consumed in EU and FSU excluding Russia

V_R = Total Annual volume of natural gas consumed in Russia

P_{HH} = Annual average of daily Henry Hub prices

P_{AC} = Annual average of monthly Alberta Market Price

P_{NBP} = Annual average of daily NBP UK prices

P_R = Annual average of monthly prices of Russia

P_{HH} , P_{AC} , P_{NBP} and P_R shall be calculated after deducting the US\$ 0.50/- towards transportation and treatment charges.

The domestic natural gas price applicable for the period from 1st November, 2014 to 31st March, 2015 was notified on 26.10.2014 based on the price and volume data prevalent during the period 1st July, 2013 to 30th June, 2014 as US\$ 5.05/MMBTU (on GCV basis).

The domestic natural gas price applicable for the period from 1st April, 2015 to 30th September, 2015 was notified on 31.03.2015 based on the price and volume data prevalent during the period 1st January, 2014 to 31st December, 2014 as US\$ 4.66/MMBTU (on GCV basis).

The price had been calculated based on the price and volume data prevalent for the applicable period as mentioned in the Guidelines. The domestic natural gas price

applicable for the period 1st April, 2015 to 30th September, 2015 is approximately 8% lower than the domestic natural gas price applicable for the period 1st November, 2014 to 31st March, 2015.

Steps to cut crude oil imports

1165. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to cut crude oil imports by 10 per cent in seven years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India imports about 78 per cent of its crude requirement and has been unable to cut imports for years as local output has stagnated with State run firms not moving fast enough and private players either staying away or being caught in legal troubles;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the domestic crude output was 37.8 million metric tonnes in 2013-14; and

(d) whether the domestic crude output has slightly increased in 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The requirement of crude oil imports is an inter-play of several factors like success in new production of crude oil, successful acquisition of assets or equity oil abroad, success in conservation efforts, etc. The country's crude oil import dependence based on domestic consumption of petroleum products was 78.4% during 2014-15.

The production of State run oil companies stagnated during the last few years. However, in order to accelerate the pace of exploration and production of oil and gas in the country, the Government has taken various policy initiatives which are as under:—

- (i) A project to reassess hydrocarbon resources in all sedimentary basins of India.
- (ii) Appraisal of un-appraised areas of all sedimentary basins of India.
- (iii) Policy on non-exclusive multi-client speculative survey for assessment of unexplored sedimentary basins.
- (iv) Improved Oil Recovery(IOR)/Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)-new techniques are adopted by National Oil Companies (NOCs) to enhance oil recovery from fields.
- (v) Policy framework for relaxations, extensions and clarifications at the development and production stage under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries.

- (vi) Policy for exploration in the Mining Lease (ML) areas after the expiry of exploration period.
- (vii) Encouraging exploration and exploitation of alternative energy sources, such as Coal Bed Methane(CBM), Shale Gas/Shale Oil and Gas Hydrates etc.
- (viii) Policy for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas/Shale Oil resources by NOCs under the nomination Regime.

(c) and (d) During the year 2013-14 the production of crude oil was 37.788 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) and during the year 2014-15 it was 37.460 MMT.

Cancellation of allotment of petrol pumps by BPCL

1166. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) to cancel allotment of petrol pumps to dealers after it found irregularities in the allotment process, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this move was followed by the recent suspension of some senior executives of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) for alleged malpractices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) This Ministry has not asked Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) to cancel allotment of any petrol pump due to irregularity in the allotment of petrol pumps.

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

Permission sought by BP to sell jet fuel

1167. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Petroleum has sought permission to sell jet fuel in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has rejected the British Petroleum request in this regard;

(c) whether a license to retail any of the transport fuels is contingent upon a company investing or proposing to invest ₹ 2000 crores or US \$ 500 million in oil and gas exploration and production, refining, pipelines or terminals within ten years; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that BP has so far invested only US \$ 477 million entailing no such permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) An application for authorisation to market Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) was submitted to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas from BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited (BPXA), a wholly owned subsidiary of BP plc on 11th June 2014 claiming investment of US\$477 million (including US\$ 259 million of Capex investment) and proposed investment of US\$2300 million.

To get marketing rights for transportation fuels, namely, Motor Spirit (MS), High Speed Diesel (HSD) and Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), an applicant must meet the requirements as per Clause 3 of Marketing Resolution dated 8th March, 2002. The requirements *inter-alia*, include investment or proposed investment of Rs. 2000 crore in exploration or production, refining, pipelines or terminals leading to additionality to the existing assets and/or creation of new assets in the eligible activities. The applicant also in case of proposed investment *inter-alia* has to achieve financial closure within five years, complete the project/projects in all respect within ten years, sign an agreement containing conditions and milestones, with the Government in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas/Regulatory Board with the provision of bank guarantee of ₹ 500 crore for the proposed investment.

With reference to this application dated 11th June, 2014, Directorate General of Hydrocarbons has reported that British Petroleum (BP) share of expenditure was US\$508 million between financial year 2011-12 and financial year 2013-14 of which the capital expenditure (Capex) component and operational expenditure (Opex) component is US\$171 million and US\$337 million respectively. This did not meet the joint requirements of the Clause 3(I) and 3(IV) of the Marketing Resolution dated 8th March, 2002, and thus the application dated 11.6.2014 was rejected.

Restricting subsidy on kerosene to unelectrified households

1168. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether based on National Sample Survey data for 2011-12, nearly 95 per cent of the rural BPL households use subsidized kerosene mostly for lighting;

(b) whether most of the States are almost meeting target on rural electrification in phases thereby reducing the demand for kerosene for rural BPL households;

(c) if so, whether Government would consider restricting subsidies on kerosene only to unelectrified household; and

(d) 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) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has informed that as per Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) conducted during NSS 68th Round, approximately 48% of the population in the 0-30% percentile class of HPCE (Monthly Per Capita Expenditure) is using kerosene for lighting purpose. NSSO does not define population as BPL and APL and information on whether kerosene is subsidized or not also not available with NSSO.

(b) Ministry of Power has informed that the progress of erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is generally satisfactory. The Plan-wise coverage and achievement in release of free electricity connections to BPL households under the scheme is as under:

Five Year Plan	Coverage	Achievement	Percentage
X Plan	76,88,642	75,94,023	99%
XI Plan	1,87,20,174	1,42,35,022	76%

Expansion of electrification services automatically reduces the demand of kerosene for lighting purposes.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to restrict subsidies on kerosene only to unelectrified households.

**Non-receiving of bids for shipment of natural gas
from US by GAIL**

†1169. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Public sector oil company, Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has not received any bids, even after extension of time limit of tender thrice for shipping natural gas through nine newly made Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) tanker sea vessels from USA;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for tackling this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The tender floated by GAIL provided for charter hiring of 9 ships quoted in 3 lots of 3 ships each and 1 ship in each lot was to be built in an Indian Shipyard. GAIL's tender specified that Indian shipyards would require to forge a binding technical collaboration with foreign shipyard who would transfer LNG shipbuilding technology. However, no qualified foreign shipyard signed a binding collaboration with an Indian shipyard till the due date for bid submission.

(c) After consistent efforts of the Indian Government with the Korean Government for persuading the Korean shipyards to collaborate with Indian shipyards, recently, Samsung shipyard has signed a collaboration agreement with Cochin shipyard.

Piped gas to Rajasthan

†1170. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cities in Rajasthan receiving gas through pipeline;
- (b) whether Jodhpur city of Rajasthan will be linked with gas pipeline this year; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Geographical Area (GA) of Kota in Rajasthan is authorized for City Gas Distribution Network.

(b) and (c) The Government under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006, has set up the PNGRB regulatory Board to grant authorization for the development of City or Local Natural Gas Distribution (CGD) network, which also includes Piped Natural Gas network in the specified GA depending on natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability. PNGRB has identified Jodhpur District for inclusion in the future bidding rounds for grant of authorization to develop CGD network.

Availability/potential of oil and gas

†1171. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest position of availability and potential of oil and gas in the country;
- (b) the total consumption of oil and gas in the country at present:

(c) the percentage of total requirement of the country being met through the present oil and gas reserves; and

(d) the quantum of oil and gas imported to meet the requirements of the country apart from the domestic production during each of the last three years, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) During the year 2014-15 domestic crude oil including condensate availability was 37.47 Million Metric Tonnes and domestic net natural gas availability was 89.31 Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre per Day (MMSCMD).

(b) The total consumption of petroleum products during 2014-15 (Provisional) was 164.98 MMT and total consumption of Natural Gas including Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import during 2014-15(Provisional) 139.67 MMSCMD.

(c) The details of self-sufficiency of petroleum products based on domestic consumption during 2014-15 is 21.6%. As regards, natural gas the level of self-sufficiency during 2014-15 is 63.94%.

(d) The quantum of crude oil and petroleum products and LNG imported to meet the requirements of the country apart from the domestic production during 2012-13 to 2014-15 (Provisional) is as under:

Import of Crude Oil and Petroleum products during the last three years:

			MMT
2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
200.574	205.918	209.616	

Import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) during the last three years:

			MMT
2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
13.13	13.02	13.99	

Transparent policy for oil and gas exploration

1172. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has decided to give fillip to oil and gas exploration in the country through a transparent policy that aims to provide energy to end users at affordable prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to incorporate elements from the U.S. experience in drawing up country's oil and gas exploration policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Government of India reviews its policies pertaining to oil and gas exploration from time to time. This review, *inter-alia*, entails learning from the experiences of other countries, including developed countries like US, etc.

Low LPG coverage in West Bengal

1173. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal has very low LPG coverage on per household basis;

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

(c) whether Government would provide special assistance to West Bengal to do away with this shortfall; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that the LPG coverage in West Bengal is 49.3%, which is less than the all India coverage of 68.8%.

(c) and (d) Appointment of LPG distributorships and release of new LPG connection is a continuous process. As on 01.04.2015, there are 555 Regular distributors and 229 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaraks (RGGLVs) in the State of West Bengal, covering 299 out of 341 blocks in the State. To do away with the shortfall upto an extent, OMCs have advertised 168 Regular and 338 RGGLVs to open new LPG distributors in the State of West Bengal. New LPG connections are issued on demand on the basis of applications received by OMCs. During the year 2014-15, 11.89 lac new domestic LPG connections were released in the State of West Bengal.

In order to extend LPG coverage to the needy, a scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families in the rural areas for release of new LPG connection through

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana is in operation in the country including the State of West Bengal. As per the scheme, the security deposit (upto ₹ 1600/-) for one cylinder and Pressure Regulator is paid from the fund created for this purpose. As on 01.04.2015, OMCs have released 7753 new domestic LPG connections to BPL families from the CSR fund scheme in the State of West Bengal.

Dismissal of contractual employees by IOC, Faridabad

1174. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 150 contractual employees, working since more than 15 years have been dismissed recently from Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Faridabad;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has conducted an inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has reported that no contractual employees have been dismissed at IOCL, Faridabad. However, the work of environmental protection was outsourced to M/s Oynx Management Services on ARC basis for the period 1st February, 2012 to 31st March, 2015. On completion of the contract, fresh tenders were floated and M/s Daksh Facility Private Limited who was the successful bidder was awarded the same work for which they have engaged 64 of the workmen who were earlier working with M/s Oynx Management Services.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Variation in cost of gas

1175. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of gas varies from plant to plant owing to differential rates at which imported LNG is contracted as well as the cost of transportation;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has approved a proposal to pool or average out prices of domestic natural gas and imported LNG used by fertilizer plants to make the cost of fuel uniform and affordable;

- (c) if so, the quantity of gas provided from domestic and imported resources;
- (d) the extent to which the gas pooling would help save subsidy and benefit the urea plants; and
- (e) the time by when the pooling mechanism will be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has approved the proposal for pooling of domestic gas with imported Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) to supply gas at a uniform delivered cost to all the grid connected fertilizer plants for production of urea.

(c) Domestic gas and imported RLNG will continue to be supplied to fertilizer units as per their existing contracts and additional volumes will be sourced from imported RLNG. The quantity of supply of domestic and imported RLNG may vary depending upon demand of individual fertilizer units and availability from upstream sources.

(d) It is estimated that the pooling proposal will lead to additional production of around 37.13 lakh MT of urea in existing fertilizer units over the next four years (2015-16 to 2018-19). This is expected to result in saving of ₹ 1550 crore of subsidy due to reduction in import.

(e) The pooling mechanism shall become effective after notification of Guidelines for Pooling of Gas for Fertilizer (Urea) sector in the Official Gazette.

Extension of advertising patronage by OMCs

1176. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been extending advertising patronage and sponsorship for cultural, sports and athletic events;

(b) whether in the wake of recent documents leak cases in the Ministry, Government has shortlisted around 50 newspapers and magazines chosen on credibility criteria for advertisements and sponsorships;

(c) whether the State owned oil marketing firms have a combined public relations-spending budget of around ₹ 400 crore a year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has not shortlisted any newspapers or magazines after the recent case of theft of documents in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The details of public relations spending budget of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies in respect of Financial Year 2014-15 are as follows:

	(₹ in crore)
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	50.62
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	7.50
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	2.07

Irregularities in manganese supply in Bhilai Steel Plant

†1177. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many irregularities have been found in the supply of manganese in the Bhilai Steel Plant for example stones and pellets are mixed with manganese and supplied;

(b) whether it is also a fact that rampant theft of steel is going on daily from the Bhilai Steel Plant with the connivance of some businessmen; and

(c) if (a) and (b) are correct, the persons against whom action has been taken so far in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Gap between demand and supply of steel

1178. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge gap between demand and supply of steel resulting in dependence on imported steel in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has increased export duty on steel to stop iron ore exports, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government plans to have new National Steel Policy to consider all the aspects, if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government has never imposed any export duty on steel. It may also be mentioned that imposition of export duty on steel would in no way stop export of iron ore. With regard to iron ore, it may be mentioned that the Government continues to impose 30% export duty on the same.

(c) Yes, Sir. The new National Steel Policy is at a draft stage of formulation.

Setting up of steel plants by SAIL and NMDC in Jharkhand

†1179. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) by when the scheme of setting up steel plants at Govindpur, Chakradharpur and Kumardungi in Jharkhand by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) will be implemented;

(b) whether the progress of the work at these three sites is nil even after the identification of the three sites by the Central Government;

(c) if so, whether Government is having any time-bound plan to set up these steel plants, the details thereof; and

(d) if so, by when the work related to setting up of these three plants will be completed, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) There is no plan/scheme of setting up of steel plants at Govindpur, Chakradharpur and Kumardungi in Jharkhand by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) or National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC).

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

MoU with State Governments to increase capacity of steel production

1180. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is signing Memorandum of Understanding with various State Governments to increase capacity of steel production in the country; and

(b) if so, whether any MoU was signed with State Government of Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details of the target fixed for production of steel?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Special purpose vehicle for steel industry

1181. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for steel industry, apart from SPV for Nagarnar Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the total investment of SPV in Nagarnar Steel Plant with details of production capacity and the time by when it would be rolled out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Steel is facilitating setting up of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) in mineral rich states of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Karnataka. Nagarnar Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh is being developed by NMDC Ltd. and it is not SPV.

(c) NMDC Steel Limited in Nagarnar, Chhattisgarh is wholly owned by NMDC Ltd. and developed by it with total investment of ₹ 15,525 Cr. The steel plant will have production capacity of 3.0 MTPA with likely date of commissioning as December, 2016.

Per capita consumption of steel in the country

1182. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the current per capita consumption of steel in the country is 60 kgs compared to the world average of estimated 222 kgs and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) what is the per capita consumption of steel in the urban and rural areas;

(c) the details of efforts made by Government to popularise steel consumption; and

(d) the steps taken to enhance steel consumption in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) India's per capita consumption of total finished steel stood at 60.3 kg.

as per the provisional figures of 2014-15, as compared to the world average of 219 kg. in 2013, as per the latest data released by World Steel Association. One of the main reasons for higher per capita consumption of steel in developed countries is due to higher level of infrastructure and industrial development, as compared to developing countries.

(b) Estimated domestic per capita consumption of total finished steel is around 11 kg. for rural India and 170 kg for urban India as per provisional figures of 2014-15.

(c) and (d) Institute for Steel Development & Growth (INSDAG), an organization promoted by the Ministry of Steel and the major steel producers, is working towards efficient usage of steel in the construction and allied segments. INSDAG has taken up a number of initiatives to popularize steel consumption, specially in rural areas, some of which are given below:-

- (i) Organized campaigns in rural areas to create awareness on the benefits of steel usage and to promote best practices using reinforcement bars.
- (ii) Developed designs of model rural houses, grain storage bins, culverts, panchayat halls, community toilets, etc. using steel.
- (iii) Provided information through publications in regional languages on rural applications of steel.
- (iv) Provided training for rural youth so as to enable them to set up steel fabrication facilities in their areas.

Accidents in integrated steel plants

1183. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the plant-wise and year-wise number of accidents, both fatal and non-fatal in the integrated steel plants both in the public and private sectors during last three years;

(b) the plant-wise and year-wise, number of workers died and injured in those accidents both regular and under contract; and

(c) the details of compensation paid to the affected workers/families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The details of accidents which occurred in different public sector integrated steel plants of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Steel is a deregulated sector. There are a large number of steel factories/plants in the country. Therefore, as regards the private steel sector, the requisite data/information is not maintained by the Ministry of Steel.

(c) In case of fatal accidents of regular employees, the compensation is given as per the law/company policy. SAIL and RINL provide compensation to their employees in case of death/disablement due to accident arising out of and in course of employment as per the Employees' Compensation Act, Employee Family Benefit Scheme and the concerned company policy. In case of contract labour, compensation/dependent benefit is paid under the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) by the ESI Corporation. SAIL and RINL have paid approximately ₹ 18.72 crores as compensation to the injured persons and families of deceased during the last three years.

Statement

Details of accidents which occurred in different public sector integrated steel plants of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the last three years (plant-wise)

Plants/Units	Fatal accidents (fatality)			Other reportable accidents (excluding fatal accidents)		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Steel Authority of India Limited						
Bhilai Steel Plant (Chhattisgarh)	1	5	8	6	10	11
Durgapur Steel Plant (West Bengal)	7	7	4	0	3	2
Rourkela Steel Plant (Odisha)	5	2	2	4	4	1
Bokaro Steel Plant (Jharkhand)	9	6	2	6	5	8
IISCO Steel Plant (West Bengal)	3	3	8	8	7	29
TOTAL (SAIL)	25	23	24	24	29	51
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	25	3	5*	33	20	14
GRAND TOTAL	50	26	29	57	49	65

* Includes 2 persons in the units of expansion not handed over to RINL.

Modernization and expansion plans of public sector steel plants

1184. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the plant-wise details of the modernization and expansion plans being undertaken by the public sector steel plants in the last three years;

(b) whether there have been delays in the execution of these expansion plans and if so, the reasons therefor along with the present status of the execution of the work and the time likely to be taken for their completion, plant-wise; and

(c) the plant-wise details of the present total manpower strength in various plants of the Steel Authority of India Limited including contract workers working in various sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Plant-wise details of modernization and expansion being undertaken by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), in the last three years are as below:-

Plant	Crude steel capacity before expansion (MTPA)	Crude steel capacity after expansion (MTPA)
Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)		
Bhilai Steel Plant	3.9	7.0
Rourkela Steel Plant	1.9	4.2
Durgapur Steel Plant	1.8	2.2
Bokaro Steel Plant	4.4	4.6
IISCO Steel Plant	0.5	2.5
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)		
Vizag Steel Plant (VSP)	3.0*	7.3*

*Liquid Steel.

(b) Yes, Sir. There have been delays in the execution of these modernization and expansion plans due to unforeseen soil conditions encountered during execution, under-estimation of quantities by the consultant, logistic problems due to brownfield nature of project, inadequate mobilization of resources by the contracting agencies etc.

All facilities under the integrated process route at Rourkela Steel Plant and IISCO Steel Plant are in operation, stabilization and ramp-up. In other plants the expansion and modernization programme of SAIL is in various stages and is expected to be completed by September, 2015.

Execution of almost all major packages of Stage-I of 6.3 MTPA expansion plan of RINL-VSP is completed. The entire modernization programme is expected to be completed progressively by 2016-17.

(c) The details of present total manpower strength and contract workers as on 01.04.2015 working in the various plants of SAIL is as under:—

Plant	Manpower as on 01/04/2015	Contract Workers as on 01/04/2015		
		Projects	Others*	Total
Bhilai Steel Plant	26847	17562	5258**	22820
Durgapur Steel Plant	11263	2320	3606	5926
Rorukela Steel Plant	16939	5346	3721	9067
Bokaro Steel Plant	16470	3967	4828	8795
IISCO Steel Plant	8395	6400	2868	9268
Alloy Steel Plant	1180	0	458	458
Salem Steel Plant	1266	0	767	767
Visvesvaraya Iron Steel Plant	665	2	1394**	1396

* Works and Non-Works manpower.

** Includes contract workers at mines.

Tourism projects

1185. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of tourism projects approved during the last two years in the country including Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the State-wise steps taken or being taken to ensure the timely completion of various tourism projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) State/UT-wise details of number of projects and amount sanctioned in the country including State of Uttar Pradesh during the 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry of Tourism monitors the implementation of projects through field inspections by the officers of the Ministry, and periodical review meetings with the State Government/Union Territory Administration officers. Further, all States/UTs have set-up State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) which regularly review the progress of tourism infrastructure projects.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned during 2013-14 and 2014-15

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
2013-2014			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	4532.02
	Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	1	4588.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7473.64
3.	Bihar	14	11109.85
4.	Delhi	2	5768.98
5.	Haryana	8	1487.25
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3371.52
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	7618.54
8.	Jharkhand	1	500.00
9.	Kerala	10	4065.63
10.	Karnataka	8	3228.71
11.	Maharashtra	6	6795.18
12.	Manipur	8	7234.84
13.	Meghalaya	3	46.90
14.	Mizoram	10	4711.16
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9	10021.29
16.	Nagaland	11	5222.01

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
17.	Odisha	12	6543.08
18.	Puducherry	1	4848.16
19.	Punjab	2	1038.86
20.	Rajasthan	10	5174.71
21.	Sikkim	14	10485.00
22.	Telangana	8	3370.07
23.	Uttar Pradesh	26	13071.32
24.	Uttarakhand	29	21772.67
TOTAL		234	154080.19

2014-15

1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	9515.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8455.35
3.	Assam	3	3568.11
4.	Bihar	3	4220.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	990.13
6.	Daman and Diu	1	775.54
7.	Goa	1	879.04
8.	Haryana	3	121.66
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	732.50
10.	Karnataka	1	5000.00
11.	Manipur	7	14752.51
12.	Mizoram	3	4879.69
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5	3690.54
14.	Nagaland	10	5980.20
15.	Odisha	3	6488.34
16.	Punjab	3	4831.98
17.	Rajasthan	2	149.93
18.	Sikkim	8	5200.00

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
19.	Telangana	4	504.36
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4	3368.05
21.	Uttarakhand	1	391.69
GRAND TOTAL		88	84495.62

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

Foreign tourists

1186. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a significant increase in the number of foreign tourists in the country in the last quarter;

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

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to increase the number of tourists in the country; and

(d) the funds allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during January-March, 2015 were 22.81 lakh registering a positive growth of 3.2%, over the same period of 2014. Ministry of Tourism does not compile FTAs, State-wise.

(c) Steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism 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) **e-Tourist Visa:** The Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVoA) enabled with the Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) Scheme, presently known as e-Tourist Visa Scheme, was launched on 27.11.2014 for nationals of 43 countries and was subsequently extended to nationals of Guyana and Sri Lanka in January, 2015 and April, 2015, respectively. This facility has been extended to 31 more countries from May 01, 2015. This facility is available for those tourists 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 e-Tourist Visa will enable the prospective visitor to apply for an Indian Visa from his/her home country online without visiting the Indian Mission and also pay the visa fee online. Once approved, the applicant will receive an email authorising him/her to travel to India and he/she can travel with a print out of this authorization. On arrival, the visitor has to present the authorisation to the immigration authorities who would then stamp the entry into the country. The entry into India will be allowed within 30 days from the date of approval of ETA and will be valid for 30 days stay in India from the date of arrival in India.
- (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) **Central Financial Assistance:** Ministry of Tourism operates various schemes through which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to States/ Union Territories (UTs) and other central agencies for overall development of tourism in the country.
- (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 involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

- (vi) **Sustainable Tourism:** The Ministry of Tourism has launched a Comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI) for three major segments of tourism industry, namely accommodation, tour operators and Beaches, Backwaters, Lakes and Rivers sector on 26.08.2014.

The Comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI) addresses need of various eco-friendly measures like Sewage Treatment Plan (STP), rain water harvesting system, waste management system, pollution control etc.

- (vii) **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.

(d) The Budgetary Allocation (both Plan and Non-Plan) and expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2012-13	1282.98	1020.28	934.26
2013-14	1357.30	1050.31	1029.19
2014-15	1966.71	1182.99	946.47
			(Provisional)

Tourism projects in Etawah, U.P.

1187. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of tourism projects approved during the last two years in the country including Auraiya, district Etawah in Uttar Pradesh wherein five rivers are meeting; and

(b) the State-wise details of steps taken or being taken to ensure the timely completion of various tourism projects in the country particularly in U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Development and promotion of tourism including timely completion of projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/UTs for tourism projects prioritized in consultation with them. The projects which are in accordance with the scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of utilization certificates for funds released to them in the previous years.

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has not prioritized any project for development of Auraiya, District Etawah in the last two years.

Projects sanctioned during the last two years *i.e.* 2013-14 and 2014-15 in the country including in Uttar Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Ministry of Tourism monitors the implementation of projects through field inspections by the officers of the Ministry, and periodical review meeting with the State Governments/UTs. Further, the States/UTs through State Level Monitoring Committees (SLMC) regularly review the progress of tourism infrastructure projects.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of projects sanctioned during the last two years.

			(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
2013-2014			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	4532.02
	Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	1	4588.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7473.64
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	14	11109.85
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	2	5768.98
11.	Goa	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00
13.	Haryana	8	1487.25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3371.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	7618.54
16.	Jharkhand	1	500.00
17.	Kerala	10	4065.63
18.	Karnataka	8	3228.71
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	6	6795.18
21.	Manipur	8	7234.84
22.	Meghalaya	3	46.90
23.	Mizoram	10	4711.16
24.	Madhya Pradesh	9	10021.29
25.	Nagaland	11	5222.01
26.	Odisha	12	6543.08
27.	Puducherry	1	4848.16
28.	Punjab	2	1038.86
29.	Rajasthan	10	5174.71
30.	Sikkim	14	10485.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00
32.	Telangana	8	3370.07
33.	Tripura	0	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	26	13071.32
35.	Uttarakhand	29	21772.67
36.	West Bengal	0	0.00
TOTAL		234	154080.19

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
2014-15			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	9515.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8455.35
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00
4.	Assam	3	3568.11
5.	Bihar	3	4220.47
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	990.13
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	1	775.54
10.	Delhi	0	0.00
11.	Goa	1	879.04
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00
13.	Haryana	3	121.66
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	732.50
16.	Jharkhand	0	0.00
17.	Kerala	0	0.00
18.	Karnataka	1	5000.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	0	0.00
21.	Manipur	7	14752.51
22.	Meghalaya	0	0.00
23.	Mizoram	3	4879.69
24.	Madhya Pradesh	5	3690.54
25.	Nagaland	10	5980.20
26.	Odisha	3	6488.34
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
28.	Punjab	3	4831.98
29.	Rajasthan	2	149.93
30.	Sikkim	8	5200.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00
32.	Telangana	4	504.36
33.	Tripura	0	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4	3368.05
35.	Uttarakhand	1	391.69
36.	West Bengal	0	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		88	84495.62

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

Development of tourism

†1188. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) by reforms in visa rules India's tourism industry will increase by 7.5 per cent and while the share of tourism in India's GDP is just 6.7 per cent, at world level it is 9.8 per cent;

(b) whether according to WTTC due to lack of skill in India 12 lakh people are facing danger of losing their jobs;

(c) whether the Ministry is working on any policy for development of basic infrastructure and skills; and

(d) Government's plan for development of tourism in backward areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per the media reports, WTTC has stated that India's travel and tourism economy is due to grow by 7.5 per cent in 2015, which is the highest level of growth of any of the major economies in the world. But the overall contribution of India's travel and tourism sector to the overall economy is still relatively low (6.7 per cent of GDP, against a global average of 9.8 per cent).

WTTC's research also warns that nearly 1.6 million jobs are at risk in India's travel and tourism sector, if Governments and private sector companies do not act now to address the talent shortage in the sector.

(c) Ministry of Tourism operates various schemes through which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to States/Union Territories (UTs) and other central agencies for overall development of tourism in the country.

Steps taken to meet the sectoral skill requirement are as follows:

- (i) Creating/strengthening infrastructure for training and education;
- (ii) Institutionalizing skill testing and certification; and
- (iii) Commissioning pre-service skill development training programmes of short duration.

(d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/UT Administrations for various tourism projects prioritized every year including those in backward regions in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

Further, Ministry of Tourism also earmarks 2.5% of the total budget allocation for development of tourism under Tribal Sub Plan.

Development of tourism in Konkan region of Maharashtra

1189. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposals for development of tourism in Maharashtra especially in the Konkan region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of financial assistance being provided/proposed to be provided for development of tourism in Maharashtra I Konkan region; and

(d) how this amount has been utilized/proposed to be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Ministry of Tourism has not received any proposal, for development of tourism in Maharashtra or in the Konkan region in Maharashtra during the current financial year 2015-16.

(c) and (d) The development 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 identified 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.

The details of projects for which CFA has been sanctioned, released and utilised for development of tourism in Maharashtra including Konkan Region during the 10th, 11th & 12th plan period upto 31.03.2015 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Details of Central financial assistance provided to Maharashtra for various tourism infrastructure projects including Konkan region during the 10th, 11th and 12th plan upto 31.03.2015 (Year-wise and project-wise)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
10th Plan				
2002-03				
1.	Development of Jaigarh Fort	200.51	200.51	200.51
2.	Development of Vijaydurg	200.00	200.00	193.98
3.	Development of Sindhudurg	102.51	102.51	102.51
4.	Beautification of Hot Water Spring at Unapdeo	25.00	25.00	25.00
5.	Cottages at 'T' Junction	82.44	24.73	24.73
TOTAL		610.46	552.75	546.73
2003-04				
1.	Dev. at Pandharpur	96.51	96.51	96.51
2.	Construction of Covered Shelters at Gyaneshwar Maharaj	93.62	93.62	93.62
3.	Dev. of Pandharpur Dehu and Alandi Circuit	400.00	400.00	400.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Additional Project on Pandharpur Circuit	94.60	94.60	94.60
5.	Dev. of Foothills at Ajanta Caves	91.08	91.00	0.00
6.	Additional Works at 'T' Junction Ajanta	8.52	8.52	8.52
7.	Construction of Tourist Reception Centre at Nagpur	48.68	48.68	48.68
8.	Budget Accommodation at Ashtavinayaka distt. Nasik	49.00	49.00	49.00
9.	Power Boat Championship	65.00	62.00	62.00
10.	Using IT for Marketing and Publicity	22.50	20.25	20.25
TOTAL		969.51	964.18	873.18

2004-05

1.	Integrated Development of Konkan Riviera Circuit Part-II	685.87	548.70	548.70
2.	Development of Mahabaleshwar District Satara	500.00	400.00	400.00
3.	Upgradation of Ajanta Foothill Restaurant District Aurangabad	37.26	37.26	37.26
4.	Infrastructure and Destination Development of Malsej Ghat, District Pune, Maharashtra	321.19	321.19	321.19
5.	Upgradation of Technology and Computerization	46.37	46.37	46.37
TOTAL		1590.69	1353.52	1353.52

2005-06

1.	Konkan Riviera Part-III Circuit comprising of Ganaptipule-Valneswar-Sindhudurg-Tarkarli	594.17	475.33	475.33
2.	Development of Matheran under destination development scheme.	451.42	361.13	361.13

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Rejuvenation of Sinhagad Fort under Destination Development Scheme in Maharashtra	470.11	376.08	376.08
4.	Destination Development of Karla, District Pune, Maharashtra.	485.02	388.00	388.00
5.	Construction of Tourist Reception centre in Mumbai, Maharashtra	44.32	34.45	34.45
TOTAL		2045.04	1634.99	1634.99

2006-07

1.	Integrated Development of Mumbai Fort Circuit- Sewri Fort, Ghodbundar Fort, Worli Fort And Bandra Fort	728.44	582.75	582.75
2.	Integrated Development of Kolhapur circuit	704.03	636.34	636.34
3.	Development of Aurangabad Art & Craft Centre	442.16	442.16	442.16
4.	CFA For Destination Development of Kunkeshwar	314.04	251.23	251.23
5.	Infrastructure and Destination Development of Mahabaleshwar (Phase-II), Distt. Satara	480.57	384.45	384.45
6.	CFA For Development of IT Projects in Maharashtra	54.81	54.81	54.81
7.	Development of New Mahabaleshwar Hill Station	15.00	7.50	7.50
TOTAL		2739.05	2359.24	2359.24
GRAND TOTAL OF 10 TH PLAN		7954.75	6864.68	6767.66

11th Plan**2007-08**

1.	Development of Art and Craft Centre at Mumbai	386.62	309.29	309.29
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Destination Development of Mandhardev, Tal-Wai, District Satara	498.40	398.72	398.72
3.	Integrated Development of Bhandardara Tourist Circuit, Ahmednagar	374.22	299.37	299.37
TOTAL		1259.24	1007.38	1007.38

2008-09

1.	Destination Development of Toranmal District Nandurbar in Maharashtra	356.86	285.48	285.48
2.	Major Circuit Development for Eco-Tourism Development Scheme for Vidarbha Region as a Mega Project in Maharashtra	3738.19	2990.56	2990.56
TOTAL		4095.05	3276.04	3276.04

2009-10

1.	Destination Development of Architectural Theme Lighting at Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai (V.T. Station, Central Railway) in Maharashtra	486.00	388.80	388.80
TOTAL		486.00	388.80	388.80

2010-11

1.	Development of Religious Circuit at Shridi Distt. Ahmadnagar under circuit Development in Maharashtra	668.20	534.56	534.56
2.	Development of Hatnur/Kothali, district Jalgaon under Destination Development	449.00	359.27	449.08
TOTAL		1117.20	893.83	983.64

1	2	3	4	5
2011-12				
1.	Development of Public Amenities at Elephanta in Maharashtra.	500.00	400.00	400.00
2.	Development of Mega Tourist Circuit at Mahur –Nanded-Vishnupuri Back water-Kandhar (Fort Circuit) (Nanded-Kaleshwar-Mahur-Kandhar-Hottal) in Maharashtra	4510.99	3608.79	2255.49
3.	Beach and Resort Development at Harihareshwar district Raigad in Maharashtra	221.75	177.40	177.40
4.	Convention Centre at Nashik	500.00	400.00	400.00
5.	Development of Nashik (Gangapur Dam, Kalagram at Govardhan. Gondeshwar) in Nashik District” as a Mega Project	2489.51	1244.76	1004.27
TOTAL		8222.25	5830.95	4237.16
GRAND TOTAL OF 11 TH PLAN		15179.74	11397	9893.02

12th Plan**2012-13**

1.	Development of Satara Circuit (Mahabaleshwar-KasPlateu-Aga Shiv Caves-Bamnoli) in Satara District, Maharashtra	800.00	160.00	160.00
2.	Destination Development at Panshet, Tal, Velha, District Pune in Maharashtra	359.59	71.92	35.99
3.	Development of Aurangabad as a Mega Circuit in Maharashtra.	2343.20	468.64	469.54
4.	Development of Solapur Mega Circuit (Akkalkot-Pandharpur-Solapur-Tuljapur)in Maharashtra	4387.00	877.40	438.70
TOTAL		7889.79	1577.96	1104.23

1	2	3	4	5
2013-14				
1.	Development of Dhapewada/ Paradsinga as Eco-Tourism and pilgrimage centre at Dhapewada, District Nagpur	780.17	624.13	156.03
2.	Development of Grape/Wine Tourism	500.00	100.00	0.00
3.	Architectural Theme Lighting at Chhatrapati Shivaji Railway Terminus in Mumbai, in the State of Maharashtra	500.00	100.00	100.00
4.	Infrastructure development of Amravati in Maharashtra as a tourist destination in Maharashtra.	457.35	91.47	91.47
5.	Development of Bhandara-Gondia- Nagpur Eco Tourism as Mega Circuit in Maharashtra	4532.66	906.53	0.00
TOTAL		6770.18	1822.13	347.50
2014-15 – NIL				
GRAND TOTAL OF 12TH PLAN		14659.97	3400.09	1451.73

Growth of tourism industry

1190. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tourism industry directly contributed 2.2 per cent *i.e.* 2,478 billion rupees to GDP in 2014;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Ministry aims to take it to 2.5 per cent of the GDP by 2025;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the special emphasis of the Ministry in coordination with States on safety of tourists;

(e) whether Ministry is also aware that to achieve the above target, India needs 1.80 lakh additional hotel rooms by 2020; and

(f) if so, how Ministry is planning to get ahead?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India (TSAI)-2009-10 and subsequent estimation, the direct contribution of tourism to total GDP of the country during 2012-13 were 3.74% (₹ 3,73,781 crore). This information is not available for year 2013-14 and 2014-15.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Tourism has not set any target for contribution of tourism in GDP.

(d) 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 address and guide the tourists during any emergencies which may include medical, crime natural calamities or on being stranded. This service will be available as toll free on telephone 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 and is accessible 24x7 and 365 to provide an authentic information to tourists and also guide them during emergencies once they are in India.
- (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 Hon'ble 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.
- (v) Ministry of Tourism has also posted an advisory on its website www.incredibleindia.org.
- (vi) Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.

- (vii) Issue of Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourist including Tips for Travellers to States and UTs: 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.

(e) and (f) As per the Report of the 'Working Group on Tourism' for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) set up by the then Planning Commission, the requirement of additional hotel rooms under classified category in 2016 over 2010 is estimated to be 1,90,108 hotel rooms.

Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. The Ministry of Tourism, however, has advised the State Governments/UT Administrations to follow tourism friendly policies for augmenting hotel room supply like allotting land sites for hotels on revenue sharing basis, granting extra Floor Space Index (FSI)/Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for hotels, adopt Single Window approach for clearing Hotel Projects and Rationalization of Taxes.

The Ministry of Finance, Government of India has also included the following in the "Harmonised list of Infrastructure Sub-Sectors" to boost supply of hotel rooms in the country:

- (i) Three star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than one million.
- (ii) Hotels with the project cost of more than ₹ 200.00 crore each in any place in India and of any star rating. This clause is applicable with prospective effect from 07.10.2013, the date of Notification and available for eligible prospects for three years from the date of notification *i.e.* 07.10.2013, the eligible cost of ₹ 200.00 crore excludes cost of land and lease charges but includes interest during construction.

**Funds for auditorium and tourists guest house at Guru Ghasidas Ji
and Giroudpuri in Chhattisgarh**

†1191. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government while considering the need for it will approve and allocate the funds for the auditorium and tourist guest house at the birth place of Guru Ghasidas Ji and tourist place Giroudpuri in Chhattisgarh; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government will pay special attention to the development of Jaitkham and destinations worth visiting as they have assumed significance due to the completion of the work of building the tallest Jaitkham in Giroudpuri and flow of tourists in large numbers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Development and Promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories. The projects which are in accordance with the scheme guidelines are sanctioned/funds released subject to availability of funds, submission of Utilization Certificates for funds released to them in the previous years.

Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 500.00 lakh for the project Development of Giroudpuri Tourist destination in Chhattisgarh in the year 2014-15. The project proposal submitted by State Government includes Construction of Amphitheatre and pilgrim's Shelter.

(b) Department of Tourism, Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that proper attention has been paid towards development of Jaitkham at Giroudpuri and the project for Development of Giroudpuri Tourist destination in Chhattisgarh has been formulated with the same in mind and the movement of tourists expected to the destination.

Role of overseas tourism offices

1192. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Overseas Tourism Offices in promoting tourism, especially Medical tourism and the outcome thereof;

(b) whether Government conducts periodic review of the working of Overseas Indian Tourism Offices in terms of rise in foreign tourists' visits and exploring new avenues; and

(c) if so, the details of such reviews undertaken during each of the last three years and the current year along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT), Government of India, through its 14 offices overseas endeavours to position India in the tourism

generating markets as a preferred tourism destination, to promote various Indian tourism products including Medical Tourism and to increase India's share of the global tourism market.

The above objectives are met through an integrated marketing and promotional strategy and a synergised campaign in association with the Travel Trade, State Governments and Indian Missions. The specific elements of promotional efforts undertaken overseas include advertising in the Print, Electronic, Online and Outdoor Media, participation in international Fairs and Exhibitions, organising Seminars, Workshops, Road Shows and India Evenings, printing/production of Brochures and Collaterals, Brochure Support/Joint Advertising with Travel Agents/Tour Operators, inviting the Media and Travel Trade to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme, etc.

In order to promote Medical Tourism, MoT in collaboration with FICCI, recently organised the Indian Medical Tourism Destination Show-2015 (IMTD) at Muscat (Oman) and Dubai (UAE) from April 08-12, 2015.

Due to the promotional and other efforts of MoT, Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) to the country have been increasing. FTAs in 2014 were 7.70 million, registering a growth of 10.6% over the previous year. During the period January to March 2015, the total FTAs to India are 22.81 lakh* as compared to 22.10 lakh** during the corresponding period in 2014 showing a growth of 3.2%.

(b) and (c) MoT monitors the functioning of the India Tourism Offices (ITOs) overseas on an ongoing basis through the following measures:

- (i) Examination and approval of the Annual Action Plans in respect of promotional activities to be undertaken by the ITOs every financial year.
- (ii) Regular interactions with tourism stakeholders for inputs on the changing market trends and requirements worldwide, to enable effective functioning of the ITOs.
- (iii) Financial Accounting System for online monitoring of the accounts of the ITOs.
- (iv) Regular audit by the CAG and internal audit teams.
- (v) Periodic interactions through Skype Conferences to review their activities and functioning.
- (vi) Inspection on the functioning of the respective ITO by Senior officials when on tour to a particular region.

*Provisional

** Provisionally revised as per BOI

Target set for one per cent global tourist arrivals in the country

1193. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set a target to achieve one per cent share in global tourist arrivals in the country during 2015-16;

(b) if so, the details of the strategy worked out;

(c) whether the tourist places across the country have been identified for proper development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Twelfth Five Year Plan Document of the Niti Aayog (the then Planning Commission) had recommended that India should strive to increase its share to 1% in global foreign tourist arrivals by the terminal year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(b) Steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism 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) **e-Tourist Visa:** The Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVoA) enabled with the Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) Scheme, presently known as e-Tourist Visa Scheme, was launched on 27.11.2014 for nationals of 43 countries and was subsequently extended to nationals of Guyana and Sri Lanka in January, 2015 and April 2015, respectively. This facility has been extended to 31 more countries from May 01, 2015. This facility is available for those tourists 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 e-Tourist Visa will enable the prospective visitor to apply for an Indian Visa from his/her home country online without visiting the Indian Mission and also pay the visa fee online. Once approved, the applicant will receive an email authorising him/her to travel to India and he/she can travel with a print out of this authorization. On arrival, the visitor has to present the authorisation to the immigration authorities who would then stamp the entry into the country. The entry into India will be allowed within 30 days from the date of approval of ETA and will be valid for 30 days stay in India from the date of arrival in India.
- (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) **Central Financial Assistance:** Ministry of Tourism operates various schemes through which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to States/ Union Territories (UTs) and other central agencies for overall development of tourism in the country.
- (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 involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

- (vi) **Sustainable Tourism:** The Ministry of Tourism has launched a Comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI) for three major segments of tourism industry, namely accommodation, tour operators and Beaches, Backwaters, Lakes and Rivers sector on 26.08.2014.

The Comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI) addresses need of various eco-friendly measures like Sewage Treatment Plan (STP), rain water harvesting system, waste management system, pollution control etc.

- (vii) **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 & 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.

(c) and (d) In the Budget for 2014-15, two new schemes namely Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD (Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive) were announced. Circuits/Destinations identified for these two schemes are as below:

- (i) Swadesh Darshan – Circuits are identified under theme – based approach. Five themes initially identified under Swadesh Darshan include “Buddhist Circuit”, “Himalayan Circuit”, “Coastal Circuit”, “Krishna Circuit” and “North-East Circuit”.
- (ii) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) - Twelve cities initially identified under the scheme are Amritsar, Ajmer, Amaravati, Dwaraka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Kedarnath, Kamakhya, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi and Vellankanni.

Spiritual/pilgrimage destinations in the country

1194. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to develop certain holy places and heritage monuments to boost spiritual tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to develop tourist circuits on the basis of spiritual sites/pilgrimage destinations for the purpose and provide tourism infrastructure at such sites/pilgrimage destinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has launched two new schemes in the last financial year:

- (1) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.
- (2) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.

Under Swadesh Darshan, the following five circuits have been identified for development:-

- (i) North East Circuit
- (ii) Buddhist Circuit
- (iii) Himalayan Circuit
- (iv) Coastal Circuit
- (v) Krishna Circuit

Under PRASAD, initially twelve cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kedarnath, Kamakhaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni.

The details of projects sanctioned under these new schemes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

A budget provision of ₹ 600.00 crore and ₹ 100.00 crore is available for Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD respectively for the year 2015-16.

Statement

Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanction	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	North-East Circuit	Bhalukpong–Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	10.00
2.	Buddhist Circuit	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	33.17	6.63

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Coastal Circuit	Kakinada–Hope Island- Konaseema as World Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit (Phase-I) in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	3.37

Projects sanctioned under PRASAD

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Gaya	Development of Basic Facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar.	4.29	0.86
2.	Puri	Infrastructure Development at Puri.	50.00	10.00
3.	Mathura	Development of Mathura– Vrindavan.	14.93	2.99
4.	Mathura	Mathura Tourist Facilitation Center	9.35	1.75

**Development of waterfall at Aharbal in Jammu and Kashmir
as a tourist spot**

†1195. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to bring famous waterfall tourist destination at Aharbal in Kulgam district, Jammu and Kashmir on the national tourism map;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government will initiate action to bring this famous tourist destination and waterfall on the tourism map?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the 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 and utilization of funds released earlier.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects for promotion of tourism infrastructure in Aharbal region in Jammu and Kashmir:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Amount sanctioned
1.	Integrated Development of Aharbal Kongwattan Kousarnag Tourist Circuit (2009-10)	141.63
2.	Construction of Budgeted Accommodation at Aharbal, Jammu and Kashmir (2012-13)	389.22
3.	Creation of tourist facilities in and around Aharbal, Kashmir by Aharbal Development Authority (2012-13)	467.63

Beautification of tourist places in Jharkhand and Gujarat

1196. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any plan for beautification of tourist places including historical tourist places along with more infrastructural facilities all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise tourist places identified for this purpose, particularly in Jharkhand and Gujarat; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has launched two new schemes in the last financial year:

(1) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.

(2) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.

Under Swadesh Darshan, the following five circuits have been identified for development:—

- (i) North East Circuit
- (ii) Buddhist Circuit
- (iii) Himalayan Circuit
- (iv) Coastal Circuit
- (v) Krishna Circuit

Under PRASAD, initially twelve cities have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kedarnath, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni.

The details of projects sanctioned under these new schemes are given in the Statement (*See* below).

A budget provision of ₹ 600.00 crore and ₹ 100.00 crore is available for Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD respectively for the year 2015-16.

Identification of new circuits under Swadesh Darshan and pilgrimage cities under PRASAD is a continuous process subject to availability of resources and adherence to the Scheme Guidelines.

Statement

Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	North-East Circuit	Bhalukpong – Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	10.00
2.	Buddhist Circuit	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	33.17	6.63
3.	Coastal Circuit	Kakinada–Hope Island-Konaseema as World Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit (Phase-I) in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	3.37

Projects sanctioned under PRASAD

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Gaya	Dev. Of Basic Facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29	0.86
2.	Puri	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham – Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli- Dhauli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
3.	Mathura	Mathura – Vrindavan as a Mega Tourist Circuit (Phase-I)	14.93	2.99
4.	Mathura	Mathura Tourist Facilitation Center	9.35	1.75

Implementation of rural tourism projects

1197. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory to appoint a person belonging to SC/ST in the Convergence Committee which is formed to promote Rural Tourism;

(b) if so, the details of SC/ST persons appointed to this Committee constituted to oversee the implementation of Rural Tourism Projects across the country; and

(c) whether no person belonging to SC/ST has been appointed to the Committee, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

The Guidelines for Rural Tourism provide for constitution of the Convergence Committee. Setting up of the Convergence Committee, however, comes under the purview of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

Schemes for STs in Goa

1198. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribes population in the State of Goa, assembly constituency-wise;

(b) the names of the schemes made applicable to them; and

(c) since when these schemes have been made applicable and year-wise amount spent on each of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Census 2011 data on Scheduled Tribes (STs) population has been released upto sub-district/town level. These data in respect of Goa are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). As informed by the Office of the Registrar General, India, the Assembly Constituency wise ST population is not compiled by them.

(b) and (c) Over the years, the Central and State Governments have been taking various initiatives for socio-economic upliftment of tribal population of the country. This includes the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Strategy implemented since 1974-75. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes besides two special Area Programmes under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to contribute the overall efforts for development of tribal people in the country. The details regarding funds released under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and under SCA to TSP during 2002-03 to 2014-15 in respect of Goa are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

The following schemes are also being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes (STs) across the country including the State of Goa.

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying class IX and X. (*w.e.f.* 1944-45)
- (ii) Post Matric Scholarship for ST students. (*w.e.f.* 2012-13)
- (iii) Up-gradation of Merit (*w.e.f.* 1944-45)
- (iv) Construction of Hostel for ST Boys and Girls. (*w.e.f.* 1989-90)
- (v) Construction of Ashram Schools for ST Boys and Girls. (*w.e.f.* 1990-91)

- (vi) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas. (*w.e.f.* 1992-93)
- (vii) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students. (*w.e.f.* 2005-06)
- (viii) National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) for ST students (*w.e.f.* 1954-55)
- (ix) Top Class Scholarship scheme for ST students (*w.e.f.* 2007-08)

Fund released under the concerned schemes in Goa are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

The schemes at point (i) to (v) are centrally sponsored schemes and the fund under the scheme is granted as per demand and proposal of the State Governments.

Statement-I*Scheduled Tribe Population of Goa as per Census-2011*

State/Distt-Code	Level	Name of State/District/ Sub-district/Town	Total/Rural/ Urban	Scheduled Tribe Population		
				Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	State	Goa	Total	149275	72948	76327
	State	Goa	Rural	87639	43263	44376
	State	Goa	Urban	61636	29685	31951
1	District	North Goa	Total	56606	27824	28782
	District	North Goa	Rural	27694	13600	14094
	District	North Goa	Urban	28912	14224	14688
1	Sub-District	Pernem	Total	46	24	22
	Sub-District	Pernem	Rural	20	7	13
	Sub-District	Pernem	Urban	26	17	9
	Town	Mandrem (CT)	Urban	3	2	1
	Town	Parcem (CT)	Urban	11	8	3
	Town	Morjim (CT)	Urban	12	7	5
2	Sub-District	Bardez	Total	1654	824	830
	Sub-District	Bardez	Rural	435	220	215

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sub-District	Bardez	Urban	1219	604	615
	Town	Mapusa (M Cl)	Urban	154	82	72
	Town	Siolim (CT)	Urban	25	12	13
	Town	Moira (CT)	Urban	159	76	83
	Town	Guirim (CT)	Urban	4	4	0
	Town	Anjuna (CT)	Urban	40	21	19
	Town	Calangute (CT)	Urban	82	44	38
	Town	Salgao (CT)	Urban	80	46	34
	Town	Candolim (CT)	Urban	8	3	5
	Town	Nerul (CT)	Urban	9	6	3
	Town	Reis Magos (CT)	Urban	86	36	50
	Town	Pilerne (CT)	Urban	52	24	28
	Town	Penha-de-Franca (CT)	Urban	143	72	71
	Town	Salvador do Mundo (CT)	Urban	150	75	75
	Town	Socorro (CT)	Urban	27	13	14
	Town	Aldona (CT)	Urban	200	90	110
3	Sub-District	Tiswadi	Total	18785	9228	9557
	Sub-District	Tiswadi	Rural	6548	3188	3360

Sub-District	Tiswadi	Urban	12237	6040	6197
Town	Panaji (M Corp. + OG)	Urban	4586	2300	2286
Town	Jua (CT)	Urban	84	48	36
Town	Cumbarjua (CT)	Urban	686	339	347
Town	Corlim (CT)	Urban	1207	603	604
Town	Chimbel (CT)	Urban	2592	1251	1341
Town	Murda (CT)	Urban	314	140	174
Town	Calapor (CT)	Urban	1211	597	614
Town	Bambolim (CT)	Urban	839	408	431
Town	Goa Velha (CT)	Urban	116	59	57
Town	Mercurim (CT)	Urban	602	295	307
4	Sub-District	Bicholim	Total	2193	2299
Sub-District	Bicholim	Rural	2966	1444	1522
Sub-District	Bicholim	Urban	1526	749	777
Town	Bicholim (M CI)	Urban	83	44	39
Town	Sanquelim (M CI)	Urban	91	41	50
Town	Carapur (CT)	Urban	336	155	181
Town	Pale (CT)	Urban	1016	509	507
5	Sub-District	Satari	Total	2007	2023

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sub-District	Satari	Rural	3796	1879	1917
	Sub-District	Satari	Urban	234	128	106
	Town	Valpoi (M Cl)	Urban	28	19	9
	Town	Onda (CT)	Urban	206	109	97
6	Sub-District	Ponda	Total	27599	13548	14051
	Sub-District	Ponda	Rural	13929	6862	7067
	Sub-District	Ponda	Urban	13670	6686	6984
	Town	Ponda (M Cl)	Urban	113	55	58
	Town	Candola (CT)	Urban	806	399	407
	Town	Orgao (CT)	Urban	578	277	301
	Town	Marcaim (CT)	Urban	2252	1069	1183
	Town	Priol (CT)	Urban	3142	1510	1632
	Town	Bandora (CT)	Urban	1819	942	877
	Town	Curti (CT)	Urban	971	488	483
	Town	Quela (CT)	Urban	385	180	205
	Town	Borim (CT)	Urban	1529	750	779
	Town	Usgao (CT)	Urban	2075	1016	1059
2	District	South Goa	Total	92669	45124	47545
	District	South Goa	Rural	59945	29663	30282

1	District	South Goa	Urban	32724	15461	17263
	Sub-District	Mormugao	Total	6870	3237	3633
	Sub-District	Mormugao	Rural	3304	1545	1759
	Sub-District	Mormugao	Urban	3566	1692	1874
	Town	Mormugao (M Cl)	Urban	480	242	238
	Town	Chicalim (CT)	Urban	234	111	123
	Town	Sancoale (CT)	Urban	597	291	306
	Town	Cortalim (CT)	Urban	2255	1048	1207
	Sub-District	Salcete	Total	32562	15307	17255
	Sub-District	Salcete	Rural	9631	4483	5148
2	Sub-District	Salcete	Urban	22931	10824	12107
	Town	Margao (M Cl)	Urban	4857	2297	2560
	Town	Cuncolim (M Cl)	Urban	738	356	382
	Town	Verna (CT)	Urban	2516	1174	1342
	Town	Nuven (CT)	Urban	3634	1720	1914
	Town	Raia (CT)	Urban	2968	1421	1547
	Town	Curtorim (CT)	Urban	1628	759	869
	Town	Sao Jose de Areal (CT)	Urban	2321	1101	1220
	Town	Davorlim (CT)	Urban	1627	777	850
	Town	Aquem (CT)	Urban	779	354	425

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Town	Navelim (CT)	Urban	756	373	383
	Town	Benaulim (CT)	Urban	31	13	18
	Town	Varca (CT)	Urban	14	8	6
	Town	Chinchinim (CT)	Urban	1062	471	591
3	Sub-District	Quepem	Total	25290	12432	12858
	Sub-District	Quepem	Rural	19696	9834	9862
	Sub-District	Quepem	Urban	5594	2598	2996
	Town	Quepem (M CI)	Urban	3286	1508	1778
	Town	Curcholem-Cacora (M CI)	Urban	1362	667	695
	Town	Xeldem (CT)	Urban	946	423	523
4	Sub-District	Sanguem	Total	14290	6993	7297
	Sub-District	Sanguem	Rural	13863	6779	7084
	Sub-District	Sanguem	Urban	427	214	213
	Town	Sanguem (M CI)	Urban	379	191	188
	Town	Sanvordem (CT)	Urban	48	23	25
5	Sub-District	Canacona	Total	13657	7155	6502
	Sub-District	Canacona	Rural	13451	7022	6429
	Sub-District	Canacona	Urban	206	133	73
	Town	Canacona (M CI)	Urban	206	133	73

Statement-II*Funds released to Goa*

Scheme	(₹ in lakh)												
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Article 275(1) of the Constitution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.00	68.45	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCA to TSP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.00	133.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(as on 31.12.2014)

Statement-III*Scheme-wise details of fund released to Goa*

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
1.	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students	8.00	2.00	2.00
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X (<i>w.e.f.</i> 01.07.2012)	0.00	14.00	0.00
3.	Scheme of Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas	300.00	0.00	0.00

*Grants-in-aid released to Institute located in Goa during 2014-15
under the scheme of Top Class Education for ST students*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute and location of the Institution	Fund released during the year 2014-15
1.	National Institute of Technology, Goa	76.7775

No. of fellowship awarded to student of GOA under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship during the year 2014-15.

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	No. of fellowship awarded
1.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students	1 student

Grants-in-aid released to Goa during the year 2014-15 under the scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for ST students.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Fund released during the year 2014-15
1.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students.	0.00

Campaign by Manipur tribals for smart village

1199. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Manipur tribals recently campaigned at JantarMantar, New Delhi for a 'Smart Village' and not a 'Smart City';

(b) whether it is also a fact that these tribals do not want to lose ancestral land and they are worried about losing livelihood since they are being deprived of their livelihood from forestry and farming;

(c) if so, whether Government has any plan/scheme so that they are not deprived of livelihood from forestry and farming; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) With a steady pace in the growth of population, more and more people are moving to cities. There is, therefore,

a crying need for the cities to get smarter to handle this large-scale urbanization and finding new ways to manage complexity, increase efficiency, reduce expenses, and improve quality of life. The key features of a 'Smart City' is in the intersect between competitiveness, Capital and Sustainability. The smart cities should be able to provide good infrastructure such as water, sanitation, reliable utility services, health care; attract investments; transparent processes that make it easy to run commercial activities; simple and on line processes for obtaining approvals, and various citizen centric services to make citizens feel safe and happy.

While this Ministry does not have any scheme for 'Smart Village' the State Governments, if they so desire, may decide to create 'Smart Village'.

(b) In hill areas of Manipur, the forests and agricultural lands are owned by Communities through Village Councils and Village Authorities. In all cases, however, where a forest right holder or any land holder is being displaced, they are required to be adequately compensated through proper livelihood plan in accordance with the provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR Act, 2013).

(c) and (d) In view of reply to part (b) above, questions do not arise.

Tribal status to certain communities in Darjeeling

1200. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received specific recommendations from the State Government of West Bengal regarding tribal status to certain communities in Darjeeling; and

(b) if so, by when a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has received recommendation from the Government of West Bengal for inclusion of Dhimal, Bhujel, Gurung, Mangar, Newar, Jogi, Khas, Rai, Sunuwar, Thami and Yakha (Dewan) communities in the Scheduled Tribes list of the State.

(b) The Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002), has laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying lists for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/Union

Territory Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered for amendment of legislation.

The proposal of the Government of West Bengal has been processed as per the modalities.

Schemes for promotion of art and culture of tribals

1201. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes implemented by Government for promotion of art and culture of tribals and providing assistance to tribal artists;

(b) the scheme-wise and State/UT-wise details of financial assistance provided under such scheme to the States/UTs and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during each of the last three years, and the current year including Karnataka;

(c) the details of NGOs engaged in promoting art and culture of various tribes; and

(d) the scheme-wise and State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries under such schemes including number of artists honoured during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (d) Promotion of tribal art and culture is supported by the Ministry under the Central Sector Scheme of 'Grant-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes' under which financial assistance is extended to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) established in eighteen States and the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands including the State of Karnataka. Activities of TRIs include (i) Documentation of intangible heritage/arts and crafts of the tribal communities, (ii) Developing database for STs and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) including collection of documentation, translation and publication on the tribal heritage, festivals, oral and visual folklore, arts, local games, sports, songs, traditional food, medicinal plants and medical practices, literature etc, (iii) development and printing of primers in tribal languages and local official language, publication of books/dictionaries of tribal languages and translating policy provisions in major tribal languages for dissemination of the same amongst tribal etc. and (iv) Organization of tribal festival and exchange of visits by tribals. The details of funds released during the last three years under the above mentioned scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Ministry has recognized Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, Vadodra and Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan as Centres of Excellence in the field of tribal art & culture and language & literature respectively. Fund is released to these institutions for undertaking activities in respective areas. In addition to the above, this Ministry has launched Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana as a strategic approach in 2014-15 and one of the activities of this strategy is to thrust on promotion of tribal culture.

Statement

The Details of funds sanctioned/released to States/UTs for Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Year		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.25	—	96.50
2.	Assam	27.56	60.01	85.77
3.	Chhattisgarh	15.50	—	164.50
4.	Jharkhand	0.00	—	107.11
5.	Gujarat	0.00	16.10	69.91
6.	Karnataka	16.00	29.00	93.00
7.	Kerala	44.93	—	45.45
8.	Madhya Pradesh	77.00	—	157.50
9.	Manipur	68.64	56.50	151.00
10.	Maharashtra	—	—	58.10
11.	Odisha	115.31	109.8	305.50
12.	Rajasthan	—	—	34.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	32.50
14.	Telangana	—	—	60.16
15.	Tripura	28.02	Nil	66.00
16.	West Bengal	—	—	73.00
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	3.00	41.00
TOTAL		416.21	273.69	1641.00

Mortality rate among tribal women

1202. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many tribal women are in the country as per 2011 Census;
- (b) how many of them are literate and educated;
- (c) how many of them are employed;
- (d) whether morbidity among them is higher than women taken as a whole; and
- (e) what is the mortality rate among them and how does it compare with the general female mortality rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) As per Census 2011, the population of Scheduled Tribe females in the country is 5,19,98,501.

(b) 2,16,24,824 Scheduled Tribe females are literate as per Census 2011.

(c) As per Census 2011, total Scheduled Tribe female workers are 2,26,27,139.

(d) and (e) As informed by the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, that office conducts a sample survey of births and deaths known as Sample Registration System (SRS) on regular basis in randomly selected villages and urban blocks spread throughout the country. But data on morbidity and mortality rate among tribal women is not available from SRS.

High mortality rate among tribal infants

1203. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether mortality rate among the tribal infants due to malnutrition is extremely high in the country;
- (b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the various relief packages that have been announced by the Central Government to help such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) As per Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, malnutrition is an important underlying, not direct, cause of death among infants. According to the report of National Family health Survey

2005-06, the infant mortality rates for Schedule Tribe, Schedule Caste, Others are as under:

Social groups	Infant Mortality Rate/1000 live birth
Schedule Tribe	62.1
Schedule Caste	66.4
Other Backward Classes	56.6
Other	48.9

(b) The numbers of infant mortality cases are not centrally maintained at the national level.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the mission mode of National Health Mission (NHM) has the following:

1. The National Health Mission (NHM) seeks to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care to improve the health of people, especially vulnerable population, including Tribal and LWE affected population groups.
2. To effectively address the intrastate disparities in health outcomes, NHM focuses on low performing districts in each State and identified as high priority districts. All tribal and LWE affected districts have also been included as high priority districts. Further, all the LWE districts have been identified as special focus districts. These districts would receive higher per capita funding, relaxed norms, enhanced monitoring and focussed supportive supervision, and encouraged to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar challenges. Technical support from all sources is being harmonised and aligned with NHM to support implementation of key intervention packages.
3. To reduce infant and child mortality in the country, NHM focuses on the low performing districts. 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been identified for implementation of Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved reproductive health outcomes.
4. The NHM has relaxed norms for setting up Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres; norms for ASHAs outreach, Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) and also allocates higher per capita resources in tribal areas.
5. NHM encourages local recruitment, creation of a special workforce, preferential admission to allied health courses, multiskilling, etc., in tribal areas to overcome shortage of skilled personnel.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides some untied funds for medical contingencies in Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) areas. It encourages kitchen gardens, animal husbandry to supplement nutrients, growing and consumption of minor millets and locally available leafy vegetables to address malnutrition. A protocol has been laid down for giving Iron Folic Acid supplement and Deworming to part address the issue as well.

Impact of degradation of resources on livelihood of tribals

1204. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether livelihood of tribal population is under threat due to increasing degradation of resources and underutilization of Government schemes because of ineffective or faulty targeting system among tribal population;

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

(c) if not, the State-wise details with Government regarding analysis of data on the socio-economic factors of the tribal people, pattern of food consumption, extent of reduction in the share of expenditure on food among the household expenditure of the tribal people due to Targeted Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) Over the years, the Central and State Governments have been taking various initiatives for socio-economic upliftment of tribal population of the country. This includes the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Strategy implemented since 1974-75. The efforts made through TSP Strategy have brought out some improvements for tribals in terms of various indices relating to housing, sanitation, literacy, health, livelihood, clean drinking water etc. However, as per the figures reflected in the Census 2011, there is still a gap in human development indices between Scheduled Tribes and other social group as outlined below:

Indicators	All Social Groups	STs
1	2	3
Rural BPL (2009-10) (Tendulkar Method)	33.8	47.4
Anemia in women	55.3	68.5
Mean Body Mass Index (BMI) of Women (age 15-49)	20.5	19.1
Availing health Schemes	31.9	2.6

1	2	3
Child Mortality Rates	18.4	35.8
Infant Mortality Rates	57	62.1
Literacy Rate	72.99	58.9
Average dropout rates (Class I – X)	49.15	70.95
Good Houses	53.1	40.6
Households availing Latrine facilities within premises	46.9	22.6
Households cooking with non-smoke fuel	35.58	12
Households availing banking services	58.7	44.98
Households having television	47.2	21.9
Households having two wheeler	21.0	9.0
Households with drinking water facilities at premises	46.6	19.7
Households using electricity as source of light	67.2	51.7
% households covered by a health scheme	31.9	2.6
Prevalence of Anemia among women	55.3	68.5
Per Thousand Agricultural Labourer	256	334

The availability of funds under various components of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is as under:

	(₹ in crore)			
Availability of TSP funds	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Funds under CS/CSS	17453.61	20184.10	22029.97	32386.84
TSP component under State Plan	44772.42	55019.05	59937.64	70240.16
Article 275(1)	1015.01	852.54	1050.00	1317.00
SCA to TSP	1111.28	820.00	1097.14	1200.00
TOTAL	64352.32	76875.69	84114.75	105144

As reflected in the above table the allocation of funds under TSP has been on the increase with respect to previous year allocation.

Recently erstwhile Planning Commission got a holistic evaluation study conducted through a third party agency on impact of implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) by the State Governments in terms of delivery and goods services. Evaluation study was carried in 14 States. In each State, two districts were selected and from each district, one Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP)/Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA) was selected for undertaking evaluation. The report of the Study was made public during May 2013. The Study, *inter alia*, reported underperformance of TSP funds in fetching tangible results and for that matter triggering development of tribals. Besides, the Ministry held several consultations with the stakeholders in the Central Governments as well as State Governments and outside experts/agencies to gauge the deficiencies confronting tribal development with the desired pace.

In nutshell, besides other things, the prominent reasons for underperformance of TSP funds have been identified as (i) Lack of unified planning, implementation and monitoring mechanism (ii) Lack of effective mechanism to get central plan TSP funds and State Plan TSP Funds (iii) Scattered financial resources used in a scattered manner (iv) Lack of location specific perspective plan (v) Lack of gap analysis (vi) Weakening of institutions specifically meant for delivery of goods and services to tribal population *i.e.* Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)/Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Tribal Research Institutes (TRI) and other Micro Projects (vii) Utilisation of TSP funds was more ritualistic than outcome based initiative based on gap analysis in HDI (viii) Inadequate and insufficient administrative and financial powers with the Tribal Welfare Departments in the States and Ministry of Tribal Affairs at Centre.

The erstwhile Planning Commission has issued revised Guidelines during 2014 for implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) by the States/UTs and Central Government Ministries/Departments keeping in mind the holistic development of tribal people. The Guidelines, *inter alia*, reiterate the resolve of the Government for allocation of funds under TSP out of total Plan Outlays not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 census. The Guidelines further stipulates for non-diversion of funds meant for tribal areas and comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators, covering provisioning, service delivery standards as well as outcomes.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also issued “Operational Guidelines for Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) grants” in the month of March, 2014 for effective implementation of Schemes administered by the Ministry wherein issues related to allocation of funds, priority

areas, need for nodal Department in States, judicious utilization of TSP fund, institutionalizing the instruments for ensuring transparency, accountability and social audit have been addressed. The Operational Guidelines have laid special emphasis on strengthening of institutions *viz.* Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)/ Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Tribal Research Institutions (TRIs) through which tribal welfare programmes are implemented in the State.

Further provision has been made for appraisal and approval of the proposals received from the States by a Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) consisting of Secretary (Tribal Affairs) as chairman with representatives of NITI Aayog, Financial Advisor and representatives of the State as members/invitees. This has helped in ensuring consultation with the States, convergence of various schemes of the Ministry, transparency in the process of appraisal and fund releases and ensuring optimal utilization of limited financial resources.

During the Project Appraisal Committee meetings held during 2014-15 and the current year 2015-16, besides other things, State Governments have been impressed upon to ensure optimum utilization of financial resources available for the purpose under various schemes/programmes of Central as well as State Governments by way of appropriate convergence. They have also been sensitized for promotion of need based integrated livelihood initiatives such as Dairy development with State cooperative, horticulture, floriculture, vegetable production, apiculture, sericulture, fisheries, backyard poultries etc. without in any way disturbing the traditional agricultural practices, in order to create enabling environment for tribals to earn their livelihood at doorsteps with backward and forward linkages. The State Governments have been impressed upon the need for cultivation of traditional crops and promotion of traditional food like minor millets, green leafy vegetables and effective implementation of ongoing folic acid supplement efforts in respect of tribal population. Besides, attention have been drawn to harp on the need of job oriented skill development of tribals while ensuring due share to female population by including women centric trades. Strengthening of health institutions, measures to improve overall health of tribals including immunization have been rigorously advocated by the Ministry. Diseases like Sickle Cell Anemia, Malaria, leprosy etc. have been given attention to. Sanitation measures especially facilities of toilets with running water and electricity in residential schools have been emphasized upon.

The data regarding extent of reduction in the share of expenditure on food among the household expenditure of the tribal people due to Targeted Public Distribution System is not centrally maintained in the Ministry.

**Government employment schemes unable
to provide jobs to tribals**

1205. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of media reports that various Government employment schemes and activities have failed in providing jobs to the tribals;

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

(c) if not, the State/UT-wise and scheme-wise details thereof along with the funds allocated and utilized under each scheme during the last three years and the current year; and various jobs provided to tribals in the country during the said period including Kerala;

(d) whether Government has proposal for any new specific employment scheme for tribals in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the employment situation among tribals as reflected in the Census 2011. Figures reflected in the Census 2011 indicates that the incidence of non-worker among total tribal population (*i.e.* 42%) is not dismal as compared to SCs (*i.e.* 52.2%) and all social groups (53.3%). Details of occupational distribution of the STs, SCs and All Social Groups from Census 2011 data are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Government is pursuing an integrated approach to ameliorate the situation of unemployment among ST population across the country. Ministry of Tribal Affairs under its Special Area Programmes provides funds as an additive to the State Plan for carrying out skill development and employment-cum-income generation activities. During the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16, the Ministry has impressed upon the State Governments for promotion of need based integrated livelihood initiatives and skill upgradation of tribals to get them respectable jobs such as:

- Diversified crops, horticulture, dairy development with State cooperative, backyard poultry, fisheries, apiculture, sericulture etc. with proper market linkages.
- Marketable skills like (i) Office Management (ii) Solar Technician/ Electrician (iii) Beautician (iv) Handicraft (v) Skills required for day to day construction works (such as Plumbing, Mason, electrician, fitter, welder,

carpenter) (vi) Refrigeration and A/C repairing (vii) Mobile repairing (viii) Horticulture/Floriculture/Apiculture (ix) Nutrition and Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) (x) Ayurvedic and tribal medicines (xi) IT (xii) Data Entry (xiii) Fabrication (xiv) Home Nurse Training (xv) Automobile Driving and Mechanics (xvi) Electric and Motor Winding (xvii) Security Guard (xviii) Housekeeping and Management (xix) Retail Management (xx) Hospitality (xxi) Eco-tourism.

- 50% of the amount sanctioned for Skill Development Programmes by the Ministry is to be expended for ST girls / women.

The details of amount sanctioned to the States and utilization reported by them under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and Grants under Article 275(1) during 2014-15 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) There is no new specific employment scheme for tribals in the country is under consideration of the Ministry.

Statement-I

Occupational Distribution: Percentage of Working and Non-working population SCs, STs and All Social Groups

	India	Rural	Urban
Total workers			
All	46.1 (39.1)	48.9 (41.8)	39.9 (32.8)
SC	47.8 (40.4)	50.0 (42.5)	41.0 (33.1)
ST	58.0 (49.1)	59.8 (50.4)	42.6 (34.6)
Main Workers			
All	34.6 (n.a)	34.5 (n.a)	34.9 (n.a)
SC	33.8 (n.a)	33.6 (n.a)	34.4 (n.a)
ST	37.6 (n.a)	37.9 (n.a)	35.0 (n.a)
Cultivators			
All	24.6 (31.7)	33.0 (40.2)	2.8 (2.8)
SC	14.8 (20)	18.2 (23.5)	1.7 (1.8)
ST	34.5 (44.7)	36.9 (47.1)	5.8 (6.6)

	India	Rural	Urban
Agricultural Labour			
All	30.0 (26.6)	39.3 (33.1)	5.5 (4.7)
SC	45.9 (45.6)	55.2 (52.2)	10.5 (11)
ST	44.5 (36.9)	47.1 (38.4)	13.3 (12.4)
Household Industry			
All	3.8 (4.2)	3.4 (3.9)	4.8 (5.2)
SC	3.2 (3.9)	3.0 (3.7)	4.0 (4.8)
ST	1.8 (2.1)	1.7 (2.1)	2.5 (2.9)
Other Workers			
All	41.6 (37.6)	24.3 (22.8)	86.9 (87.3)
SC	36.1 (30.5)	23.6 (20.6)	83.8 (82.4)
ST	19.21 (16.3)	14.3 (12.5)	78.3 (78.2)
Non-Workers			
All	53.3 (60.9)	50.4 (58.3)	59.4 (67.8)
SC	52.2 (59.6)	50.0 (57.5)	59.0 (67.9)
ST	42.0 (50.9)	40.2 (49.6)	57.4 (65.4)

Source: RGI, Census of India, 2011, Census 2001 in Parentheses.

Statement-II*The details of funds released and utilization reported by the States under SCA to TSP*

Sl. No.	States	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Total Release	Utilization Reported						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4125	4125	5789	0	2937.82	0	3500	
2.	Assam	4674	4674	6563.63	0	1788.59	0	4500	
3.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	403	0	1432	
4.	Chhattisgarh	9478	9478	9478	0	9826.5	0	10437.42	
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	
6.	Gujarat	7410	7410	8448	8448	10382.74	0	10500	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1262	1262	1768	1768	998	998	475	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1702.41	0	0	0	1800	
9.	Jharkhand	11413.25	11413.25	12187	0	9571.1	0	10000	

(₹ in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Karnataka	1853.25	1853.25	2471	1766	3000	0	4370
11.	Kerala	549	549	549	0	530	0	550
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17525	15488.71	17525	12639.54	15274.22	0	18321.58
13.	Maharashtra	0	0	7728	0	11726.17	0	12000
14.	Manipur	1230	1230	1581.9	1581.9	1118	0	1200
15.	Odisha	13321	13321	13321	6732.47	14925.03	0	13485.02
16.	Rajasthan	7441	7441	8377	0	8822.04	0	10000
17.	Sikkim	437	437	437	437	520	0	353
18.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	651	0	217.33	0	0
19.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	3541	0	4000
20.	Tripura	1955	1955	2102.1	2102.1	1183.94	285.2	1400.07
21.	Uttarakhand	0	0	139.6	0	805.83	0	369
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	697.79	0	1393.11
23.	West Bengal	2580.75	2580.75	4181.36	0	5730	0	6500
TOTAL		85254.25	83217.96	105000	35475.01	103999.1	1283.2	116761.2

The details of funds allocation, releases and utilization reported under Art. 275(1)

Sl. No.	States	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16	
		Total Release	Utilization Reported	Tentative Allocation								
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4834.00	4091.57	350.00	150.00	2139.00	0.00	4000.00				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	832.19	0.00	1880.40	1190.40	1400.80				
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	3540.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	586.00	0.00	1800.00				
5.	Chhattisgarh	8534.00	8534.00	9172.11	0.00	10778.00	0.00	12047.04				
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	65.00	0.00				
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00				
8.	Gujarat	4629.60	4629.60	10275.69	4359.12	8592.45	0.00	11500.00				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	474.00	474.00	474.00	474.00	190.99	190.99	523.20				
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.34	150.34	1146.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00				
11.	Jharkhand	7369.50	7369.50	9280.40	1000.00	9873.00	0.00	10067.95				
12.	Karnataka	4800.00	4800.00	4800.00	3800.00	4880.40	0.00	5100.00				

(₹ in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Kerala	510.00	510.00	510.00	445.44	748.94	0.00	650.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16518.04	16518.04	15793.47	9427.54	17321.42	0.00	20027.79
15.	Maharashtra	2911.00	2911.00	12489.00	0.00	11701.29	0.00	13000.74
16.	Manipur	1031.00	1031.00	1031.00	1031.00	1600.00	0.00	1216.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	2924.38	0.00	2334.03	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	810.75	810.75	1133.61	1133.61	1877.78	0.00	1317.37
19.	Nagaland	2454.00	2454.00	2886.93	2886.93	2067.15	0.00	850.34
20.	Odisha	11283.99	11283.99	14706.50	3695.73	12728.22	0.00	14000.00
21.	Rajasthan	7737.98	7737.98	9437.80	0.00	9755.92	0.00	11000.00
22.	Sikkim	272.58	272.58	302.90	302.90	370.30	0.00	450.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	901.00	0.00	639.60	0.00	852.80
24.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3894.40	0.00	4500.00
25.	Tripura	1375.00	1375.00	1355.00	1355.00	1218.99	914.25	1600.68
26.	Uttar Pradesh	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	743.49	0.00	1683.03
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	267.00	0.00	1530.36	0.00	398.87
28.	West Bengal	6104.00	6104.00	6104.00	4578.00	5747.00	0.00	7000.00
	GRAND TOTAL	81999.78	81257.35	109713.98	34639.27	113264.13	2360.64	127386.61

Allocation of more funds for development of tribal areas

1206. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from various States including Karnataka regarding allocation of more funds for the development of tribal areas in their respective States;

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

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) Receipt of proposals from the State Governments under the Schemes/Programmes administered by the Ministry is a continuous process. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, through the "Operational Guidelines for Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) grants" issued in the month of March, 2014 for effective implementation of Schemes administered by the Ministry, has made provision for appraisal and approval of the proposals received from the States by a Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) consisting of Secretary (Tribal Affairs) as Chairman with representatives of erstwhile Planning Commission, Financial Advisor and representatives of the State as members/invitees. Accordingly, the PAC meetings with States, including Karnataka, were held during the 2014-15 to consider and approve their proposals. PAC meeting for the year 2015-16 have also been convened for most States, including Karnataka. Minutes of the meetings containing decisions taken therein were issued and also uploaded on the Ministry's official Website.

Hostels for tribal boys and girls

1207. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hostels, separately for tribal boys and girls, in different States run by the Central Government, State Governments and both jointly;

(b) how many boys and girls are staying in these hostels, State-wise; and

(c) the total annual expenditure incurred in running those hostels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds for construction of Hostels as per the norms of the scheme. The running and maintenance of the Hostel is solely the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. The information sought for in this part of the question is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

State-wise No. of hostels sanctioned for boys and girls along with no. of seats created for boys and girls and funds released during the years 2002-03 to 2014-15 under the scheme of "Hostels for ST Girls and Boys"

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	No. of Hostels sanctioned for Boys and Girls			No. of seats created for Boys and Girls			Fund released by the Ministry
		Boys	Girls	Total (Boys + Girls)	Boys	Girls	Total (Boys + Girls)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	28	59	3907	3344	7251	1147.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	26	32	355	1226	1581	2758.36
3.	Assam	2	7	09	200	500	700	601.39
4.	Chhattisgarh	22	60	82	915	1638	2553	1799.66
5.	Gujarat	74	69	143	5366	5105	10471	3294.92
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	9	12	310	666	976	1559.30
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	02	100	100	200	204.99
8.	Jharkhand	52	29	81	3400	2300	5700	2495.09
9.	Karnataka	29	8	37	1600	450	2050	1441.17
10.	Kerala	11	6	17	740	560	1300	2899.86
11.	Madhya Pradesh	135	148	283	6750	7580	14330	8566.00

12.	Maharashtra	23	3	26	3000	250	3250	2357.06
13.	Manipur	43	16	59	1068	1100	2168	2253.19
14.	Meghalaya	6	6	12	200	200	400	227.10
15.	Mizoram	0	10	10	0	640	640	2681.77
16.	Nagaland	6	10	16	600	1000	1600	1788.555
17.	Odisha	20	349	369	800	33040	33840	4080.06
18.	Rajasthan (Tribal Area Development Deptt.)	0	79	79	0	3950	3950	8270.74
	Rajasthan (Social Justice and Empowerment Deptt.)	33	38	71	950	1650	2600	2934.86
19.	Sikkim	0	3	3	0	425	425	920.58
20.	Tamil Nadu	4	4	08	200	200	400	312.73
21.	Tripura	19	34	53	1200	2450	3650	8464.92274
22.	Uttarakhand	0	2	02	0	200	200	137.48
23.	West Bengal	6	2	08	400	160	560	249.42
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	3	100	50	150	20.00
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	4	05	120	480	600	600.00
TOTAL		529	952	1481	32281	69264	101545	59428.625

Conversion of forest villages into revenue villages

1208. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conversion of forest villages into revenue villages as per the Forest Rights Act (FRA) has not been done in most States;

(b) whether it is a fact that forest departments resist the rights of village communities and so far community titles account only for 2 per cent of total FRA titles;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring more clarity on the roles of forest department and introduce Minimum Support Price for all Minor Forest Produce to address the concerns of forest communities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (Forest Rights Act, 2006, in short) provides for conversion of Forest Villages into Revenue Villages as one of the forest rights conferred on forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers. Different State/UT Governments carry out the process of conversion of forest villages to revenue villages as a component of Forest Rights Act, 2006 and they are at different stages of progress.

(b) Officials of forest departments of different States are a part of the committees constituted at different levels for the recognition and vesting of forest rights. There is significant increase in community rights title distribution. As on 28.2.2015 as many as 15,32,555 individual titles and 29,898 community titles have been issued. A single community title covers a large geographical area as compared to an individual title and hence these two cannot be compared in percentage terms.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has introduced from the year 2013-14, a centrally sponsored scheme of 'Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP'. The scheme initially covers 12 MFP namely (i) Tendu, (ii) Bamboo, (iii) Mahuwa Seed, (iv) Sal Leaf, (v) Sal Seed, (vi) Lac, (vii) Chironjee, (viii) Wild Honey, (ix) Myrobalan, (x) Tamarind, (xi) Gums (Gum Karaya) and (xii) Karanj which are non-nationalized and abundantly available in the States having areas under the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, *e.g.*, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Ministry

of Tribal Affairs has already issued guidelines which envisage, among other things, to involve forest department for scientific collection and sustainability of process. At present, this Ministry has no proposal to include all MFP under coverage of the Scheme.

Coaching for ST students

1209. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Scheduled Tribes students who obtained coaching for competitive exams from reputed coaching institutes under Coaching for Scheduled Tribes programme during last five years; and

(b) the details of funds spent on them and the coaching institutes in which they took coaching during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Under the scheme of 'Coaching for Scheduled Tribes' implemented by this Ministry, financial assistance is provided to Coaching Institutes for providing coaching to ST students. The scheme is demand-driven and need based. Funds are released to the selected Coaching Institutions each year on submission of complete proposals by them along with the Utilization Certificates for previous grants and subject to their fulfillment of the provisions of General Financial Rules (GFR), 2005 and norms of the scheme.

The details of grants-in-aid provided to coaching institutes during the last five years along with the number of students benefitted under the scheme of 'Coaching for STs' are given in the Statement (*See* below).

4.	Kerala	Seshan's Academy Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	0	0	10.32	40	13.95	80	2.75	40	0	0
5.	Maharashtra	MT Educare Pvt. Ltd. 2201, 2nd Floor, Flying Colors, Pt. Dindayal Upadhyaya Marg, Opp. L.B.S. Cross Road, Mulund (west), Mumbai. Maharashtra	0	0	9.80	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Manipur	Volunteers for Rural Health and Action (VOHRA), H.O. Lamdong, Distt-Thoubal, Manipur	14.90	40	0	0	11.78	40	14.84	40	12.08	40
		Community Development Programme Centre, MI Road, Thoubal Achouba, District-Thoubal, Manipur	6.10	40	15.20	40	12.20	40	0	0	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Krestar Educational and Welfare Society, 2nd Floor, Yamonotri Apartment 96, Nehru Colony, Thaipur, Gwalior, Pin-474011, M.P.	42.27	80	35.14	160	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kothari Institute, 7, Shivvilas Palace, Rajwada Chock, Indore, MP	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.32	80	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Kundan Kalayan Samiti (Kautilya Academy), Birla Nagar, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	13.00	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jawaharlal Nehru Charitable Educational Trust, V. Borawan, Teh.-Kasarawad, Distt. Khargaon, M.P.	9.50	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Odisha	Social Welfare Organization for Strengthening Today's India (SWOSTI), At/ PO- Jharpokharia, Distt. Mayurbhanj, Odisha	12.70	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Rajasthan	NSA Krishi Samiti, D-23, Jagan Path, Chomu House, Sardar Patel Marg, C-scheme, Jaipur-30200, Rajasthan	0	0	25.84	40	0	0	17.00	40	0	0
		Utkarsh Vikas Samiti, 265 Vishwa Karman Nagar, Maharani Form, DurgaPura, Jaipur-302018, Rajasthan	13.16	40	10.18	40	0	0	17.70	40	0	0
		B.L.Saini Coaching Center, Tonk Phatak, Jaipur, 302018, Rajasthan	0	0	50.92	120	0	0	31.84	120	0	0

10.	Tamil Nadu	MT Educare Pvt. Ltd., Old No. 176, New No. 212, Ramakrishna Muth Road, Mandaveli, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	9.80	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	West Bengal	North Bengal Sukhanta Pally Foundation of Global Environment, At-Paul Bhawan, Shivmandir, PO- Kadamtala, Distt-Darjeeling, W. B.	2.30	40	13.31	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL			152.74	520	249.93	720	45.06	240	118.42	438	12.08	40	

The amount released to Coaching Institutes also includes the stipend of Rs. 1000/- p.m. per student and ₹ 2000/- p.m. per student for boarding and lodging to the outstation students, for the entire period of coaching.

