

Vol. 235

No. 5



सत्यमेव जयते

Wednesday

29 April, 2015

9 Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers Laid on the Table (Pages 1-10 and 13-16)

Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare (page 10)

Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (page 10)

Statements of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (pages 10-11)

Report of Committee on Empowerment of Women (page 11)

Reports of Public Accounts Committee (pages 11-12)

Corrigendum to Report of Public Accounts Committee (page 12)

Statements of Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (pages 12-13)

Statements by Ministers —

Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twelfth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture (page 13)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Third Report of
Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel
(page 13)

Matters raised with the permission —

Non-reference of Bills to Standing Committees by Government (pages 16-22)

Need for bringing all medicines under National Pharmaceutical Pricing
Authority (pages 22-23)

Continued attacks by naxalites on para-military forces in Chhattisgarh (pages
23-25)

Demand for releasing family pension and other benefits to widow of Late
Masood Umar Khan, eminent educationist (pages 25-26)

Demand for conferring Bharat Ratna on Shri Biju Patnaik (pages 26-29)

Frequent deaths due to cancer in Jharia, district Dhanbad (pages 29-31)

Proposed construction of dam by Karnataka Government, across Cauvery river
against the award given by Cauvery Tribunal (pages 31-35)

Proposal to remove net neutrality by TRAI allegedly in connivance with telecom
companies (pages 35-37)

Minimum Alternative Tax or Tax Terrorism (pages 37-38)

Demand for providing relief to family of Havildar Sanjeev Kumar of Dhindar
village of Ghaziabad martyred in naxalite attack (pages 38-39)

Election of office-bearers of Basketball Federation of India (page 40)

Reported allegations of a former Governor on Central Government (pages
40-41)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 42-76)

Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
E-mail	:	rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 76-93)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 93-391)

Re. Question of Privilege against D.N.A. and Tehelka (pages 392-397)

Government Bills —

The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015 – *Introduced* (pages 397-401)

The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013 – *Deferred* (pages 401-408)

Discussion on Working of Ministry of Law and Justice (pages 408-484)

Message from Lok Sabha —

The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2015 – *Laid on the Table* (page 484)

Special Mentions —

Need to maintain the mandated character of Regional Rural banks so as to protect the interests of small and marginal farmers, artisans, etc. (page 485)

Demand for reviving scheme providing highly subsidized sanitary napkins to girls throughout the country (pages 485-486)

Demand for stopping fishing by deep sea fishing vessels in Indian Ocean to protect livelihood of traditional fishermen (pages 486-487)

Demand for taking steps for thorough cleaning of river Hindon so as to make its water fit for drinking (page 487-488)

Demand for interlinking of rivers and nationalisation of inter-State rivers in country (pages 488)

Demand for instituting Guru Balmiki Award to honour sports coaches in the country (pages 488-489)

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 29th April, 2015/9th Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 80 (E), dated the 10th February, 2015, publishing the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2272/16/15]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Change of name you should inform in advance.

MoU between GoI and NSTFDC

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल उरांव): महोदय, मैं 2015-16 के वर्ष के लिए भारत सरकार (जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय) और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त तथा विकास निगम (एन.एस.टी.एफ.डी.सी.) के बीच सम्पन्न सहमति ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल.टी. 2338/16/15]

I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of EPFO, New Delhi and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of VVGNNLI, Noida and related papers

III. Financial Estimates and Performance Budget (2015-16) of ESIC, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Sixty-first Annual Report of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2341/16/15]

- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (VVGNI), NOIDA, for the year 2012-13, 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 (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2339/16/15]
- III. Financial Estimates and Performance Budget of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2340/16/15]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of OIIB, New Delhi and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of ISPRL, New Delhi and related papers

IV. MoUs between GOI and various companies and corporations

V. Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

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 sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
 - (a) G.S.R. 41 (E), dated the 19th January, 2015, publishing the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Amendment Order, 2015.
 - (b) G.S.R. 89 (E), dated the 13th February, 2015, publishing Corrigendum (in Hindi) to Notification No. G.S.R. 41 (E), dated the 19th January, 2015. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2348/16/15]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (II) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2349/16/15]