Resettlement of tribals affected by big development projects

1210. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many tribal persons have been affected by the big development projects such as big dams, big mines, development etc. during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) how many of these persons have been resettled, State-wise; and

(c) how much amount has been spent on their resettlement, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conducting anti-doping test after National Games, 2015

1211. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a general practice adopted by Government to conduct anti-doping tests after every major events held at national as well as international level;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government conducted anti-doping test after the National Games, 2015; 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) Anti-doping samples are collected by National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) and tested by National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL) (both Government agencies) on the basis of the International Standards for Testing, established by World Anti-Doping Agency. The same is done during competitions at various levels in India including all major national and international events and during training.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A total of 628 nos. (Urine 528 + 100 Blood) dope samples in thirty two (32) sports disciplines were collected during the National Games 2015, Kerala out of which 16 athletes were found to have violated the anti-doping rules.

Financial assistance for sports facilities for educational institutions

1212. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of sports facilities and financial assistance provided by Government to various educational institutions; and

(b) whether a number of blocks and villages have been selected for the implementation of the scheme including in the State of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are implementing the following schemes:

1. Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) is being implemented on a pilot basis with effect from the year 2010-11. Under this scheme, 100% financial assistance, subject to prescribed limits, is provided to State Governments/ Union Territories for development of the following sports infrastructure:-
 - (i) Synthetic playing surface (for hockey and athletics);
 - (ii) Multipurpose indoor hall.

The following entities are eligible to receive assistance for creation of sports infrastructure under this scheme:-

- (a) State Governments;
 - (b) Local Civic Bodies;
 - (c) Schools, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments; and
 - (d) Sports Control Boards.
2. 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 equipment and engagement of coaches on contract basis.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports provides

facilities and financial assistance to schools and colleges for promotion of sports under its various Sports Promotional Schemes.

(b) There is no provision for selection of blocks and villages in the country, including Uttar Pradesh, for grant of financial assistance for sports facilities for educational institutions under any of the above schemes. However, under the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan, all 6545 blocks of the country are to be covered for creation of block level sports complex both for indoor and outdoor sports disciplines for which grants are released to States and Union Territories (UTs) in terms of the norms laid down under the Scheme.

**Disclosure of sports development and promotion activities by
IOA and NSFs on websites**

1213. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and National Sports Federations (NSFs) to disclose details of their activities related to development and promotion of sports on their websites;

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

(c) whether these federations have also been asked to furnish details of revenue generated and funds received from sources other than Government's;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of these sports federations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In accordance with the provisions of the National Sports Development Code of India (NSDCI), the recognised National Sports Federations are required to furnish certain documents namely, annual audited accounts, annual report, details of National/International championships including calendar of events, funds received from other sources etc. to the Ministry every year for annual renewal of their recognition from the Government. Also, Government has declared the NSFs receiving grant of Rs.10.00 lakh or more in a year as Public Authority under Section 2 (h) of the RTI Act. Although, the NSFs have been furnishing information to this Ministry, but it has been noticed that the same is not available on the website of many NSFs and hence is not available to general public and stakeholders. Therefore, in order to reduce the paper work of NSFs while making the information available to stakeholders

and ensure greater transparency, all National Sports Federations (NSFs) and Indian Olympic Association (IOA) have been asked by the Ministry to make available, on their websites, information regarding their functioning, details of elections, annual audited accounts, constitution of their organizations, details of national championships with their calendar of events, details of international events held in India and abroad, list of I-Cards issued to athletes, action taken for prevention of age fraud and dope free sports in compliance to WADA/NADA Code, funds received from various sources including private sponsors, public sector undertakings, State Governments, etc.

(e) A few NSFs have uploaded such information on their websites. Some NSFs, though have uploaded the same, it is not in accordance with the instructions of the Government. Many NSFs are yet to host the same. Therefore, the Ministry has issued instruction to IOA and all NSFs to mandatorily upload the desired information on their websites latest by 31.05.2015.

Sportspersons involved in unfair practices

1214. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sportspersons found involved in adopting unfair means in sporting events at national and international level during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government has taken a serious note of the fact that several sports persons representing the National and State teams have taken drugs or food supplements to enhance their performance; and

(c) if so, the details of such cases noticed during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken by Government against such guilty sportspersons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. From January, 2012 to 28th April, 2015, a total of 398 sportspersons were found to have violated Anti-Doping Rules of National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) as per details given in the Statement (*See* below). Anti-Doping Disciplinary/Appeal Panel has imposed sanctions on the sportspersons who violated the Anti-Doping Rules of NADA, 2010.

The Government is aware of the fact that several sportspersons representing the National and State Teams have taken drugs or banned substances to enhance their performance which resulted in violation of Anti-Doping Rules of NADA. NADA is conducting educational programs for awareness of sportspersons in this regard.

Statement

The number of sportspersons found positive in the test along with the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, sport discipline-wise

Sl No.	Sports Discipline	No. of Punishment issued to Indian Sportspersons in the year			
		2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Athletics	45	23	31	5
2.	Body Building	7	7	1	-
3.	Powerlifting	13	8	-	-
4.	Weightlifting	30	27	30	1
5.	Cycling	2	2	1	-
6.	Boxing	14	6	3	2
7.	Judo	3	7	2	-
8.	Swimming	7	1	1	-
9.	Triathlon	1	-	-	-
10.	Wrestling	17	13	3	-
11.	Kabaddi	26	6	-	-
12.	Kayaking and Canoeing	4	-	-	1
13.	Hockey	1	-	-	-
14.	Volleyball	1	1	-	-
15.	Football	1	1	-	-
16.	Rowing	2	-	-	-
17.	Taekwondo	2	-	4	-
18.	Wushu	1	-	-	-
19.	Basketball	-	1	3	-
20.	Gymnastics	-	1	-	-
21.	Para Powerlifting	-	-	1	-
22.	Soft Tennis	-	-	1	-
23.	Shooting	-	-	1	-
24.	Parablind Judo	-	-	-	1
25.	Powerlifting	-	-	25	-
TOTAL		177	104	107	10

**Auxilliary programmes to incentivize implementation
of NSTC Scheme**

1215. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has proposed auxilliary programmes during 2014-15 to incentivise the implementation of National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any delays in the disbursement of annual grants for schools specified under NSTC sub-scheme particularly during 2014-15; 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) Government of India through Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing NSTC Scheme. The scheme scouts sports talent in the age group of 8-14 years from schools and nurtures them into future medal hopes by providing scientific training. Schools having good sports infrastructure and record of creditable sports performances are adopted by SAI under the scheme. This enable the budding sportsperson to study and play in the same school. Presently, 991 trainees (693 boys and 298 girls) are imparted training under NSTC Scheme.

On 13th March, 2015 SAI Governing Body approved assistance of ₹ 3,000/- each for sports kits and competition exposure per annum per trainee (maximum 20 trainees) within 2 months of a trainee joining the Akhara Sub-scheme under NSTC.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Lapses in infrastructure plans for youth hostels

1216. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any implementation lapses in infrastructure modernization plans for youth hostels in the country during 2014-15;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether youth hostels managed directly by Department of Youth Affairs have elicited grievances about logistical support for necessary amenities during 2014-15; and

(d) if so, whether the Ministry plans to collaborate with respective State Governments to address such grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) There have been no specific infrastructure modernization plans for youth hostels in the country during 2014-15, hence the question of implementation lapses does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Youth Hostel Scheme is a joint collaboration between the Central and State/UT Governments. A developed plot is provided by the State/UT Government and fund is allocated by the Central Government for the construction of the Hostel building. The Central Government appoints the Hostel Manager and frame policies/guidelines for the management of the Youth Hostel. However, the day to day administration of the Youth Hostel is managed by the Hostel Management Committee which is headed by the District Collector /District Magistrate for youth hostels in the districts and by the Secretary of the Youth Department of the concerned State/UT Government for youth hostels at the State capital. So, none of the Youth Hostels are managed directly by the Department of Youth Affairs, Government of India. It is also stated that the annual upkeep, maintenance and repairs of the Youth Hostel are the responsibility of the Hostel Management Committee and the concerned State/UT Governments.

Revamping of IOC

1217. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to revamp the Indian Olympic Association;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Indian Olympic Association (IOA) is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. IOA is the National Olympic Committee for India, recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has issued various directions from time to time to National Sports Federations including IOA for bringing in good governance and transparency in functioning of sports bodies. These include guidelines on age and tenure restrictions, mandatory disclosure of information, conduct of elections etc.

Schemes for benefit of youth in Rajasthan

†1218. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the schemes launched by the Ministry for the benefit of the youth of the State of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the youth of the State of Rajasthan are getting benefited from these schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) There is no specific scheme launched by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for benefit of the youth of the State of Rajasthan. However, the Ministry is implementing following schemes for benefit of the youth all over the country including the State of Rajasthan:—

Department of Youth Affairs:

- (i) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)
- (ii) National Service Scheme (NSS)
- (iii) Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)
- (iv) National Youth Corps (NYC)
- (v) National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)
- (vi) International Cooperation
- (vii) Youth Hostel
- (viii) Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organisations
- (ix) National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)

Department of Sports:

- (x) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)
- (xi) Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme
- (xii) Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)
- (xiii) National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)
- (xiv) Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports
- (xv) Scheme of Special Cash Awards
- (xvi) Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons

- (xvii) Scheme of National Sports Awards
- (xviii) National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons
- (xix) Scheme of Sports and Games for persons with disabilities
- (xx) Grant-in-aid to Sports Authority of India (SAI)

Following schemes are also being implemented by SAI, an autonomous body under the administrative control of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for development of sports:—

1. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
2. Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC)
3. Special Area Games (SAG)
4. SAI Training Centres (STC)
5. Centres of Excellence (COX)

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. While it is not always possible to quantify the benefits and beneficiaries in a particular state, the details of participants of some of the schemes/programmes in the State of Rajasthan are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Statement

*The details of participants of some of the schemes/programmes
in the State of Rajasthan*

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

Sl. No	Name of the programme	Programme Unit	Physical Targets		Participants/Beneficiaries		
			Set (annual)	Achieved	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Youth Club Development Programme	No. of Progs.	141	82	2825	3876	6701
2.	Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development (TYLCD)	No. of Progs.	141	133	4745	794	5539
3.	Theme based Awareness and Education Programme	No. of Progs.	372	337	24224	5736	29960

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	a. Promotion of Sports (Sports material to Youth Clubs)	No. of Youth Clubs	2214	2214	-	-	-
	b. Cluster of Youth Clubs (block level Inter Youth Club Sports Meet)	No. of Youth Clubs	111	105	14013	1039	15052
	c. District Level Inter Youth Club Sports Meet	No. of Youth Clubs	32	30	4325	152	4477
5.	Skill Upgradation Training Programme (SUTP) for Women	No. of Training Progs.	410	383	687	7000	7687
6.	Promotion of Folk, Art and Culture	No. of Progs.	32	31	4402	1738	6140
7.	Observance of Days of National and International Importance(including National Youth Day and Week)	No. of Progs.	576	510	70603	34688	105291
8.	District Youth Convention and YuvaKriti	No. of Progs.	32	31	3346	773	4119
9.	Awards to Outstanding Youth Club	No. of Youth Clubs selected					
	• District	32	27				
	• State	1	1				
10.	State Youth Convention and Yuva Kriti	No. of Progs.	1	1	127	12	139
11.	Life Skill Education	No. of Programmes	38	6	178	76	254

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	National Integration Camps with focus on NE	No. of Camps	6	5	581	225	806
13.	Adventure Activities	No. of Programmes	5	7	95	80	175
14.	Adolescent Health and Development Project (UNFPA Project)	No. of Adolescent youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 420 Teen clubs were activated for carrying out social action activities • 1380 peer educators were selected and trained to facilitate project related activities with adolescent focusing age group between 15-19 yrs. out of school boys and girls. • Under this project 13364 adolescent boys and girls were imparted life skill education and related reproductive and sexual health issues. 				

National Youth Corps

1.	National Youth Corps	476 NYC were deployed in the State
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National Service Schemes

1.	NSS	The grant to Govt. of Rajasthan during 2014-15 was ₹ 4,72,63,375/-. 1,89,800 volunteers were benefited during 2014-15 in state of Rajasthan under this scheme.
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National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Name of the Activities	No. of Youth benefited
1	2	3	4
1.	Foundation for Education and Development, Jaipur	Second Chance Camp	50
2.	Nehru Navayuvak Mandal, Kashmir, Barmer	Career Guidance Centre	1800
3.	Lucky Bal Shikshan Sansthan, Jodhpur	Second Chance Camp	50
4.	Mahaveer Bal Shikshan Sansthan, Jodhpur	Second Chance Camp	50

1	2	3	4
5.	Jyoti Vikas Shikshan Sansthan, Jodhpur	Second Chance Camp	50
6.	Anjuman Sansthan, Jaipur	Second Chance Camp	50
7.	Gram Vikas Seva Sansthan, Jodhpur	Second Chance Camp	50
8.	Unnati Nehru Yuva Mandal, Jodhpur	Second Chance Camp	50
9.	Sardar Patel Yuva Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Dausa	Second Chance Camp	50
TOTAL			2200

Sports Authority of India (SAI)

Sl. No.	Scheme	No. of Centres	Residential			Non-Residential		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)	02	0	0	0	88	20	108
2.	Akhara	01	0	0	0	08	0	08
3.	SAI Training Centres (STC)	02	113	0	113	29	20	49
4.	Extension Centre of STC/SAG	13	0	0	0	84	56	140
TOTAL		18	113	0	113	209	96	305

Financial assistance to prospective medal winners at 2016 Olympics

1219. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been providing any financial assistance for the prospective medal winners at the 2016, Rio Olympic Games;

(b) if so, the event-wise details in this regard;

(c) whether the sports persons for various events have so far been identified;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed by Government for selection of sports persons for such assistance; and

(e) whether Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding with any company for promoting sportspersons, if so, the details and salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Preparation of sports persons is an ongoing process. Currently, Indian sports persons are preparing for the 2016 Rio Olympic Games including Qualifying events thereof.

Under the scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federation, promising sportspersons are identified and are provided with all the requisite facilities for their preparations, such as nutritious diet, food supplements, equipments, state-of-art infrastructure, boarding and lodging, coaching from Indian and Foreign Coaches/Support staff, Scientific and Medical support, Sports Kit etc. besides financial assistance for their training abroad and participation in International Competitions in India and abroad.

Furthermore, in order to cater to individualized needs of identified sports persons for the 2016 and 2020 Olympic Games, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has launched a new programme called Target Olympic Podium (TOP) under National Sports Development Fund. Assistance for training, competition exposure, etc. is being provided under the programme.

Under the Scheme, 45 sports persons in the disciplines of Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Shooting, Wrestling and Sailing have been identified/selected so far for their customized training at Institutes/Centers, having world class facilities/high quality support staff under the guidance of reputed coaches. The list of sports persons is given in the Statement (*See below*). Criteria for selection included recent performance, consistency in performance, performance vis-à-vis international standard etc.

(e) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), which is a Public Sector Company, in March 2015. The IIFCL will contribute ₹ 30.00 crore (₹ 10.00 crore each year for three years) to the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) for the Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme under its initiatives for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

The IIFCL has contributed ₹ 10.00 crore to the NSDF in March 2015. The contribution will be used to fund the activities of the sport of Badminton under TOP scheme.

Statement

List of sports persons discipline-wise identified/selected under TOP Scheme

Sl. No. List of Sports persons Discipline Wise identified/selected under TOP Scheme

Athletics (5 athletes)

1. Vikas Gowda - Men's Discus Throw
2. Seema Antil –Women's Discus Throw
3. Arpinder Singh – Men's Triple Jump
4. Khushbir Kaur - 20km Racewalking
5. K.T. Irfan - 20km Racewalking

Badminton (6 athletes)

6. Saina Nehwal – Women's singles
7. P.V. Sindhu - Women's singles
8. P. Kashyap – Men's singles
9. K. Srikanth – Men's singles
10. Guru Saidutt – Men's Singles
11. H.S. Prannoy – Men's Singles

Boxing (8 athletes)

12. MC Mary Kom – Women's 51 kg
13. Sarita Devi – Women's 60 kg
14. Pinki Jangra – Women's 51 kg
15. Devendro Singh – Men's 49 kg
16. Shiva Thapa – Men's 56 kg
17. Mandeep Jangra – Men's 60 kg
18. Vijender Singh – Men's 75 kg
19. Vikas Krishan – Men's 75 kg

Shooting (17 athletes)

20. Abhinav Bindra – Men's 10m Air Rifle
 21. Gagan Narang – Men's 50m Rifle Prone
 22. Sanjeev Rajput – Men's 50m Rifle 3 Positions
 23. Ayonika Paul – Women's 10m Air Rifle
 24. Apurvi Chandela – Women's 10m Air Rifle
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Sl. No. List of Sports persons Discipline Wise identified/selected under TOP Scheme

25. Heena Sidhu – Women’s 10m Air Pistol
26. Shweta Chaudhary – Women’s 10m Air Pistol
27. Malaika Goel – Women’s 10m Air Pistol
28. Jitu Rai – Men’s 10m Air Pistol, 50m Free Pistol
29. P.N. Prakash – Men’s 10m Air Pistol
30. Vijay Kumar – Men’s 25m Rapid Fire Pistol
31. Rahi Sarnobat – Women’s 25m Sports Pistol
32. Anisa Sayyed – Women’s 25m Sports Pistol
33. Manavjit Sandhu - Men’s Trap
34. Ankur Mittal – Men’s Double Trap
35. Mohd Asab – Men’s Double Trap
36. Kynan Chenai – Men’s Trap

Wrestling (7 athletes)

37. Sushil Kumar – Men’s 74 kg
38. Yogeshwar Dutt – Men’s 66 kg
39. Bajrang – Men’s 66 kg
40. Amit Kumar – Men’s 57 kg
41. Rahul Aware – Men’s 57 kg
42. Babita Kumari – Women’s 53 kg
43. Vinesh Phogat – Women’s 48 kg

Sailing (2 athletes)

44. Varsha Gautam - 49erFX team
 45. Aishwarya N. - 49erFX team
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Construction of international level stadia in States through PPP

†1220. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to construct international level stadia in all the States of the country under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of States from which applications have been received under this scheme and action taken thereon; and

(c) whether construction work of any stadium has been completed under this scheme, if so, time taken for its completion and the time period fixed for its completion at the time of according sanction to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not implement any scheme for construction of international level stadia in all the States of the country under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Change in rules for awarding excellent performance in sports

†1221. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rules for giving awards by Government for excellent performance in sports have been changed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has relaxed the standard of competitions regarding awards by 10 per cent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (d) No changes have been made in the eligibility criteria for making selection for National Sports Awards *viz.*, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, Arjuna Award, Dhyan Chand Award and Dronacharya Award. However, changes have been made in marks criteria with regard to weightage for marks for medals won in international sports events and weightage of marks to be given by the Selection Committee.

For Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, Arjuna Awards and Dronacharya Awards, the weightage for performance, in sports events has been reduced from 90% to 80% and weightage of marks to be given by the Selection Committee for factors like profile and standard of sports events has been increased from 10% to 20%.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Promotion of sports

†1222. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is resolute to promote sports in the country;
- (b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the details of schemes formulated by Government to promote sports in Bihar along with the names of Districts and Panchayats of the State where they would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Details of Schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for promotion and development of sports in the country are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, is also implementing various Sports Promotional Schemes for promotion and development of sports, details of which are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Of the schemes being implemented, the two schemes which are specifically aimed at States and Union Territories (UTs), including the State of Bihar, are Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS).

Under the RGKA, all 6545 blocks of the country are to be covered for creation of block level sports complex both for indoor and outdoor sports disciplines for which grants are released to States and Union Territories (UTs) in terms of the norms laid down under the Scheme based on proposals received from them.

Under the USIS, entities eligible to receive assistance for creation of sports infrastructure are State Governments, Local Civic Bodies, Schools, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments; and Sports Control Boards. Funds are granted to eligible entities as per norms laid down in the Scheme based on proposals received from them.

Statement-I

Details of Schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for promotion of sports in the country

- **“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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

block panchayats of the country in a phased manner and providing access to organized sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels.

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports** focuses 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.
- **Scheme of Special Cash Awards** for Winners of medals in international sports events and their coaches.
- **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.
- **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.
- **National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons** for providing lump sum financial assistance to sportspersons now living in indigent conditions for their medical treatment etc.
- **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.

- **National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS)** The Ministry has launched this scheme which aims to identify the sporting talented children (Both Boys and Girls) in the age group of 8-12 in schools all over the country by conducting 6 battery of tests at each selection level on student in each school of block and develop them so as to enable them to participate in National and International sports events. The guidelines for the above scheme have been issued to all the Principal Secretary/Secretary of Sports of all States/UTs on 20th February, 2015. The scheme is proposed to be implemented from 2015-16 onwards.
- **Himalayan Region Sports Festival (HRSF)** Finance Minister, while presenting the Union Budget for 2014-15 on 10.07.2014, announced that “Unique sports traditions have developed in the Himalayan region in the countries and the states that are a part of it. To promote these, India will start an annual event to promote these games and would invite countries such as Nepal and Bhutan also to participate in addition to the Indian states such as Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and the North Eastern States.” Pursuant to this announcement, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has decided to organise annual sports even in the Himalayan Region and a scheme namely Himalayan Region Sports Festival (HRSF) has been formulated under which Competitions will be conducted in various disciplines including indigenous games of the region.

Statement-II

Details of Schemes being implemented by the Sports Authority of India for promotion and development of Sports

- (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.
- (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 (COX):** The main objective of this scheme is to identify and train outstanding sportspersons who are medal prospects for the country in international competitions.

Slash in budgetary allocation for sports

1223. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Central Plan outlay in 2015-16 is half the amount earmarked in budget estimates of 2014-15;

(b) if so, the details and reasons for aforementioned cut and where does Government proposes to decrease expenditure further;

(c) whether the allocation of 120 crores in 2015-16 is insufficient given the deplorable scenario of sports in the country, especially when budget allocation is less than 1/10th of the Demand for Grants by Ministry; and

(d) the reasons why Government has neglected the development of sports infrastructure and promotion of sportspersons in the allocation of 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Allocation during 2014-15 for Department of Sports at Budget Estimates (BE) stage was ₹ 1259 crore, which was reduced to ₹ 705 crore at Revised Estimates (RE) stage. Budgetary allocation for Department of Sports for 2015-16 is ₹ 1005.48 crore, which is higher by ₹ 300.48 crore as compared to allocation at RE stage for Department of Sports during previous financial year 2014-15.

(c) As mentioned in reply to parts (a) and (b) above, allocation for Department of Sports for 2015-16 is ₹ 1005.48 crore, not ₹ 120 crore.

(d) The Government has not neglected the development of sports infrastructure and promotion of sportspersons in the allocation of 2015-16.

Financial allocation for development of traditional games

†1224. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocation made for development of traditional games including Kabaddi in the country during each of the last three years including current year; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of national policy for promoting sports events of indigenous games and status of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) As 'Sports' is a State subject, primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports including development of traditional games is that of respective State Governments. Responsibility for promotion and development of specific sports disciplines is that of concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs). However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and Sports Authority of India (SAI) supplements the efforts of the State Governments and NSFs.

The existing schemes of the Government of India and SAI lay adequate focus on the promotion of traditional and indigenous games. Sports Federations including Federations relating to traditional games such as Kabaddi, Chess, Wrestling, Kho-Kho etc. have been given recognition by the Government. Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), financial assistance is provided for participation in international sports events abroad, conduct of national championships, organizing coaching camps, keeping in view the provisions of the Scheme with regard to the category in which the sports discipline has been placed.

Details of grants released from the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs for the indigenous games during last three years including current year are given in table below:

Sl. No.	Name of the sports discipline	Amount of grant released (₹ in lakh)		
		2013-14	2014-15 (upto December 2014)	2015-16
1.	Archery	1000.57	397.50	-
2.	Kabaddi	74.00	18.00	-
3.	Hockey	1268.19	452.02	-
4.	Chess	232.08	105.52	-
5.	Wrestling	1429.12	436.25	-
6.	AtyaPatya	14.00	1.25	-
7.	Tug of War	10.75	2.75	-

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sen, I am afraid, Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILLS**The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2015**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Legislative Business. Bill for introduction, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi to move the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2015.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Shripad Yesso Naik, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Motion for reference of the Bill [The Real Estate (Regulation and Development Bill), 2013] to a Select Committee

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu to move that the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013 be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, was referred to the Standing Committee earlier. The Standing Committee made certain recommendations and the Government, after considering those recommendations and also after holding discussions with various stakeholders including consumers, people who are in the real estate sector, and also the general public who are interested, has brought out a Bill because that is the need of the hour. There is a lot of criticism from outside that somehow or the other this Bill is getting delayed, and some people went to the hon. Supreme Court and the Supreme Court directed the Government to take a decision within six weeks. Keeping that in mind, the Government has brought forward a Bill balancing the interest of consumers as well as the need for housing on a massive scale. Keeping in view the objective of housing for all by 2022, every step is being taken to see to it that the interest of the consumers is protected. But when I came to the House and heard my colleagues from different sides in the House, they wanted the Bill to be referred to the Select Committee so that the Select Committee can have further scrutiny and then they wanted me

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

to come back to the House. I accept the suggestion of my hon. colleagues in the Upper House. Now, I move the following motion :—

That the Bill to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority for regulation and promotion of the real estate sector and to ensure sale of plot, apartment or building, as the case may be, in an efficient and transparent manner and to protect the interest of consumers in the real estate sector and establish the Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals from the decisions, directions or orders of the Authority and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:—

1. Shri Anil Madhav Dave
2. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya
3. Shri Shamsheer Singh Manhas
4. Shri Shantaram Naik
5. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda
6. Kumari Selja
7. Shri Naresh Agrawal
8. Shri K. C. Tyagi
9. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque
10. Shri A. W. Rabi Bernard
11. Shri Munquad Ali
12. Shri Ritabrata Banerjee

Sir, there is a small correction in the notice that I have given and the name I am reading now because subsequently the Leader of the CPM has suggested that he wanted to replace the name of Shri K.N. Balagopal by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. I have no problem; I hope, the House also has no problem.

13. Shri A.U. Singh Deo
14. Shri C. M. Ramesh
15. Shri Majeed Memon
16. Dr. K. P. Ramalingam
17. Shri Anil Desai
18. Shri Naresh Gujral
19. Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway

20. Shri D. Kupendra Reddy

21. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar

with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha by the last day of the first week of the next Session.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have changed one name from the Motion.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is because the party replaced the name, not me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

“That the Bill to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority for regulation and promotion of the real estate sector and to ensure sale of plot, apartment or building, as the case may be, in an efficient and transparent manner and to protect the interest of consumers in the real estate sector and establish the Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals from the decisions, directions or orders of the Authority and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:—

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[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

17. Shri Anil Desai
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19. Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway
20. Shri D. Kupendra Reddy
21. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar

with instructions to report to the Rajya Sabha by the last day of the first week of the next Session.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am thankful to the House, and Shri Anil Madhav Dave, the first name in the list, will be the Chairman. I hope that they will complete their work and then come back to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And within the stipulated time.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I would like to know whether any Member can be changed in future also if the Committee so decides.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it cannot be done. You are not in the list. Your name was there, but with the consent of your Party, it was changed. The Minister did not move your name.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Yes, I know that. I just asked for my information.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2013

विदेश मंत्री; तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ;

कि भारत सरकार और बंगलादेश सरकार के बीच किए गए करार और उसके प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसरण में भारत द्वारा राज्य क्षेत्रों का अर्जन और कतिपय राज्य क्षेत्रों का बंगलादेश को अंतरण किए जाने को प्रभावी करने के लिए भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण होने के बावजूद भी बहुत हिचकोले खा कर आज सदन के सामने आया है। मैं बहुत संक्षेप में थोड़ी सी पृष्ठभूमि इस विधेयक के बारे में बताना चाहूंगी।

उपसभापति जी, जिस समय भारत का बंटवारा हुआ, भारत और पाकिस्तान, दोनों अलग-अलग राष्ट्र बने, उस समय आज का बंगलादेश— पूर्वी पाकिस्तान कहलाता था और पाकिस्तान का हिस्सा था। उस समय एक रेडक्लिफ अवार्ड आया, जिसने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत की सीमा तय की, लेकिन वह अवार्ड लागू नहीं हो सका।

इसके बाद सन् 1971 में एक नये राष्ट्र के रूप में बंगलादेश का जन्म हुआ, जिसके तीन वर्ष बाद, 1974 में, उस समय की प्रधान मंत्री, स्वर्गीय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और बंगबंधु शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान के बीच में एक समझौता हुआ, जिसे इन्दिरा-मुजीब समझौते के नाम से जाना गया। यह वही एग्रीमेंट है।

उपसभापति जी, 1974 से लेकर 2011 तक 37 वर्ष बीत गए, बंगलादेश ने तो उसे अनुमोदित कर दिया, रेटिफाई कर दिया लेकिन भारत की संसद ने उसको रेटिफाई नहीं किया, क्योंकि जमीन पर जो चिन्हांकन करना था, वह नहीं हुआ था, उसके बारे में कोई चर्चा भी नहीं हुई थी। सन् 2011 में प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी ने यह पहल की और वे बंगलादेश गए। वहां पर प्रधान मंत्री शेख हसीना और डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के बीच में एक प्रोटोकॉल पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए, जिसे 'Protocol of 2011' कहा जाता है। उपसभापति जी, उनके उस प्रोटोकॉल के बाद भी 2 वर्ष बीत गये। 18 दिसम्बर, 2013 को यह प्रोटोकॉल बिल के रूप में, इस विधेयक के रूप में, जो आज मैं चर्चा और पारण के लिए रख रही हूँ, इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया। लेकिन, जिस समय यह विधेयक इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा था, उस समय इसका बहुत उग्र विरोध हुआ और विरोध करने वाले तीन प्रमुख दल थे—एजीपी, बीजेपी और टीएमसी। इसका कारण यह था कि एजीपी और बीजेपी को लगता था कि इस प्रोटोकॉल में असम के हितों की अनदेखी हुई है और टीएमसी को यह लगता था कि जब इसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा, वह तो पश्चिमी बंगाल पर पड़ेगा, क्योंकि जब जनसंख्या की अदला-बदली होगी, तो वहां लोग आयेंगे। तो उनसे यह पूछा ही नहीं गया, क्योंकि उस जिम्मेदारी का वहन राज्य सरकार नहीं कर सकती, इतना बड़ा खर्चा उसमें होने वाला था। तो इसलिए उन्होंने भी इसका विरोध किया और एजीपी तथा बीजेपी ने भी विरोध किया। यह बिल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को रेफर कर दिया गया। उसके बाद लोक सभा भंग हो गयी और उसी के साथ स्टैंडिंग कमेटी भी भंग हो गयी। जब हमारी सरकार 26 मई, 2014 को आयी, तो 1 सितम्बर को कमेटीज गठित हुईं और 16 सितम्बर को हमने यह बिल जस का तस स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को रेफर कर दिया। मुझे खुशी है और मैं उस स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगी, जिसमें हमारे राज्य सभा के सांसद भी थे कि मात्र तीन महीने के अन्दर पहली दिसम्बर को कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी। लेकिन, कमेटी ने हमसे बहुत सी चीजों की अपेक्षा की, कि हम पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार से बात करें, वह पैकेज तय करें, जो उनको पुनर्वास के लिए चाहिए, हम वहां की law and order situation की जिम्मेदारी लें, वहां enclaves का जो infrastructure है, उसके बारे में बात करें। ऐसी बहुत सी अनुसंशाएँ, बहुत सी सिफारिशें हमें कमेटी ने कीं, लेकिन 19 दिसम्बर को सेशन समाप्त हो गया, तो समय इतना कम था कि हम यह बिल उस समय नहीं ला पाये। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन, दूसरे सदन के सदस्य श्री शशि थरूर मुझसे मिले, तो मैंने कहा कि आपने चाहा है कि हम जल्दी बिल लायें, तो मेरा वचन है कि हम बजट सत्र के दूसरे खंड में यह बिल लेकर आयेंगे और मुझे आज खुशी है कि मैं अपने वचन की पूर्ति कर पा रही हूँ और बजट सत्र के दूसरे खंड में यह बिल आपके सामने रख रही हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, मैं यह भी बताना चाहती हूँ कि जिस समय मैं विदेश मंत्री बनी, तो विदेश मंत्री के तौर पर मेरी पहली यात्रा बंगलादेश की हुई। जब मैं बंगलादेश गयी, वहां के राजनीतिक नेतृत्व से चर्चा की, तो हर किसी ने मुझसे LBA (Land Boundary Agreement) के बारे में बात की। स्वाभाविक था, प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती शेख हसीना ने बहुत ज्यादा बात की और यह कहा कि डा. मनमोहन सिंह के साथ जो प्रोटोकॉल हमने साइन किया है, आप उसको आगे बढ़ाइए।

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

यहां आकर मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से चर्चा की, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इसमें जो अनसुलझे मुद्दे हैं, उनको सुलझाओ और आगे बढ़ो। मुद्दे दो ही थे—एक पश्चिमी बंगाल से संबंधित था और दूसरा असम से संबंधित था। तो पश्चिमी बंगाल से जो संबंधित था, उसमें हमने सुश्री ममता बनर्जी से बात की, उनके अधिकारियों से बात की, कई चक्र चर्चा हुई और मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी है कि हमारी आपस में सहमति बनी। 3,008 करोड़ 89 लाख, यानी 3008.89 crores का एक पैकेज सुश्री ममता बनर्जी की तरफ से हमें दिया गया, जिसमें 774 crores या समझिए 775 करोड़ ही ऐसा था, जो fixed expenditure था, जो उन enclaves पर होना था, जहां infrastructure बनाना था और Cooch Behar district में, जिले में होना था, जहां infrastructure बनाना था। यह fixed expenditure था, जो होना ही था। लेकिन, बाकी का 2,234 करोड़ परिवर्तनीय था, variable था, क्योंकि इस बीच में सर्वे किया गया था कि कितने लोग आ सकेंगे। उसमें न्यूनतम और अधिकतम की सीमा इतनी ज्यादा अलग थी, वह 3,500 से लेकर 35,000 तक थी, यानी 3,500 लोग भी आ सकते हैं और 35,000 लोग भी आ सकते हैं। तो यह जो पैकेज बना, यह 35,000 को आधार बनाकर बना और यह कहा गया कि जितने-जितने लोग आते जायेंगे, उसी हिसाब से यह पैसा दिया जायेगा, लेकिन कुल पैकेज 35,000 लोगों के आने का जो बना, वह 3008.89 करोड़ का बना। तो उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे मुद्दे का संतोषजनक समाधान हो गया, अब मैं आगे बढ़ना चाहती हूँ। वे स्वयं बंगलादेश गईं और वहां जाकर उन्होंने भी प्रधान मंत्री शेख हसीना से कहा कि मुझे अब किसी तरह का कोई एतराज नहीं है, इस बिल को संसद में लाया जा सकता है। अब बचा असम, असम में जैसे मैंने कहा कि एजीपी और बीजेपी का विरोध था, लेकिन इसी बीच एक नई घटना घटी, एक ध्वनि ऐसी भी आई, जिसमें यह लगा कि असम के मुख्य मंत्री भी इसके खिलाफ हैं और उन्होंने यह कहा कि असम की एक इंच भूमि भी जानी नहीं चाहिए। अभी के प्रोटोकॉल के मुताबिक 730 एकड़ जो भूमि इस समय बंगलादेश के पास है, उसमें से 430 एकड़ हमें मिल रही है और 268 एकड़ उनके पास रह रही है, तो उनका ऐसा बयान आया कि नरेंद्र मोदी कह रहे थे कि हम लाएंगे, तो वह हर इंच भूमि उनसे लेकर आएंगे। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री से यह कहा कि इसका एक सुलझाव हो सकता है कि अभी हम असम को एक तरफ रख कर इस बिल को ले आएंगे ताकि लगभग 95 परसेंट जो काम है, वह तो हो जाए। बंगलादेश के साथ पश्चिमी बंगाल, त्रिपुरा और मेघालय, ये सेटल हो जाएगा और असम को हम renegotiate करने की कोशिश करेंगे, जितना होगा, होगा, नहीं भी हो सकता, लेकिन renegotiate करने की कोशिश करेंगे। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि यह ठीक है, तो मैंने कैबिनेट में नोट दिया और यह कहा कि असम को अलग करके हम इस बिल को यहां पारित करवा लें। कैबिनेट ने मुझको इसकी अनुमति दे दी। उसके बाद स्वाभाविक है, चूंकि यह constitution amendment था, इसलिए मैंने सभी पार्टियों से बात करनी शुरू की। मैंने ममता जी से बात की, तो उन्होंने कहा कि ठीक है, मुझे इससे कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है, मुझे तो पश्चिमी बंगाल से था, वह हो गया। फिर मैंने सीताराम येचुरी जी से भी बात की, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग त्रिपुरा और पश्चिमी बंगाल से ज्यादा संबंधित थे, फिर मैंने कांग्रेस के नेता, हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष गुलाम नबी आजाद जी से भी बात की, उप-नेता बैठे हैं, आनन्द शर्मा जी से भी बात की और शशि थरूर जी, जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे, उनसे बात की कि आपने जो कहा था, उसमें हम थोड़ा संशोधन असम को बाहर रखने का कर रहे हैं। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि हम पूरी पार्टी

का एक पक्ष आपको बताएंगे निर्णय करके। अगले दिन वे दोनों मुझे मिले और उन्होंने यह कहा कि नहीं, जो प्रोटोकॉल साइन हुआ है, उसको लेकर आगे बढ़िए, पूरे का पूरा लेकर आगे बढ़िए और असम को इसमें से निकालिए मत, असम को शामिल करके इसको कीजिए। कुछ ऐसी ही ध्वनि मुझे बाकी साथियों से मिली, जब उन्होंने कहा कि जब एक बार करना है, तो इकट्ठा ही करिए, क्यों थोड़ा सा भी अलग रखती हैं, इसलिए असम को शामिल कर लीजिए। वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने, जिसे यह ध्वनि आई थी कि वह अलग करें, उन्होंने लिखित में एक पत्र प्रधान मंत्री को भेजा और एक पत्र मुझे भेजा, जिसमें उन्होंने यह लिखा कि आप असम को शामिल करके ही इस प्रोटोकॉल को लेकर आगे बढ़िए। इसके बाद फिर मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से बात की कि सदन की ध्वनि ऐसी आ रही है कि अगर हम लोग इकट्ठे असम को शामिल करके इस बिल को लेकर आएंगे, तो पारित होने में भी आसानी होगी और सदन की भावना भी अभिव्यक्त ऐसी हो रही है और प्रमुख प्रतिपक्षी दल तो कह ही रहा है। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि देखो, जनतंत्र में सदन की भावना जन भावना को ही प्रतिबिम्बित करती है। अगर ऐसा है तो तुमने कैबिनेट में वह जो संशोधन करवाया था, उसको वापस करवा दो और कहो कि बिना संशोधन के असम को शामिल करके लाओगी। मुझे खुशी है, कल सवा दस बजे कैबिनेट की हमारी मीटिंग हुई और वहां से असम को बाहर रखने का जो संशोधन हमने करना चाहा था, वह संशोधन हमने नहीं किया और यह तय किया कि हम असम को शामिल करके ही यहां लाएंगे, तो आज मैं जो बिल लेकर आपके सामने आ रही हूँ, वह बिल मैं कहना चाहूंगी, नेता प्रतिपक्ष से और आनन्द भाई से कि वह बिल वही है, जो 18 दिसम्बर, 2013 को यहां आया था। उसमें चार बदलाव हैं, एक बदलाव है, 2013 की जगह 2015 लिखा गया है, दूसरा बदलाव है, भारत गणराज्य का 64वां वर्ष की जगह 66वां वर्ष लिखा गया है, तीसरा बदलाव है, यह 119वां संशोधन था, लेकिन कितनी बड़ी बात है कि यह सौवां संशोधन होकर पारित हो रहा है। यह सौवां संशोधन है और चौथा बदलाव है, जहां सलमान खुर्शीद लिखा गया था, वहां सुषमा स्वराज लिखा गया है। केवल ये चार बदलाव इसमें आए हैं, बाकी जस का तस बिल जो 18 दिसम्बर, 2013 को आया था, वह बिल वैसे का वैसे मैं पेश कर रही हूँ और यह मैं जरूर कह सकती हूँ कि बंगलादेश से एक पड़ोसी देश के नाते जो हमारे संबंध आज इतने अच्छे हैं, इस बिल के पारित होने के बाद उस ऊंचाई पर पहुंचेंगे, जहां 1971 में भारत और बंगलादेश के संबंध थे और वर्षों से लंबित जो सीमा विवाद चला आ रहा था, वह सेटल होगा। यह सेटल होने के बाद एक तो जो undemarcated boundary है, वह demarcate हो जाएगी। जो enclaves एक-दूसरे के पास हैं, भारत के 111 enclaves बंगलादेश में हैं, जो वहां रह जाएंगे, बंगलादेश के जो 51 enclaves भारत में हैं, वे यहां रह जाएंगे और adverse position में यानि अनधिकृत जो कब्जा सबके बीच है, वह पूरे का पूरा सेटल हो जाएगा। यह एक इतनी बड़ी चीज होगी और इतना बड़ा संकेत होगा भारत की तरफ से कि वह अपने— जो सबसे बड़ी चीज होगी, वह यह होगी कि सब लोगों को यह संकेत जाएगा कि भारत पड़ोसी देशों से अपना संबंध ठीक रख रहा है। इसलिए हमारा जो विरोध था उस विरोध को न करते हुए, विपक्ष की बात मानते हुए कल जब मैंने नेता प्रतिपक्ष से यह कहा, तो उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि यह तो विन-विन-विन सिचुएशन है। वैसे तो अंग्रेजी में win-win कहा जाता है, लेकिन इसमें विन-विन-विन सिचुएशन है कि बंगलादेश भी खुश, विपक्ष भी खुश और आपका बिल भी पारित हो जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति: सबके लिए विन-विन।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: इसी विन-विन-विन सिचुएशन को सामने रखते हुए..