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

- (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2347/16/15]

- IV. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and M/s Biecco Lawrie Limited (BIECCO), for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2344/16/15]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2346/16/15]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2342/16/15]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2343/16/15]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and M/s Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2345/16/15]

- V. Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2427/16/15]

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2370/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of various museums, libraries, institutes etc. 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 and Accounts of the Indian Museum, 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 Museum.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2351/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Public Library (DPL), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2262/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2267/16/15]

- (iv) (a) Thirty-Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2268/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara (NNM), Nalanda, Bihar, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara (NNM), Nalanda, Bihar, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2265/16/15]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Allahabad, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2260/16/15]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2264/16/15]
- (viii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangrahalaya.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2259/16/15]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, (MAKAIAS), 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2255/16/15]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Victoria Memorial Hall, 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 Memorial.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2257/16/15]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2263/16/15]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2266/16/15]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2258/16/15]
- (xiv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Asiatic Society, 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 Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2256/16/15]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी): महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय अन्वेषण अभिकरण अधिनियम, 2008 की धारा 26 के अधीन गृह मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) S.O. 3233 (E), dated the 18th December, 2014, appointing Smt. Chandrani Mukherjee (Banerjee), Additional District and Sessions Judge, Siliguri, Darjeeling as the Judge to Preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for trial of Scheduled Offenses for Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Bihar Districts.
- (2) S.O. 281 (E), dated the 29th January, 2015, appointing the V Additional District and Sessions Court Lal Bahadur Nagar in Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana as Special Court having jurisdiction for trial of Scheduled Offenses throughout the State of Telangana.
- (3) S.O. 282 (E), dated the 29th January, 2015, appointing Shri Shivanna, XLVIII Additional City Civil and Sessions Judge, Bengaluru City as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for trial of Scheduled offenses throughout the State of Karnataka.
- (4) S.O. 283 (E), dated the 29th January, 2015, appointing Thiru P. Murugan, District Judge now posted as Sessions Judge as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for trial of Scheduled offenses throughout the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (5) S.O. 289 (E), dated the 30th January, 2015, appointing Dr. T. Srinivasa Rao, V Additional District and Sessions Judge as the Judge to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court for trial of Scheduled Offenses throughout the State of Telangana.

- (6) S.O. 294 (E), dated the 31st January, 2015, appointing Shri Vishnu Vardhan Reddy, Shri K. Surender and Shri N. Harinath, Advocates as Special Public Prosecutors for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts and appeals, revisional or appellate courts established by law in the Territory of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2191/16/15]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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

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

(1) G.S.R. 47 (E), dated the 21st January, 2015, publishing the Border Security Force Para Veterinary Staff, Group 'B' and 'C' posts (Combatised) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2015.

(2) G.S.R. 169 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2015, publishing the Border Security Force, Motor Transport Workshop (Non-Gazetted) Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2279/16/15]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 205 (E), dated the 19th March, 2015, publishing the Enemy Property Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 23 of the Enemy Property Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2382/16/15]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Mines

II. MoUs between GoI and various companies

III. Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Mines

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Mines Notification No. S.O. 423 (E), dated the 10th February, 2015, declaring thirty one minerals as minor minerals, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2362/16/15]

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MSTC Limited, for the year 2015-16.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2356/16/15]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2355/16/15]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL), for the year 2015-16.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2354/16/15]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the NMDC Limited, for the year 2015-16.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2353/16/15]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the KIOCL Limited, for the year 2015-2016.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2357/16/15]
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant), for the year 2015-16.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2385/16/15]
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MOIL Limited for the year 2015-16.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2468/16/15]
- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), for the year 2015-16.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2360/16/15]
- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), for the year 2015-16. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2359/16/15]
- (x) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India

(Ministry of Steel) and the MECON Limited, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2361/16/15]

(xi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2358/16/15]

III. Outcome Budget, for the year 2015-16, in respect of the Ministry of Mines.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2433/16/15]

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I present the Eighty-fifth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2014.