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप भी खुश हैं।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैंने अपने बारे में भी कहा, क्योंकि मेरा तो बिल पारित हो रहा है। वह बिल जो आपकी तरफ से आया था, जिसे आज मैं consideration and passing के लिए पायलट कर रही हूँ, तो मुझे यह लगता है कि मैं बहुत विनम्रता से यह निवेदन करूँ कि हम सर्वसम्मति से इस बिल को पारित करें और यह संविधान संशोधन हमारे संवैधानिक इतिहास में सौवां संशोधन बनकर दर्ज हो जाए। इतना ही कहते हुए आप लोगों से मैं विनम्र निवेदन करती हूँ कि इस बिल को सर्वसम्मति से पारित करें।

The question was proposed.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सुषमा जी, जनादेश आपको यूपीए के खिलाफ मिला और सब बिल आप यूपीए के ला रही हैं, यह परिवर्तन कहां से हो गया है? मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि यह परिवर्तन कहां से हो गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, hon. Members, the time allotted for this Bill is ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: नरेश जी, मैंने पूरी बात खोलकर रख दी, कोई चीज़ छिपाई नहीं। विरोध क्यों था, यह भी बता दिया। उसी विरोध को सामने रखते हुए असम को अलग भी कर रहे थे, क्योंकि उस विरोध में वहां के मुख्य मंत्री भी जुड़ गए थे, ऐसा पता लगा, लेकिन बाद में—मैंने एक-एक चीज़ खुलकर बता दी है और जितनी पारदर्शिता से इस बिल के बारे में मैंने पृष्ठभूमि रखी है, उसके बाद कोई प्रश्न होना नहीं चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, the time allotted for this Bill is two-and-a-half hours. Since, we have to take other important items from the List of Business also, I would request every Member to adhere to their Party's time. Now, Dr. Karan Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, एक परम्परा रही है कि यह सदन शाम को 5 बजे तक चलता था, अब तय हुआ कि सदन 6 बजे तक चला करेगा। आज हम लोगों को जो बिजनेस दिया गया है, आप इस बिजनेस के घंटे जोड़ लीजिए, तो शायद 13 तारीख तक जो यह सदन चलेगा, सब काम इसमें आज ही दे दिया गया है। आप यह क्लियर कर दीजिए कि आज कौन-कौन से बिल लिए जाएँगे।

श्री उपसभापति: वह तो सुबह डिस्मिशन लिया गया, आपको मालूम है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यहां पर एक और शंका पैदा हो गई है। ये सब पास कराने के बाद अगर ये फ्राइडे के बाद नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं, तो अभी घोषणा कर देनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In morning, there was a decision in the meeting. This Bill, and there is one more Bill, I think, the Delhi High Court Bill, and after that,

you have to take the discussion. That is all. This Bill, another Bill and discussion. High Court is a small Bill and only for half-an-hour. Now, Dr. Karan Singh.

Dr. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, today is one of those rare days when we have a unanimity in the House and where there is a lot of goodwill on all sides. Sir, I would congratulate the Government for at last having realised that the Bill that we had introduced two years ago was, in fact, the Bill that was required. And after much indecision and much delay, they have finally come round to that.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for any nation defined and secure borders are very necessary. But it is a curious thing that although we have been independent for sixty-eight years, our borders with three of our major neighbours are still undemarcated, until this Bill is passed. With Pakistan, we are undemarcated because they are in unauthorised possession of a large area of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, we have an LoC, we do not have a properly demarcated border. With China also, we have a long undemarcated border. Although many rounds of talks have taken place, there is yet no clarity. With Bangladesh now, at last, we have come to a situation where we can actually have borders.

Now, Sir, I am a repository of historical memory. I am the only surviving member of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Cabinet. When the Bangladesh situation emerged, and it was one of the great achievements, I must say and recall, of Indira Gandhi, which was appreciated even by the Opposition at that time, that she was able to bring about to help the people of Bangladesh, help the *Mukti Bahini* and bring about a new nation on this Subcontinent, I was there for the birth of it. I recall the tremendous sentiments that were aroused at that time. Maybe, after Independence, after 1947, that was the day when the Indians were most delighted because we were able to do something for our brethren in Bangladesh. I stood behind Sheikh Mujib when he made his famous speech in Delhi Cantonment. After that, a lot of things happened. I would not like to go into that.

What I would like to say is this. This is a hangover. As Sushmaji has said, the Radcliffe Award left many gaps. Then there were attempts even during the East Pakistan time. There was Nehru-Noon Agreement. There were various agreements. But they didn't work. It has taken us 44 years after the creation of Bangladesh to finally come to this conclusion. *Der ayad, durust ayad*, as the saying goes.

We are very happy. The whole thing was studied in great detail. It is a very interesting agreement. There are enclaves and there are adverse possessions. Enclave means legally our territory which is lying within Bangladesh and legally the territory of Bangladesh which is lying within India. Adverse possession means

[Dr. Karan Singh]

illegal or unauthorised occupation of our territory by Bangladesh and the territory of Bangladesh by us. Luckily, both these issues have been dealt with in this Bill in great detail. Surveys have been done. We wanted to be assured that if people from those enclaves come, they would be looked after. A provision to that effect has also been included in this Bill. It has tremendous advantages, strategic advantages and security advantages. Psychologically and politically, it shows that given goodwill on both sides, the most difficult of problems can be solved. There is no problem that is actually insolvable. But you have to have goodwill on both sides.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would suggest one thing here. Sheikh Hasina is there. She has been very supportive. She is a great friend of India. We hope that a day will come when we will be able to sort out these problems with China and Pakistan also so that our borders are secured and demarcated. We really look forward to that day. This is a very major step towards that. I would like to congratulate the whole House for this great achievement and I strongly support this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

श्री दिलीपभाई पंडया (गुजरात): धन्यवाद सर, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया। सुषमा जी के बाद बोलने की बहुत तकलीफ होती है। उन्होंने इतने विस्तृत रूप में बात बताई और यह भी बताया कि इससे सभी लोग सहमत हैं। मैं सोचता था कि एल.ओ.पी. खड़े होकर बोलेंगे कि इस पर डिस्कशन करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है और सब वॉइस वोट से पास कर दो, we should not use the time of the House. लेकिन ऐसा है कि सब को कुछ-न-कुछ तो बोलना चाहिए। इसलिए टाइम देना पड़ता है। I recall the day Prime Minister Narendra Modi took oath as the Prime Minister. He invited all the leaders of the neighbouring countries. उसी दिन से सब को आशा हो गई थी कि हमारे पड़ोसियों के साथ हमारे बहुत अच्छे संबंध बनने वाले हैं। इसको हम अच्छे दिन भी कह सकते हैं। कोई ऐसा नहीं चाहता कि हम पड़ोसियों के साथ लड़ते रहें और वह भी अच्छे दिन कहें, चाहें। तो आज इसकी शुरुआत है। मैंने एक बार पढ़ा था, जब सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल होम मिनिस्टर थे, तब उन्होंने एक खत लिखकर उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री, the whole nation respects him, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू को बताया था कि पाकिस्तान की जितनी चिंता हम कर रहे हैं उससे ज्यादा चीन के साथ बॉर्डर की चिंता करनी चाहिए, लेकिन सरदार पटेल की बात उस समय नहीं मानी गई। आज मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक सप्ताह के अंदर जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री चायना की विजिट पर जा रहे हैं तो वहां भी कुछ अच्छा accord होगा और जो बॉर्डर डिस्प्युट चायना के साथ है और हर टाइम एक डर रहता है कि चायना क्या करेगा, चायना क्या करेगा, वह डर भी खत्म हो जाएगा। मैं अपोजिशन पार्टी के लीडर गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी और डिप्टी लीडर आनन्द जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कंप्रोमाइज नहीं लेकिन अच्छी बात के लिए अपना सहकार दिया। डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने अभी बताया कि चलो, एक अच्छी शुरुआत हो गई है और ऐसे दूसरे जो बिल हैं, वे भी इसी तरह एकसाथ मिलकर राष्ट्र के हित में हम काम करेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... त्यागी जी, आप फिर भी बोलेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इसी के साथ-साथ पश्चिमी बंगाल की मुख्य मंत्री को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि सुषमा जी ने बताया, उन्होंने भी बहुत positive attitude लिया

है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... त्यागी जी, आप नहीं मानेंगे, हमारे साथ जो भी लोग रहे, वे अच्छे लोग थे और अच्छे लोग हैं, हम अभी भी ऐसा मानते हैं। इसलिए मैं सदन से अपील करता हूँ कि इस बिल को सर्वसम्मति से पास किया जाए और जैसा कि सुषमा जी ने बताया कि 3 महीने में इस की रिपोर्ट आ गयी और यह रिपोर्ट 1 दिसम्बर, 2014 को लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के पटल पर रखी गयी। And certain observations made by the Committee are very important and for that, I would go through some of the remarks of the Standing Committee. Para 2.15 of the Report says, “The Committee are of the strong opinion that the Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2013 is in the overall national interest as it would pave the way for broader bilateral ties with one of our closest neighbours, Bangladesh. The Committee are of a considered opinion that delays in the passage of the Bill have needlessly contributed to the perpetuation of a huge humanitarian crisis. However, the Committee are also sure that the difficulties of the people living in the enclaves of both the countries would come to an end after the Act is passed by the Parliament. The Committee would, therefore, urge the Government to take urgent steps for presenting the Bill to Parliament without any further delay.” जैसा कि सुषमा जी ने बताया, हम ने कहा था कि बजट सत्र के दूसरे भाग में हम यह बिल present करेंगे और आज यह बिल आया है। महोदय, यह निश्चित है कि सर्वसम्मति से यह बिल पास होगा, लेकिन इस बिल की जो लंबी यात्रा रही, उसके ऊपर भी एक नज़र डालने की जरूरत है। इसलिए I would like to draw the attention of this House towards the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill. I quote, “India and Bangladesh have a common land boundary of approximately 4,096.7 kms. The India-East Pakistan land boundary was determined as per the Radcliffe Award of 1947. Disputes arose out of some provisions in the Radcliffe award, which were sought to be resolved through the Bagge Award of 1950. Another effort was made to settle these disputes by the Nehru-Noon Agreement of 1958. However, the issue relating to division of Berubari Union was challenged before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. To comply with the opinion rendered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Act, 1960 was passed by the Parliament. Due to the continuous litigation and other political developments at that time, the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Act, 1960 could not be notified in respect of territories in former East Pakistan (presently Bangladesh).”

श्री उपसभापति : आप इसे क्यों पढ़ रहे हैं? इसे पढ़ने की क्या जरूरत है?

श्री दिलीपभाई पंड्या : सर, जैसा कि सुषमा जी ने कहा, I saw the long race. Sir, I am also happy to note that.

श्री उपसभापति : यह हमारे पास है।

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Sushmaji has said कि हम एक समय इस को oppose कर रहे थे, भारतीय जनता पार्टी इस को अपोज कर रही थी। असम के बी.जे.पी. के लोग भी

[Shri Dilipbhai Pandya]

oppose कर रहे थे। लेकिन यह हमारी सोच है। हम ऐसे पले हैं, बढ़े हैं। विदेश मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में बहुत सारी बातें बता दी हैं, इसलिए मैं इसके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, मैं विदेश मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ सारे सदन से यही प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को सर्वसम्मति से पास कराया जाए। धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, यह जो मेन बाउंड्री एग्रीमेंट से संबंधित संशोधन विधेयक आया है, यह कई कारणों से बहुत जरूरी था। हालांकि इस पर शुरू से ही विवाद रहा है, जैसा सुषमा जी ने भी शुरू में ही कहा, चाहे सन् 1947 का रेडक्लिफ एग्रीमेंट हो, चाहे बाद का नेहरू-नून समझौता हो, या उसके बाद का 1974 वाला समझौता हो। इस पर समझौता होना इसलिए भी जरूरी था, क्योंकि बहुत सारे टापू ऐसे बन गए हैं, जहां हिंदुस्तान के लोग रह रहे हैं, लेकिन चारों तरफ बाउंड्री बंगलादेश की है और उसी तरह जिन टापुओं पर बंगलादेश के लोग रह रहे हैं, लेकिन उनकी चारों तरफ बाउंड्री इंडिया की है। एक तरह से यह बंटवारा बहुत ही अनन्यचुरल था और इसलिए डिमार्केशन होना तो जरूरी था।

श्रीमन्, मैं एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि जब हमारा देश 15 अगस्त, 1947 को आजाद हुआ था, उसके बाद से निरंतर हमारे देश की सीमाएं सिकुड़ती जा रही हैं। मैं इस बिल का विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ, समर्थन कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन किसी भी देश के लिए यह सबसे दुखद चीज होती है कि उसकी सीमाएं छोटी हो जाएं। कश्मीर का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा पाकिस्तान दबाए हुए है, चीन हमारी बहुत बड़ी आबादी पर पहले ही कब्जा कर चुका है और आए दिन खुलेआम अरुणाचल प्रदेश को अपना प्रदेश कहने की बात करता रहता है। जब हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री वहां जाने को हों, तब भी उस तरह की बात करता है। रोज ऐसी बातें होती रहती हैं। यह सीमा को लेकर विवाद तो हैं, लेकिन बंगलादेश हमारा एक मित्र देश है। हम लोगों की वजह से, भारत सरकार की वजह से, भारत के सैनिकों की वजह से यह बंगलादेश बना था। इसके लिए हमारे लोगों को भी बहुत बलिदान करना पड़ा था। इस बिल के लिए जो थोड़ी बहुत दिक्कतें थीं, उसमें आपने राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग ले लिया, समर्थन ले लिया, क्योंकि उनके बिना तो इसका कोई मतलब ही नहीं था। अगर वेस्ट बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट, या वहां की जनता के सहयोग के बिना यह बिल लाया जाता, तब भी गलत होता और मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, असम से भी न पूछा जाता, तब भी गलत होता, क्योंकि सीमाएं तो उन्हीं राज्यों से मिलती हैं। वैसे कुल मिलाकर तो यह देश की सीमा है, लेकिन अफेक्टेड होने वाले जो लोग होंगे, वे उन्हीं राज्यों के होंगे। मैं इतना जरूर जानना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग इन टापुओं से, मान लीजिए कि टापू बंगलादेश में हैं, जहां हिन्दुस्तान के लोग हैं, वे बंगलादेश में पहुंच जाएंगे और जो इधर आना चाहेंगे, उनको लाने के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे? और, जो उधर से इधर आएंगे, उनके लोगों को उधर भेजने की व्यवस्था कैसे करेंगे? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं होगा, जैसे कि 1971 में बंगलादेश से बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बंगलादेश के लोग यहां आ गए और उनमें से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में वापिस ही नहीं गए। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो टापू हिंदुस्तान की सीमा में आएंगे, जिनमें बंगलादेश के लोग रह रहे हैं, वे वापिस जाएंगे या नहीं जाएंगे? महोदय, जो हिन्दुस्तान के हमारे लोग उधर से आएंगे, उनके रीहेबिलिटेशन की क्या व्यवस्था होगी? मंत्री महोदय, जब आप इस पर हुई बहस का जवाब दें, तब आप जरूर इस बात का उत्तर देने की कोशिश करें। आप एक अच्छा समझौता कर रही

हैं। इससे सीमा पर रोजाना का जो अनावश्यक विवाद होता है, वह खत्म होगा। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस विषय पर मेरे पूर्व में जो साथी और मित्र बोले और इस विधेयक में श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज जी ने जिन बातों को रखा है, मैं उसमें कोई जोड़ने और घटाने की जरूरत नहीं मानता हूँ। यह बहुत स्वागत योग्य काम हुआ है। इस देश की ऐसी त्रासदी है कि यह देश बंट गया। डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया, उम्र भर यह प्रयास करते रहे और उनके बताए हुए रास्ते पर चलने वाले हम लोग हमेशा से यह महसूस करते रहे हैं कि यह बंटवारा बहुत महंगा पड़ा है। इसमें इतनी जान, माल, सम्पत्ति और सम्पदा चली गई और हम आज भी अपने बजट के एक-तिहाई हिस्से से विदेशों से हथियार खरीदते हैं। उस समय, मैं शायद मैट्रिक में पढ़ता था। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में जब देश ने बंगलादेश पर विजय हासिल की और जिन फौजों ने आत्म-समर्पण किया था, उनके जनरल, जनरल नियाजी को जबलपुर में ही रखा गया था।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): श्री शरद यादव जी, तब आप इंजीनियरिंग कर चुके थे।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान): शरद जी, आप बहुत पीछे हैं। आप याद कीजिए, उस समय आप ग्रेज्युएशन कर चुके होंगे। यहां वर्ष 1971 की बात आप कर रहे हैं।

श्री शरद यादव: आप ठीक कह रहे हैं। आप ठीक याद दिला रहे हैं।

महोदय, जब जनरल नियाजी, जबलपुर में बन्द थे, तब हम बड़ी बेचैनी से तलाश करते थे कि कहीं वे दिख जाएं, लेकिन वे हमें दिखे नहीं। डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया ने कल्पना की थी कि हिन्दुस्तान के आसपास के इन तीनों देशों का एक महासंघ बन जाए। यह निश्चित रूप से उसी दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है और पूरी सहमति से यह कदम बढ़ाया गया है। इस विषय में आप सभी और पूरे सदन की सहमति होने के कारण मैं मानता हूँ कि यह बहुत जरूरी है और हमारा मन और हमारा चित्त भी बंगलादेश के साथ है। हमारे emotions भी बंगलादेश के साथ बहुत गहरे हैं। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी जो बोल रहे थे, मैं समझता हूँ कि उन बातों का जवाब आपकी चर्चा में शरीक था और आप उन्हें पैकेज भी दे रही हैं, लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि इन तीनों देशों के बीच में आज नहीं, तो कल एक महासंघ का निर्माण होना चाहिए।

महोदय, जो फौज पर खर्च हो रहा है, इंसान हमारे, पैसा हमारा और जान हमारी, ऐसी त्रासदी बनी हुई है और बाजू के देश, पाकिस्तान की भी यही हालत है। बायां बाजू गड़बड़ है और दायां बाजू ही ठीक हो रहा है। उसमें आपका, कुमारी ममता बनर्जी और असम के मुख्य मंत्री जी का भी सहयोग है। हमारे डॉ. कर्ण सिंह जी ने तो बहुत विस्तार से बताया और अभी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक सदस्य ने तो यह कहा कि इस पर बहस नहीं होनी चाहिए, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर जरूर बहस होनी चाहिए क्योंकि आज देश-भर के लोग, सबसे ज्यादा इस चैनल को देखते हैं। हमारा इतिहास ही हमारे आगे का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है। इसलिए इस पर बहस बहुत जरूरी थी।

सुषमा जी, मैं सोचता हूँ कि हम लोगों का बहुत पुराना रिश्ता है। यह महासंघ की जो कल्पना है, वही इस देश को ऊंचा उठाएगी और दुनिया में यही बात हमारी आर्थिक ताकत को

[श्री शरद यादव]

भी मजबूत करेगी। यह तब तक नहीं होगा, जब तक यह नकली बंटवारा चलता रहेगा। नकली बंटवारा कहने का मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो बंटवारा हुआ है, उसे मैं नहीं मानता। बंटवारा हो गया है। देश बन गए हैं, लेकिन यह फौज है, यह विदेश नीति है, इस मामले में इनका कोई मतलब नहीं है। तो महासंघ की तरफ यह जो कदम है, डॉ. लोहिया का जो सपना था, हमारे देश के बहुत से लोगों का सपना था, उस सपने की तरफ मैं इसे एक बड़ा समझौता मानता हूँ और एक तरह से यह अच्छा रास्ता सरका है। यह सरकता जाए, सरकता जाए और एक दिन महासंघ का यह रास्ता बन जाए, तभी यह देश बनेगा, तभी यह देश उठेगा, ऐसा मेरा मानना है। इसके साथ ही मैं इस बिल का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, if we have a look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Constitution Amendment Bill and a quick visit to the history of the past four decades concerning this particular issue, then you would find that, on 16th May, 1974, an Agreement between India and Bangladesh was signed *inter alia* for the demarcation of boundaries and for exchange of 162 enclaves, which was a pre-Independence legacy. Sir, on 28th November, 1974, the Parliament of Bangladesh had ratified the Agreement, whereas the successive Governments in India had failed and neglected the ratification of the Agreement for four long decades, for some inexplicable reasons. However, better late than never.

Sir, from 15th July, 2011, a head count in enclaves on both sides was conducted and it was found that 37,369 people lived in 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 14,221 lived in 57 enclaves of Bangladesh in India. On 6th September, 2011, a protocol was signed by India and Bangladesh, which has been referred to by the hon. Minister for External Affairs, for exchange of these enclaves and to implement the related matters. Now, Sir, when the Bill was introduced in 2013, my Party, the All India Trinamool Congress, had opposed it. Why? Because the pending social, political and economic issues involved in the matter were neither discussed with the Government of West Bengal at the appropriate level, nor was the concern expressed by the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, who had been emphasizing this problem for a long time, adequately addressed by the Government of India. All these enclaves are situated within the Cooch Behar district where the separatist agitation is going on for a long time. I need not go to that extent to explain it, but we are all concerned on that.

Sir, it is the assessment of the Government of West Bengal that all the residents of Bangladeshi enclaves in India would opt to remain in India, for two main reasons—they will be displaced from their lands, and for improvement of their position once the enclaves become parts of India. But the residents of Indian enclaves in Bangladesh might move to India even at the cost of displacement due to better

economic opportunities, which is quite human and natural. In this backdrop, our hon. Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, has urged upon the Central Government to help the State's intervention keeping in view the maximum displacement and to extend material help for implementation of a comprehensive rehabilitation programme which must not be a BPL package but a decent one, a humane one, for which the physical and social infrastructure of these enclaves need to be upgraded.

Sir, keeping this in mind, the Government of West Bengal has urged upon the Central Government that a sum of ₹3,900 crores be granted, out of which ₹2,234 crores is a variable component. As assured by the hon. Minister for External Affairs while moving this Bill, the Government of India has agreed to sanction the amount as per the requirement and this is why, the Government of West Bengal has accepted this Bill in totality. Once this Agreement is implemented, the fate of nearly 51,000 people would be decided and the long-standing problems between these two countries would be resolved once and for all.

We must not forget that due to partition of the country in 1947, Bengal had sacrificed a huge land and its natural resources. When there was hue and cry due to construction of the Farakka Barrage, West Bengal had shared the Ganga water with Bangladesh at the cost of the Kolkata Port. Now, with this Agreement, we are going to exchange the enclaves to have a permanent solution to the long-standing problems. Sir, we have also given blood during the liberation struggle of Bangladesh. Now Ms. Mamata Banerjee stands for the betterment of relations between Bangladesh and India to the extent it is desired subject to the Government of India taking a stand in extending its helping hand to West Bengal as per the need of the hour and as per the situation demands. Sir, all of us in the Trinamool Congress, believe that once this Agreement is implemented, it would be good for India; it would be good for Bangladesh; it would be good for the people living in the enclaves and it would also be good for India's relationship with Bangladesh. We sincerely believe that we have achieved a goal, and we will further achieve a goal once this Agreement is implemented in letter and spirit. I strongly support this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you and my leader Amma for giving me this opportunity to speak. The Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth) Amendment Bill, 2013 seeks to amend the First Schedule of the Constitution for giving effect to the acquiring of territories by India and transfer of territories to Bangladesh in consonance with the Agreement between India and Bangladesh signed in May, 1974 regarding the demarcation of land boundary and the subsequent Protocol signed in September, 2011.

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

The boundary between India and Bangladesh, formerly known as East Pakistan, which was determined by Radcliffe Award of 1947, gave rise to several disputes. Several efforts have been made to resolve these disputes over time. This Constitutional Amendment legalizes the Agreement entered into in 1974 and the Protocol entered into in 2011.

It is understood that the State Governments concerned were closely associated with the process of determination of adverse possession and enclaves. We urge that the Government of India should continuously engage in dialogue and consultation with the concerned State Governments in the actual implementation of the Agreements.

At this juncture, we would like to draw a parallel to the ceding of Katchatheevu to Sri Lanka without any constitutional amendment, which has adversely affected the livelihood of the fishermen of Tamil Nadu. The ceding of Katchatheevu is in total violation of the views given by the Supreme Court in a Presidential reference in the Berubari case. This is why our revered leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had filed a case in 2008 in the Supreme Court against ceding of Katchatheevu in her personal capacity as General Secretary of AIADMK. Subsequently, in 2011 the Government of Tamil Nadu impleaded itself as a party in this case since it is the custodian of all the land records. This case is still pending in the Supreme Court of India. The ceding of Katchatheevu is illegal and unconstitutional since no constitutional amendment was made. I urge the Government of India to rescind the Agreement with Sri Lanka entered into in 1974 ceding Katchatheevu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But this Bill is not on Katchatheevu.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, it is related to Katchatheevu. ...*(Interruptions)*... For giving Bangladesh territory to India and Indian territory to Bangladesh, you have brought this Constitutional Amendment Bill. While ceding Katchatheevu to Sri Lanka, you did not bring such a constitutional amendment. That is why I am mentioning it here. The Agreement has prevented the fishermen of Tamil Nadu from fishing in their traditional waters. Hence a Constitutional Amendment is very important. As our Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has pointed out, on her behalf, I am making this submission.

Now this Constitutional Amendment does not provide suitable rehabilitation and compensation to the people who will be returning from Indian Enclaves in Bangladesh. I urge upon the Government to seriously address this issue and provide an acceptable package of rehabilitation to the people returning to India. The Government of India should also take adequate steps to safeguard the interests of Indian nationals,

who would be staying back in the Bangladesh Enclaves, facilitate them to acquire Bangladeshi citizenship and to get all benefits. In this context, I would urge upon the Central Government and also request the whole House, this august House, to take note of the Tamil Nadu fishermen's problems and also see to it that Katchatheevu is retrieved. The Central Government must bring an Amendment to see to it that the Agreement is annulled and it is declared null and void. I once again thank hon. Amma and thank you, Sir.

श्री शरद यादव: उपसभापति महोदय, इनके बोलने के बाद पूरे सदन में "अम्मा ही अम्मा" होना चाहिए। "अम्मा-अम्मा" कोई खराब बात नहीं है।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: आप फिर फंस जाओगे। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री शरद यादव: वे हमको बर्खास्त नहीं करेंगे।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से, बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से, हम इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़े हुए हैं। यह जो बिल लाया गया है, सन् 1971 की लड़ाई के बाद, सन् 1974 के एग्रीमेंट के बाद 2015 में आज अगर यह बिल इस रूप में आया है, तो हम लोग इसका स्वागत करते हैं। हम उस मुकाम पर पहुंचे हैं, जिसके लिए वर्षों से कोशिश हो रही थी कि किसी तरीके से हम लोग इस पर arrive कर सकें और इस पर पहुंच सकें।

इसके साथ-साथ हम कुछ चीजें कहना चाहेंगे, जैसे कि आपने इसमें जिक्र किया है कि इन्क्लेव हैं, जिनमें 17,000 लोग हैं और किसी में 37,000 लोग हैं, ये लोग अब बंगलादेश के हो जाएंगे, जो लगभग 40 वर्षों से भारत के अंदर भारतीय बनकर रह रहे थे। उनकी जो सीमा थी, जिसमें वे रह रहे थे, वह भारत के अंदर की सीमा थी। अब वे बंगलादेश की सीमा में चले जाएंगे और वे बांग्लादेशी कहलाने लगेंगे तथा जो बंगलादेश से आएंगे, वे भारतीय हो जाएंगे। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस समस्या पर माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगी। जो लोग वहां से यहां आ रहे हैं या यहां से वहां जा रहे हैं लगभग 40 वर्षों के बाद, तो इसमें से कई ऐसे लोग होंगे, जिनकी पैदाइश ही यहां पर हुई होगी या उनकी पैदाइश वहां पर हुई होगी। वे अब grown up होकर 40-40 वर्ष के हो गए हैं और वे इंडियन सिटीजन्स हैं, अब बंगलादेश के सिटीजन्स होने जा रहे हैं। अभी तक उनको यहां की जो फैसिलिटीज़ मिलती थीं, वे बंद हो जाएंगी और अब बंगलादेश की फैसिलिटीज़ होंगी। जब आप अमेंडमेंट को इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगी, तो इन चीजों को भी देखने की जरूरत है कि उनकी जो सोच है, कई लोगों की धर्म के हिसाब से और चीजों के हिसाब से, इतने वर्षों से वे यहां रह रहे थे और दूसरे तरीके की चीजें चल रही थीं, तो उनके लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं? जो हमारे साथ में थे, वे अब उधर चले जाएंगे, तो उनको हम एक तरीके से ऐसा न मान लें कि उनका और हमारा कोई मतलब नहीं रह गया है और वे जैसे भी, जहां पर हैं, अब उनके बारे में बंगलादेश वाले जानें। हम लोगों को इस बात को एन्शोर करना पड़ेगा कि उनका वेलफेयर वहां पर ठीक तरीके से हो रहा है, उनके लिए इंतजाम किया जा रहा है, उनके लिए वहां पर क्या किया जा रहा है? जो लोग हमारे यहां पर आएंगे, उनके वेलफेयर के लिए हम काम करेंगे। कहीं लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की सिचुएशन भी होंगी, जिनको कि हम लोगों को रेस्पेक्टिव सरकारों के साथ मिलकर, उनको इमीडिएट तौर पर देखना पड़ेगा, उनके रिहेबिलिटेशन के

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

लिए देखना पड़ेगा। जो लोग वहां से यहां पर आ रहे हैं, उनको क्या चीजें प्रोवाइड कर रहे हैं, ऐसा तो नहीं जो लोग बंगलादेश में रह रहे थे, अब वे भारतीय मूल के हो गए और suddenly भारतीय कहलाने लगे, वे इंडियन सिटीजन्स हो गए, तो उनके जो राइट्स वहां पर खत्म हुए हैं, उसके साथ में उनके और राइट्स भी अगर खत्म हो गए, उनकी और चीजें ले ली गईं, तो उनको हम यहां पर किस तरह से सुरक्षित रखेंगे? हम उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे? इसी तरह से जो हमारे लोग वहां जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए वे लोग क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? इसके लिए इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर बंगलादेश की सरकार के साथ, जो तीनों प्रदेशों की सरकारें हैं, चाहे वह पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार हो, चाहे वह असम की सरकार हो, चाहे त्रिपुरा की सरकार हो, इन तीनों सरकारों को मिल कर इसको बहुत ही गम्भीरता के साथ देखने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि सेटलमेंट होने में समय लगेगा। केवल इस एक्ट के पास हो जाने से या कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट के हो जाने से सेटलमेंट ऑटोमेटिक नहीं हो जाएगा। जमीन का सेटलमेंट हो जाएगा, लेकिन जो इंसान, जो लोग वहां पर रह रहे हैं, उनके सेटलमेंट और रीसेटलमेंट के बारे में हम लोगों को सोचना पड़ेगा। इसको दोनों देशों को बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक लेना पड़ेगा। इन सरकारों को भी इसको बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक लेना पड़ेगा। हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि इन लोगों का किसी भी प्रकार का नुकसान न होने पाए और उनकी जीविका चले।

इसी के साथ हम इस बिल का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करते हैं।

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, as I rise on behalf of my party to support this historic endeavour. I just want to mention that not only the people of our country are suffering, but today, at this present moment, 15 crores of Bengali people are living in Bangladesh and, most importantly, one crore and 50 lakh of Bengali people are basically residents of nowhere. They belong to no country. They are watching this august House, looking at this august House because for decades this problem has not been solved and today is a historic day for these people. I just want to mention the life of these enclave dwellers. I remember, when I was in the fifth standard in 1990, I first heard the word 'Chitmahal'. This is a Bengali word for enclave. At that period, in 1992, we had the Teen Bigha corridor. I don't want to go into that. I have been a lot many times to these areas of Cooch Behar. Sukhenduda had already pointed it out. Majority of the people of Cooch Behar in our State are living in Chitmahal enclaves. The life of the enclave dwellers is, basically, miserable. They are practically men of nowhere land. They live a life of abject misery, devoid of basic necessities and, most importantly, without any national identity. Ever since Bangladesh achieved its independence, – the hon. Minister had pointed it out – I don't want to go into the history that the most important thing is that there are no physical lines, there is no demarcation that separates enclave dwellers from the people living in the mainland of Bengal and Bangladesh. The communities have the same culture, same food habit, same race, and most importantly, the same mother-tongue. The only difference is the realization that they stay in a

‘foreign land’. Many people in these enclaves are going through an identity crisis as they were originally from Bangladesh, but celebrate occasions like Independence Day and Republic Day of our country. Life is often dangerous for these enclave dwellers. We have seen that because each time they step out of the enclaves they can be arrested by Indian Border Security Forces or the Bangladeshi Rifles. This is happening continuously. These enclaves have no basic amenities. Parents send children to schools on the Indian side. That too is only possible when their Indian friends agree to pose as their guardians on paper. This has been happening for the last four decades. Enclaves don’t have hospitals. Pregnant women face problems as doctors on the Indian side of the border refuse to admit mothers in labour. In the last six months there are five cases where mothers have died in labour pain in these enclaves, in these Chitmahals. The enclaves are inhabited mostly by Muslims who are left bereft of a proper place of worship. Accountability, jurisdiction and administration are completely missing and that is why cultivation of marijuana has been going on in these enclaves for a long period of time. These enclaves remain, till date, an enigma. It has been mentioned that the borders of the Indian States of Assam, Bengal, Meghalaya and Tripura will be affected. Now the long overdue exchange, Sir, will endeavour basically to harmonise India’s land boundaries and, more importantly, improve the lives of all residents of the enclaves. People are saying and I was reading in the newspapers also that if one were to compare the area of land that India receives in this exchange to what India gives away, the former falls short of the latter by 10,000 acres. But, Sir, while it may appear like a loss of territory, such loss is illusory. Humanity will win. Today when this august House unanimously adopts this amendment, humanity will be championed. Sir, I belong to a refugee family. When my father was in class V, he came to India in 1946. We have been living in refugee colonies in and around Calcutta. When Dr. Karan Singh was speaking, I was remembering, I was not born at that time, but in the refugee colonies in and around Calcutta, 1971 Liberation War was going on. Today, the people of Bangladesh, as they recognize and remember forever Mrs. Gandhi, our late Prime Minister, who led that liberation struggle, also forever remember – particularly the people from these enclaves – Madam Sushma Swaraj.

I remember Mr. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The name of Mr. Mr. Mujibur Rahman was mentioned here by Dr. Karan Singh. It was Mr. Mujibur Rahman -- we are all Bengali people in that part -- who fought against Pakistani regime for language. Mr. Mujibur was a fiery speaker. At that time, Mr. Mujibur said,

(Hon. Member spoke in Bengali)

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

I am a refugee; I come from a refugee family. This is an Eastern Bengali dialect. This means that Pakistani snatchers are trying to snatch away my mother-tongue and that mother-tongue, for centuries, has been spoken by my fathers and my ancestors.

So, Sir, I want to take this opportunity. This is a very historic occasion, because partition was not done by the people of Bengal. But the people of Bengal have suffered due to partition. We have suffered due to partition for generations. But, today, when there is an opportunity, I would say that this is a historic opportunity. This is really a historic occasion.

Again, on behalf of my party, I would say that today the only champion is humanity. It is a remarkable endeavour. So, I once again support this historic endeavour.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to express my view and my party's view on the Bill.

Sir, I express my thanks the hon. External Affairs Minister of our country, Mrs. Sushma Swaraj, for her wise diplomatic endeavour in preparing this Bill and placing it before the House. I also express my thanks to the leaders of the major opposition party and other leaders to help her in arriving at such a historic agreement.

Sir, I am adding a point to what my previous speaker was saying. After formation of Pakistan, on the basis of religion, both parts of Pakistan – West and East – were fought. In 1948, the Government of Pakistan declared that the State language of Pakistan would be Urdu. So, Urdu language was introduced in East Pakistan – now Bangladesh – as the language of that part of Pakistan and the Bengali students, youth, intellectuals rose in revolt. Ultimately, this movement took a very wide and extensive turn and Pakistan tried to suppress that movement. The movement was based on language. It was love for their mother-tongue. In order to save that mother-tongue, there was a revolt started in 1948 and went up to 1952. In 1952, Pakistan was compelled to declare Bengali as the second language of Pakistan and Bengali was introduced in East Pakistan. It was history. Since then, the movement to have a separate and independent country started in Bengal. It was based mainly to save their culture, it was to save their language and it was to save their economic interest. Sir, in 1905, Lord Curzon, could not divide Bengal at that time and the Banga-Banga Andolan was the greatest andolan and, in fact, it was the impetus for the freedom movement of our country. But, on the basis of religion, this country was divided. And, Sir, as you know, we had played a very big historic role to liberate Bangladesh from the dictatorship of Pakistan. Sir, it is that Bangladeshi people who are very, very grateful to us and a very friendly

relationship is there. After the formation of Bangladesh, there are ups and downs in the history of Bangladesh. Sometimes, the anti-Indian Governments came there, who were against democracy and secularism. But, now, the present Government is a friendly Government and we should use prudence on our part, use wisdom on our part. We must seize this opportunity to settle the border issue and strengthen the cooperation with the Bangladeshi people.

Secondly, it is a great lesson for our other neighbours also. They too can develop a goodwill to establish good relationship with our country. India has showed them that the heart of India is so large. We are the lovers of peace and we want to have a good relationship with our neighbours. India has proved this fact. Others also should follow the same way to settle their issues. Mr. Sharad Yadav has expressed his desire of the great fighter of the freedom movement of our country, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, who wrote against India's division. He expressed the desire that unless Pakistan, Bangladesh and India federation is formed, the interests of these countries could not be fulfilled.

I again express my appreciation to Mrs. Swaraj for her diplomatic wisdom and I wish her success in solving relevant problems after the Agreement is signed. Thank you very much.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you. I stand here to support this Bill. While supporting this Bill, I would like to make a certain observations. In a country like ours, foreign policy matters can't be the prerogative of one Government of the day. The foreign policy matters, particularly, such issues, must be settled on the basis of a national consensus. Now I find there is a national consensus for this Bill. That is why I stand to support this Bill. In fact, the States of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Tripura and Assam have been taken into confidence and they have been taken on board. The people of these States have given their consent and support to this Bill and this is a good thing. Now, the Government should follow it up with a proper policy for resettlement and rehabilitation of the Indian people on either side.

Having said that, Sir, now I draw the attention of the Minister, Sushmaji. Madam, when you were referring to Assam, you said that the Prime Minister informed you that certain things could be renegotiated. In fact, with Bangladesh, we had the Agreement in 1974 – the Indira Gandhi-Mujibur Rahman Agreement. In the same year, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister entered into a maritime boundary line Agreement with Sri Lanka. That is a contentious issue. The people of Tamil Nadu were not taken into confidence. The State Assembly, also, I don't think was taken into confidence. In such a situation, my pointed question is: Will

[Shri D. Raja]

you be with an open mind demand renegotiation of the Katchatheevu Agreement? It is a bilateral Agreement. It is not in our interest. It has not served the purpose for which that Agreement was entered into. In such a situation, will you ask the Sri Lankan Government for renegotiating the Katchatheevu Agreement? It is a parallel. In 1974, this Agreement was signed. The same year, maritime boundary line Agreement was done with Sri Lanka. It is causing problems. India has borders with several countries. We have problems with China but the talks on border dispute are done at a higher level, a sensitive level, and I understand. We wish the Indo-Chinese border talk ends in an acceptable solution to both the countries. In the same way we have problems with Pakistan. We have problems with several neighbours, and with Sri Lanka also we have problems. That is why, while supporting this Bill, I urge upon the Government, you consider, asking for a renegotiation of Katchatheevu Agreement because you cannot delay it further and the Southern Border will be very sensitive and tense, and peace will not be there. Always we have very tense atmosphere in Southern border. That is why the Government should have an open mind to address the concerns of the people of Tamil Nadu. I urge upon the Central Government, when you talk of cooperative federalism, at least, respect the unanimous Resolution passed by Tamil Nadu Assembly in this regard. They have passed the Resolution. I am not counter-forcing this Bill with Tamil Nadu issue, but I am drawing it parallel. While supporting this Bill, when you propose this Bill for adoption, you should take the people of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura into confidence. Tamil Nadu people were not taken into confidence when that agreement was signed. That is why it is an open question and the Centre should understand the strong emotions, the problems of Tamil Nadu people and consider renegotiation of that agreement. So Madam, I support this Bill and there is a national consensus, and once again I wish you all the best for bringing this Bill. Even though it was Salman Khurshid's Bill, you have brought this Bill. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri P. Bhattacharya.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill because this Bill is essential. It was really essential for a long time to settle the dispute between Bangladesh and India. Non-implementation of 1974 land boundary agreement between India and Bangladesh has led to the perpetuation of land boundary dispute between the two countries and also led to continuation of the miserable plight of the people living in the enclaves of both the sides. Sir, I had the opportunity to visit some of the places such as Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri and what is known as Tin Bigha, etc.

Sir, when I talked to a college girl, she said that she had to leave around

6.30 a.m. for a Balurghat college and comes back in the midnight. It was really a miserable situation for them. Practically, lakhs of people have no land. Whether they are Bangladeshi or Indian, they cannot claim. First they were the refugees when the partition took place. After that when they were staying in all these enclaves, again they were refugees or their colour has not yet been cleared, either by Bangladesh or India. Bangladesh has already changed their decision and as per the law, they have come forward, but unfortunately we were not prepared to transfer the land. But today, we have the opportunity to pass this Amendment. India will get 2,77,738 acres of land and transfer 2,26,768 acres to Bangladesh. As a result, those who are staying in both the sides will be benefited. Though 90 per cent of the fencing along the India-Bangladesh border has been completed but in several places, in West Bengal, Meghalaya, Mizoram, fencing has not yet been completed because the land acquisition did not take place. Sir, such is the case in Bengal. At 38 places, it has not yet been completed. In Meghalaya, it is 88 kilometres, and in Mizoram, it is 60 kilometres. Now, I feel that this problem will be settled and the border fencing will also be completed.

Sir, through you, I would like to place before the hon. Ministers some of the problems which I have seen in that area. A number of Indians who are living in the Indian enclaves in Bangladesh territory would be adversely affected as they would lose their claim to Indian citizenship. It is the duty of both the countries to minimize the 'humanitarian costs' of the Pact. The Government of India should discuss with the Government of Bangladesh the steps that would be taken to ensure adequate safeguards for the Indian nationals who would be staying back so that they are not discriminated against in any way after having acquired Bangladeshi citizenship.

Sir, another thing is, the hon. Minister has already said that for the resettlement, some amount of money will be allotted to the Government of West Bengal. I congratulate the hon. Minister for that. But, at the same time, I would like to point out two things. One is, some people will be losing their land. Definitely, they will be losing their land. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any planning to give them compensation. The second thing is, when the people are transferred from one land to another land, whether they will be properly protected. The problem that would be faced by the people for admission of children in different institutions should be looked into by the Government. I feel that the hon. Minister would be talking to the State Government so that they do not face any such problem. Sir, one student who is presently staying in Bangladesh will now be coming in Balurghat, and how he or she would get the admission there should be properly taken care of by the Government. Although these are very small things, but it would magnify in a different way in the base level. So, I request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this matter. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

Lastly, Sir, with this amendment, I am extremely happy. It is because we are from West Bengal, speaking in Bengali, and they are also speaking in Bengali. The culture is the same. So, we have a lot of emotional attachment with Bangladesh. But, with this amendment, I feel, the distance which was created earlier will now be removed, and we will be much nearer.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Very good. Thank you.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Lastly, Sir, I salute our departed leader, Indira Gandhi Ji, who stood behind the millions of Bangladeshis when they fought for the liberation of Bangladesh. It is the planning and design of the Congress to bring this amendment. It is the dream of Indian National Congress. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. Now, Shri Sanjay Raut.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मेरी पार्टी शिव सेना इस बिल का पूरी तरह से समर्थन कर रही है। This is a long-pending issue between Hindustan and Bangladesh. मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक तरह से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भूमि अधिग्रहण हो रहा है, हमारे यहां भूमि अधिग्रहण क़ानून अब तक पारित नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन दो देशों में भूमि अधिग्रहण हो रहा है, मुश्किलें खत्म हो गई हैं और बंगलादेश तथा हमारे देश के बीच लगभग 1947 से जमीन अदला-बदली का जो मामला था, वह सुलझ गया है।

हमने प्रधान मंत्री के शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में सार्क देशों को बुलाया, जो एक अच्छा संकेत था। बाद में, विदेश मंत्री के तौर पर सुषमा स्वराज जी ने अपनी पहली यात्रा बंगलादेश की की, जिसका संकेत यह था कि हम अपने पड़ोसी देशों से अच्छे संबंध रखना चाहते हैं। सर, बंगलादेश सिर्फ हमारा पड़ोसी राष्ट्र नहीं है, हम बंगलादेश के जन्मदाता भी हैं। बंगलादेश को हमने जन्म दिया है, उसके लिए हमने जमीन दी है, हमने बलिदान दिया है, हमने खून बहाया है। उसमें इंदिरा गांधी जी का भी बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा, जिसे हम भूल नहीं सकते। लेकिन सर, जब से वहां हमारे सच्चे मित्र शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान साहब की हत्या हुई, तब से वहां की राजनीति बदल गई, वहां के इमोशंस बदल गए। तब से वहां की राजनीति बदल गई, वहां के इमोशन बदल गए। जब भी सरकारें बदलती रहीं, तो हिन्दुस्तान के साथ उनके संबंध कभी अपस् एंड डाउन होते रहे। सुषमा जी ने अपने निवेदन में पूरी बात कही है कि यह कितना पुराना इश्यू है 1947 के साथ, फिर 1974 आ गया तथा फिर 2011 आ गया। लेकिन एक अच्छी बात है कि इतने सालों बाद नई सरकार में यह मसला सुलझ गया है और यह सरकार का सबसे बड़ा योगदान है। बंगलादेश के साथ जो हमारी सीमा है, वह पश्चिम बंगाल से जुड़ी है, त्रिपुरा से जुड़ी है, मेघालय से जुड़ी है, असम के साथ जुड़ी है। वैस्ट बंगाल के नेताओं ने विरोध भी किया था। उनके मन में शंका थी अगर यह सीमाओं के अदल-बदल का जो विषय है उसमें हम अपनी अखंडता के साथ, अपनी इंटीग्रिटी के साथ समझौता तो नहीं कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि अब सभी राज्यों ने मान्यता दी है और हम एक अच्छा कदम पूरे विश्व को दिखा रहे हैं कि हमने जो

पड़ोसियों को वायदे किए हैं, उनको निभाने की भी हम कोशिश करते हैं। सर, दोनों देशों की लगभग 4,096 किलोमीटर की लम्बी सीमा है और आपने बताया लगभग 162 एन्क्लेवज हैं। उनमें भी अब अदला-बदली हो जाएगी। दूसरी बात, मैं देख रहा था कि जब भी फॉरेन पॉलिसी की बात आती है, केंद्र सरकार एक निर्णय लेने के नजदीक जाती है। तो हमारी फॉरेन पॉलिसी के ऊपर हमारी रीजनल पॉलिटिक्स बहुत हावी हो जाती है। चाहे श्रीलंका हो, चाहे बंगलादेश का मुद्दा हो और भी स्टेट्स हैं। हमारे संविधान में साफ तरह से कहा गया है कि जो फॉरेन पॉलिसी है, जो विदेश नीति है, वह केंद्र का अधिकार है। लेकिन उसमें राज्यों की दखलंदाजी अब इस तरह से बढ़ गई है कि सालों-साल अपने जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मसले हैं, वे खत्म नहीं होते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो देश के राज्य हैं, जो इंटरनेशनल बॉर्डर के साथ लगे हैं उनकी अलग समस्या होती है। जैसे महाराष्ट्र है, कर्णाटक है, मध्य प्रदेश है। उनको समस्या से जूझना नहीं पड़ता है। लेकिन जो बॉर्डर के स्टेट्स हैं, चाहे कश्मीर हो, उनकी एक अलग समस्या होती है, उनके अलग प्रश्न होते हैं और ये जो स्टेकहोल्डर्स हैं, उनकी सबकी बात सुननी पड़ती है। इस बिल के बारे में सरकार ने सब की बात सुनी है और जैसा सुषमा जी ने कहा, यह विन-विन-विन सिचुएशन है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, 1947 से यह मामला चल रहा है, कम से कम दो मिनट तो दीजिए। जब आप यहां बैठते हैं तो 5 मिनट मांगते हैं और वहां बैठते हैं तो हमें एक मिनट देने की बात करते हैं। यह जो अदला-बदली होती है, तो यह कुर्सी ही ऐसी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, please do not waste your time.

श्री संजय राउत : असम की असेंबली के अभी लास्ट सेशन में एक स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन पूछा गया था। वहां के गृह मंत्री ने रिप्लाई में कहा कि आज हमारे असम की कुछ जमीन एडवर्स पोजिशन में है, बंगलादेश के कब्जे में है। जब इस प्रकार का उत्तर असम की असेंबली में दिया जाता है तो जरूर वहां एक रीजनल पॉलिटिक्स खड़ी हो जाती है। प्रश्न उठता है कि यह एडवर्स पोजिशन की जो बात है, यह लैंड एग्रीमेंट में पूरी होगी या नहीं। तो वहां के बहुत संगठन हैं, हमने देखा है, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, तो कुछ देर तक उसकी भी राजनीति होगी, उसके लिए हमने क्या तैयारी की है, क्योंकि असम एक ऐसा राज्य है, एक ऐसा संसेटिव राज्य है, वहां हमेशा हमको इस बात पर ध्यान देना पड़ता है। सर, दूसरी बात है कि हम इस बिल को इसलिए भी समर्थन दे रहे हैं कि हमें लगता है कि यह कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट होने के बाद हमारा बॉर्डर डिस्प्यूट बंगलादेश के साथ खत्म हो जाएगा। बंगलादेश के साथ लगे हमारे बॉर्डर पर फेंसिंग आ जाएगी और सालों-सालों से वहां से जो अवैध रूप में बंगलादेशी हमारे यहां घुसपैठ ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह तो आना ही चाहिए इसलिए तो हम लोग समर्थन दे रहे हैं। जो लाखों बंगलादेशी घुसपैठ कभी असम से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव : आज अगर कर रहे हो तो विवाद मत करो। आज खुशी-खुशी बात करो।

श्री संजय राउत : मैं खुशी-खुशी बात कर रहा हूँ कि हमें पूरा विश्वास है अब यह घुसपैठ हम रोक सकेंगे, इसे कानूनन रोक सकेंगे, क्योंकि यह महानगरों की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। इसलिए यह सभी के लिए बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं फिर एक बार सरकार का और सुषमा जी का अभिनंदन करता हूँ कि आज एक अच्छा कानून हम राष्ट्रहित में पूरी सहमति से मंजूर करने जा रहे हैं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

First of all, I congratulate the Minister for bringing this Bill, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, although after a lot of confusion. In the last few days in my State, Assam – not in the last few days rather in the last few months – there was a lot of confusion whether the Bill will come or whether the Bill will come excluding Assam, because, in November, when the hon. Prime Minister visited Assam, he said that it would be beneficial for the country, beneficial for Assam but, again, a Cabinet decision come that the Bill would come but Assam would be excluded. Then, in the last few days, there were some developments and it went up to a situation where the Assam Chief Minister had to shoot up a letter to the Union Ministry to take up this Bill including Assam. I really congratulate the hon. Minister that she has brought the Bill and she has not excluded Assam. Sir, history was created, in 1971, when, under our beloved leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Bangladesh was created and, subsequently, in 1974, the Agreement was signed. Another history was created when the protocol was signed on 6th September, 2011 by our the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, we are witness to it, the country is witness to it. We all know about the problems of those people who are living in the enclaves. Sir, basically, the agreement was for demarcation of boundary, exchange of enclaves and adverse possession. These three were the basic issues and today the Bill has come, dealing with those three basic issues. The demarcation of boundary has not been complete in some areas, particularly, in some areas of Assam and today this Bill will solve that problem. As a result of the protocol, the Radcliffe Line is demarcating the India-Bangladesh border in Assam sectors, namely, in three places, Lathiltilla-Dumabari in Karimganj sector, the Boroibari area in Dhubri sector and Pallathal area in Karimganj sector. Sir, we know what the life of those people who are living in those enclaves is. They are citizens of neither Bangladesh nor India. They are not governed by the rule of law of either country. They were living – as one of our hon. speakers has already mentioned – as if they were in jail and they have no identity. No Government schemes reach there; no Government benefits reach there; and no welfare schemes reach there. So, the life which the enclave dwellers are living up till now is below human. So, this Bill will do away with those inhuman conditions in which these enclave dwellers are living and they will get some identity. Sir, there is a confusion – one of our Members has already mentioned it – because the National Anthems of both the countries, India and Bangladesh, are written by one person. So the enclave dwellers do not know which National Anthem they will have to sing. Now, with

this Bill and the exchange of enclaves, this problem would be done away with and a total of 714 acres of area would be a part of India.

Sir, as the hon. Minister has also mentioned, there is some unhappiness amongst a section of the people in my State because we would be losing 268.4 acres of land in these enclaves. Sir, I too am unhappy over losing these 268.4 acres of land, but, at the same time, I am also happy that we would gain 445.6 acres of land, which would be a net gain in land area for Assam.

Sir, the basic issue that has agitated the minds of the people of Assam is the boundary issue. Successive Governments have tried their best to secure the Indo-Bangladesh border and border fencing has been done. But I am very sorry to say that this border-fencing has not been completed as yet. I know that there are some problems. There are problems due to non-demarcation of the boundary in certain areas. But, with this Bill coming up, I hope border-fencing will be completed and life within the boundary will be secure. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, I have to mention one thing more. I will take just one minute, Sir. For border fencing 150 yards of land area inside the Indian territory has been demarcated. So, Indians who have land adjacent to the boundary, have no right over that 150 yards of land in Indian territory; they can't use that land. Although that land belongs to India, people living along the border cannot use that land. This is a very serious problem. I hope, the hon. Minister will look into this issue seriously. She has mentioned about renegotiation. I hope these issues will be taken up, under her guidance, at the time of negotiations of the border fencing.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): थैंक यू, सर, जो आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। इस बिल को लेकर हाउस में आज जिस तरह से सब उल्लासित हैं, वहीं हमारी स्टेट असम में इसको लेकर थोड़ी चिंता बढ़ती ही जा रही है, क्योंकि लगातार वहां पर आज भी आंदोलन हो रहा है। वहां के लोगों का कहना है कि केंद्रीय सरकार की तरफ से वहां के लोगों के जो सेंटीमेंट्स हैं, उनको सम्मान नहीं दिया गया, वहां के लोगों से अच्छी तरह से कन्सल्ट नहीं किया गया। मुझे अच्छा लगता, अगर वहां के लोगों के सेंटीमेंट्स को देखकर वहां की सभी पार्टियों और संगठनों के साथ बात करके इस बिल को यहां लाया जाता। हर समय केंद्रीय सरकार जब भी उस तरफ का कोई फैसला लेती है, तो नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों को थोड़ा सा संदेह होता है, दुख होता है कि उस बारे में जानने के लिए सरकार उन्हें मौका नहीं देती है। उनका मानना है कि उस बारे में हमारा जानना भी जरूरी है, लेकिन सरकार हमारे सेंटीमेंट्स को नहीं समझ सकती है। अगर वहां के लोगों से अच्छी तरह से बात की जाती, तो जैसी यहां इस बिल को लेकर सबने उम्मीद रखी है, शायद असम के लोग भी रखते। मेरा इतना कहना है कि अभी जितनी लैंड हेंडओवर करनी है या बंगलादेश से मिलनी है, इसके अलावा भी हमारे कुछ लोग बंगलादेश में हैं, जो कि हर समय हमारे देश से एक उम्मीद लेकर जी लेते हैं। जब 1947 में रेड क्लिफ बाउंड्री द्वारा किया गया था, तब ही गलत हुआ था। शायद आप लोगों को पता होगा, त्रिपुरा का कुछ इलाका, मिजोरम का कुछ इलाका, मेघालय का कुछ इलाका गलती से बंगलादेश में चला गया

[श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी]

था। महोदय, यहां के जो लोग उस समय गलत बाउंड्री की वजह से यहां हैं, वे यहां के लोगों के साथ नहीं मिल सकते। वे यहां के ओरिजनल आदमी हैं, ट्राइब्स हैं, इंडिजीनस हैं। उनकी कला, भाषा, संस्कृति और विचारधारा दूसरों के साथ नहीं मिलती है। इस प्रकार के दो-तीन लाख लोगों की पूरी आबादी यहां है। त्रीपुरी, गारो, मिजो और मणिपुरी आदमी यहां हैं। वे लोग हमारे ऊपर ही उम्मीद कर के जी रहे हैं। इसलिए हमारे देश के नेता और अफसरों की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वे उनके बारे में सोचें।

महोदय, उन लोगों के जितने भी रिलेटिक्स हैं, वे खाग्रासोरी और रंगामाती एरिया में रहते हैं और ये एरिया इंडिया की सीमा से लगे हुए हैं। उन्हें अपने रिलेटिक्स के पास आने के लिए हमारी भारतीय एम्बेसी कभी-कभी वीजा नहीं देती है। इन चीजों को भी देखना जरूरी है, ताकि वे लोग आसानी से आ जा सकें। इस प्रकार यदि सीमाओं को ठीक करने के साथ-साथ इन इलाकों का भी ध्यान रखा जाता, तो बहुत अच्छा होता और एक परमानेंट सॉल्यूशन हो सकता था। अब इस सीमा को ठीक करने के बाद हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि बॉर्डर पर फेंसिंग होगी। वहां सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम घुसपैठियों और इल्लीगल मायग्रेंट की है। मैं इस सदन में इन चीजों को भी ठीक करने का अनुरोध करता हूं। केवल सीमाएं ठीक करने से, बंगलादेश के साथ अच्छा संपर्क या फ्रेंडशिप कायम करने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। वहां से जो लोग इल्लीगली इंडिया के असम या पश्चिमी बंगाल में आ जाते हैं, उन्हें भी रोकने की व्यवस्था करें। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वहां से जितने भी लोग आना चाहते हैं, वे परमिट लेकर हिन्दुस्तान आएँ और काम होने के बाद वापस जाएँ। इसके कारण काफी समय से वहां लोग संकट में चले आ रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन समस्याओं की ओर भी सरकार ध्यान दे।

महोदय, इस बिल के पास होने के बाद, कल से शायद बॉर्डर इलाके में कुछ रीहैबिलिटेशन की प्रॉब्लम हो सकती है। इसलिए मेरी केंद्र सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कल से ही बॉर्डर एरियाज में कुछ व्यवस्था करे। वहां के जो रैवेन्यू सर्किल ऑफिस हैं, उनमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के प्रतिनिधि हों, जो वहां के लोगों को विश्वास दिला सकें कि इस बिल के जरिए किसी का भी हार्म नहीं होगा।

महोदय, मैं अन्त में अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट इसलिए ज्यादा सेंसिटिव है, क्योंकि दूसरे देशों की सीमाएं—जैसे चायना, भूटान, म्यानमार और बंगलादेश उससे लगी हुई हैं।

SUBMISSION RE. RETRIEVING KACHCHATHEEVU

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise on behalf of the DMK Party to support the Bill which has been brought in to amend the First Schedule of the Constitution to give effect to an Agreement signed by India and Bangladesh in the year 1974 which involves issues relating to demarcation of undemarcated boundaries, adverse position of territories and exchanges of enclaves. Sir, what is an enclave? It is a territory belonging to a country and is entirely

surrounded by another country. I think the Minister or this Government has successfully negotiated with the other country as well as the concerned States, and the Bill has been brought in. Sir, I think, members representing various stakeholders and States like Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal have all agreed very much and have given their consent. Sir, we appreciate the Minister for having successfully brought this Bill to give effect to an Agreement which was signed in the year 1974. We from Tamil Nadu urge the hon. Minister why the same approach cannot be followed in the case of Kachchatheevu. An agreement which ceded Kachchatheevu to the Sri Lankan Government by the Indian Government was signed in the same year 1974. In this case, the States have given concurrence; they have consented. But as far as Kachchatheevu is concerned, the people of Tamil Nadu are not in agreement. Sir, the issues have been going on. Sir, I would like to say that Kachchatheevu was a part of the Zamindari Raja of Ramanad. When the Zamindari system was abolished, it became a part of the Madras Presidency, and all the records belonging to the Raja of Ramanad have been taken away by the Government of India and kept behind the screen of 'official secrecy'. But secondary sources reveal very well, with authoritative evidences, that there have been agreements between Raja of Ramanad and various other parties for exploitation of marine resources in and around Kachchatheevu. Though Sri Lanka may claim that it is part of their territory, it is not so. Sir, a book written by the former Sri Lankan Foreign and Defence Secretary, W.T. Jayasinghe, namely, '*Kachchatheevu and the Maritime Boundary of Sri Lanka*' does not provide details of the records or documents which can prove Sri Lankan ownership claims. There are no footnotes in the book.

Sir, I am very happy that Shrimati Sushma Swaraj is the Minister now. I would like to recall that when she was LoP in the Lok Sabha, she had spoken with tears on the issues of Tamil Nadu fishermen. Sir, she very well mentioned that if the fingers in the legs are hurt, the eyes shed tears. We may be far away from Tamil Nadu, but we feel for them and there would be a time when we would settle the issues. And, on the eve of elections, she came to Rameshwaram and assured the fishermen that their issues would be resolved, retrieving the Kachchatheevu, or even forming a Fishing Ministry. Now, we are fortunate that she is here. So, we expect that as the approach she has adopted in bringing this Bill to settle the issues between India and Bangladesh, the same procedure can be adopted in case of Sri Lanka. Kindly re-open the negotiations. The Assembly has passed a unanimous resolution. Our leader, Dr. Kalaignar, filed a case in the Supreme Court to retrieve Kachchatheevu, and all those issues are same. ...(*Time bell rings*)... Sir, it is very important.

Sir, we are very well aware that international agreements, howsoever unjust they may be, cannot be repudiated by the successive Governments. We agree to that

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

point. The Agreement, which has been entered into between Sri Lanka and India, is between only two Prime Ministers and not with the consent of the people or the Assembly or the political parties there. If India cannot abrogate the Agreement, then what is the solution? I would suggest only one thing which I think the hon. Minister would consider, since she is also very much interested in this problem and she is very much interested in settling the issues. Either on proprietary basis or lease in perpetuity to get the island of Kachchatheevu and adjoining seas...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's all.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the solution which I would suggest to the hon. Minister is to get the island of Kachchatheevu and adjoining seas either on a proprietary basis or on lease in perpetuity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; your time is over.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: That would settle the issue. Otherwise, as my colleague, Mr. Raja, has said, the situation in Tamil Nadu may get tense. If the Government is interested in settling the issues with the neighbouring countries, it should adopt the same approach with the southern part of this country's borders also.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Contd.*

The Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2013

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri H. K. Dua. Duaji, please take only two minutes.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have just one point. In the spirit of what we are debating and discussing, every party here has got up and given its whole-hearted support to this Bill. In that spirit, I am suggesting that this is a Constitutional Amendment Bill. It needs majority of two-thirds of Members present and voting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we know. You don't worry about that. Now, Duaji, please take only two minutes.

SHRI H. K. DUA (Nominated): Sir, I will try to finish within two minutes. I support the Bill moved by the Minister of External Affairs on the Land Border Agreement, which was overdue. We had signed the agreement and we were looking as a nation, which lets down itself by not ratifying much earlier than we are doing it now. This Bill will facilitate early ratification of the Agreements signed years

and years ago. Sir, a good foreign policy always begins nearer home. Satisfying the demands of a neighbouring country, I think, is an input towards the conduct of a good foreign policy, and, I am glad, it is doing exactly this.

Thirdly, I hope, the passing of this Bill facilitates the signing of an Agreement on Teesta waters also, which is also pending. For that, you do not need more negotiations with Bangladesh, but you need negotiations with Derek O'Brien's party. I think, possibly, some way out will be found, and, both will cooperate with each other.

Sir, the ratification of the LBA will be in wider national interest that we should have good relations with Bangladesh and strengthen the hands of a friendly Prime Minister there, who is facing many serious challenges. This agreement, and, a possible agreement on Teesta, which we have promised, but not delivered, will strengthen the hands of *Sheikh Hasina* who has been cooperating with India including by returning of militants who were earlier being harboured in Bangladesh territory. So, the return of that territory, and, more cooperation between India and Bangladesh in trade, economy and transit routes, etc., will further lead to better relations between India and Bangladesh. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly. Please confine to two minutes.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I will take only one minute. I am grateful to you for permitting me to speak on this issue, and, I will tell you why. My forefathers come from Bangladesh, and, that is why, I am a little emotional about it. *Sushma ji* has a lot of jewels on her crown since she became the External Affairs Minister. This is going to be the brightest jewel in her crown, and, whatever you Madam do in the future, will not compare with this, and, you have to be very careful because you are raising a lot of envy around you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who is jealous of her? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: I have got only one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you mean Madam Najma Heptulla? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: I am very serious. I do not make fun because we are in a very serious institution. I could not help pay this compliment which I have been nurturing for a while, and, I would have nurtured it a bit more until the Bangladesh-border Agreement, taking the views of all the Indian States into consideration, is going to be achieved, and, it is going to be passed in this House by not only two-thirds majority but, I hope, unanimously.

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

Now, I have got a very important point, Madam, which I want you to take away with you. As this is a massive movement of people and involving their settlement, the States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura may consider temporarily having a Rehabilitation Minister at the State level, who will be specifically charged, with the support of the Centre and with the power of the State, to take rehabilitation responsibility for, at least, a period of five years. I hope, Madam, this will be done, because this will be a hope for the people who have been living in those enclaves that they will be looked after as full-fledged citizens.

The second serious point, Madam, is that we have to take this sentiment of this House to Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina that she has the responsibility of Indians in her territory and to make them feel proud to become Bangladeshi by discriminating them in the positive sense. Make them feel proud. We are taking the responsibility of people who come to this side of the enclaves and you take their responsibility. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Finally, please do not under-estimate the complexity of achieving what you are about to achieve. I wish you all the best, and, I thank the Deputy Chairman for permitting me to say these few words. Thank you.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to, while thanking the hon. Minister for bringing this Constitution Amendment, urge her to avail of the goodwill that has been generated in Bangladesh and which is evident in this House at this moment to undertake a really expeditious exercise to ensure transit facilities between the North-East of India and the rest of India, for it is this absence of connectivity that is crippling the growth of the North-East, and we need to restore the economic integration that existed until 1947, which means Bengal, on the one hand, including Bangladesh, and the North East. So, in view of this, please avail of this opportunity. To do so, I think, India will have to make heavy investments in infrastructure in Bangladesh to facilitate this transit in the railways, in river transport as well as the Chittagong Port. I would also urge, since Bangladesh needs electricity and has been agitating over this matter with us for some time, that with the hydro electric power generation which we are going to see booming in the North-East, if we have these transit facilities, we assure Bangladesh that we will earmark some negotiated portion of the additional electricity generated for distribution and supply to Bangladesh. If this is done, I believe, we will also be in a good position to restore the old idea of a gas pipeline from Myanmar, which is rich in hydro carbons, to India through Bangladesh. This too should be facilitated. I would urge that we give humanitarian consideration to the importance of border

trade and to ensure that border trade facilities are not abused, we set up a whole chain of integrated check posts at the border to facilitate normal trade. If we have a Free Trade Agreement with Bangladesh then several of the problems of smuggling and the arrival of undesirable persons in India can be more effectively checked. Also, I would urge that if the Bangladeshis want more time for their transit trade to Nepal through Raxaul, instead of the current restriction of eight hours, we give them the number of hours that they desire. We need to avail of this opportunity to build up the relationship between India and Bangladesh and not to just rest upon our laurels at this stage. Thank you, Sir.

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद सर। मुझे बड़ी खुशी हो रही है, जब यह बंगलादेश का मामला आगे आया, तो हम लोग जलपाईगुड़ी में नारायणभाई देसाई, जो सर्वोदय के बड़े नेता थे, अभी कुछ दिन पहले उनका निधन हुआ है, उनके साथ वहां पर जो शरणार्थी आए थे, उनकी सेवा करने करने के लिए गए थे। आज इतने सालों के बाद यह मामला हल हो रहा है इसलिए यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। मैं भी अपनी खुशी जताने के लिए यहां खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, एक बात हमें ध्यान में रखना जरूरी है कि सुषमा जी ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। जुबान ठीक रहेगी, सब लोगों को साथ में लेने की इच्छा होगी, तो इतना बड़ा काम भी हो सकता है, यह सिद्ध करने का काम आपने किया, वहां जाकर यहां के लोगों को गाली देने का काम भी आपने नहीं किया, बल्कि इस देश की शान को बढ़ाने का काम किया, यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। यहां पर शरद जी ने एक बात कही और वह मेरे दिमाग में भी है। ये दो देश बन गए। श्रीमती इंदिरा जी ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया और बंगलादेश के लोगों की मदद करके, बंगलादेश बनाने में पूरी तरह से इस देश की मिलिट्री ने और इस देश की जनता ने उनका पूरा साथ दिया, जिसकी वजह से बंगलादेश बना। बंगलादेश के साथ हमारे रिलेशनस भी हमेशा अच्छे रहे हैं, यह भी बड़ी बात है। महासंघ बनाने के लिए भी कोशिश होनी चाहिए और आप ऐसा करेंगी, ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है, क्योंकि आपकी जुबान बड़ी मीठी है। महासंघ बनेगा, तो यहां के लोगों को और राहत मिलेगी। यहां पर आप जो डेवलपमेंट करना चाहते हैं, जिसके बारे में आप हर दिन बोलते हैं, यह बात भी हो जाएगी। बंगलादेश में रवींद्रनाथ जी का बहुत आदर है। वहां पर हर घर में रवींद्रनाथ ठाकुर साहब हैं और नजरुल इस्लाम साहब भी हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह देश एक है। वैसे आप पाकिस्तान भी जाएंगी, तो पाकिस्तान के लोग भारत के बिल्कुल भी खिलाफ नहीं हैं, बल्कि वे भी यहां का अच्छा चाहते हैं। वे यहां आना चाहते हैं। वहां के कवि यहां पर आते हैं, वहां के कलाकार आते हैं, उनका कुछ लोग विरोध करते हैं। वह गलत बात है। उनको यहां आना चाहिए। वहां की मिलिट्री और वहां के फ्यूडल लॉर्ड्स का विरोध जरूर है, लेकिन कहीं-न-कहीं इसको कम करने के लिए हम लोगों को भी इच्छा दिखानी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right.

श्री हुसैन दलवई : आपने जो यह काम किया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ। सब लोगों के द्वारा आपकी जैसी तारीफ की गई है, स्तुति की गई है, वैसे तारीफ किसी भी मंत्री की नहीं की गई है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Husain Dalwai, take your seat.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : यह भी आपके लिए बड़ी बात है, मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ। आप ऐसे ही आगे जाइए। धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं सुषमा स्वराज जी को बधाई भी देना चाहता हूँ और उनका धन्यवाद भी करता हूँ। बधाई इसलिए देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने सच-सच बोला। उन्होंने बताया कि बीजेपी का इस बिल पर विरोध था, एजीपी का विरोध था, टीएमसी का तो हमें मालूम ही था। यह सत्य है कि शायद जब 18 दिसंबर, 2013 को हमने इस बिल को यहां इंट्रोड्यूस किया, तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी की तरफ से स्टिफ ऑपोजीशन थी, पार्टी लीडरशिप की तरफ से थी। उस वक्त के ऑपोजीशन के लीडर और डिप्टी लीडर ने चेयर को लिख दिया था। लेकिन आज खुशी इस बात की है कि बीजेपी और हम ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप पर आ जाते हैं। आज हमें खुशी है कि कुर्सियां बदलने के साथ-साथ हृदय भी बदल गया, दिल भी बदल गया। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। जहां तक बीच वाले हैं, आपका तो हमेशा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں سشما سورا جی کو بدھائی دینا چاہتا ہوں اور ان کا دھنیواد بھی کرتا ہوں۔ بدھائی اس لئے دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے سچ-سچ بولا۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ بی-جے-پی۔ کا اس بل پر ورودہ تھا، اے-جے-پی۔ کا ورودہ تھا، ٹی-ایم-سی۔ کا تو ہمیں معلوم ہی تھا۔ یہ سچ ہے کہ شاید 18 دسمبر 2013 کو ہم نے اس بل کو یہاں انٹروڈیوس کیا، تو بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کی طرح سے اسٹف اپوزیشن تھی، پارٹی لیڈرشپ کی طرف سے تھی۔ اس وقت کے اپوزیشن کے لیڈر اور ڈپٹی لیڈر نے چیئر کو لکھ دیا تھا۔ لیکن آج خوشی اس بات کی ہے کہ بی-جے-پی۔ اور ہم ---**(مداخلت)**--- آپ پر آ جاتے ہیں۔ آج ہمیں خوشی ہے کہ کرسیاں بدلنے کے ساتھ ساتھ دل بھی بدل گیا، یہ بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ جہاں تک بیچ والے ہیں، آپ کا تو ہمیشہ ---**(مداخلت)**---

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): हमारा दिल हमेशा साफ है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : आपका समर्थन तो हमेशा पोजीटिव चीजों के साथ होता है, इसके लिए मैं हमेशा बधाई देता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : آپ کا سمرتھن تو ہمیشہ پوزیٹیو چیزوں کے ساتھ ہوتا ہے، اس کے لئے میں ہمیشہ بدھائی دیتا ہوں ---**(مداخلت)**---

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा दिल, जो बीच में बैठने वाले हैं, हमेशा साफ होता है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है, इसमें कोई आरोप की बात नहीं है। मैंने सुषमा जी को इसलिए बधाई दी कि इन्होंने खुद बता दिया। यह अच्छी बात है कि आदमी में सत्य बोलने की इतनी शक्ति, इतनी ताकत होनी चाहिए। मैं आपको बधाई इसलिए देता हूँ

कि आज आप इस बिल को पायलट कर रही हैं और आपके द्वारा यह कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट यहां पारित हो जाएगा। आपकी तरफ से बहुत सारे लोगों ने कहा कि ऐसे ही दूसरे बिल्स भी क्यों नहीं पास होते। अगर आपकी तरह, आपकी गवर्नमेंट, हम सबकी गवर्नमेंट, जो इस देश की है, हमने जितने भी बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किए हैं या बने थे, अगर उनको इसी तरह से पारित करे, तो आपको यह समर्थन इसी तरह से मिलता रहेगा। लेकिन यह बीच में थोड़ी कड़खी, ज़रा तेल, ज़रा नमक, ज़रा मिर्च ज्यादा, मिर्च ज़रा जरूरत से ज्यादा ही डालते हैं, तो उससे जो खिचड़ी होती है, वह खाने के काबिल नहीं होती है। इसलिए हम सबके लिए, जो इस तरफ विपक्ष के हैं, बड़े-बड़े नेता हैं, अपनी-अपनी पार्टियों के अध्यक्ष भी हैं, फिर वह खिचड़ी बहुत कड़वी हो जाती है, वह खाने के काबिल नहीं होती है। मैं बड़े प्यार से बता रहा हूँ।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : یہ بڑی خوشی کی بات ہے، اس میں کوئی آروپ کی بات نہیں ہے۔ میں نے سشما جی کو اس لئے بدھائی دی کہ انہوں نے خود بتا دیا۔ یہ اچھی بات ہے کہ آدمی میں سچ بولنے کی اتنی اچھا، اتنی طاقت ہونی چاہئے۔ میں آپ کو بدھائی اس لئے دیتا ہوں کہ آج آپ اس بل کو پاٹلٹ کر رہی ہیں اور آپ کے ذریعے یہ کانسٹی ٹیوشن امینڈمنٹ یہاں پاس ہو جائے۔ آپ کی طرف سے بہت سارے لوگوں نے کہا کہ ایسے ہی دوسرے بلس بھی کیوں نہیں پاس ہوتے۔ اگر آپ کی طرح، آپ کی گورنمنٹ کی، ہم سب کی گورنمنٹ، جو اس دیش کی ہے، ہم نے جتنے بھی بل انٹروڈیوس کئے ہیں یا بنے تھے، اگر ان کو اسی طرح سے پاس کرے، تو آپ کو یہ سمرتھن اسی طرح سے ملتا رہے گا۔ لیکن یہ بیچ میں تھوڑی کرچھی، ذرا تیل، ذرا نمک، ذرا مرچ زیادہ، مرچ ذرا ضرورت سے زیادہ ہی ڈالتے ہیں، تو اس سے جو کھچڑی ہوتی ہے، وہ کھانے کے قابل نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ اس لئے ہم سب، جو اس طرف وپکش کے ہیں، بڑے بڑے نیتا ہیں، اپنی اپنی پارٹیوں کے ادھیکش بھی ہیں، پھر وہ کھچڑی بہت کڑوی ہو جاتی ہے، وہ کھانے کے قابل نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ میں بڑے پیار سے بتا رہا ہوں۔

शहरी विकास मंत्री; आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु): आजकल बहुत से लोग स्वास्थ्य के कारण से खिचड़ी ही खा रहे हैं। फाइव स्टार होटल में भी वही है। हम कुछ नमक डालते हैं, कुछ मिर्ची डालते हैं, मगर जहर नहीं डालते हैं।

श्री शरद यादव: सर, यह जो खिचड़ी है, यह बाहर से यहां आ रही है। जो भी इसको खा रहा है, उसका पेट ऐसा खराब हो रहा है कि वह अस्पताल जा रहा है, इसलिए यह जो खिचड़ी है, यह ठीक नहीं है। हालांकि जबरदस्ती लोग इसको यूज कर रहे हैं और सोच रहे हैं कि हम सस्ता खा रहे हैं। लोग खा तो रहे हैं, लेकिन आ यह बाहर से रही है। यह खिचड़ी मत कीजिए और इसको बन्द कराइए।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, खिचड़ी खाई तो जाती है, लेकिन एलओपी साहब, खिचड़ी तभी खाई जाती है, जब हालत बहुत खस्ता होती है। सरकार से यही निवेदन है कि वह ऐसी हालत मत बनाए रखे कि सिर्फ खिचड़ी ही खानी पड़े।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Khichadi is good for health.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, इनके स्वास्थ्य के लिए और सदन की सेहत के लिए भी यही अच्छा है कि खिचड़ी खाएं, लेकिन कायदे से खाएं। उसमें मिर्च-मसाला इतना ज्यादा न डालें कि परेशानी हो जाए। इसी तरह से, आज सुषमा जी ने हमारा जो 2013 का बिल था, उसको पारित करने के लिए यहां सुझाव रखा, जिसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

सर, आज का दिन बहुत ऐतिहासिक दिन है। आज से 41 साल पहले, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी और बंगबंधु मुजीबुर्रहमान जी के बीच में समझौता हुआ था, जिसमें हमारी जो लैंड आधी इधर है, आधी उधर है, उस पर एग्रीमेंट किया गया था। आज 41 साल के बाद फिर उस पर फैसला हो रहा है।

उस वक्त, 2010 में बंगलादेश की प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां आई थीं और उसके अगले साल नवम्बर, 2011 में माननीय डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी, प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में वहां गए। मुजीबुर्रहमान जी और इन्दिरा जी के बीच में जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ था, उसको असली शकल देने के लिए बंगलादेश की प्रधानमंत्री और डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के बीच प्रोटोकॉल साइन किया गया। इसलिए आज बंगलादेश और हमारे देश के लिए यह बहुत खुशी का दिन है। वे तमाम नेता, जो आज हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, मैं आज उनको भी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि इससे उनकी रूह को, उनकी आत्मा को भी शान्ति मिलेगी, क्योंकि आज दोनों तरफ के देशों का एक बहुत बड़ा मसला हल हुआ है।

इसके द्वारा हजारों लोगों को जमीन मिल गई, घर मिल गया, देश मिल गया और अपनी-अपनी एक हुकूमत मिल गई। आज तक वे बीच में लटक रहे थे कि वे बंगलादेश के हैं या हिन्दुस्तान के? उनको बिजली बंगलादेश देगा या हिन्दुस्तान देगा? उनकी सेहत का खयाल, उनके डॉक्टर, उनकी दवाई का खयाल बंगलादेश करेगा या भारत करेगा? उनकी पढ़ाई का खयाल कौन करेगा? इस तरह के हालात में जो इतने लोग गुजर रहे थे, आज के बाद जब यह कानून बनेगा और इसे कानूनी शकल मिलेगी, तो उन लोगों की समस्याओं का भी समाधान होगा। ऐसे लोगों को अपना एक देश मिलेगा, जहां वे अपनी आने वाली जिन्दगी को शान्ति के साथ कायम कर सकेंगे।

सर, डायरेक्टली या इन्डायरेक्टली, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के रूप में इसमें मेरा भी एसोसिएशन रहा है। सबसे पहले 10 नवम्बर, 2012 में, उसी प्रोटोकॉल के द्वारा यह तय हुआ था कि दाहाग्राम और अंगारपोटा, ये जो बंगलादेश के दो एन्क्लेव्स हैं, इनमें बंगलादेश के लोगों को तीन बीघा कॉरिडोर के द्वारा 24x7 कनेक्टिविटी चाहिए थी। इसके लिए भारत सरकार की तरफ से मुझे वहां भेजा गया था। बंगलादेश की सरकार की तरफ से अपनी पूरी केबिनेट के साथ स्वयं वहां की माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति जनरल इरशाद जी उसमें मौजूद मौजूद थे। उस समय जो कार्यवाही हुई, फंक्शन हुआ, उसके बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भारत सरकार से, भारत के और बंगलादेश के लोगों की तरफ से यही इच्छा प्रकट की कि कब हमारा यह "Land Boundary Agreement Bill" पार्लियामेंट में पास हो जाएगा। उसके बाद स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के रूप में दो-तीन दफा वहां जाने का मौका मिला। हमारी एक इंटरनेशनल आर्गनाइजेशन है, जिसका मैं इलेक्ट्रेड प्रेजिडेंट था और जिसका ऑफिस बंगलादेश में है, तो मुझे वहां जाने का कई दफा मौका मिला। वहां प्रधान मंत्री से भी कई दफा मिलने का मौका मिला। हर बार उनका यही मैसेज था कि यूपीए चेयरपरसन से उनकी बात हुई है, प्रधान मंत्री जी से बात हुई है और विपक्ष के नेताओं से भी कई दफा बात हुई है, तो इसको पारित किया जाए। उसके बाद मेरे लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन बनने के बाद अभी कुछ महीने पहले बंगलादेश के राष्ट्रपति जी यहां आये थे, उन्होंने इच्छा भी प्रकट की थी कि मैं उनसे मिलूँ। मैं उनसे राष्ट्रपति भवन में मिला, तो उन्होंने कहा कि अपोजिशन का समर्थन होना

चाहिए। उनके फॉरेन मिनिस्टर आये, उन्होंने भी इच्छा प्रकट की थी, तो वे भी मुझसे मिले। इस तरह से मैं डायरेक्टली-इनडायरेक्टली इससे जुड़ा रहा। हमारी अध्यक्ष, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी बहुत उत्सुक थीं। हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री तो इस चीज के लिए कमिटेड भी थे।

मैं आज के इस अवसर पर ज्यादा न बोलते हुए अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से हमारी कांग्रेस प्रेजिडेंट की तरफ से और हमारे साथियों की तरफ से बंगलादेश की सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इंदिरा जी के समय हमारे देश और बंगलादेश के बीच 1974 में जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ था, आज वह असली शकल ले रहा है। तो इसके लिए दोनों देशों को बहुत-बहुत बधाई और सुषमा जी, आपको भी बधाई। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि आने वाले वक्त में भी जो हमारे बिल्स हैं, उनको इसी तरह से आप सीधे लायेंगे और हम उनको सीधे-सीधे पास करेंगे तथा जो नये बिल्स लायेंगे और जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में नहीं गये हैं, उनको स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भेजेंगे।

सर, वैसे हमारे पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर बड़े सज्जन आदमी हैं। आधे काम तो ये निपटा देते हैं। गड़बड़ तब हो जाती है, जब विपक्ष और रूलिंग पार्टी के बीच में—अच्छा पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर या अच्छा लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस या जो भी मिनिस्टर होता है, वह अच्छा मिनिस्टर तब होता है कि अगर अपोजिशन वाले दस गालियां दें, तो वह गालियां सुने नहीं, अपने कान बन्द रखे। लेकिन, अगर वह 10 के बजाय 20 गालियां देने लगे, तो फिर समझौता नहीं होता। मेरे गाली कहने का मतलब कोई दूसरी गाली नहीं है, आलोचना है। हमारे कई साथियों में यह बात है कि वे कान बन्द रखते हैं कि हमने कुछ नहीं सुना, लेकिन कुछ साथी ऐसे भी हैं कि अगर किसी ने कोई तेज आलोचना की, तो वे हमारे बाप-दादा तक की आलोचना कर देते हैं। तब फिर वह बात बनती नहीं है। अगर इसी तरह से आप समर्थन लेना चाहेंगे, तो आलोचना के बगैर, थोड़ा हँसकर, थोड़ा मुस्कुराकर और थोड़ी बात करके लें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، ان کے سواستہ کے لئے اور سدن کی صحت کے لئے بھی یہی اچھا ہے کہ کھچڑی کھائیں، لیکن قائدے سے کھائیں۔ اس میں مرچ مسالہ اتنا زیادہ نہ ڈالیں کہ پریشانی ہو جائے۔ اسی طرح سے، آج سشما جی نے ہمارا جو 2013 کا بل تھا، اس کو پاس کرانے کے لئے یہاں سجھاؤ رکھا، جس کے لئے میں انہیں بدھائی دینا چاہتا ہوں۔

سر، آج کا دن بہت ہی تاریخی دن ہے۔ آج سے 41 سال پہلے، شریمنٹی اندرا گاندھی جی اور بنگ-بندھو مجیب الرحمان کے بیچ میں سمجھوتہ ہوا تھا، جس میں ہماری جو لینڈ آدھی ادھر ہے، آدھی ادھر ہے، اس پر ایگریمنٹ کیا گیا تھا۔ آج 41 سال کے بعد پھر اس پر فیصلہ ہو رہا ہے۔

اس وقت، 2010 میں بنگلہ دیش کی پردھان منتری جی یہاں آئی تھیں اور اس کے اگلے سال نومبر 2011 میں مائٹے ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی، پردھان منتری کے روپ میں وہاں گئے۔ مجیب الرحمان جی اور اندرا جی کے بیچ میں جو ایگریمنٹ ہوا تھا، اس کو اصلی شکل دینے کے لئے بنگلہ دیش کی پردھا منتری اور ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی کے بیچ پروٹوکول سائن کیا گیا۔ اس لئے آج بنگلہ دیش اور ہمارے دیش کے لئے یہ بہت خوشی کا دن ہے۔ وہ تمام نیتا، جو آج ہمارے بیچ میں نہیں ہیں، میں آج ان کو بھی شردھانجلی اربت کرنا چاہتا ہوں، کیوں کہ اس سے ان کو روح کو، ان کو آتما کو بھی شانتی ملے گی، کیوں کہ آج دونوں طرف کے دیشوں کا ایک بہت بڑا مسئلہ حل ہوا ہے۔