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग) से संबंधित 'कृषि उपज का मूल्य निर्धारण' विषय पर विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के साठवें प्रतिवेदन (पन्द्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति (2014-15) के बारहवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**STATEMENTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2014-15) के निम्नलिखित विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(i) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in

Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Fifty-first Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Forty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications);

- (ii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Forty-eighth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Forty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology);
- (iii) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Fiftieth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Forty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts); and
- (iv) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Forty-ninth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Forty-sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं 'रेलवे में महिलाओं की कार्य दशा और महिला यात्रियों के लिए सुविधाएँ' विषय पर महिलाओं को शक्तियाँ प्रदान करने संबंधी समिति (2014-15) के तीसरे प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

REPORTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2014-15):—

- (i) Seventeenth Report on the subject 'Ultra Mega Power Projects Under Special Purpose Vehicles' based on C&AG Report No. 6 of 2012-13 relating to the Ministry of Power;
- (ii) Eighteenth Report on the subject 'Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission' based on C&AG Report No. 15 of 2012-13 relating to the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation;
- (iii) Nineteenth Report on the subject 'Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2012-13) ; and
- (iv) Twentieth Report on the subject 'Non-Compliance by Ministries/Departments in Timely Submission of Action Taken Notes on the Non-Selected Audit Paragraphs (Civil and Other Ministries)' relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure).

CORRIGENDUM TO REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Corrigendum to the *Eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (2014-15) on the subject 'Water Pollution in India'.

STATEMENTS OF COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (2014-15):—

- (i) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in their First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Measures for strengthening and giving Constitutional Status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)' pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; and

*The Report was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 11th December, 2014.

- (ii) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in their Third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Review of Welfare Measures for the Other Backward Classes and Grant of Constitutional Status to National Commission of Backward Classes (NCBC)' pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twelfth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twelfth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the "Development of Tourism in North-Eastern Region".

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं इस्पात मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2014-15) पर विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के तीसरे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE – *Contd.*

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of Tobacco Board, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; CGPDTM, Mumbai; and IRMRA, Thane and related papers
- III. Report and Accounts (2012-13 and 2013-14) of SEPC, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. S.O. 1038 (E), dated the 4th April, 2014, publishing the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (Amendment) rules, 2014, under Section 34 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985, along with delay statement.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2188/16/15]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. G.S.R. 816 (E), dated the 18th November, 2014, publishing the Cardamom (Licensing and Marketing) Amendment Rules, 2014, under Section 40 of the Spices Board Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2189/16/15]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. G.S.R. 5 (E), dated the 2nd January, 2015, publishing the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Rules, 2014, under sub-section (3) of Section 55 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, along with Explanatory Notes and Object and reasons.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2686/16/15]
- (iv) 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 (4) of Section 47 of the Designs Act, 2000:—
- (a) G.S.R. 925 (E), dated the 30th December, 2014, publishing the Designs (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
- (b) G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 24th February, 2015, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 925 (E), dated the 30th December, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2375/16/15]
- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. S.O. 747 (E), dated the 13th March, 2015 regarding appointing of National

Sample Survey Office (Field Operations Division) as the agency to aid in and supervise the collection of statistics under the survey on monthly backlog price and production data 2011-12 to 2014-15, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2326/16/15]

II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at II.(i) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2324/16/15]

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

- (a) Annual Report of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trademarks and Geographical Indications, (CGPDTM), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14.
- (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. 2608/16/15]

(iii) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association (IRMRA), Thane, 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 (iii)(a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2320/16/15]

III. (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Services Exports Promotion Council (SEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2322/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Services Exports Promotion Council (SEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2323/16/15]

MATTERS RAISED WITH THE PERMISSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour submission. Shri Anand Sharma.

Non-Reference of Bills to Standing Committees by Government

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan) : Sir, I have given a notice to draw the notice of this august House about a matter which should be of collective concern for all the Members.

Sir, rules 268 to 274 provide for Department-related Standing Committees to be constituted. It was a well-considered decision of the Indian Parliament to set up the Standing Committees for which ten Members are nominated by the hon. Chairman of this august House and twenty-one Members by the hon. Speaker of the other House. To the committees — which are allocated to this House under Schedule 1 — the Chairmen are also appointed by the hon. Chairman of this House. Under rule 270, it is very clearly mentioned: (a) Each of the Standing Committee shall have the following functions to consider the Demands for Grants of the related Ministries; (b) the Bills pertaining to the related Ministries and departments are referred to the Committee by the Chairman or the Speaker.

Sir, the matter of concern is that the Standing Committees are virtually being made irrelevant. The legislative scrutinies are being bypassed. Fifty-one new Bills have been brought in, 43 of them, which include many Ordinances, have not been sent to any Standing Committee. So, it is a question of privilege of this House. The Standing Committees are elected Committees. If the Bills are not going to the Standing Committees

for scrutiny, what does the Government propose to do with the Standing Committees? Do we have Standing Committees? That decision has to be made by this House. If the Standing Committees have to continue, then, the legislative scrutiny cannot be bypassed. I personally feel that after all we are all responsible Members and those who are there in the Standing Committees – the Leader of the House also knows this; he has been in many Standing Committees – do a useful work. I can understand exceptional cases though every case cannot be exceptional that you will not send any Bill to the Standing Committees, and this House is helpless because you introduce it in the other House where there is a majority, brute majority, and no Bill gets referred and this House has no choice but then to ask for a Select Committee. Select Committee is not Standing Committee. So, the Government must make it clear, Sir, and we seek the protection that the Standing Committees in which Members of this House are represented, all the Standing Committees for that matter, have to meet, have to function, and the Government must come clear on that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What is your intent? Why are you avoiding the Parliamentary scrutiny? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

(विपक्ष के नेता) श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد (جموں و کشمیر): سر، میں اس مسئلے سے اپنے آپ کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, we associate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RITABRATA BANEJREE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): 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.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with it.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all those who associate, their names will be recorded. ...(Interruptions)... You can only associate. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. All right. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You can only associate. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो बात कही है, इस पर हम सभी को गम्भीर होना चाहिए। श्रीमन्, स्टैंडिंग कमिटी का अपने आप में महत्व है। मुझे याद है, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी भी फाइनेंस कमिटी के अब मेम्बर हैं, आडवाणी जी भी कमिटी के मेम्बर हैं, यानी इसका महत्व इतने सीनियर लोग भी समझ रहे हैं। मैं देख

रहा हूँ कि लोक सभा से जितने बिल पास होकर आ रहे हैं, वहाँ स्टैंडिंग कमिटी को भेजे ही नहीं जा रहे हैं। ऐसा लग रहा है कि जैसे एकतरफा — मैं लोक सभा पर आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता, वह भी एक हाउस है, लेकिन उसके बाद हम लोग सेलेक्ट कमिटी में बैठते हैं। सेलेक्ट कमिटी और स्टैंडिंग कमिटी, दोनों में अंतर है। सेलेक्ट कमिटी एक हाउस की है, स्टैंडिंग कमिटी ज्वाइंट हाउस की है। या तो हम यहाँ पर ज्वाइंट हाउस का रिजोलुशन करें या फिर सेलेक्ट कमिटी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can propose that also. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस चीज़ को देखे। जो परम्परा रही है, उस परम्परा को बनाए रखे और नियमावली के नियमों को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani. ...**(Interruptions)**... No discussion on this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I am on the point of the Business for today. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, let me finish because this is a ... **(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, we need a response from the Government. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. Listen. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: No, I agree with Mr. Sharma. Let them respond and I sit down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. That is up to them. If they want, they can respond. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, we want an answer. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No discussion on this. This is a Zero Hour submission. What he did is a Zero Hour submission. I cannot allow a discussion on that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): श्रीमन्, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्टैंडिंग कमिटी का जो मैकेनिज्म है, शिवराज जी, जो कि स्पीकर थे और कांग्रेस पार्टी के थे, यह सदन की जो...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, हो गया।