اس کے ذریعے ہزاروں لوگوں کو زمین مل گئی، گھر مل گیا، دیش مل گیا اور اپنی اپنی ایک حکومت مل گئی، آج تک وہ بیچ میں لٹک رہے تھے کہ وہ بنگلہ دیش کے ہیں یا ہندوستان کے؟ ان کو بجلی بنگلہ دیش دے گا یا ہندوستان دے گا؟ ان کی صحت کا خیال، ان کے ڈاکٹر، ان کی دوائی کا خیال بنگلہ دیش کریگا یا بھارت کریگا؟ ان کی پڑھائی کا خیال کون کرے گا؟ اس طرح کے حالات میں جو اتنے لوگ گزر رہے تھے، آج کے بعد جب یہ قانون بنے گا اور اسے قانونی شکل ملے گی، تو ان لوگوں کی سمسایاؤں کا بھی سماধান ہوگا۔ ایسے لوگوں کو اپنا ایک دیش ملیگا، جہاں وہ اپنی آنے والی زندگی کو شانتی کے ساتھ قائم کر سکیں گے۔

سر، ڈائریکٹری یا ان ڈائریکٹری، وزیر صحت کے روپ میں اس میں میرا بھی ایسوسی ایشن رہا ہے۔ سب سے پہلے 10 نومبر 2012 میں، اسی پروٹوکال کے ذریعہ یہ طے ہوا تھا کہ دابگرام اور انگارپوٹا، یہ جو بنگلہ دیش کے دو اینکلیو ہیں، ان میں بنگلہ دیش کے لوگوں کو تین کنیکٹی ویٹی چاہئے تھی۔ اس کے لئے بھارت سرکار کی طرف سے X7 بیگمہ کاریڈور کے ذریعہ 24 مجھے وہاں بھیجا گیا تھا۔ بنگلہ دیش کی سرکار کی طرف سے اپنی پوری کیبنٹ کے ساتھ خود وہاں کی مانیئے پردھان منتری جی اور سابق راشٹری جنرل ارشاد جی اس میں موجود تھے۔ اس وقت جو کارروائی ہوئی، فنکشن ہوا، اس کے بعد پردھان منتری جی نے بھارت سرکار سے، بھارت کے اور بنگلہ "Land Boundary Agreement" دیش کے لوگوں کی طرف سے یہی خواہش ظاہر کی کہ کب ہمارا یہ پارلیمنٹ میں پاس ہو جائیگا۔ "Bill"

اسکے بعد وزیر صحت کے روپ میں دو تین دفعہ وہاں جانے کا موقع ملا۔ ہماری ایک انٹرنیشنل آرگنائزیشن ہے، جس کا میں الیکٹڈ پریزیڈنٹ تھا اور جس کا آفس بنگلہ دیش میں ہے، تو مجھے وہاں جانے کا کئی دفعہ موقع ملا۔ وہاں پردھان منتری سے بھی کئی دفعہ ملنے کا موقع ملا۔ ہر بار ان کا یہی میسیج تھا کہ یوپی اے چیئرپرسن سے ان کی بات ہوئی ہے، پردھان منتری جی سے بات ہوئی ہے اور وپکش کے نبتاؤں سے بھی کئی دفعہ بات ہوئی ہے، تو اس کو پارٹ کیا جائے۔ اس کے بعد میرے لیڈر آف اپوزیشن بننے کے بعد ابھی کچھ مہینے پہلے بنگلہ دیش کے راشٹری جی یہاں آئے تھے، انہوں نے خواہش ظاہر کی تھی کہ میں ان سے ملوں۔ میں ان سے راشٹری بھون میں ملا، تو انہوں نے کہا کہ اپوزیشن کا سمرتھن ہونا چاہئے۔ ان کے وزیر خارجہ آئے، انہوں نے بھی خواہش ظاہر کی تھی، وہ بھی مجھ سے ملے۔ اس طرح سے میں ڈائریکٹری اس سے جڑا رہا۔ ہماری ادھیکش، شریمتی سونیا گاندھی جی بہت اُنسک تھیں۔ ہمارے سابق وزیر اعظم تو اس چیز کے لئے کمیٹڈ تھے۔

میں آج کے اس موقع پر زیادہ نہ بولتے ہوئے اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے ہماری کانگریس صدر کی طرف سے اور ہمارے ساتھیوں کی طرف سے بنگلہ دیش کی سرکار کو مبارکباد دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ اندراجی کے وقت ہمارے دیش اور بنگلہ دیش کے بیچ 1974 میں جو ایگریمنٹ ہوا تھا، آج وہ اصلی شکل لے رہا ہے۔ تو اس کے لئے دونوں دیشوں کو بہت بہت مبارکباد اور شرمجی، آپ کو بھی بدھائی۔ مجھے پوری امید ہے کہ آنے والے وقت میں بھی جو ہمارے بلس ہیں، ان کو اسی طرح سے آپ سیدھے لائیں گے اور ہم ان کو سیدھے سیدھے پاس کریں گے اور جو نئے بلس لائیں گے اور جو اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی میں نہیں گئے ہیں، ان کو اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی میں بھیجیں گے۔

سر، ویسے ہمارے پارلیمنٹری افئیرس منسٹر بڑے سچن آدمی ہیں۔ آدھے کام تو یہ نپٹادیتے ہیں۔ گڑبڑ تب ہوجاتی ہے، جب وپکش اور رولنگ پارٹی کے بیچ میں اچھا پارلیمنٹری افئیرس منسٹر یا اچھا لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس یا جو بھی منسٹر ہوتا ہے، وہ اچھا منسٹر تب ہوتا ہے کہ اگر اپوزیشن والے دس گالیاں دیں، تو وہ گالیاں سننے نہیں، اپنے کان بند رکھیں۔ لیکن، اگر وہ دس کے بجائے بیس گالیاں دینے لگے، تو پھر سمجھوتہ نہیں ہوتا۔ میرے گالی کہنے کا مطلب کوئی

दूसरी गाली नहीं है, अलपणे है- हमारै कू सलहलू मलल लल हलत है कल वल कल हलद रकहते हैल कल हल मल नल कलह नलहल सलल, ललकन कलह सलहल अलसे हल हल हल कल अकुर कसू नल कुुल तलल अलपणल कल, तु वल हल हलरल हलप नक कल अलपणल कुरदलते हैल- हल हलर वल हलत हलतु नलहल है- अकुर असू हुरल से अलपल सलरुतन ललनल कललल गे तु अलपणल के हलगुर, तुहुल हलनसकुर, तुहुल मलसकुरलकुर अलर तुहुलल हलत कुरके ललल- अलहलल शलदुु के सलह मलल अल कल हलत हलत दलहनलवद कुरतल हुु-

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, before she speaks, can you give me two minutes? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is not possible. I have other requests also. I have denied others also.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Sir, just two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have other requests also, which I have denied. I am not allowing.

वलदेश मंतुरल; तुथल हुरवलसी हलरतुल कलरुल मंतुरल (शुरलमतल सुषमल सुवलरलक): सर, इनकुु हुुलने देलकुरल

SHRI A. V. SWAMY:

*Biswa Kabir Sonar Bangla

Nozuler Bangladesh

Jeebananendar Rupasi Bangla Ruper

Jetar Naikosesh.....

Bangladesh Amar Bangladesh.....

Suno Ekti Mujiburer Theke Lokho

Mujiburer Kantha Swarer Dhvani Pratidhwani.....

Akash Bathake Utherani.....

Bangladesh Amar Bangladesh.....

That is the relationship which we have. That is the song which I have been singing in chorus with sypathisers of Bangladesh freedom struggle from Kolkata. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, the hon. Minister.

शुरलमतल सुषमल सुवलरलक: उलहलहललत कल, सलसे हलहले तु मँ इस हलत के ललल अलहलल खुशुल हुरकट कुरनल कलहुँगल कल इस हलल हुर वुुतलंग के सलमल डल. मनलुुहन सलह कल सदन मँ उलहललत हँ. मँने हुरलरलम हँ यह कल हल अलर हुरन: दुुहरलनल कलहुँगल कल यह कलम डल. मनलुुहन सलह कल

* The Hon'ble Member spoke in Bengali.

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

द्वारा आरम्भ किया गया है, हम केवल इसे पूरा कर रहे हैं। दूसरी खुशी मुझे इस बात की है कि डा. कर्ण सिंह जी से लेकर भाई गुलाम नबी आज़ाद तक 21 सांसदों ने इस चर्चा में भाग लिया, लेकिन सभी ने प्रसन्नतापूर्वक इसका समर्थन किया। हमारे दो साथी तो ऐसे निकले, सीपीएम के रीताब्रता बनर्जी और बीजेडी के बैष्णव परिडा, जो बोलते-बोलते बहुत भावुक हो गए और उसी तरह कांग्रेस के पि. भट्टाचार्य जी हैं, उन्होंने बहुत भावुकता से इसका समर्थन किया। यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन कुछ प्रश्न भी उठे हैं और कुछ चिंताएं भी व्यक्त की गई हैं। जिन्होंने समर्थन किया, मैं उनका धन्यवाद करती हूँ और अब प्रश्नों का जवाब देना चाहूंगी। भाई राम गोपाल यादव और सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा, दोनों ने लगभग एक से सवाल उठाए। लेकिन राम गोपाल जी अभी हैं नहीं, या तो वे जब आ जाएं, तब उनके एक प्रश्न का जवाब दूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, सतीश जी का और उनका एक प्रश्न इकट्ठा था और एक उनका अलग था। राम गोपाल जी ने एक जो टिप्पणी की थी ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई नहीं, बाद में दे दूंगी। राम गोपाल जी ने एक टिप्पणी की थी कि हमारी सीमाएं सिकुड़ रही हैं, तो मैं उनके सामने एक आंकड़ा देना चाहूंगी कि कम से कम इस समझौते से हमारी सीमा कहीं नहीं सिकुड़ी है। मैं उन्हें बताऊंगी कि त्रिपुरा में कितनी बंगलादेश के पास जमीन रह रही है और कितनी हमारे पास रह रही है, मेघालय में कितनी उनके पास रह रही है और कितनी हमारे पास रह रही है।

राम गोपाल जी आ गए। राम गोपाल जी, आपने बोलते हुए एक टिप्पणी की थी कि मुझे चिंता है कि हमारे देश की सीमाएं सिकुड़ रही हैं। मैं आपको यह बताना चाहूंगी कि इस समझौते से देश की सीमा कहीं सिकुड़ी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मैंने यह बात इस संबंध में नहीं कही थी, बल्कि मैंने इस संबंध में यह कहा कि आपने यह ठीक काम किया है।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैं कुल में इकट्ठे बता सकती हूँ कि त्रिपुरा, बंगलादेश, मेघालय, इन तीनों में 510 एकड़ जमीन का हमें फायदा हुआ है और जहां तक enclaves का सवाल है, वहां दस हजार एकड़ जमीन उधर जा रही है, लेकिन वह notional है और यह notional कैसे है, इसको सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी ने बताया भी। वह सीमा पर नहीं है, उससे सीमा नहीं सिकुड़ी है। वे enclaves इतने अंदर जाकर हैं कि उन तक हम पहुंच ही नहीं सकते, इसलिए जहां तक सीमाओं का प्रश्न है, सीमाएं इसमें नहीं सिकुड़ीं।

दो प्रश्न सतीश जी ने और राम गोपाल जी, आपने किए हैं, सतीश जी को इस बात की ज्यादा चिंता थी। उन्होंने कहा कि जब बंगलादेश enclave के लोग इंडियन enclave में चले जाएंगे और इंडियन enclave के लोग बंगलादेश enclave में चले जाएंगे, तो वे जो चीजें बाद में प्रकट होंगी, उसका क्या होगा? इस संबंध में सबसे पहले मैं आपको यह बता दूँ कि जनसंख्या की अदला-बदली नहीं हो रही है। जनसंख्या की अदला-बदली में उनकी इच्छा पर छोड़ा है। अगर बंगलादेश enclaves में रहने वाले भारतीय वहीं रहना चाहते हैं, तो वे वहीं रहेंगे और उनको बंगलादेश की नागरिकता दे दी जाएगी और भारतीय enclaves में रहने वाले बंगलादेशी अगर यहीं रहना चाहेंगे, तो उनको भारतीय नागरिकता दे दी जाएगी। इसलिए यह तो बिल्कुल ही निराधार है कि ये वहां चले जाएंगे, वे यहां आ जाएंगे, तो क्या होगा। इस संबंध में सबसे पहली बात है कि जनसंख्या की अदला-बदली उनकी अपनी इच्छा पर है, यह स्वेच्छा से होगा और इसीलिए मैंने जब आंकड़ा दिया था, जिसकी पुष्टि सुखेन्दु शेखर जी ने की कि यह जो 3,008 करोड़

रूप का पैकेज ममता जी की तरफ से मांगा गया है, उसमें 2,234 करोड़ variable component है और वह variable इसीलिए है कि कितने लोग आएंगे। एक आंकड़ा कहता है कि 3,500 आएंगे एक-दूसरे के यहां, एक कहता है कि 35 हजार आएंगे। हमने 35 हजार का प्रावधान कर दिया, लेकिन जो सर्वे हुआ था, उसमें मात्र 3,500 लोग निकले थे, जो बंगलादेशी enclaves से भारत आना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि सबके पास अपनी जमीनें हैं, लोग जिन्दगी में settled हैं, वे छोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन, यह कोई आवश्यक नहीं है कि सबको आना जरूरी है, यह नहीं है। वह अपनी इच्छा से तय करेंगे। इंडियन enclaves में रहने वाले बंगलादेशी लोग अगर यह चाहते हैं कि वे भारत में ही रहें, तो हम उन्हें भारत का नागरिक बना देंगे और अगर भारत के लोग बंगलादेश में रहना चाहते हैं, तो यह हम जरूर चिंता करेंगे, जो आप में से एक ने कहा कि dignity के साथ कि बंगलादेश भी उनको उसी गरिमा के साथ रखे, जैसे वह बंगलादेश के अन्य नागरिकों को रखती है। यह बात गांगुली जी ने कही थी, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि इसकी चिंता हम जरूर करेंगे कि हमारे आज के नागरिक कल को अगर बंगलादेशी नागरिक बन करके उन enclaves में बने रहना चाहते हैं, तो उनको वही गरिमा प्रदान की जाए, जो बंगलादेश के नागरिकों को दी जा रही है। सबसे बड़े जो दो प्रश्न थे, वे यहां इन दोनों भाइयों ने पूछे थे, जिनके बारे में मैंने बताया।

एक चीज जब मैं असम के बारे में कह रही थी, तो मैंने कहा था कि वहां कुछ विरोध इसका था और विरोध है। मुझे खुशी हुई कि जिन दो लोगों ने इसके बारे में यहां जिक्र किया, उनमें से एक कांग्रेस के ही असम के सांसद हैं, भुवनेश्वर कालिता और उन्होंने यह बात कही कि मेरे यहां कुछ लोग नाखुश हैं और उसमें आगे यह जोड़ा even मैं भी नाखुश हूँ। उन्होंने कहा, even I am unhappy. पर, उन्होंने कहा कि क्योंकि सब लोग साथ दे रहे हैं और सब लोग यह चाह रहे हैं, तो मैं करवा रहा हूँ। बाद में उन्होंने कहा कि pre-negotiate भी कर लीजिए। कालिता जी, अब renegotiate नहीं हो सकता। हमने जो कहा था कि हम असम को बाहर रख लें, तब यह बात थी कि हम renegotiate करके, वह जो 268 एकड़ जमीन असम में जा रही है, शायद उसका कोई भाग ले आते। लाते या नहीं लाते, यह अभी कह नहीं सकती, पर नेगोशिएशन की कोशिश जरूर करते, लेकिन अब जब हमने यह मान लिया कि पंचों की बातें सिर-माथे पर, सबने जो बात कही, तो इस देश की सबसे बड़ी पंचायत ये दो सदन, राज्य सभा और लोक सभा ही हैं। सबने मुझसे यह कहा कि आप असम को बीच में शामिल करके ही यह लाइए, बिना उलझन के पारित हो जाएगा, तो हमने वह बात मान ली, तो अब रीनेगोशिएट नहीं होगा। जो चीज उस समय प्रोटोकॉल में तय हुई है, 470 एकड़ जमीन हमारे पास आएगी, 268 एकड़ उनके पास जाएगी, कुल 738 एकड़ पर जो adverse possession था, वह यहां हो जाएगा। तो यह इसी तरह से होगा, लेकिन कम से कम उसका जिक्र आ गया, क्योंकि वे कहना चाहते थे कि कुछ लोगों का विरोध है और वे भी नाखुश हैं।

तमिलनाडु से हमारे तीन सांसद बोले और अलग-अलग पार्टियों के बोले। नवनीतकृष्णन आईडीएमके से बोले, डी. राजा सीपीआई से बोले, तिरुची शिवा डीएमके से बोले, मगर तीनों ने एक बात, कच्चतीवु की कही। मैं यह जानती हूँ। नवनीतकृष्णन जी, मैंने पहले भी एक बार कहा था कि बेरुबाड़ी केस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यह फैसला आया कि आप जब भी कभी कोई Indian territory, यानी भारतीय भू-भाग, किसी दूसरे देश को ट्रांसफर करते हैं, देते हैं, तो उसमें संविधान संशोधन जरूरी है। यह भी सच है कि कच्चतीवु के मसले पर वह समझौता सभा पटल पर रखा गया था, संविधान संशोधन नहीं हुआ था और इसी प्रश्न को लेकर सुश्री जयललिता जी ने एक केस सुप्रीम कोर्ट में डाला हुआ है। चूंकि वह मैटर अब सबजूडिस है।

SHRI TIRUCHI SHIVA (Tamil Nadu): We had also filed a case.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: हां, उन्होंने भी डाल रखा है, करुणानिधि जी ने भी बाद में डाला है। चूंकि वह मैटर सबज्युडिस है, इसलिए मैं अभी उसके बारे में कुछ कह नहीं सकूंगी, लेकिन जो बात ये कहना चाहते हैं, वह पूरी तरह से मुझे मालूम है। इसके लिए मैंने इस बात का उल्लेख किया, जो राजा जी ने कहा कि 1974 में ही वह ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ था, 1974 में ही यह ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ था। लेकिन, चूंकि यह आया ही अब है, तो उसी फॉर्म में आया है और संविधान संशोधन केवल यहां नहीं होगा, बल्कि यह आधे स्टेट्स से ratify होगा। उस जजमेंट में यह भी कहा गया था कि पहले संविधान संशोधन हो, constitution amendment हो और उसके बाद आधे स्टेट्स से ratify हो, तो इसको ratify भी करेंगे। जो बात सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कही थी, वही हम करने वाले हैं, लेकिन चूंकि कच्चतीवु का मामला अभी सबज्युडिस है, इसलिए वह वहां बाद में आएगा।

दुआ जी ने एक बात कही कि आपको रिलेशंस स्ट्रेंथेन करने के लिए बंगलादेश से नहीं, देरेक ओब्राइन की पार्टी से बात करनी होगी। I would like to tell you, Duaji, that Derek O'Brien's party is fully on board.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Firstly, let me clarify that it is not Derek O'Brien's party, it is Mamata Banerjee's party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I thought it was Trinamool Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैंने उनको क्वोट किया। उन्होंने जो बोला, उसको मैंने क्वोट किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आपने तो इनको खतरे में डाल दिया है। इनकी मेम्बरशिप भी खतरे में पड़ जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: मैंने दुआ जी को क्वोट किया। मैं दुआ जी के शब्द बदल नहीं सकती। मैंने दुआ जी को क्वोट किया और दुआ जी ने जो बोला, उसका मैंने जवाब दिया। T.M.C is fully on board. उन्होंने जो चाहा था, क्योंकि कुछ साथियों ने कहा कि rehabilitation कैसे होगा, यह सतीश जी ने भी कहा, तो मैं पहले बता चुकी हूँ और मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि सुखेन्दु जी ने मेरे आँकड़े की पुष्टि की है। उन्होंने 3,008 करोड़ का पैकेज मांगा था, जिसमें से लगभग 775 करोड़, यानी 774 दशमलव समर्थिग फिक्स्ड स्ट्रक्चर्स के लिए है। Cooch Behar डिस्ट्रिक्ट में लोग आएँगे, तो एक पूरा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर वहां चाहिए। उसके बाद हमारे यहां जो एन्क्लेव्स हैं, उनमें नया इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर चाहिए, उसके लिए हम देंगे और बाकी जितने लोग आएँगे, उन्होंने 35,000 का जो अधिकतम आँकड़ा दिया है, उसका हमने पैसा तय कर दिया और इसमें गृह मंत्रालय नोडल एजेंसी होगा, जो चीफ सेक्रेटरी, बंगलादेश के साथ और इनकी सरकार के साथ मिलकर उस पैसे का आदान-प्रदान करेगा। तो उनके मुद्दे का पूरी तरह से संतोषजनक समाधान करने के बाद ही हम इस बिल को लेकर आए हैं। पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार पूरी तरह से ऑन बोर्ड है और वही झलक आपको यहां दिखाई भी दी कि सब लोगों ने वही बात यहां रखी कि हम पूरी तरह से इसके पक्ष में हैं। जैसा गुलाम नबी जी कह रहे थे, तो मैंने प्रारंभ में ही यह बात कह दी थी कि हम विरोध में थे, लेकिन जब यह बात कही गई कि असम को शामिल करके

इसे लेकर आओ, तो हम असम को इसमें शामिल करके इसे लेकर आए हैं और हमने बिल में कॉमा, फुलस्टॉप भी नहीं बदला है। जो चार चीजें संशोधन की जाएँगी, वह मैं यहां बोलूँगी, जैसे 2013 का 2015, 64वें वर्ष का 66वां संशोधन या 119वें संशोधन के बजाय 100वां संशोधन। लेकिन मुझे यह लगता है कि जितनी अच्छी चर्चा, जितनी सार्थक चर्चा और जिस सौहार्द से यह चर्चा, जिस सद्भाव से यह चर्चा हुई है, मैं आज बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ भाई मणि शंकर अय्यर जी की, कि उन्होंने मुझे आगाह किया है कि इसके इंप्लीमेंटेशन में क्या-क्या complexities हो सकती हैं, हमें मालूम है, और जो बात आपने कही है कि इसकी इंप्लीमेंटेशन को हम जल्दी करें, ज्यादा complexities न आने दें और जितनी जल्दी हम इसको इम्प्लीमेंट कर देंगे उतनी जल्दी उसका प्रभाव होगा और खास तौर से जो आपने नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की कनेक्टिविटी की बात की है, मैं आपको एशरॉर करना चाहती हूँ, विश्वास दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि रेल कनेक्टिविटी, रोड कनेक्टिविटी, सी-कनेक्टिविटी तीनों कनेक्टिविटीज के साथ हम लोग यह चाहते हैं कि पूरा का पूरा नॉर्थ-ईस्ट ही केवल कनेक्ट न हो, वह मेन लाइन के साथ भी कनेक्ट हो और जो सबसे बड़ा कारण रहा है चाहे मनमोहन सिंह जी के मन में, चाहे आज हमारे मन में वह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की कनेक्टिविटी का ही रहा है और बंगलादेश के साथ कनेक्टिविटी होती है तो हमारी बहुत बड़ी चीजों का फैसला हो जाता है। जो आपने बिजली के बारे में कहा, मैं आपको बता दूँ कि 500 मैगावाट बिजली हम पहले दे रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी जो पालाताना का प्रोजेक्ट लगा उसमें 100 मैगावाट बिजली और देने की बात की है और बहुत से पावर प्लांट अब भारत की तरफ से, भारतीय लोगों की तरफ से बंगलादेश में लगाए जा रहे हैं। हमारे संबंध आज बहुत ज्यादा अच्छे हैं। लेकिन आज आपके द्वारा यह बिल पारित करने के बाद और भी बहुत-बहुत ज्यादा अच्छे हो जाएंगे। उपसभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहूँगी कि यह एक ऐतिहासिक क्षण है जब यह बिल पारित हो रहा है। 1974 का एग्रीमेंट 41 वर्षों के बाद आज आकार ले रहा है। यह बिल जब आप पारित करेंगे तो 41 वर्षों के बाद इसको आकार मिलेगा। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहूँगी कि इस ऐतिहासिक क्षण में जिस सद्भाव के साथ चर्चा हुई है, उसी सद्भाव के साथ वोटिंग भी हो। यही कहते हुए मैं प्रस्ताव करना चाहूँगी।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सुषमा जी, आपने खिचड़ी में मिर्च की बात का जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : वह इनके लिए नहीं था, वे समझ गए जिनके लिए था।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ :

कि भारत सरकार और बांग्लादेश सरकार के बीच किए गए करार और उसके प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसरण में भारत द्वारा राज्य क्षेत्रों का अर्जन और कतिपय राज्य क्षेत्रों का बांग्लादेश को अंतरण किए जाने को प्रभावी करने के लिए भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I just want to clarify one thing. I fully endorse this Bill. Although Assam would lose some land, it will gain more. That is what I said. I fully endorse the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair is also happy that there is full unanimity. *...(Interruptions)...* No clarification, please. You did not speak. Now the question is:—

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India to give effect to the acquiring of territories by India and transfer of certain territories to Bangladesh in pursuance of the agreement and its protocol entered into between the Governments of India and Bangladesh, be taken into consideration.

Under Article 368 of the Constitution the Motion will have to be adopted by a majority of the total Membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members of the House present and voting. Accordingly, I am calling for Division. The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India to give effect to the acquiring of territories by India and transfer of certain territories to Bangladesh in pursuance of the agreement and its protocol entered into between the Governments of India and Bangladesh, be taken into consideration.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 182

Noes : Nil

AYES — 182

Aga, Ms. Anu

Agrawal, Shri Naresh

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akhtar, Shri Javed

Ali, Shri Munquad

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Salim

Antony, Shri A. K.

Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K. N.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Dua, Shri H. K.
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Gill, Dr. M. S.
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goud T., Shri Devender
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Shri Vivek
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul

Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Hassan, Shri Ahamed
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kannan, Shri P.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan

Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O'Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punia, Shri P. L.
Ragesh, Shri K. K.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajaram, Shri
Ramalingam, Dr. K. P.

Ramesh, Shri C. M.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri Garikapati Mohan
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Salam, Haji Abdul
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T. N.
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Selvaraj, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A. V.
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thangavelu, Shri S.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa
Tyagi, Shri K. C.
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh
Yadav, Shri Sharad
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES : Nil

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. We shall, now, take up Clause 2 of the Bill.

The question is:

That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 182

Noes : Nil

AYES — 182

Aga, Ms. Anu
Agrawal, Shri Naresh
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Akhtar, Shri Javed
Ali, Shri Munquad
Anand Sharma, Shri
Ansari, Shri Salim
Antony, Shri A. K.
Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Athawale, Shri Ramdas
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Babbar, Shri Raj
Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K. N.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Dua, Shri H. K.
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Gill, Dr. M. S.
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goud T., Shri Devender
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh

Gupta, Shri Vivek
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Hassan, Shri Ahamed
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kannan, Shri P.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur

Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O'Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punia, Shri P. L.
Ragesh, Shri K. K.

Raja, Shri D.
Rajaram, Shri
Ramalingam, Dr. K. P.
Ramesh, Shri C. M.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri Garikapati Mohan
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Salam, Haji Abdul
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T. N.
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Selvaraj, Shri A. K.

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A. V.
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thangavelu, Shri S.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa
Tyagi, Shri K. C.
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh
Yadav, Shri Sharad
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES — Nil

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 3 of the Bill. There are four Amendments (Nos. 4-7) by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. Are you moving?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, I am not moving them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 4-7) not moved.

The question is:

That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 182

Noes : Nil

AYES — 182

Aga, Ms. Anu
Agrawal, Shri Naresh
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Akhtar, Shri Javed
Ali, Shri Munquad
Anand Sharma, Shri
Ansari, Shri Salim
Antony, Shri A. K.
Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Athawale, Shri Ramdas
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Babbar, Shri Raj
Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K. N.
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Dua, Shri H. K.
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Gill, Dr. M. S.
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goud T., Shri Devender
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Shri Vivek
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Hassan, Shri Ahamed
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kannan, Shri P.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse

Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O'Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad

Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punia, Shri P. L.
Ragesh, Shri K. K.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajaram, Shri
Ramalingam, Dr. K. P.
Ramesh, Shri C. M.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri Garikapati Mohan
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Salam, Haji Abdul
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar

Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T. N.
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Selvaraj, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A.V.
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thangavelu, Shri S.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar

Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa
Tyagi, Shri K. C.
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh
Yadav, Shri Sharad
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES — Nil

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up the First Schedule to the Bill. The question is:

That First Schedule stand part of the Bill.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 182

Noes : Nil

AYES — 182

Aga, Ms. Anu
Agrawal, Shri Naresh
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Akhtar, Shri Javed
Ali, Shri Munquad

Anand Sharma, Shri
Ansari, Shri Salim
Antony, Shri A. K.
Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Athawale, Shri Ramdas
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Babbar, Shri Raj
Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K. N.
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Dua, Shri H. K.
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Gill, Dr. M. S.
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goud T., Shri Devender
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Shri Vivek
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Hassan, Shri Ahamed
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kannan, Shri P.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parida, Shri Baishnab

Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punia, Shri P. L.
Ragesh, Shri K. K.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajaram, Shri
Ramalingam, Dr. K. P.
Ramesh, Shri C. M.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri Garikapati Mohan
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar

Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Salam, Haji Abdul
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T. N.
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Selvaraj, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A. V.
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Tarun Vijay, Shri

Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thangavelu, Shri S.
Turkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa
Tyagi, Shri K. C.
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh
Yadav, Shri Sharad
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES — Nil

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up the Second Schedule to the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 8) by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. Are you moving?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, I am not moving.

The question is:

That the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 182

Noes : Nil

AYES — 182

Aga, Ms. Anu

Agrawal, Shri Naresh

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akhtar, Shri Javed

Ali, Shri Munquad

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Salim

Antony, Shri A. K.

Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K. N.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh

Biswal, Shri Ranjib

Bora, Shri Pankaj

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chavan, Shrimati Vandana

Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.

Chowdary, Shri Y. S.

Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Dua, Shri H.K.
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goud T., Shri Devender
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Shri Vivek
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Hassan, Shri Ahamed
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan

Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kannan, Shri P.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punia, Shri P. L.
Ragesh, Shri K. K.
Raja, Shri D
Rajaram, Shri
Ramalingam, Dr. K. P.
Ramesh, Shri C. M.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri Garikapati Mohan

Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Salam, Haji Abdul
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T. N.
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Selvaraj, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender

Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A. V.
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thangavelu, Shri S.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa
Tyagi, Shri K. C.
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh
Yadav, Shri Sharad
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES — Nil

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up the Third Schedule to the Bill. There are three Amendments (Nos. 9 to 11) by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, I am only moving Amendments (Nos. 9 and 10), not 11. I move:

(9) That at page 5, *for* line 3, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

"I. Extracts from the agreement between the Government of the republic of India and the Government of the people's republic of Bangladesh concerning the demarcation of the land boundary between india and Bangladesh and related matter dated the 16th day of May, 1974."

(10) That at page 5, *for* lines 19 and 20, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

"II. Extracts from the protocol to the agreement between the Government of the republic of India and the Government of the people's republic of Bangladesh concerning the demarcation of the land boundary between India and Bangladesh and related matters dated the 6th day of september, 2011."

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 11) not moved. Only Amendments (Nos. 9 and 10) are moved.

The question is:

That the Third Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 182

Noes : Nil

AYES — 182

Aga, Ms. Anu

Agrawal, Shri Naresh

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Akhtar, Shri Javed
Ali, Shri Munquad
Anand Sharma, Shri
Ansari, Shri Salim
Antony, Shri A. K.
Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Athawale, Shri Ramdas
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Babbar, Shri Raj
Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K. N.
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav

Dua, Shri H.K.
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Gill, Dr. M. S.
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goud T., Shri Devender
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Shri Vivek
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Hassan, Shri Ahamed
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kannan, Shri P.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar

Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O'Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal

Pande, Shri Avinash
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punia, Shri P. L.
Ragesh, Shri K. K.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajaram, Shri
Ramalingam, Dr. K. P.
Ramesh, Shri C. M.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri Garikapati Mohan
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Roy, Shri Mukul

Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Salam, Haji Abdul
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T. N.
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Selvaraj, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap

Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu

Swamy, Shri A. V.

Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk

Tarun Vijay, Shri

Tazeen Fatma, Dr.

Thakur, Dr. C. P.

Thakur, Shri Ram Nath

Thakur, Shrimati Viplove

Thangavelu, Shri S.

Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar

Tiwari, Shri Alok

Tiwari, Shri Pramod

Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa

Tyagi, Shri K. C.

Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES — Nil

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 1 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 3) by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

CLAUSE – 1

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, I move:

- (3) That at page 1, lines 3 and 4, *for* the words, bracket and figure "the Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 2013", the words, bracket and figure "the Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That Clause 1, as amended, stands part of the Bill

The House divided

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 182

Noes : Nil

AYES — 182

Aga, Ms. Anu

Agrawal, Shri Naresh

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akhtar, Shri Javed

Ali, Shri Munquad

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Salim

Antony, Shri A. K.

Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K. N.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Dua, Shri H. K.
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Gill, Dr. M. S.
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goud T., Shri Devender
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Shri Vivek
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.

Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Hassan, Shri Ahamed
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kannan, Shri P.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreya, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan

Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O'Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punia, Shri P. L.
Ragesh, Shri K. K.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajaram, Shri
Ramalingam, Dr. K. P.

Ramesh, Shri C. M.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Dr. K. V.P . Ramachandra
Rao, Shri Garikapati Mohan
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Salam, Haji Abdul
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T. N.
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Selvaraj, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A. V.
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thangavelu, Shri S.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa
Tyagi, Shri K. C.
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh
Yadav, Shri Sharad
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES : Nil

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment No.2 by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

Enacting Formula

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, I move:

(No. 2) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-fourth”, the word “Sixty-sixth” be *substituted*

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

The Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 182

Noes : Nil

AYES — 182

Aga, Ms. Anu
Agrawal, Shri Naresh
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Akhtar, Shri Javed
Ali, Shri Munquad
Anand Sharma, Shri
Ansari, Shri Salim
Antony, Shri A. K.

Arjunan, Shri K. R.
Athawale, Shri Ramdas
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Babbar, Shri Raj
Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K. N.
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Biswal, Shri Ranjib
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Dua, Shri H. K.
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Gill, Dr. M. S.
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goud T., Shri Devender
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Shri Vivek
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Hassan, Shri Ahamed
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kannan, Shri P.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parrikar, Shri Manohar

Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Perween, Shrimati Kakhshan
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punia, Shri P. L.
Ragesh, Shri K. K.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajaram, Shri
Ramalingam, Dr. K.P.
Ramesh, Shri C. M.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri Garikapati Mohan
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad

Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Salam, Haji Abdul
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T. N.
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Selvaraj, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A. V.
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.

Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thangavelu, Shri S.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa
Tyagi, Shri K. C.
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh
Yadav, Shri Sharad
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES — Nil

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Long Title. There is one Amendment No. 1 by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, I am not moving the Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Amendment is not moved. I shall now put the Long Title to vote.

The question is:

That the Long Title stand part of the Bill.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 182

Noes : Nil

AYES — 182

Aga, Ms. Anu

Agrawal, Shri Naresh

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akhtar, Shri Javed

Ali, Shri Munquad

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Salim

Antony, Shri A. K.

Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K. N.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh

Biswal, Shri Ranjib

Bora, Shri Pankaj

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chavan, Shrimati Vandana

Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.

Chowdary, Shri Y. S.

Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Dua, Shri H. K.
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Gill, Dr. M. S.
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goud T., Shri Devender
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Shri Vivek
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Hassan, Shri Ahamed
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kannan, Shri P.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreya, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana
Navaneethkrishnan, Shri A.

Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punia, Shri P. L.
Ragesh, Shri K. K.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajaram, Shri
Ramalingam, Dr. K. P.
Ramesh, Shri C. M.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri Garikapati Mohan
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Raut, Shri Sanjay

Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Salam, Haji Abdul
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T. N.
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Selvaraj, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Sinha, Shri R. K.

Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A. V.
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thangavelu, Shri S.
Turkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa
Tyagi, Shri K. C.
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh
Yadav, Shri Sharad
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES — Nil

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : उपसभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ :

कि विधेयक यथासंशोधित रूप में पारित किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 182

Noes : Nil

AYES — 182

Aga, Ms. Anu

Agrawal, Shri Naresh

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akhtar, Shri Javed

Ali, Shri Munquad

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Salim

Antony, Shri A. K.

Arjunan, Shri K. R.

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K. N.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Bernard, Shri A. W. Rabi

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh

Biswal, Shri Ranjib

Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.
Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Dua, Shri H. K.
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Gill, Dr. M. S.
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai
Goud T., Shri Devender
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Shri Vivek
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Hassan, Shri Ahamed
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jain, Shri Meghraj
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kannan, Shri P.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Khan, Shri Javed Ali
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Memon, Shri Majeed
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra

Muthukaruppan, Shri S.
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Nanda, Shri Kiranmay
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Narayanan, Shri C. P.
Natchiappan, Dr. E. M. Sudarsana
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad
O'Brien, Shri Derek
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parrikar, Shri Manohar
Patel, Shri Praful
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pawar, Shri Sharad
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan
Prabhu, Shri Suresh
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punia, Shri P. L.
Ragesh, Shri K. K.
Raja, Shri D.
Rajaram, Shri
Ramalingam, Dr. K. P.
Ramesh, Shri C. M.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra
Rao, Shri Garikapati Mohan
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Sahani, Dr. Anil Kumar
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Salam, Haji Abdul
Saleem, Chaudhary Munvvar
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sasikala Pushpa, Shrimati
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota
Selvaraj, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj

Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar
Singh, Shri Bhupinder
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Digvijaya
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swamy, Shri A. V.
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Tazeen Fatma, Dr.
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Thangavelu, Shri S.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Alok
Tiwari, Shri Pramod
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa
Tyagi, Shri K. C.
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati
Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Darshan Singh

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES — Nil

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair feels happy if more such occasions are available in future. The lobbies may be cleared.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is historic. There were occasions when we used to get the required number and we used to have the Constitution Amendment also. I think it is the first occasion when the entire House with one voice has voted in unison and that too on an international agreement on Indo-Bangla border. It is really historic, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There can be more such occasions.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, this is the second time. It happened on the National Judicial Commission Bill also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There can be more such occasions if both the sides get together. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, the Leader of the House wants to say something.

**PROPOSAL FOR HOLDING DISCUSSION ON
THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 2015 AND
THE FINANCE BILL, 2015**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we are taking up the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2015 and the Finance Bill, 2015. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट अमेंडमेंट बिल लेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please explain the position. Please listen to him. There is a justifiable requirement. Let us listen to the Leader of the House.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, my only appeal is, after this historic unanimity, please do not bring something to divide us again.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, under Article 109 of the Constitution, the Finance Bill has to be considered and returned back to the Lok Sabha. Since the day after tomorrow is the last day of Lok Sabha, it has to be considered and returned back to Lok Sabha so that it is in time for reporting a day after; otherwise, the time left will be very inadequate.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We can take it up tomorrow.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It will be cutting it too fine. If something happens ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we were given to understand that it would be taken up tomorrow morning. Now everybody has prepared accordingly. We were given to understand that today immediately after this Bill, the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2014 would be taken up and after that we would complete the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have no difficulty if it is taken up today or tomorrow. But then let that be the understanding because then the day after will be the only day left for reporting it back. Even if we have to sit extra tomorrow, we will have to do it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The decision in the morning was that immediately after this Bill, the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2014 would be taken up and after that we would take up the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Now the requirement is that the Bill has to be returned to Lok Sabha and Lok Sabha is going to be adjourned *sine die* a day after tomorrow. Therefore, if necessary, we will sit even late. This will be the first item. Tomorrow, these two Bills would be the first item. Is that agreeable?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU): If that is the broad consensus in the House, there is no problem. Tomorrow, these two Bills would be the first item for discussion.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.**The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, at 2.00 p.m. Now, the Delhi High court (Amendment) Bill, 2014. Shri Sadananda Gowda. There is only half-an-hour for this Bill. The Minister will also take five minutes. We have to pass it in half-an-hour.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA):
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Delhi High Court Act, 1966 be taken into consideration.

The Delhi High Court Act of 1966 was enacted by Parliament determining the constitutional jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Courts of Delhi is provided in Punjab High Court Act, 1918. Sub-section (2)(a) of Section 1 of the said Act extends the said Act to the Union Territory of Delhi. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please continue. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please order. Those who are talking, please take your seat. You cannot talk at the passage, please. All of you take your seat. Please, please.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: The pecuniary jurisdiction of Delhi High Court and Delhi District Court was last revised from rupees five lakh to rupees twenty lakh by Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 2003 by amending Section (2) of Section 5 of the Delhi High Court Act and Section 25 of the Punjab High Court Act, 1918. The Coordination Committee of the Delhi Bar Association has been representing at various forums to enhance the pecuniary jurisdiction of District Courts in Delhi from the existing rupees twenty lakh to rupees two crore in view of the fact that the property value has increased manifold. In the present economic scenario, monetary jurisdiction has become so low that even a case pertaining to very small property has to be filed before the Delhi High Court. On the other hand, there are few other grounds also to enhance the pecuniary jurisdiction. On the other hand, it has increased the workload of the Delhi High Court. Poor people who are living in the far-flung areas of Delhi have to cover a considerable distance for approaching the High Court to seek justice in their cases. The Government of NCT has considered the request of the Bar Association, Delhi and requested the Central Government to consider and convey approval for enhancing this pecuniary jurisdiction of the High Court and District Courts in Delhi from existing rupees twenty lakh to rupees two crore. District Courts are presently functioning in six different parts of Delhi and three more are likely to come up in Delhi. There are about 11 District Courts.

Shri D. V. Sadananda Gowda

Enhancement of the pecuniary jurisdiction will facilitate access to the general public to the District Courts located within the vicinity of their locality. Keeping in view the need to provide justice at the doorsteps of the people and the proposal of the Government of NCT Delhi to enhance the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Delhi District Courts from existing rupees twenty lakh to rupees two crore, this Bill is proposed. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee and the Standing Committee has recommended for passing of the Bill observing a few things, even though all those things are considered in the Bill. The High Court of Delhi also in a full bench, through a Resolution on 21st November, 2012, has recommended increasing of original pecuniary jurisdiction of the High Court of Delhi, as well as, District Courts under the jurisdiction to rupees two crore. Sir, the present situation arises with the increase of pecuniary jurisdiction. I hope the Members will agree with this Bill *in toto* and I pray that the Bill may be passed.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shadi Lal Batra.