श्री शरद यादव: श्रीमन्, सुनिए।

श्री उपसभापति: यह ज़ीरो ऑवर है।

श्री शरद यादव: ज़ीरो ऑवर भी हो जाएगा। मैं कोई लम्बा नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, एक-दो मिनट में अपनी बात कह दूँगा। संसद के जो दिन हैं, पहले मैं लोक सभा में था, वह आधे समय चलती थी, अब जो सरकारें आ रही हैं, उसके पीछे मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना। अब संसद की बैठकों के दिन लगातार घट रहे हैं। जब नरसिंह राव जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, बहुत मेहनत करके — स्टैंडिंग कमिटी का मतलब मिनी पार्लियामेंट है। जब यहाँ वक्त नहीं मिलता था, तो देश के क़ानून बनाने के लिए उस स्टैंडिंग कमिटी की व्यवस्था को यहाँ लाया गया था। मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि संस्थाएँ बड़ी मुश्किल से खड़ी होती हैं। संस्थाएँ जल्दी बिगाड़ी तो जा सकती हैं, लेकिन उन्हें बनाने में समय लगता है। स्टैंडिंग कमिटीज़ देश के हक़ में ज्यादा होती हैं। मेरा यही कहना है कि इसके बारे में विचार किया जाए! ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Okay. Now Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, we want a response on this.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. OBrien.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Sir, my point is on the Business Today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I have already called Zero Hour.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Please. I want to draw your attention to something important because we don't want this House to be taken for granted. Yesterday's List of Business had listed a discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Law and Justice to be initiated, as we had decided, by a Member of the Congress Party. Right? Now, two-three Ministries are going to be discussed, like the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, which were not listed till last night. Sir, today, 'Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment' has been listed in the morning. It was given to the Trinamool Congress to initiate this discussion. Sir, at 10.30 in the night – and this is no fault of the Secretariat – we are getting a call saying that this is going to be listed in the Business, you may please give your name to initiate the discussion. Sir, for a serious discussion like this, (a) no one is prepared to speak today, and (b) the House is being taken for granted. The name of the person moving the discussion is not there because no name has been given. So, *zor zabardasti* is being done. Don't bulldoze. I would request the Government to plan this better and not push it at 10.20 p.m. and get the Secretariat and Secretary-General to call us. Please do not take up this discussion today. Please take up the discussion on the Ministry of Law and Justice and let us follow some basic rules and *parampara*. Thank you.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I support the views expressed by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is another point. When the subject is given to a Party to seek names for initiating a discussion, they should give their names in advance. They should not wait for the Secretariat to call. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: No, Sir. It is not listed. Please understand. The call came at 10.20 in the night. It is not even listed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, advance intimation must be given. He is very fair in his demand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is okay. Agreed. Now, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, let me say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for the Government to say. You are from the Government side.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I can make my observation. ...*(Interruptions)*... As a Member, I have the right to say something on the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may give a Zero Hour notice then.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: No, Sir. This is on what has come up. A lot of people have mentioned something on that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are from the Treasury Benches! ...*(Interruptions)*... You are from the Treasury Benches. So, you must be giving a reply to this question.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, nobody can stop me from making an observation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, an issue has been raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You could only join. That is what I am saying. You can join with this.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I am not going with them. An issue has been raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you could raise it later. The Minister can reply.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, an issue has been raised by Shri Anand Sharma, and he has talked about the Standing Committees.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, they are Ministers. They would naturally put their views across, but, as a Member, I am putting my views.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You cannot do that now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, he may associate.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I am not associating. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the point you must accept! Now, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.

Need for bringing all medicines under National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, medicines play a pivotal role in the life of a human being as they bring a person back from the death knell. The WHO defines medicines as those drugs that satisfy the healthcare needs of the majority of the population. They should, therefore, be available at all times in adequate amounts, in appropriate dosage forms and at a price the community can afford.

The Government of India has been, from time to time, bringing medicines under the National List of Essential Medicines and selling them to people at affordable prices. The authority for this purpose has been given to the NPPA. Now, the Government has brought 509 medicines under the Essential Drugs List. Apart from the NLEM, Government is also selling 504 medicines through the Jan Aushadhi stores at a cheaper price for the poor and downtrodden.

Sir, medicines are medicines. There should not be any distinction between essential medicines and other medicines as every medicine is a life-saver. This view has been substantiated even by the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers in its recent

Report. The Committee was shocked as to how the Government could say that only 509 medicines are essential and the rest of them are not. Even people from all sections have been demanding for decades treatment of all medicines as essential medicines. Secondly, import of medicines is also adding to the cost of medicines and is one of the reasons for the high prices of drugs. This has to be reduced to a minimum level. The hon. Prime Minister has rightly initiated the 'Make in India' campaign. As we are the leaders in generic drugs in the world and supply medicines at even one-tenth of what they cost in advanced countries, all the drug manufacturers need to give more preference to the manufacture of drugs within the country in bulk quantity as a part of the 'Make in India' initiative and reduce its imports, so that people get medicines at an affordable price. In view of the above, I request the Government of India to include all the medicines under the National List of Essential Medicines, apart from 509 already included, and make every medicine affordable to the poor people of this country.

Continued attacks by naxalites on para-military forces in Chhattisgarh

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, जब से केन्द्र में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई है, तब से आतंकवादी गतिविधियों और नक्सलवादी गतिविधियों में बहुत वृद्धि हुई है। मैं छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की 11 अप्रैल, 2015 की घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, जब सुकमा में कमांडर सहित 7 सीआरपीएफ के जवानों को नक्सलियों ने मार दिया। इसमें सबसे शर्मनाक और दुखद बात तो यह है कि छत्तीसगढ़ में घटित इस घटना के 38 घंटे तक जवानों के शव जंगली जानवरों के और नक्सलियों के रहमो-करम पर जंगल में पड़े रहे, वहां से उन शवों को भी समय पर नहीं उठाया गया। छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार की यह स्थिति है, जिसके जिम्मे सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी थी।

मान्यवर, 11 अप्रैल को यह घटना होती है, फिर 12 अप्रैल को बरबसपुर में 17 वाहनों को तोड़ दिया गया, बीएसएफ के कैम्प में घुसकर एक जवान को गोली मारी गई। अभी तक जंगल में ऐसा हो रहा था, अब इनके आने के बाद बीएसएफ के कैम्पों में जाकर ऐसा हो रहा है। नक्सलियों की इतनी हिम्मत बढ़ गई है, उनके हौसले इतने बुलंद हैं कि वे उनके कैम्पों में जाकर गोली मार रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, 11 अप्रैल और 12 अप्रैल को यह होता है, फिर 13 अप्रैल को छत्तीसगढ़ के दंतेवाड़ा में, वही राज्य, वही क्षेत्र, तीसरी घटना होती है, जहां 7 जवानों को मार दिया जाता है। लगातार इस तरह का प्रयास हो रहा है। यह वही छत्तीसगढ़ है, जहां हमारे कांग्रेस के सारे नेतृत्व को छत्तीसगढ़ पुलिस ने एक सुनियोजित * में मरवा दिया था। यह वही राज्य है, यहां वही परिस्थितियां हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह उनको नक्शे मुहैया कराए, लोकल इंटेलिजेंस दे और वहां पर उनको गाइड करे। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, इस तरह से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वहां पर कांग्रेस नेताओं को इस तरह... (व्यवधान)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्णाटक): कोई वहां पर सरकार नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): आपको पता ही नहीं है कि कितने लोग मार दिए गए छत्तीसगढ़ में। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मैं बहुत स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**.. मैं किसी सरकार का जिक्र नहीं कर रहा हूँ, वहां सरकार नाम की चीज ही नहीं है। छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार पूरी तरह से * से मिली हुई है और केन्द्र सरकार * को बढ़ा रही है। इसलिए नहीं...**(व्यवधान)**... कुल मिलाकर ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है। इन्होंने आत्मघातियों को जेलों से रिहा करना शुरू कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down.**(Interruptions)**... Why do you disturb?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: आत्मघातियों के जेलों से रिहा होने के बाद हमारी सीमाओं पर जवान मारे जा रह हैं। यही नहीं, नक्सलवादी गतिविधियों से हमारे जवानों के हौसलों, उनके मनोबलों को तोड़ा जा रहा है। चाहे सरकार केन्द्र की हो या प्रदेश की हो, इसने आत्मघातियों के सामने घुटने टेक दिए हैं। इस सरकार में न दम है, न साहस है, न नैतिकता है कि यह उनका सामना कर सके। ये जो लोग छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के इस कदम को जायज बता रहे हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over; Shri Ali Anwar Ansari....**(Interruptions)**...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सर, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