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा) : उपसभापति उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हमारे संविधान ने हमें एक बात दी थी कि न्यायपालिका से जो इंसाफ है, वह शीघ्र से शीघ्र मिले क्योंकि यह कहा जाता है कि “Justice delayed is justice denied.” 1966 में दिल्ली में एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट था, आज दिल्ली के 11 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं। यहां की आबादी इतनी बढ़ गयी, एरिया इतना चला गया और उसके लिए 8 ज्युडिशियल कोर्ट्स बन गयीं। अगर मैं उनके नाम लूं तो वे हैं, तीसहजारी, पटियाला हाउस, रोहिणी, कड़कड़डूमा, द्वारका और साकेत। एक बात यह है कि हाई कोर्ट जो है, चारों तरफ से देखा जाए, तो इतनी दूर पड़ जाती है कि लोगों का आना-जाना मुश्किल हो जाता है। हाई कोर्ट में इतने केसेज पेंडिंग हैं कि 2012 में एक लाख, 15 हजार केस पेंडिंग थे और इसमें पांच परसेंट केसेज हर साल बढ़ रहे हैं। करीब 60 जज बनने थे, लेकिन अभी 41 जज हैं। कोर्ट्स में जज हैं नहीं, दूरी बढ़ती है, न तो उनके दरवाजे पर आम आदमी को इन्साफ मिल सकता है और ना ही जल्दी इन्साफ मिल सकता है। अगर इसके कारणों को देखें, तो सारे देश में 24 हाई कोर्ट्स हैं और चार हाई कोर्ट्स ऐसी हैं, जिनको ओरिजनल ज्युरिस्ट्रिक्शन दे रखी है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

अगर दिल्ली की हाई कोर्ट को देखें, तो 2003 से इसकी ज्युरिस्ट्रिक्शन 20 लाख की है। उससे पहले 1970 में 50 हजार थी, 1980 में एक लाख थी, 1992 में पांच लाख थी और 2003 से 20 लाख है। आज कीमतें इतनी बढ़ गई हैं कि 20 लाख की कोई कीमत ही नहीं है। जजेज हैं नहीं, दूरी बहुत पड़ती है, इसके लिए क्या हो, इन्साफ कैसे मिले, लोगों के दिल में यह भावना कैसे पैदा हो कि हम कोर्ट में जाएंगे, तो हमें इन्साफ मिलेगा।

आज दीवानी अदालतों की हालत यह है कि एक बाप सूट फाइल करता है और पोते के समय में जाकर फैसला होता है। जब फैसला होता है तो न मुद्दई रहता है, न मुदाला रहता है,

न उसकी कोई वैल्यू होती है। इसलिए जरूरी है कि हम कोई ऐसा काम करें जिससे कि जल्दी से जल्दी केसेज का निपटारा हो। अब डिस्ट्रिक्ट बार एसोसिएशन यह कहती है कि हमारे पास ज्युरिस्ट्रिक्शन कम है, हमारी ज्युरिस्ट्रिक्शन बढ़ाई जाए और हाई कोर्ट यह कहती है कि यह न जाए, तो यह देखना होगा कि इन्साफ का तकाजा क्या है? इन्साफ का तकाजा एक ही है कि जो ज्युरिस्ट्रिक्शन 20 लाख की थी, उसको बढ़ाकर दो करोड़ की कर देते हैं, तो इसमें एक होगा, जो बड़े-बड़े आदमी हैं, उनके केस जाएंगे, जिनकी वैल्यू ज्यादा होगी, उनको इस बात की भी परवाह नहीं होगी कि हाई कोर्ट में कितना खर्चा होता है, न हाई कोर्ट में जाने की परवाह होगी और वे इसके खर्चे को afford कर सकेंगे और आम जनता से दूरी नहीं होगी तथा आम जनता डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट में जाएगी।

इसके लिए हम ऐसा काम करें कि जिसमें हाई कोर्ट की ज्युरिस्ट्रिक्शन, वह ज्युरिस्ट्रिक्शन हो, जिसके लिए आम आदमी को वहां जाकर ज्यादा खर्च करने की जरूरत न पड़े, ज्यादा तकलीफ न हो और अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट में जा सके।

मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आज के समय को देखते हुए, हाई कोर्ट की ऑरिजनल ज्युरिस्ट्रिक्शन दो करोड़ की कर दी जाए। इससे किसी किस्म का नुकसान नहीं होगा और हर मुकदमे वाले को इन्साफ मिलेगा और उसे तसल्ली होगी कि उसे जल्दी इन्साफ मिलेगा।

इसके साथ ही, मैं एक और अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि जब आबादी के हिसाब से हम देखेंगे कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स को पावर दे रहे हैं, तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर ज्यादा हो, जजेज ज्यादा हों, ताकि वहां जाने के बाद ऐसा न हो कि आसमान से गिरा और खजूर पर लटका। यहां से इसलिए जा रहे हैं कि केसेज का निपटारा जल्दी हो और वहां पर निपटारा जल्दी न होकर और देर से हो। इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि अधिक जजेज की अप्वाइंटमेंट की जाए, जजिज की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए। इसके बाद यह देखा जाए कि जो मुकदमा आता है, वह दो साल-तीन साल में खत्म हो जाए, ताकि लोगों को यह विश्वास हो सके कि हमारी अदालतें इन्साफ देती हैं और उनका अदालतों पर विश्वास बना रहे। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स के जजेज बढ़ाकर लोगों को इन्साफ देने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी और न्यायालयों का इंतजाम किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इससे दिल्ली वालों को बहुत लाभ मिलेगा। दिल्ली वालों में भी आप यह समझिए कि कम से कम 80 प्रतिशत दिल्ली की जनता इससे लाभान्वित होगी। इससे वकील भी लाभान्वित होंगे, क्योंकि बड़ी संख्या के अंदर जो वकील हैं, वे डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स के अंदर काम करते हैं। इसके अलावा जजों को भी बहुत फायदा होगा, क्योंकि उनके ऊपर भी जो हाई कोर्ट के जज थे, उनके ऊपर भी बहुत भार था। इस के माध्यम से दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय अधिनियम, 1966 की धारा 5(2) को संशोधित करके हमारे मंत्री जी ने जो बिल हाउस में रखा है, उसमें '20 लाख' शब्द के स्थान पर 'दो करोड़' शब्द हो गया है। कहने के लिए यह एक छोटा संशोधन है, लेकिन इसका काम बहुत बड़ा है। मैं इसके लिए अपने प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी और अपने कानून मंत्री श्री डी.वी. सदानन्द गौड़ा जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। गौड़ा जी को खास तौर से इसलिए कि उन्होंने बहुत pain लिया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष

[श्री विजय गोयल]

जी, मैं तो 2003 में भी वकीलों के साथ खड़ा होकर आन्दोलन करता था। उस समय भी 2003 में जब इसको 5 लाख से 20 लाख किया गया, तो हम वकीलों के समर्थन में खड़े होते थे। मुझे खुशी इस बात की है कि उस समय भी एनडीए की सरकार ने इसको पास किया था और आज भी जो इसको 20 लाख से 2 करोड़ किया जा रहा है, वह भी एनडीए की सरकार कर रही है। 2012 में हाई कोर्ट के फुल कोर्ट ने इसको पारित कर दिया था कि इसको 20 लाख से 2 करोड़ कर दिया जाए, पर उस समय के जो कानून मंत्री थे, कपिल सिब्बल जी, उस समय यूपीए की सरकार थी, उन्होंने पता नहीं जान-बूझ कर या किसी दबाव के कारण या किस कारण से इसको अंतिम सत्र के अन्दर रखा और वह किसी भी हालत में पारित नहीं हो पाया। आज खुशी है, इसके लिए मंत्री जी को बधाई कि उन्होंने आज हमारे सामने इसको पारित कराने के लिए रखा है। सबसे बड़ी बात है कि बार एसोसिएशन के जो समस्त पदाधिकारी हैं और उनकी जो समन्वय समिति है, मैं उनको भी बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक प्रेशर बना कर रखा। केवल वकीलों को ही नहीं, बल्कि जनता को भी इसका सबसे ज्यादा लाभ पहुँचा है। बार के और भी बहुत सारे नेता हैं, जिनका इसमें रोल था। इसके साथ हाई कोर्ट की भी फुल कमिटमेंट है। आज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे दिल्ली की लाखों जनता को लाभ होगा। मैं दिल्ली से तीन बार सांसद रहा हूँ, डेल्हाइट हूँ, इसलिए मैं आज यह कह सकता हूँ कि इसमें सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इससे सस्ता न्याय मिलेगा। पहले जो गरीब झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहता था, जो अनधिकृत कॉलोनी में रहता था, उसको भी हाई कोर्ट के वकील के दरवाजे खटखटाने पड़ते थे, जिसके कारण उसको मोटी फीस देनी पड़ती थी। इसलिए आम जनता को इसका बहुत लाभ मिलने वाला है। सबसे बड़ी बात है कि उनके घर के पास जिला कोर्ट हो जाएगा। आज यहां 11 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, किन्तु जो सेंटर्स हैं, वे 6 हैं — कड़कड़डूमा, द्वारका, रोहिणी, तीसहजारी, पटियाला हाउस और साकेत। अगर किसी आदमी को न्याय पाना है और वह गरीब आदमी है, आम आदमी है, मध्यमवर्गीय है, तो वह पास के कोर्ट में जाकर अपना मुकदमा लड़ सकता है। सबसे बड़ी बात है कि इससे स्पीडी जस्टिस होगी और न्याय जल्दी मिलेगा, क्योंकि यह अलग-अलग कोर्ट्स के अन्दर होगा। जैसा बताया गया कि हाई कोर्ट के अन्दर 1,12,000 केसेज हैं, जिनमें कम-से-कम 15,000 केसेज ऐसे हैं, जो अब नीचे के कोर्ट्स में आ जाएँगे और जिनके फैसले अब जल्द हो जाएँगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हाई कोर्ट की तारीख 6-6 महीने पर पड़ती थी। अब ये मामले डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स के अन्दर ज्यादा होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स के कम-से-कम 250 ऐसे जज हैं, जिनके पास न के बराबर काम था और हाई कोर्ट के ऐसे जज थे, जिनके ऊपर प्रेशर था। इन 250 जजों को भी अच्छा-खासा काम मिल जाएगा और हाई कोर्ट में भी लिटिगेंट्स का काम जल्दी इसलिए होगा, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि जब वहां लोड कम होगा, तो वहां भी केसेज जल्द-से-जल्द सॉल्व होंगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि केवल हाई कोर्ट का फुल कोर्ट क्या कहता है, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने भी जितनी रिकमेंडेशंस कीं, उनके अन्दर यही पारित किया कि इसको जल्द-से-जल्द 2 करोड़ करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं इसके विस्तार में न जाते हुए सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों को लगता होगा कि यह दिल्ली के लिए हो रहा है, जबकि मुम्बई के अन्दर पहले से यह सीमा एक करोड़ है, कोलकाता के अन्दर भी एक करोड़ है, यहां तक कि गाजियाबाद, नोएडा, फरीदाबाद, गुड़गांव में तो यह सीमा अनलिमिटेड है, यानी दो करोड़ नहीं, अगर 5 हजार करोड़ का भी मुकदमा हो, तो इन छोटे कोर्ट्स में फैसला हो सकता है। अगर देश के चार बड़े शहरों को छोड़ दिया जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरे देश के अन्दर

कोई लिमिट नहीं है। सिविल सूट जितने करोड़ रुपए का भी हो, वह वहां पर फाइल किया जा सकता है। यहां तक कि जो मुंसिफ मजिस्ट्रेट है, उसके पास भी अनलिमिटेड पावर है, किन्तु यहां पर 20 लाख तक की जो सीमा लगा रखी थी, मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली की जनता के साथ अन्याय हो रहा था, क्योंकि दिल्ली की जनता, जो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में भी रहती है, अगर आप उसकी प्रॉपर्टी की कीमत देखेंगे, तो वह आज 20 लाख रुपए से ऊपर ही मिलेगी। उसके लिए उसको हाई कोर्ट के दरवाजे खटखटाने पड़ते थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आप अभी सर्किल रेट देखेंगे, तो पाएँगे कि हर आदमी के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट में आना बहुत जरूरी है। इससे गरीबों को सस्ता, सुलभ और जल्दी न्याय मिलेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो हर 5 साल में इसका रिव्यू होना चाहिए। इसके लिए वकील आन्दोलन करें, यह आवश्यक नहीं है। इसके लिए आपको एक नॉर्म बनाना चाहिए। दूसरा यह है कि इसको प्राइस इंडेक्स के साथ जोड़ा जाए। जैसे-जैसे महँगाई बढ़े, वैसे-वैसे इसकी सीमा बढ़नी चाहिए। जब-जब सर्किल रेट बढ़ें, तब-तब इसका रिव्यू होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि लोक सभा भी इसको जल्द से जल्द पारित कर देगी। एक बार पुनः मैं अपने मंत्री, श्री सदानन्द गौड़ा जी को और प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा, जिन्होंने कहा था, 'सबका साथ - सबका विकास', जिसको उन्होंने चरितार्थ करके दिखाया है। इससे दिल्ली की 80 फीसदी जनता को बहुत लाभ मिलेगा और वकीलों को अच्छा लाभ मिलेगा। इससे जजों को राहत मिलेगी, सबके लिए यह बिल अच्छा साबित होगा। हम समझते हैं कि इसको भारी बहुमत से पारित करना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वैसे तो अब हम एक नॉन-प्रेक्टिसिंग एडवोकेट हो गए हैं, लेकिन हमने करीब 10 साल तक प्रेक्टिस की है।

महोदय, मैं एक बात नहीं समझ पाया कि दिल्ली में यह कानून क्यों था? हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में, मुकदमा चाहे जितना भी बड़ा क्यों न हो, लेकिन उसके लिए आपको पहले सिविल कोर्ट में ही जाना पड़ेगा। देश के अधिकांश भागों में यही रूल है। हमारा ज्यूडीशियल सिस्टम भी यही है कि मुकदमा पहले मुंसिफ कोर्ट, फिर डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट, फिर हाई कोर्ट और फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाता है। जब हर जगह चार चरणों में न्याय मिल रहा है, तो फिर पता नहीं क्यों दिल्ली में दो चरण एकदम ही समाप्त कर दिए गए।

महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। मुझे कुछ वकील साथी भी इसके लिए मिले थे, मैंने उनसे भी कहा था कि मैं इसका समर्थन जरूर करूँगा।

महोदय, यह इन्जस्टिस क्यों हो रहा है? गौड़ा जी, मैं आपसे एक बात अवश्य कहूँगा, आप सिर्फ डाकिया न बन जाइएगा। हंसराज भारद्वाज जी भी लॉ मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, लेकिन वे जो चाहते थे, कानून में वही तय करते थे। आज मुझे तकलीफ होती है, जब आप लोग सदन में खड़े होकर बोलते हैं कि माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने ये निर्देश दिए हैं, इसीलिए हम यह बिल पेश कर रहे हैं। हमारे ये दोनों हाउस, जिनको स्वयं संविधान ने कानून बनाने का अधिकार दिया है, अगर उनको कोर्ट निर्देश दे रहा है, तो यह तो उचित नहीं है। यह कैसे न्यायसंगत है? जब हम लोग इस तरीके की बात करते हैं, तो मुझे बड़ा कष्ट होता है।

श्रीमन्, हर रोज हम अखबारों में, पत्रिकाओं में यह पढ़ते हैं कि आज सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सरकार को फटकार लगाई। यह तो ऐसा हो गया, जैसे हम चपरासी हो गए और जज हमको फटकार

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

लगा रहे हैं। यह ऐसी बात है, जिसे सुनने में बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। एक्स प्राइम मिनिस्टर, जो मुल्जिम नहीं हैं और जिनको कोई तलब नहीं कर रहा है, उनको कोर्ट ने सम्मन दे दिया।

एक और नया सिस्टम चालू हो गया है, कोर्ट की ऑब्जर्वेशन में अमुक जांच हो। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट किसी केस का ऑब्जर्वेशन करेगा, तो फिर कौन सी अदालत उस आदमी को बेल देगी? जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट ऑब्जर्वेशन करने लगेंगे, तो फिर इंक्वायरी ऑफिसर की क्या हैसियत रह गई? हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में आईओ की व्यवस्था की गई है। वह आईओ इसीलिए बनाया गया था, ताकि वह इंडिपेंडेंट जांच कर सके, लेकिन अब यह नया सिस्टम शुरू हो चुका है। मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि किस आर्टिकल में कोर्ट यह निर्णय देती है कि हम अपनी सुपरविजन में इसे देखेंगे, यह हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है? इसका बड़ा बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

महोदय, आप देख लीजिए, आज अगर सीबीआई कोई मुकदमा करती है, पहले तो मीडिया से उसे हाई प्रोफाइल करा देती है। अगर सीबीआई की सारी चीजें मीडिया से इतनी हाई प्रोफाइल हो जाएंगी, तो क्या फिर किसी सेशन कोर्ट जज की यह हैसियत रह जाएगी कि वह उस मुकदमे में न्याय दे दे? यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि कम से कम इन सीबीआई की अदालतों में आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट जज से नीचे के किसी जज को मत रखिए। अगर आप इसमें सेशन जज को बना देते हैं, तो ऐसे केस में सेशन जज से कभी न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है। आप स्वयं देखिए, आज जो नीचे हो रहा है, उसकी क्या स्थिति हो रही है।

पहले एक नारा चला था, "न्याय चला निर्धन से मिलने" यानी न्याय पुअर मैन से मिलने चला है। उस समय इसके बैनर भी लगाए गए थे। लेकिन अब तो ऐसा लगता है कि "न्याय चला धनवान से मिलने"। क्या पैसे के बिना कोई मुकदमा लड़ा जा सकता है? सुप्रीम कोर्ट में क्या कोई गरीब आदमी वकील कर सकता है? आज मैं तहलका में पप्पू यादव का इंटरव्यू पढ़ रहा था, उन्होंने लिखा है कि जब एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वकील को हमने दो करोड़ रुपये दिए, तब वह हमारे मामले में खड़ा होने को तैयार हुआ।

श्रीमन्, अगर एक पेशी का दो करोड़ रुपया सुप्रीम कोर्ट में देना पड़ेगा, एक पेशी के पांच-पांच लाख रुपये हाई कोर्ट में देने पड़ेंगे, तो गरीबों को न्याय कहां से मिलेगा? आज हमारे देश में कारागारों की जो हालत है, उसे आप देख लें। जो गरीब आदमी हैं, वे जेल में सिर्फ इसीलिए पड़े हुए हैं कि उनकी पैरवी करने वाला कोई नहीं है। तमाम ऐसे लोग पड़े हुए हैं, जिन्हें जितनी सजा होनी चाहिए थी, उतनी हो चुकी है, वे उतनी जेल काट चुके हैं, लेकिन उनकी जमानत लेने वाला ही कोई नहीं है। आप क्यों नहीं उनके लिए कोई एक डिप्टी जज लेते हैं? वैसे भी जेलों में three times capacity से ज्यादा लोग मौजूद हैं, लेकिन आप कोई निर्णय ही नहीं ले रहे हैं, राज्य सरकारें भी निर्णय नहीं ले रही हैं। ज्यूडिशियरी की एक अजीब स्थिति खड़ी हो गयी है। मैंने तो ज्यूडिशियरी की ऐसी स्थिति कभी नहीं देखी थी। जो पेंडेंसी है, वह आप देख लीजिए। 2013 तक की यह फिगर है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आज 64,919 केसेज पेंडिंग हैं। पूरे देश में, हाई कोर्ट में 44.5 लाख की फिगर है, जबकि इलाहाबाद में 10 लाख है। यूपी के इलाहाबाद में यह 10 लाख है।

सर, सबके पास पीआईएल सुनने के लिए बड़ा समय है। पीआईएल पेशेवर लोग कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोग पीआईएल के एक्सपर्ट हो गये हैं। पीआईएल क्यों हो रही है, अब यह सभी लोग जानते

हैं। आप पीआईएल पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं? अगर थोड़े दिनों बाद पीआईएल के नाम पर यह हो गया कि पार्लियामेंट में एमपी की गाड़ी सीधे क्यों जा रही है, पीआईएल कर दीजिए, रोक देंगे कि साहब, जो एमपी है, उसको बाहर उतरना पड़ेगा और आगे पार्लियामेंट में पैदल जाना पड़ेगा। जब नाली बनाने की बात, सफाई की बात, मच्छर कैसे हैं, पोल्यूशन कैसे हो रहा है, ऐसे मामलों पर यह होगा, तब फिर सरकारों का काम क्या रहेगा? यह एक अजीबोगरीब स्थिति हो रही है। पीआईएल एक्सपर्ट्स के बोर्ड लगे हुए हैं। यह मैं देख रहा हूँ। मैं तो ऐसा अपने यहां भी देखता हूँ। तो आप सिस्टम में कहीं बदलाव लाइए।

आपको इतना बड़ा जनादेश मिला और जनादेश मिलने के बाद आप रोज कांग्रेस वालों से कहते हैं कि मैं आपका बिल ला रहा हूँ। तो उन्हें तो जनता ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया, तब आप भी रिजेक्ट होने के लिए तैयार हो जाइए, अगर उन्हीं के बिल्स आपको लाने हैं, आपको कोई नया सिस्टम नहीं लाना है। विजय गोयल जी अभी कह रहे थे और अपनी सरकार की तारीफ किए जा रहे थे, तो उनके बिल्स क्यों ला रहे हैं? आज भी आपने जो एक संवैधानिक बिल पास किया, एक-एक अक्षर उनका किया, चार अमेंडमेंट्स जो भी किए, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो उसमें 'सुषमा स्वराज' नाम पड़ना था, चूँकि वे मिनिस्टर थीं और 'सलमान खुर्शीद' नाम कटना था। तो आप कौन-सा बदलाव कर रहे हैं? आप बड़ी छाती पीटते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की तारीफ कर रहा हूँ, मैं मंत्री जी की तारीफ कर रहा हूँ। तो आप तारीफ क्या कर रहे हैं? आप उसी लकीर को घसीट रहे हैं, वही लकीर पीट रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिन्दगी में एक बात याद रखिए। राजनीति में जो बड़ी लकीर खींचता है, वह राजनीति में जिन्दा रहता है। मेरा मानना है—जो चर्चा में रहेगा, जो पर्चा में रहेगा और जो खर्चा में रहेगा, उसको राजनीति में कोई मार नहीं सकता है। बदलाव के लिए तैयार होइए, फेस करने के लिए तैयार होइए। अगर आप तैयार नहीं हैं और आपको वही लकीर पीटनी है, तो आपकी मरजी, जो चाहे करिए, लेकिन जनता बहुत दिनों तक माफ करने वाली नहीं है। गलतफहमी निकाल दीजिए, जो रिजल्ट्स आ रहे हैं, दिल्ली के रिजल्ट के बाद आपको सोचना चाहिए। विजय गोयल जी, हर्ष वर्धन जी भी बैठे हैं, चलिए, आप सबने बीजेपी को हराया, अच्छा काम किया, कम से कम एक डिक्टेटर को तो रोका। मैं पोलिटिक्स में ऐसे लोगों के बड़ा खिलाफ हूँ, जो अपनी पूरी जिन्दगी में सरकारी कर्मचारी रहे, अधिकारी रहे और एक दिन में मालूम पड़ा कि वे हमारे नेता हो गये। तमाम गवर्नर्स ऐसे लोग बना दिए जाते हैं, कल तक हमारे सामने जी हुजुरी करते थे और मालूम पड़ा वे गवर्नर हो गये और चीफ मिनिस्टर, जो पापुलर चीफ मिनिस्टर है, वह उनके यहां हाजिरी देने जा रहा है। हमारे यूपी में एक व्यक्ति गवर्नर बना दिए गए, जो डीएसपी थे। जो इंदिरा गांधी की सिक्कुरिटी में डीएसपी थे, उनको आपने यूपी का गवर्नर बना दिया और यूपी का चीफ मिनिस्टर, जो 21 करोड़ की आबादी से जीत कर आता है, वह उनके सामने हाजिरी दे, यह लानत है। इन चीजों में बदलाव कीजिए और इसमें कहीं न कहीं सोचिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं चाहूँगा कि आप जब जवाब दें, तो इन सब चीजों पर कोई निर्णय दें। यह तो एक छोटा सा अमेंडमेंट है। मैं तो खुद ही आश्चर्यचकित हूँ कि दिल्ली में यह क्यों था, आप पूरे देश में यह करिए, सिर्फ दिल्ली क्यों है, कि पहले आप सिविल कोर्ट में जायेंगे, फिर आप हाई कोर्ट जायें और तब आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाएँ। आप बस न्याय जल्दी दिला दीजिएगा। मैं खुद ही अपना एक मकान खाली कराना चाह रहा हूँ। तीन साल हो गये हैं, तारीखें ही बढ़ती जा रही हैं। मैं हरदोई में अपना मकान खाली कराना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन तीन साल हो गये और अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। तो न्याय तुरन्त निर्धन को भी मिले और न्याय जल्दी भी हो जाये, ऐसा तरीका कर दीजिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, पिछली बार जब यह बिल सदानन्द गौड़ा जी ने रखा था, तो मुझे कष्ट है कि इसको मैंने ही डेफर करने के लिए कहा था। चूँकि लॉ कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आनी थी, तो मैंने ही डेफर करने के लिए कहा था। तो उसके बाद मुझको कई बार दिल्ली के जो वकील साहिबान हैं, उनके रोष का मुकाबला करना पड़ा। तब भी मैंने उनसे वायदा किया था और फिर मैंने गौड़ा साहब से भी निवेदन किया कि यह मेरी वजह से इतना समय लगा, तो मैं उसके लिए बड़ा अच्छा महसूस नहीं कर रहा था, मुझे बेहद प्रसन्नता है कि आज वह बिल आ रहा है और मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। बाकी बातें भाई नरेश जी ने और दूसरे साथियों ने कही हैं। यह तो एक अच्छा काम दिल्ली वालों का हो ही गया। मैं अपनी पीड़ा पर भी आना चाहता हूँ, जिसका जिक्र नरेश जी ने किया था और मैंने इस विषय में एक चिट्ठी माननीय मंत्री जी को लिखी थी। कई बार हमने भी, सतीश जी ने भी, समाजवादी पार्टी के मित्रों ने भी और बहुत सारे लोगों ने यह सवाल उठाया है। पांच-छह करोड़ की आबादी पश्चिमी यूपी में रहती है। मैंने उस विषय में आपको पत्र लिखा, तो आपका जवाब मुझे मिला है कि Allahabad High Court vide its letter dated 10.01.2015 has intimated that it has referred the issue to the Administrative Committee comprising nine senior Judges of the High Court, यानी कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के नौ जजों को इन्होंने सौंप दिया कि मान्यवर, क्या आप हाई कोर्ट की एक बेंच पश्चिमी यूपी में बनाना पसंद करेंगे? वह जान दे देंगे, तो भी यह बनाना पसंद नहीं करेंगे। वे सब इलाहाबाद के हाई कोर्ट के जज हैं। मतलब यह तो वही हो गया, मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ कि मछलियों की रखवाली के लिए जैसे बगुले बैठा दें आप। वह इस काम को क्यों करेंगे?

सदानन्द जी, मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि आप जूडिशियरी की कोई रिफॉर्म कमेटी बनाइए, जिसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज को रखिए। एक-दो आदमी नहीं, बल्कि डा. सम्पूर्णानन्द, जो हमारे यूपी के दूसरे मुख्य मंत्री थे, उनसे लेकर, चौधरी चरण सिंह से लेकर कोई बचा ही नहीं है, राजनाथ सिंह जी से लेकर नारायण दत्त तिवारी जी, सब लोगों ने कहा है। आपने कमेटी बनाई, उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई। असल दिक्कत यह हो गई है, जब तक पश्चिमी यूपी में ऊंचे पैमाने पर हिंसा नहीं होगी, आप यह नहीं बनने देंगे। मुझे तेलंगाना के मित्र बता रहे थे, हाई कोर्ट की बेंच उनके राज्य में बननी चाहिए, वहां से उन्होंने आन्दोलन शुरू किया। आपने राज्य दे दिया, लेकिन हाई कोर्ट की बेंच नहीं दी। मैं आपकी बात को ही contradict करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): इस पर कमीशन बैठा और कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी है।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : हां, कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी है। आपने मुझे बहकाने के लिए कह दिया, लेकिन मैं बहकूंगा नहीं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): त्यागी जी, समय हो रहा है।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, इतनी जल्दी समय कैसे हो गया?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप कितना बोलेंगे, यह मुझे नहीं पता। कृपया आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, मैं तो उसी पर खत्म करना चाह रहा

हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं तीसहजारी पर बोल चुका, मैंने इसको सपोर्ट कर दिया। मैं अपनी हजारी पर तो आ जाऊं जरा। अब इन्होंने कहा है कि यह जो वेस्टर्न यूपी का मामला है, सतीश मिश्रा जी की पार्टी, बहन जी की पार्टी, जो बीएसपी है, सुबह वाला विवाद न हो जाए, इसलिए मैं अपने आपको correct कर रहा हूँ, बीएसपी ने कह दिया, सपा ने कह दिया। आपकी पार्टी के सारे एमपीज़, वेस्टर्न यूपी के, सतीश बालियान के घर पर मिल कर, उन्होंने प्रस्ताव करके आपको भेजवा दिया। हमें तो आपके यहां की भी खबरें रहती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: इसमें कमीशन बैठा था और कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : क्या आप चाहते हैं कि हिंसा हो, क्योंकि इस समय उसके बगैर इस देश में कोई चीज नहीं मिलती। आपको जानकारी है कि वेस्टर्न यूपी के वकील कितने सालों से आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, नरेंद्र कश्यप जी practicing advocate हैं, वहां 40 सालों से आंदोलन चल रहा है। ठीक है, अगर आप यही रास्ता चाहते हैं कि पश्चिमी यूपी के लोग जब तक हिंसा नहीं करेंगे, लोग मरेंगे नहीं, तब तक आप यह नहीं देंगे। मैं और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, मैं आपसे यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के नौ जजों को बैठा करके आप हम लोगों को कैसे फैसला दिलवा देंगे, यह तो आप हमारे साथ ज्यादाती कर रहे हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि reorganisation of the State की कमेटी जो recommend करेगी, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। आपने रांची में कैसे बना दिया था?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): त्यागी जी, आपका तीन मिनट का समय था।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं बिल्कुल समाप्ति पर आ गया हूँ। आपने रांची में कैसे बनाया? आपने महाराष्ट्र में कैसे बना दिया? इस संबंध में इतनी बड़ी रिपोर्ट है, जिसको बार-बार पढ़ते-पढ़ते मैं थक भी गया हूँ। आप एक काम कीजिए, इलाहाबाद हमारे यहां से 712 किलोमीटर है और दिल्ली 50 किलोमीटर है। अभी हमारे दोनों मित्र बैठे हुए हैं, इनमें से कोई न कोई हमारी वोटों से मुख्य मंत्री बन जाएगा। आप वेस्टर्न यूपी के गाजियाबाद को एनसीआर में मिला दीजिए ना। हर्ष वर्धन जी और विजय गोयल जी, हम बिना मतलब के उसको सपोर्ट नहीं करते, हमने तो अरुण जी से भी कहा। मैं on record कहना चाहता हूँ कि निजी बातचीत में उन्होंने स्वीकार किया कि आप लोगों के साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के जजों के बजाय आप मजबूत फैसला लीजिए। हमारे पश्चिमी यूपी के एमपीज़ प्रधान मंत्री से मिले। पश्चिमी यूपी के सारे के सारे एमपीज़ बीजेपी के हैं, तो भी उनके साथ ये ज्यादाती करने को तैयार हैं। अगली बार क्या वहां से जीरो लेना चाहते हैं? यह हमारे पेट से, हमारी रोजी-रोटी से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है। आप कल्पना कीजिए, डा. अम्बेडकर ने कहा था—सबको न्याय, सस्ता न्याय। वाइस चैयरमैन साहब, क्या यह सस्ता न्याय है? अगर एक गरीब किसान, मजदूर या एक छोटा व्यापारी इलाहाबाद जाएगा, वहां जाकर किराये का मकान लेगा, वहां ट्रेन से आएगा-जाएगा और इस महँगाई में उसका खाना-पीना, अगर इन सब का खर्च जोड़ लिया जाए, तो उसकी केवल एक तारीख का खर्च ही 10-20 हजार रुपये का बैठेगा। क्या यह गरीब आदमी अफोर्ड कर सकता है? यह अन्यायपूर्ण कार्य है। गौड़ा साहब, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करके — आप हर चीज़ में कहते हो कि by the grace of holy Prime Minister, तो इस काम को भी आप by the grace of holy Prime Minister क्यों नहीं करते? आप हर चीज़ में तो कहते हैं, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की अनुकम्पा से, तो इसमें अनुकम्पा में क्या दिक्कत है?

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा): प्रधान मंत्री जी आपके यहां से चुनकर आए हैं, आपका काम हो जाएगा।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: नहीं, बिल्कुल नहीं होगा। जब तक वहां हिंसा नहीं होगी, मैं वार्न करना चाहता हूँ, गौड़ा जी, नोट कर लीजिए, एक दिन आएगा जब हिंसा होगी, वहां से ट्रेनें नहीं आएंगी। सारा दूध वेस्टर्न यूपी से आता है, वह दूध नहीं आएगा, मक्का नहीं आएगी, गेहूँ नहीं आएगा, गन्ना नहीं आएगा, उसके बाद आप गाजियाबाद में जाकर घोषणा करोगे कि ये लो, इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की एक बेंच। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to speak on the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2014. The High Courts are generally considered courts of appeal and for enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. Hence, High Courts, particularly those having original side jurisdictions, are also adjudicating civil suits like the courts below. Sir, this requires to be discontinued. The colonial legacy of the original side jurisdiction in some of the High Courts must be done away with. This Bill is a very good initiative to fast-track the judicial process, as it permits civil suits up to ₹2 crore to be heard by the eleven District Courts instead of the Delhi High Court. This move will help litigants who will no longer need to travel to the High Court and can instead go to one of the District Courts located across the city. This Bill is going to affect 12,211 cases pending so far in the High Court.

Sir, I wish to add here about the slow judicial process of this country where a litigant has to struggle to get his case cleared from one court to another. In this scenario, the Government should bring in uniformity in the pecuniary jurisdictions of High Courts across the country. Sir, in some High Courts, this limit is ₹1 crore and in some others, it is ₹2 crores. In this Bill itself, they are increasing it from ₹20 lakhs to ₹.2 crores. Merely upgrading Delhi High Court's jurisdiction or any particular High Court's jurisdiction will not be enough for the eradication of such a problem. While the Standing Committee gave its approval on this Bill, there was some doubt raised regarding this Bill from the Delhi High Court Bar Association. This was from the Secretary of the Association and I don't want to go into the details. But when a good Bill like this is brought in, the Government should take all the stakeholders into confidence on the pros and cons of the concerned Bill. Sir, for the past two weeks, the learned advocates of the District Courts in Delhi have resorted to cease work. I believe that once this Bill is passed today, the learned advocates will resume their work in the interest of the litigants. I once again thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Now, Shri S. Muthukaruppan. Please take three minutes only.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to my leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, hon. Amma, and, also to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

Sir, the High court of Delhi has ordinary original civil jurisdiction in respect of suits involving value of ₹20 lakhs and above. This has resulted in many small cases involving even small property disputes to be filed before the Delhi High Court. This increases the workload of the Delhi High court, and, to seek justice, poor people living in the National Capital Territory of Delhi also have to cover considerable distance to approach the Delhi High Court. The enhancement of pecuniary jurisdiction of District Courts in Delhi was sought by the practicing advocates and the litigants as well.

Also, the Co-ordination Committee of the Bar Association of Delhi requested to enhance the value from existing ₹20 lakhs to ₹2 crores, which is a welcome measure. With the passing of this Amendment Bill, the pecuniary jurisdiction of Delhi High Court will rise to ₹2 crore and above whereas the District Courts and the City Civil Courts will henceforth handle civil cases of the value from ₹5 lakhs to ₹2 crores.

Sir, I would like to make an observation. Whether the increase in the pecuniary jurisdiction will result in filing of more cases before the District Courts, and, if so, whether the District Courts have sufficient number of judges to dispose of the cases expeditiously.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Continuous reading is not allowed; please avoid this.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: As far as my State, Tamil Nadu, is concerned, under the valuable guidance of my leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, we have taken many steps. In the State Budget for the year 2015-16, a sum of ₹809.70 crore has been provided for the judiciary. Tamil Nadu can proudly declare that out of 986 subordinate courts functioning in the State, 87.78 per cent are located in their own buildings and only 12.22 per cent operate from rented premises.

Sir, in the presence of the hon. Law Minister, I would like to say that, in fact, under the Centrally-sponsored scheme for enhancing judicial infrastructure, no funds were released for the State of Tamil Nadu in the years 2010-11 and 2011-12. I urge upon the Government of India, and, I request the Law Ministry to release sufficient funds for the State of Tamil Nadu for judiciary.

Under the guidance of my leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, in the last four financial years, the Tamil Nadu Government has ordered the constitution of 170 new courts in all, which include 65 special courts for matters relating to land acquisition

[Shri S. Muthukaruppan]

and motor vehicles accident compensation, etc., 46 family and *mahila* courts, and, 26 judicial Magistrate courts and Munsif courts.

In addition to this, the Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned 90 evening courts over and above the 53 evening courts, which are already functioning. Recognizing the need for recruiting more judges in Tamil Nadu, we have recruited 178 civil judges in the year 2012 to 2013. This has drastically brought down the number of vacancies in the lower judiciary. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... A similar recruitment of 162 civil judges is under progress. Sir, the AIADMK party is concerned about strengthening judicial infrastructure.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please make specific point and conclude.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, I will take one more minute. Sir, one hour time has been allotted to this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Everybody is opposing the continuous reading. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : एक बात और है। दूसरे के विचार कोई दूसरा आदमी रख सकता है सदन में? कंटीन्यूअस रीडिंग का मतलब हमारे विचार नहीं हैं। हम किसी दूसरे के विचार पढ़ रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : हम कहते हैं तो उसको कोई सुनता नहीं है और जब हम बोलते हैं तो लोगों को बुरा लगता है। लेकिन नियम में है कि पढ़ना नहीं चाहिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : वही मैं कह रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): हमने दो बार याद दिला दिया, उसके बाद कोई पढ़ रहा है तो मैं क्या करूँ।

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Continuous reading is not allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यह तो उनका अपना रुख होना चाहिए।

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Most of the Members do like that. ...(*Interruptions*)... When I am reading, why are you asking me to... ...(*Interruptions*)... I don't understand this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: That is not proper. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): What is wrong in this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Why are you interrupting? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): It is in the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: If we are able to read ...*(Interruptions)*... If we are able to read, we are able to speak also without papers. We are able to speak. We are capable of speaking. Please don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): It is in the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... Continuous reading is not allowed.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: I don't understand this. While making points, if any point is omitted, we are liable to answer ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why, we are reading this. I am frankly telling the House.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Dates and particulars have to be given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude. Five minutes are over.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, our repeated request to authorize the use of Tamil language in the High Court of Madras has not been responded favourably. I urge upon the Government of India to see to it that Tamil is made a court language of Madras High Court. Lastly, I whole-heartedly welcome this Bill. I thank hon. Amma and also the Vice-Chairman for giving me the opportunity.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : श्री वीर सिंह जी। आप अपना भाषण दो मिनट में समाप्त करें।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय अधिनियम, 1966 का और संशोधन करने वाले इस विधेयक पर बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, आपने मुझे विधेयक पर बोलने का समय दिया, इस के लिए मैं आपका व अपनी पार्टी अध्यक्षता बहन कु. मायावती जी का अत्यंत आभारी हूँ।

महोदय, दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014, दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय तथा साथ ही दिल्ली के 11 जिला न्यायालयों के "मूल आर्थिक क्षेत्राधिकार" को 20 लाख रुपए से बढ़ाकर 2 करोड़ रुपए करने के प्रयोजनार्थ लाया गया है। उक्त क्षेत्राधिकार प्रवर्द्धन से दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के कार्यभार में तथा वहां के लंबित मामलों में कमी आएगी। इससे मुकदमेबाजी के खर्च में कमी आएगी और वादी को जल्दी इंसाफ मिल सकेगा।

महोदय, दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के वर्तमान 60 न्यायाधीशों में से 6 न्यायाधीशों को मूल पक्ष पर दीवानी मुकदमों के न्याय निर्णयन का दायित्व सौंपा गया है। वर्तमान में दिल्ली न्यायालय

[श्री वीर सिंह]

में 41 न्यायाधीश कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की 19 रिक्तियां विद्यमान हैं और दीवानी पक्ष के 1,12,211 मुकदमे लंबित हैं।

महोदय, दिल्ली को प्रशासनिक सुविधा के लिए 11 जिलों में विभाजित किया गया है। यहां जिला न्यायालय 11 जिला न्यायाधीशों समेत 250 न्यायिक अधिकारियों के साथ तीस हजारी, पटियाला हाउस, रोहिणी, कड़कड़डूमा, द्वारका और साकेत सहित 6 न्यायालय परिसरों में कार्य कर रहे हैं। इस विधेयक के पारित होने पर 2 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक के सिविल वादों और कार्यवाहियों को दिल्ली से संबंधित ग्यारह जिला न्यायालयों में स्थानांतरित या दायर किया जा सकेगा। मेरा मानना है कि जिला न्यायालयों के अधिकार क्षेत्र को 2 करोड़ रुपए बढ़ाने से उच्च न्यायालयों पर बोझ कम होगा और वादकारियों को सुलभ न्याय मिलने में सहायता मिलेगी।

महोदय, देश में विद्यमान 24 उच्च न्यायालयों में से केवल 4 उच्च न्यायालयों—दिल्ली, मुंबई, कोलकाता और चेन्नई को मूल पक्ष पर आर्थिक क्षेत्राधिकार प्राप्त है तथा बाकी के 20 उच्च न्यायालयों में मूल दीवानी अधिकार क्षेत्र नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : वीर सिंह जी, conclude कीजिए।

श्री वीर सिंह : इस आर्थिक क्षेत्राधिकार की सीमा को उस संविधि या अधिकार पत्रों के माध्यम से लागू किया गया है जिस के तहत संबंधित या अधिकार पत्रों में संशोधन कर के इस सीमा को बढ़ाया या घटाया जा सकता है, जो उन क्षेत्रों में सम्पत्ति के मूल्य में बढ़ोतरी पर निर्भर करती है, जिन पर यह न्यायालय उनके क्षेत्राधिकार का प्रयोग करते हैं। दिल्ली में संपत्ति की दरों में वृद्धि को देखते हुए, दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के साथ दिल्ली के जिला न्यायालयों के आर्थिक अधिकार क्षेत्र में वृद्धि आवश्यक हो जाती है। इस के फलस्वरूप लंबित वाद संबंधित जिला न्यायालयों में वितरित कर दिए जाएंगे और वादकारियों को समय पर उचित न्याय मिल सकेगा।

मैं विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि—

- (1) देश में सभी उच्च न्यायालयों के आर्थिक क्षेत्राधिकार में समानता लायी जाए।
- (2) चार्टरित उच्च न्यायालयों के मूल क्षेत्राधिकार की संवीक्षा व समीक्षा कराई जाए जिस से वहां वादों की संख्या में कमी आ सके।
- (3) जिला न्यायालयों में समुचित अवसंरचना को स्थापित किया जाए जिस से न्याय प्रणाली प्रक्रिया को और सुदृढ़ किया जा सके।
- (4) जिला व अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में "ई कोर्ट" की स्थापना की जाए जिस से वादों का त्वरित निपटान संभव हो सके।
- (5) सभी राज्यों में ग्राम न्यायालयों की स्थापना की जाए जिन की राज्यों में अभी संख्या 151 ही है, जिस से आवंटित वादों की संख्या उच्च न्यायालयों में कम हो सके।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : धन्यवाद, वीर सिंह जी।

श्री वीर सिंह : महोदय, इस के साथ ही मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि न्यायालयों में जो निर्णय होते

हैं, उन्हें नेट पर डाल दिया जाना चाहिए जिस से कोई भी उस निर्णय को देख सके। इस से लोगों को वाद कार्यों में बहुत सुविधा मिलेगी और न्यायालयों में कार्य का भार घटेगा तथा जनता को शीघ्र न्याय मिलेगा। महोदय, कोर्ट फीस भी कम की जाए, जिससे कि गरीब लोग भी अपने वादों का निस्तारण कर सकें। साथ ही मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट की बेंच की मांग को कई बार दोहराया है, मैं भी इस बात का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ। महोदय, इस संबंध में स्थापित कमीशन अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर चुका है।

मैं इन्हीं कुछ मांगों के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. But I want to mention one thing before the Government and to the Minister, through you, Sir. The Government is only taking temporary measures. *Ad hoc* mechanism is going on in the country. This is a Bill wherein, everyone knows this, the pecuniary limit of ₹20 lakh is to be increased to ₹2 crore for Delhi civil courts. I support the issue of pecuniary jurisdiction that it should be increased. At the same time, the number of judges' vacancies in Delhi itself – it is there in other High Courts also – are to be filled; the pendency of cases is to be reduced and the facilities of High Courts is to be increased. Earlier also, the Minister replied and we were very sad to hear that High Court bench at Trivandrum, the Capital city of Kerala, is not accepted by the Minister. Still that situation is continuing. Regarding the *ad hoc* mechanism of the Government, I want to say something about the existing system of Civil Procedure Code. As per the Civil Procedure Code, entire district courts in the country are free to try cases upto any amount involved in it. Then why in Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai this is happening? There were chartered courts, during British period, for the cities. Delhi was a part of Lahore Court. Chennai, Mumbai, Madras and Kolkata are also having the same problem. In the city, the limit is there. So, I think, the Minister will say something about the implementation of a uniform system in the country. Why are you not accepting the Civil Procedure Code (CPC) throughout the country? If CPC is there throughout the country, why are you amending it every time? Now, we are amending the Delhi High Court Act because Delhi is under the Central Government. It is having its own limitations, it is not a total State. In Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai, State Assemblies are increasing the pecuniary jurisdiction every time. So, civil courts across the country should have the same pecuniary jurisdiction as other courts have and the system of augmenting the limit every ten years or five years has to be changed. So, I am requesting the Government, and I hope that the Government will bring some legislation to amend the existing system of this *ad hoc* mechanism. Thank you, Sir.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी (ओडिशा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जितनी ज्यादा जुडिशियरी केसेज की पेंडेंसी कोर्ट में हो गई है, उस वजह से जनता को समय पर न्याय नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इस लिहाज से दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट (अमेंडमेंट) बिल एक अच्छा कदम है। हम सब जानते हैं कि दिल्ली में प्रोपर्टी कितनी महंगी हो चुकी है। ऐसे में एलआईजी फ्लैट, जिसकी कीमत बीस लाख रुपए से ऊपर होती है, उसके मामले भी हाई कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं। इसलिए यह हाई कोर्ट के आर्थिक क्षेत्राधिकार को बीस लाख रुपए से बढ़ाकर दो करोड़ रुपए करने की आज के समय की मांग है। इस बिल के कानून बनने के बाद दो करोड़ रुपए से नीचे के सभी मामले जिला अदालतों में निपटाए जा सकेंगे। इससे आम जनता को राहत मिलेगी। मैं अपनी पार्टी बीजेडी की तरफ से इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a very small amendment but it gives a very good performance in the courts section for the people. It has been stated in the Bill that in order to relieve the workload of the Delhi High Court, the pecuniary jurisdiction of High Court has been enhanced from ₹20 lakh to ₹2 crore. It seems to be a very high jump, but what to do? Nowadays, the lower courts are themselves giving judgment; the penalty itself is ₹100 crore or more than ₹100 crore. So, whether this Bill will not pave the way for ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Is it legal to have a penalty of ₹100 crore? Whether such jurisdiction is there for the lower courts ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please address to the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, he said that the lower courts are giving a penalty of Rs.100 crore. Whether it is legal ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): He is not yielding. Please sit down.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: I will answer for him also. The courts are themselves giving penalty for more than ₹100 crore. So, if they are increasing the pecuniary jurisdiction from ₹20 lakhs to ₹2 crore, so what? That is what I am answering. Whether this will not pave the way for additional workload at the district courts level. Because the number of cases pending in trial courts is huge across the country. That is what Mr. Balagopal also mentioned. This is because of inadequate infrastructure as well as staff in the lower judiciary. This is applicable to all the States, not Delhi alone. The Government should take a holistic approach instead of a piecemeal approach in deciding the pecuniary jurisdiction of High Courts. Why am I saying this? Tomorrow, some bar associations of High Courts or District Courts may come forward with the same request. The Government's move will certainly backfire. As I have already said, the pendency of cases at trial stage is very huge.

The justice delivery system will be hampered by ulterior motives. I request the Minister to speed up the process of filling up all the vacancies. I also request the Minister to consider uniformity across the nation.

Now all the High Courts have English as court language. Regional languages should be made court languages of the concerned States. In the State of Tamil Nadu, the court language of the High Court and its Bench at Madurai should be Tamil. For that, you have to come with a Bill. You are coming with an amendment Bill to raise the limit from ₹20 lakh to ₹2 crore. Like that, for court language, you have to come with a Bill. That will help the poor people and the ordinary public. You must consider this. I welcome this Bill.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I rise in support of the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill. Increasing the pecuniary jurisdiction to rupees two crore is a timely and appropriate move.

Sir, unlike what some of my fellow Members said, this is not some *Achche Din*. This is actually the result of the hard work of the Standing Committee headed by Natchiappanji and before that Shantaram Naikji. It is also the result of hard work of numerous lawyers who have gone on strike and who have been agitating to ensure that this Bill actually comes through.

Sir, as we think about this whole process, this is a move to try and improve the efficiency of the legal system and to clear the backlog of cases in the Delhi High Court. When you start thinking from an efficiency point of view, one of the things you can think of is parliamentary efficiency. Can't we institute a formula whereby every five or ten years this pecuniary jurisdiction is amended according to factors like inflation rate or circle rate? All these sorts of factors can be brought in and, on an automatic basis, in five or ten years, you can change the pecuniary jurisdiction of these courts. Alternatively, as comrade Balagopal has mentioned, the Law Minister could think of working with the judiciary to try and bring about uniformity in the nature of courts and their jurisdiction across the country.

Sir, another point that I want to make is this. As we think about all these measures, we need to think about proper data. During the discussion on the functioning of the Ministry of Law and Justice, lots of issues came up relating to appropriate data. Some months ago, an NGO in Bangalore called 'Daksh' launched a website in an effort to try and get more appropriate data on pendency of cases. The Law Minister was supposed to inaugurate it. But, unfortunately, he was not able to make it and they said that if one Gowda could not do it, let another Gowda do it. So I inaugurated it. Basically, that database is revealing numerous details about hidden cases and things that have been in place for 50-odd years. We need to look at those issues and figure out efficiency measures to speed up the whole process.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Sir, one of the first things that we will discover is that if you start classifying cases, there will be a huge number of cases that include traffic challans or petty matters pertaining to the Government. These can be assigned to a separate Bench. The Minister has already made a move towards this with the creation of commercial courts. That is a very good move. That again creates a certain amount of specialisation in the way courts handle these cases. Sir, consulting some efficient experts will ensure that we will be able to have justice delivered in a timely manner rather than be delayed and denied.

Sir, I want to mention a couple of matters. One is, of course, on training of judicial officers. Today, the system of legal education has gone through a transformative change. Ten or twenty years ago we did not have national law schools. Today, we have many. They are running numerous training programmes. You have a National Judicial Academy. So, I would urge the Law Minister, through you, Sir, to work on more programmes that train judicial officers, the judges, etc., so that this whole process of disposal of cases can be improved. The way they are dealt with in the system can be improved.

Sir, the Law Minister is also from my home State, and we know that when Justice Bharucha was there, he had introduced the electronic-governance measures in the High Court. This has been a transformation. People don't have to come every day to find out when their case is listed. They can log on from their home computers or office computers and find out what is happening, when they need to come, how long their case is pending, before whom it is listed, etc. These sort of measures need to be introduced across the country. The UPA Government has brought about an e-court.gov.in measure, and that measure really has been the path breaking measure. Unfortunately, different courts in different States have adopted different standards. If the Law Minister can ensure some amount of uniformity, then, change the whole approach of the way judicial cases are managed, from one of squeezing the litigant and making life difficult, to one of facilitating, participating in the legal system to be supportive and make life easier. That will make a huge difference.

Finally, I would like to support the point raised by Tyagiji. When this Bill was postponed, it was postponed partly on the basis of what will happen to the surrounding areas.

Sir, Delhi is no longer Delhi. You are now part of the National Capital Territory Region. You have Ghaziabad and Noida in Uttar Pradesh. You have Gurgaon and Sonapat in Haryana. You have lots of other parts of the Region. Why should those litigants have to go to Chandigarh or Allahabad? Is there some way? You can either create additional Benches in the Region of NCR, or the National Capital Region,

or, can you work with those High Courts to shift some of their jurisdiction to the Delhi High Court itself? I would urge the Law Minister to explore these options.

I would commend this Bill to the House for passage. It is a move in the right direction.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Thank you, Sir. I just want two minutes.

I rise to support the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2014, brought by the hon. Law Minister. This is a measure which will provide justice to the Delhites at their door step. Sir, decentralisation has always been the objective of the Government for over 10 years. Huge amount of infrastructure by creating additional District Courts all around has achieved hundreds of more court rooms; and there are many more Judges who are available at the District court level which will not only speed up justice but also provide them justice at their door step. The Judges at the district level have, on an average, about 26 minutes to a case as against only six Judges on the original side who sit in the High Court, who can devote approximately 20 seconds to a case. Therefore, in the Delhi High Court, when the delay in disposal of cases legion, if you file a case today, and it comes up for issues and for evidence it will be taken up ten years later because there are no Judges. Then, only the Judicial Commissioners will be recording the evidence. When the Judicial Commissioner record the evidence, the cost of justice also goes up significantly.

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

I also want to commend to the hon. Minister all that is being done is to enhance the pecuniary jurisdiction to ₹2 crores. But in the mid 80s, Punjab adopted a law by which unlimited jurisdiction was provided to District Courts, and unlimited jurisdiction not only for the purpose of trial of civil suits, but also for the first appeal. Even the first appeal is being heard by the District Judge in Punjab for the last 30 years. That system has worked very well. We need not concentrate the litigation as a matter of policy in the hands of the High Court. Justice must be dispensed at the grassroots level. I, therefore, hope that the Government and the Law Minister, after the passage of the Bill, will not play any further games and that the Bill would be notified soon after it gets the assent and that it would become a law which is operative. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Mr. Rajeev Shukla; you have two minutes.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ क्योंकि यह बहुत जरूरी है। सारे वकील आंदोलन पर हैं, हड़ताल भी है इसलिए जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी सरकार इसको पास करके लागू करा सके, बेहतर होगा।

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

केवल एक aspect है, जिसे लॉ मिनिस्टर को देखना पड़ेगा। जो दूसरा बिल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को रेफर हुआ है, इस बिल से 20 लाख से 2 करोड़ की लिमिट हो जाएगी कि वे कैसे वहां चले जाएंगे, तीस हजारी को ट्रांसफर हो जाएंगे, लेकिन जो दूसरा बिल है, जितने इंटरनैशनल मैटर्स हैं, इंटरनैशनल कम्पनीज हैं, जितने कार्पोरेट के और जितने कमर्शियल मुद्दे हैं, वे अभी भी हाई कोर्ट में जाएंगे क्योंकि तीस हजारी की कैपेसिटी इन मैटर्स को डील करने की नहीं है। इस प्रकार जो लिटिगेंट है, वह तीस हजारी और हाई कोर्ट के बीच में अभी भी भटकता रहेगा और उसको यहां भी और वहां भी, डबल खर्चा करना पड़ेगा। उसे commercial aspect के लिए हाई कोर्ट में जाना पड़ेगा और इस aspect के लिए तीस हजारी में जाना पड़ेगा। इसका जल्दी से जल्दी सॉल्यूशन निकालना बहुत जरूरी है। We would not be able to achieve the desired purposes of the Bill unless the other Bill is also passed in the House.

Secondly, now everybody is demanding that matters up to the value of two crore rupees should be transferred to District Courts. That is fine. But have you looked into the aspect of corruption which is in abundance in the lower Judiciary? It is everywhere. It is a visible corruption in the lower Judiciary. That aspect also needs to be kept in mind and some mechanism developed by which Chief Justices of High Courts are able to curb corruption in the lower Judiciary. That is very essential. Otherwise, we are not going to achieve the desired purposes. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for keeping to the time-limit. Dr. K. Keshava Rao; you would get just two minutes.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would keep a look at the clock. Thank you very much. I would like to make just a reference. Mr. Naresh Agrawal, Mr. Tyagi, Mr. Veer Singh and others expressed their agony. For what? What really is the state of affairs of this Ministry? Not only that, when they ask for a change, when they ask for new Benches, and almost all the people who spoke, including those from Tamil Nadu talked about these things, you have to have a look into that. We really welcome this Bill. But, at the same time, think of it. These *ad-hoc* measures will not help the judicial system, because if from ₹5 lakhs, it goes up to ₹50 lakhs, from ₹50 lakhs, it goes up to ₹2 crores, then, tomorrow where would we go? We may go up to ₹5 crores. But let us have a look at it so that there is uniformity as far as these kinds of judicial things are concerned.

Sir, with your permission, I would take only one minute. An hon. Member from Tamil Nadu mentioned it. Let us take Andhra Pradesh. Even when there was undivided Andhra Pradesh, there were agitations for three years for a Bench in Andhra because people from Vizag could not go to Hyderabad. This is what was happening. Today, you have given us a separate State after a struggle; like Mr. Tyagi said, you give it only after things turned violent. You have given it and we have achieved

it; thank you very much. But for what? There is a State without a separate High Court. Can you imagine this? There must be a separate High Court for us. There is a Bill which says you would give it to us; there is Section 30. Today, because of your delay, what happens is, one great Judge comes and says that it is not clear, you have not used the word 'bifurcation'; you have said, 'a separate High Court for Andhra Pradesh and a separate High Court for Telangana'. So, he feels where is the bifurcation? Sir, we wish to thank you that, yesterday, you promised us in the Lok Sabha that you would be sitting with us and sorting out this problem. There is nothing for you to sort out because Section 31 says, "...the principal seat of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh" – which has become contentious as far as the setting up of the Court is concerned – "shall be at such place as the President may, by a notified order, appoint." This means that the President and the Government have the right to appoint or notify the place. So, please let us have a separate High Court for Andhra Pradesh.

Just one word more, Sir, because my two minutes' time is getting over. The genesis of Telangana agitation is Courts where our Mulki Rules were struck down, when 98 per cent of the cases of the Telangana people were rejected. Today let it not happen again. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Let it not be repeated. Don't drag us to streets. Please give us a separate High Court as promised by you. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, though it is a very small Bill, yet, the debate went on as if it was for a total reform in the legal system. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will answer your query.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So many advocate are waiting for getting it passed.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: That is true, Sir. But everybody was talking on something other than the Bill. They were talking about High Court Benches. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is because they fully support the Bill. So they have to talk about something else also.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: That is relevant.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): That is very much relevant.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, he has been the Chief Minister of Karnataka and he knows the linguistic issue.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): The Lower Courts, the District Courts, have not adopted Odisha as the language.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please take your seats. Only the Minister will speak.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, I really appreciate the concerns of hon. Members. Even though it is a small Bill, yet, they want to see that the whole legal system is reformed. For that reason, they have given various suggestions and their requests have been made on the floor of the House. So, I appreciate all the Members who have supported the Bill and who have placed their requests. Now I will not go into the details.

Some hon. Members have asked as to why there are only four Courts which have the Original Jurisdiction. Practically, under Article 225 of the Constitution, the High Courts, particularly, Presidency High Courts had the Original Jurisdiction in the pre a Independence era, and it is continuing till today since no changes have been made up till now. So, four High Courts, out of 64 High Courts, have the original pecuniary jurisdiction. As far as the contentions of Shri Vijay Goel are concerned, I do appreciate that by amending it through this Bill, the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court will be raised from ₹20 lakhs to ₹2 crores. Certainly, it will provide justice at the doorstep of litigants and it will help in speedier disposal of cases. Out of 60,000 cases in the High Court, more than 12,000 cases will be transferred to eleven District Courts. Automatically, the disposal of cases will be speedier. As far as the point raised by Shri Naresh Agrawal is concerned, I do consider it. I don't dispute his arguments. I do agree with things which are happening today. I don't dispute that. But the supremacy of Parliament will be taken care of. At no point of time will the supremacy of Parliament be taken for a ride. At the same time, we do not want to encroach upon the independence of the judiciary. We will take care of both the aspects and we will go ahead. Shri K. C. Tyagi and a few others from Kerala and Tamil Nadu have raised their demand that there should be a separate High Court Bench. Sir, the problem is this. The infrastructure for any High Court Bench has to be provided by the respective State Government, and the administration will be taken care of by that High Court. So, unless a proposal comes from the concerned State, it is not possible. Satishji knows it very well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Kerala has sent it. The Court is not accepting that.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: That is what I am saying. The Chief Minister should make a move; the Chief Justice should have a concurrence and they both should send a proposal to us. Then it will be taken up. But as far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, recently I have received a letter from the hon. Chief Justice saying that there is no such proposal. I have received a letter. I can send a copy of it to you.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, if he needs a new proposal,...

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: No, no; I will tell you.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: There was a Commission...

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, we should find out some alternative way. At present, we know that the Chief Ministers and the Chief Justice don't go hand-in-hand. So, recently, the Chief Ministers' and Chief Justices' Conference was held at Delhi on 5th April. This matter was discussed there in detail because whenever the State is ready to provide infrastructure and other facilities, automatically the Chief Justice should give concurrence and we should go ahead. What happened in Telangana? I myself went to Hyderabad. I met the Action Committee Chairman, Shri Rajendran Reddy, and I had discussions with the people who were agitating there. Then, I called the Chief Ministers of both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, and I tried to find out a place for a separate High Court for Andhra Pradesh. Meanwhile, one gentleman filed a Public Interest Litigation before the High Court. I think two days back some court has delivered a judgment, but I have not received the copy of it. As soon as the matter went to the court, our hands were tied. Just because it is sub judge, I could not go ahead. But, yesterday, there was a huge protest by Telangana friends. I told them that we will hold a meeting, we will sit together and we will see how it should be sorted out. Even today I assure you that after consultations with all the people, within a fortnight or so, we will find some way out. Certainly, a High Court bench is really needed for Western UP because they have to travel about 800 kilometres from the other High Courts. The litigant is put to great difficulty. But the practical difficulty is how to work it out. For that reason we have to find out some way. So we are working on it.

Sir, an issue was raised by Prof. Rajeev Gowda, that more and more IT initiatives should be taken. Computerisation of nearly 14,000 courts has been completed. Phase I is completed. We are not going to Phase II. We are taking the approval of the Government and we are going ahead. We want to see that each litigant, each advocate, even public should know the proceedings, the dates of their cases and other things. So, on all these things we are working. We are going ahead with it.

One important matter is with regard to regional language. It was discussed in Chief Ministers' and Chief Justices' Conference, but earlier a full Bench of Supreme Court said that it might not be possible. It may not be possible, but the regional language up to district courts is being used as a language. ...*(Interruptions)*... Somehow, above High Court and Supreme Court, there is a heavy demand from almost all the regional...

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: In Kerala it should be Malayalam, in Karnataka it should be Kannada and in Tamil Nadu it should be Tamil, in Odisha it should be Oriya.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; he told you that it is the Supreme Court's decision. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, please sit down.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, we have to have consultations with the Chief Justices of the High Court and the Supreme Court. We should have consultations with other stakeholders. Then only we can come to a conclusion. I don't say that we are not on it. Practically, regional languages are the need of the hour because to understand law more and more regional languages are required. But, to work it out, we have to look at some other alternative steps.

So, this Bill will, certainly, give a huge relief for litigants in and around Delhi and there will be a speedy disposal of cases.

In view of the above, I pray that the Bill may be passed.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, you have not replied to my point.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, one minute. Last time the Bill was deferred because the Commercial Courts and Commercial Divisions of the High Courts Bill was brought before the House. Sir, even the Standing Committee observed that these should be taken together due to jurisdiction and other matters. The Law Commission also said that the Pecuniary Jurisdiction of the Commercial Benches is ₹1 crore. So, here, we are making it ₹2 crores as far as Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill is concerned. But, in the Commercial Courts and Commercial Divisions Bill, we have defined that specific value in such a manner so that by rules we can have a parallel Pecuniary Jurisdiction across the various High Courts. So, there may be not much confusion as far as that issue is concerned. Shri Rajeev Shukla has raised a valid objection. Certainly, it will be taken care of.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, Mr. Minister, I believe, you said that the Government will take it up with the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justices of various High Courts regarding using regional language in High Courts. You said that ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, Odia is not being used in Odisha ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, in Tamil Nadu also Tamil is not used ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, sit down ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't you want regional language used in High Courts?

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in the recently concluded Chief Ministers and the Chief Justices conference the issue of using regional language has been discussion. But, we could not come to a conclusion.

So, we will try to take it up again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, more or less, the entire House is making that demand. You kindly note it down.

Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Delhi High Court Act, 1966, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up clause 1 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 2) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE - 1

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 1, line 2, *for* the figure "2014" the figure "2015" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by the Minister.

ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, I move:

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-fifth" the word "Sixty-sixth" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SUBMISSION RE. LANGUAGE TO BE USED IN THE HIGH COURTS

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to make a point for the hon. Law Minister. I want to make a point on the issue of language. A lot has been said on the language and the hon. Chair also wanted that the hon. Law Minister to make some statement. I would just like to draw the attention of the hon. House to article 348. Now, it clearly says as to what language should be used in the High Courts. Sir, sub-clause (2) says,

"Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (a) of clause (1), the Governor of the State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorize the use of the Hindi language, or any other language used for any official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in the State."

So, it is for the States and then you have to take the consent of the President. If the language is being used in the State, there is already a provision in Article 348.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, the last part of the judgment and other things...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: It says so: "Provided that nothing in the clause shall..."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is only quoting the Constitution.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, it needs some more consultations. Only then can we go ahead with it. We have to go to the Governor.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. You can have consultation. But the Constitution is very clear and you can take it up. That is the point. Kindly understand the feeling of the House on the subject.

SPECIAL MENTIONS***Demand for development of certain places of cultural and tourist importance in Punjab**

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से निम्न अति लोक महत्व के विषय पर सदन एवं पर्यटन एवं संस्कृति मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

पंजाब में कई-कई जिलों में ऐसे ग्राम स्थित हैं जो ऐतिहासिक, पौराणिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक और पर्यटन की दृष्टि से बहुत ही महत्व के हैं। परन्तु इनकी उपेक्षा अथवा जानकारी न होने के कारण इनका विकास नहीं होने से इसका जो लाभ स्थानीय निवासियों, प्रशासन तथा प्रदेश को

* Laid on the Table.

मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है। जैसे लुधियाना जिले का चहिला ग्राम जहां के मंदिरों में हजारों वर्ष पुरानी मूर्तियां पाई गई हैं। होशियारपुर जिले का बिछोही ग्राम जहां पांडवों द्वारा निर्मित मंदिर, तथा कमाही देवी मंदिर जहां हस्तलिखित गीता है, फतेहगढ़ जिले का संघोल ग्राम जहां हड़प्पा कालीन चिन्ह एवं सिक्के पाए गए हैं और बुद्धिस्ट कालीन अवशेष मिले हैं। रूपनगर जिले का जटेश्वर मंदिर जहां प्रति वर्ष शिवरात्रि पर हजारों लोग आते हैं और मेले आदि लगते हैं तथा होशियारपुर जिले का ही साधु आश्रम जहां संस्कृत की पढ़ाई और रिसर्च होती है। यहां पर एक पत्र में हस्तलिखित गीता भी रखी है। उपरोक्त सभी ग्रामों एवं स्थानों का विकास नहीं होने के कारण ये जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में हैं।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उक्त सभी स्थानों पर सड़क, बिजली आदि की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराकर इनको धार्मिक, पर्यटन आदि की दृष्टि से विकसित किया जाए, ताकि स्थानीय लोगों के साथ-साथ प्रदेश के लोगों को भी इसका लाभ मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

Demand for strengthening The National Disaster Response Force for efficient disaster management

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, as per the statement of the Home Minister made recently, ten National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) teams were already in Kathmandu and six more were on their way for search and rescue operations.

The NDRF was established in 2006 for disaster management and specialized response to natural and man-made disasters. It has over 10,000 trained rescuers and it is the only dedicated disaster response force available with the Central Government.

Shockingly, the NDRF personnel, who turn to us during our times of helplessness and agony, face many challenges. In spite of lacking even basic infrastructure, the NDRF has been providing crucial relief in disaster-hit areas in the country.

The NDRF operates from a small office in Delhi which has no space for visitors or for those who seek grievance redressal. It has no space even for conducting meetings during crisis situations. Worse, eight of the ten battalions deployed across the country have no permanent buildings and facilities.

Moreover, Budget documents show that there has been an under-utilization of funds under the Plan scheme "Infrastructure for National Disaster Response Force". In the Budget Estimates, 2014-15, the allocation was ₹200 crores, which was reduced to ₹ 50 crores in the Revised Estimates, and, out of that, the Ministry could spend only ₹ 7.11 crore.

We must not fail the people who rush to our rescue in our hour of need. The NDRF must be provided more resources, better infrastructure and training. It should be strengthened pro-actively. Efficient disaster management requires an effective and resilient NDRF.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora, not present.

**Demand for bringing a legislation to include 'Rajasthani' language
into Eighth Schedule of Constitution**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, भारतवर्ष में राजस्थानी भाषा बोलने वाले करीब 6.7 करोड़ लोग रहते हैं। राजस्थानी भाषी लोगों से ज्यादा चार-पांच भाषाएँ बोलने वाले लोग ही भारतवर्ष में हैं। राजस्थान की विधान सभा ने सर्वसम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पास करके भारत सरकार से राजस्थानी भाषा को आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने का निवेदन किया था।

जहाँ तक मैं सोचता हूँ, जब एक प्रदेश की विधान सभा के 200 माननीय सदस्य सर्वसम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पास करके राजस्थानी भाषा को आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव केंद्र सरकार के पास भेजते हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि यह उस प्रदेश की 6.7 करोड़ जनता की भावना का प्रस्ताव है। राजस्थान प्रदेश में रहने वाला प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एवं इसके अलावा राजस्थान प्रदेश का प्रवासी व्यक्ति, चाहे वह किसी भी प्रदेश या देश में रह रहा हो, उसकी भावना यही है कि राजस्थानी भाषा को आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किया जाये। राजस्थानी भाषा का साहित्य गद्य एवं पद्य, दोनों में ही भरपूर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। राजस्थानी भाषा देश की सर्वाधिक मीठी बोली जाने वाली भाषा है।

अतः महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि राजस्थान प्रदेश की जनभावना को देखते हुए राजस्थानी भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने का विधेयक इसी सत्र में लाकर राजस्थान प्रदेश की जनभावना का आदर करे।

श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**Demand for early construction of railway bridge at Kulavanigapuram
railway gate and for sanctioning new railway
bridge at Maharaja Nagar railway gate**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring it to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister that a request for construction of a railway bridge at Maharaja Nagar has been made by the residents of Maharaja Nagar, Thyagaraja Nagar, Perumalpuram, Anbu Nagar and other extension areas. In order to cater to the needs of the general public and to reduce vehicular traffic in and around the

city of Nellai and in particular Palayamkottai, one railway bridge was proposed at Kulavanigapuram in Palayamkottai. The construction work of the railway bridge at Kulavanigapuram has not commenced till date. The residents of Maharaja Nagar, Thyagaraja Nagar, Perumalpuram, Anbu Nagar and other extension areas are suffering due to the closing of the railway gate for about 15 times a day, which results in the increase of vehicular traffic. The railway station at Palayamkottai has also not been maintained and renovated for several years.

In the above circumstances, I request that the hon. Minister for Railways may sanction a railway bridge at Maharaja Nagar and commence the work for construction of a railway bridge at Kulavanigapuram and also sanction funds for modernizing the Palayamkottai Railway Station.

**Demand to institute Guru Balmiki Award to honour
sports Coaches in the country**

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एक विशेष महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। भारतीय संस्कृति में गुरु बाल्मीकि त्रेता युग के सर्वश्रेष्ठ गुरु माने गए हैं, जिन्होंने भगवान श्रीराम द्वारा सीता जी का परित्याग करने के बाद अपने आश्रम में सीता को शरण दी तथा उन्हीं के आश्रम में भगवान श्रीराम के दो पुत्रों, लव एवं कुश का जन्म हुआ और उन्होंने अच्छे गुरु के रूप में शिक्षा-दीक्षा प्रदान की। जब भगवान श्रीराम द्वारा संपन्न अश्वमेध यज्ञ के पश्चात अश्व को छोड़ा गया, तो उसे लव एवं कुश द्वारा रोकने का काम किया गया था। उन्होंने उनकी चतुरंगिणी सेना व समस्त योद्धाओं को चुनौती देकर गुरु बाल्मीकि द्वारा प्रदान की गई अस्त्र-शस्त्र विद्या का प्रदर्शन किया था, जिससे श्रीराम की सेना को हार माननी पड़ी थी। इसी तरह वीर एकलव्य ने द्वापर में द्रोणाचार्य जी द्वारा धनुर्विद्या सिखाने से मना करने के उपरांत भी गुरु के प्रति आस्था और विश्वास प्रकट करते हुए उनकी मिट्टी की प्रतिमा स्थापित कर धनुर्विद्या का अभ्यास किया था। एकलव्य उस युग के सबसे बड़े धनुर्धर माने गए हैं। उनके नाम पर भी खिलाड़ियों के लिए पुरस्कार दिया जाना चाहिए। भगवान श्रीराम के दोनों पुत्रों, लव एवं कुश का पालन पोषण करने वाले तथा अस्त्र-शस्त्र विद्या सिखाने वाले त्रेता युग के सर्वश्रेष्ठ गुरु बाल्मीकि के नाम पर कोच को सम्मानित करने हेतु गुरु बाल्मीकि पुरस्कार प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः मैं सभापीठ के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि कोच को सम्मानित करने हेतु गुरु बाल्मीकि पुरस्कार प्रदान किया जाए, जिससे देश में खिलाड़ियों तथा कोच को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Nath Thakur, not present; Shri Vivek Gupta, not present; Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, not present.

**Demand for addressing issues pertaining to neglect of healthcare
needs of people living in rural areas**

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I would like to place before you a serious concern about access to healthcare to rural population. In a recent

report by ILO, it is written that more than half of the world's rural population (56 per cent) does not have access to healthcare facilities compared with 22 per cent of the urban population, which found the most extreme disparities in the Asia-Pacific region, which includes India.

The stark neglect of the healthcare needs of the rural population, especially in developing countries, is also evident by the fact that only 23 per cent of health workers are deployed in these areas, where over 50 per cent of the world's population lives, says the report "Global Evidence on Inequities in Rural Health Protection: New Data on Rural Deficits in Health Coverage for 174 Countries."

According to the report, in India, 87.5 per cent of the population did not have legal health coverage in 2010, with 93.1 per cent in rural areas alone.

The lack of legal coverage, insufficient numbers of health workers, inadequate funding, and high out of pocket (OOPs) expenditure have created life-threatening inequities in India.

The extent of impoverishing OOPs accounts for 46 per cent of total health expenditure in Asia. According to World Bank estimates, OOPs in India stood at 85.9 per cent in 2013.

In addition, the report found a global shortfall of about seven million health workers, such as midwives and nurses, in rural areas, compared with a lack of three million skilled staff in urban areas. ILO has identified the need for 41.1 health workers per 10,000.

I request the House and the concerned Ministry to intervene on this important issue. Thank you.

Demand for promoting rainwater harvesting

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Most of the recent climate science reports have determined with a high level of certainty that global climate is changing. The impact on water resources is central to all other impacts. Hence, the water sector must seek alternative water resources and develop improved water management approaches that will reduce pressure on already stressed systems.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has listed rainwater harvesting as a key strategy for planned adaptation in the water sector.

The success of water harvesting needs serious interventions by the Government in policymaking, research and implementation of the Rainwater Harvesting Scheme in the country.

The campaign for awareness, clear policy for implementation and regular monitoring is needed for preserving rainwater from flooding away to the sea. If rainwater is properly harvested, it will improve the groundwater level as well as the fertility of land. Both the drinking water needs and agriculture needs will be fulfilled without spending huge amounts on big dams.

Many voluntary organizations and political parties are now initiating these schemes in the country. In Kerala, in Kollam district, a massive scheme for rainwater harvesting has been started recently. The Government have to promote the initiative of such activities by different sections of the people. For codifying and coordinating, promoting and showcasing such schemes, the Government have to initiate steps. Such experiences can be used for promoting the scheme in other parts of the country.

Demand for rejecting Meenakumari Report

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, expressing apprehension that the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Comprehensive Review of Deep Sea Fishing Policy could be detrimental to the interests of fishermen in Tamil Nadu, in a letter to PM, our CM has sought rescinding the Guidelines on Deep Sea Fishing issued a public notice allowing foreign fishing vessels in the Indian exclusive economic zone under letters of permission.

As per the new guidelines issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the definition of 'deep sea fishing vessels' has been changed to reduce the Over All Length (OAL) to 15 meters, instead of 20 meters as per the original guidelines issued in 2004.

Also, the definition of 'operator' has been expanded to include joint ventures with up to 49 per cent foreign equity, and the requirement for prior clearance from the Centre for recruiting foreign crew has been removed.

The system of issuing LOP has been expanded for deep sea vessels to conduct fishing in the EEZ.

Due to this, even existing Indian fishing vessels between an OAL of 15 metres and 20 metres will now be required to obtain LOP. With over 80 per cent of the 5,500 mechanised fishing boats in the State being over 15 metres OAL, obtaining clearances is "extremely impractical".

Our Chief Minister noted that the new guidelines violated existing laws, as section 7(5) Act 1976, empowers a citizen to fish in the EEZ without the need for any licence.

Therefore, I urge the Government to reject the Meenakumari Report.

**Demand for adequate supply of cotton to textile mills in
Telangana and Andhra Pradesh**

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, textile is a labour and capital intensive industry which employs thousands of rural people in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. These mills can become viable and provide employment to rural men and women only when they get sufficient quantity of cotton at a reasonable price from the CCI. Mills in Telangana require 50,000 bales per day, but due to unfair trade practices adopted by the CCI, these mills are facing problems, resulting in a huge increase in prices.

Telangana has about 10 lakh spindles of which about lakhs run on cotton. Non-availability of cotton is forcing mills to get it from other States, which is economically unviable. Secondly, against the requirement of 57 lakh bales in Telangana, CCI has purchased 50 lakh bales through MSP operations amounting to 90 per cent of total arrivals of raw cotton, but the Cotton Lint Sales Policy adopted by CCI is not consumer-friendly. Like-wise, Andhra Pradesh is also facing problems due to the non-availability of cotton for its mills. Thirdly, CCI is not supplying textile mills sufficient quantity of cotton, forcing them to purchase cotton from other States by paying CST, causing losses amounting to ₹65 crores per year to the State. This can be avoided if the CCI offers its bales at market price to the mills. Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and the Textile Mills Association have been requesting that they may be offered 50,000 bales per day through e-auction, which would help not only the mills, but also provide work to the poor labourers.

Hence, I urge the Government of India to direct the CCI to supply sufficient cotton to mills in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

**Demand for upholding principles of Secularism and Socialism as
enshrined in Constitution and adding the words 'Secular' and 'Socialist'
in all Government Publications**

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारत के संविधान में 42वें संशोधन के अनुसार "धर्मनिरपेक्ष" और "समाजवाद" शब्द जोड़े गए थे। ये दोनों शब्द भारतवर्ष को सामाजिक समरसता और आखिरी आदमी की सम्पन्नता की ओर ले जाते हैं।

मान्यवर, अनेक भाषाओं और धर्मों का संगम भारत का हुस्न है और इसी राह पर चलकर देश ने आजादी की कठिन राहों को आसान किया था। राष्ट्रपिता बापू का यह स्लोगन कि "ईश्वर अल्लाह तेरो नाम, सबको सन्मति दे भगवान" सद्भावी सिद्धांत का मजबूत ऐलान है।

आज जब राजनीति के कुछ खिलाड़ियों ने धार्मिक नफरत को एक आंदोलन का रूप दे दिया

ہے اور کچھ لوگ دھرم विशेष پر आधारিত सिद्धांतों का भारत बनाने का खुल्लम-खुल्ला ऐलान कर रहे हैं, तब ऐसी परिस्थिति में धर्मनिरपेक्षता के सिद्धांत और नारे को बचाए और बनाए रखना विशाल और विराट भारत के लिए बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है।

मान्यवर, इसी प्रकार समाजवाद का अर्थ समतामूलक समाज की ओर चलने का इशारा करता है और जब धार्मिक, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक और सामाजिक असमानता की खाई लगातार बढ़ रही हो, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य जैसे क्षेत्रों में भी अमीर-गरीब का भारत अलग-अलग हो, ऐसी परिस्थिति में समाजवाद के सिद्धांत की रक्षा करते हुए देश को समतामूलक राहों पर लेकर चलना तथा ऐसे लगभग 43 करोड़ लोग जो बुनियादी सुविधाओं से महरूम हैं, उन्हें बराबरी पर लाना केवल समाजवादी सिद्धांत के माध्यम से ही संभव है।

میں 42वें संशोधन की पैरवी करते हुए धर्मनिरपेक्षता और समाजवाद को अपने जीवन में संजोकर रखने की सभी से अपील करता हूँ।

اُچودھری منور سلیم (اٹر پردیش) : مہودے، بھارت کے سنودھان میں 42 ویں سنشودھن کے مطابق "دھرم نریکشا" اور "سماج واد" شبد جوڑے گئے تھے۔ یہ دونوں شبد بھارت ورش کو سماجک سمرستا اور آخری آدمی کی سمپنتا کی اور لے جاتے ہیں۔

مانیور، انیک بھاشاؤں اور دھرموں کا سنگم بھارت کا حسن ہے اور اسی راہ پر چل کر دیش نے آزادی کی مشکل راہوں کو آسان کیا تھا۔ راشٹریتا باپو کا یہ سلوگن کہ "ایشور اللہ تیرو نام، سب کو سمتی دے بھگوان" سدبھاوی سدھانت کا مضبوط اعلان ہے۔

آج جب راجنیتی کے کچھ کھلاڑیوں نے دھارمک نفرت کو ایک آندولن کا روپ دے دیا ہے اور کچھ لوگ دھرم وشیش پر آدھارت سدھانتوں کا بھارت بنانے کا کھلم کھلا اعلان کر رہے ہیں، تب ایسی حالت میں دھرم نریکشا کے سدھانت اور نعرے کو بچائے اور بنائے رکھنا وشال اور وراٹ بھارت کے لئے بہت ضروری ہو جاتا ہے۔

مانیور، اسی طرح سماج واد کا مطلب سمتا-مولک سماج کی اور چلنے کا اشارہ کرتا ہے اور جب دھارمک، آرتھک، راجنیتک اور سماجک اسمانتا کی کھائی لگاتار بڑھ رہی ہو، شکشا اور سواستھہ جیسے چھیتروں میں بھی امیر-غریب کا بھارت الگ-الگ ہو، ایسی حالت میں سماجواد کے سدھانتوں کی رکشا کرتے ہوئے دیش کو سمتا مولک راہوں پر لے کر چلنا اور ایسے لگ بھگ 43 کروڑ لوگ جو بنیادی سپولتوں سے محروم ہیں، انہیں برابری پر لانا صرف سماجوادی سدھانت کے مادھیم سے ہی ممکن ہے۔

میں 42 ویں سنشودھن کی پیروی کرتے ہوئے دھرم نریکشا اور سماجواد کو اپنے جیون میں سنجوکر رکھنے کی سبھی سے اپیل کرتا ہوں۔

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sanjay Singh, not present.

**Demand for implementation of sanitation programmes
throughout country on line of sobar souchagar (Toilets for All)
scheme in Nadia district of West Bengal**

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, Nadia district of West Bengal has become the first district in India to have modern toilets in every household. This remarkable feat in sanitation, called 'Sobar Souchagar' or 'Toilets For All', has made Nadia a 'Nirmal Zilla'. It has been recognised internationally. The project has been shortlisted for the prestigious UN Public Services Award, 2015. The Loughborough University, UK has selected the project as an inspiring model for eliminating open defecation, and it is to be presented at the WEDC International Conference in July.

Open defecation is a major problem in India. The State of West Bengal has taken a commendable lead in tackling this issue. To change this social behaviour, the administration started a practice of oath-taking by children in schools that they will ensure total sanitation in their houses. This has proved to be the biggest game-changer as children went home and forced their parents also to use toilets. Besides, religious leaders have also done their part in spreading the message of safe sanitary habits during gatherings.

Other districts, like Hooghly, North 24-Parganas and Bardhaman, are also well on their way to achieving a hundred per cent open defecation-free status. Funds from the Central schemes, like National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan and National Rural Livelihood Mission are being used for the purpose. This kind of district-level sanitation programme is the need of the hour. The State of West Bengal has shown the way to success, and now it is for others to implement similar schemes to remove the scourge of open defecation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda, not present.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 7th May, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at eighteen minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 7th May, 2015.*

Submission Re. Retrieving Kachchatheevu (pages 382-384)

Proposal for holding discussion on the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2015 and The Finance Bill, 2015 (pages 461-462)

Submission Re. language to be used in the High Courts (page 488)

Special Mentions — *Laid on the Table*

Demand for development of certain places of cultural and tourist importance in Punjab (pages 488-489)

Demand for strengthening The National Disaster Response Force for efficient disaster management (page 489)

Demand for bringing a legislation to include 'Rajasthani' language into Eighth Schedule of Constitution (page 490)

Demand for early construction of railway bridge at Kulavanigapuram railway gate and for sanctioning new railway bridge at Maharaja Nagar railway gate (pages 490-491)

Demand to institute Guru Balmiki Award to honour sports Coaches in the country (page 491)

Demand for addressing issues pertaining to neglect of healthcare needs of people living in rural areas (pages 491-492)

Demand for promoting rainwater harvesting (pages 492-493)

Demand for rejecting Meenakumari Report (page 493)

Demand for adequate supply of cotton to textile mills in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh (page 494)

Demand for upholding principles of Secularism and Socialism as enshrined in Constitution and adding the words 'Secular' and 'Socialist' in all Government Publications (pages 494-495)

Demand for implementation of sanitation programmes throughout country on line of sobar souchagar (Toilets for All) scheme in Nadia district of West Bengal (page 496)