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

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Pramod Tiwari.

**Demand for releasing family pension and other benefits to widow of Late
Masood Umar Khan, Eminent Educationist**

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, 73 वर्षीय एक विडो, जिनका नाम नूरसबा है, पिछले एक हफ्ते से जंतर-मंतर पर अनशन पर बैठी है। पिछले 35 साल से वह एक लड़ाई लड़ रही है और उनकी जो समस्या है वह लॉ एंड जस्टिस के जंगल में फंसी हुई है। उनके हस्बैंड, जिनका नाम मसूद उमर खां था, जो एक शिक्षाविद थे, एक शिक्षक थे। 35 साल हो गए, उनको पारिवारिक पेंशन नहीं मिली। उनको gratuity, बीमा, किसी तरह की राशि का भुगतान नहीं हुआ। वे एक हफ्ते से यहां बैठी हुई हैं। उनके पति को पद्मश्री पुरस्कार मिल चुका है और दर्जनों दूसरे पुरस्कार मिल चुके हैं। उन्होंने धमकी दी है कि हम इन पुरस्कारों को जलाएंगे और आत्मदाह करेंगे।

महोदय, यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि वे ज़िंदगी से... मेरे यहां कुछ लोग आए थे, तो मैं उनसे मिलने गया था और मैंने कहा कि आप इस तरह का काम मत कीजिए। दुनिया के सभी धर्मों में आत्महत्या से बढ़कर कोई पाप और गुनाह नहीं माना गया है। यह काम आप मत कीजिए, लेकिन वे रोने लगीं। वे दमा की पेशेंट हैं और वहां खुले आसमान के नीचे अपने बेटे के साथ बैठी हैं। वे रो रही हैं, कलप रही हैं कि बेटा, हम क्या करें? चीफ जस्टिस से लेकर हाई कोर्ट तक, पैंतीस साल से वे एक फॉल्स ऐफिडेविट के कारण.... एक किरानी को अगर घूस नहीं दीजिएगा, तो वह आपका केस बिगाड़ देगा, तो कहां-कहां उनको जाना पड़ता है ! उसने फॉल्स ऐफिडेविट देकर पेपर्स में शो कर दिया कि इनको पेंशन मिल गई है, जबकि उनको पेंशन नहीं मिली। महोदय, यह मामला है और वे रो रही हैं कि उनको देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। तो मेरा कहना है कि सरकार इस मामले में इंटरवीन करे। यह एक व्यक्ति का सवाल नहीं है, इस तरह से लोगों को कितनी परेशानी होती है, इसलिए सरकार इस मामले को देखे कि उसमें उनका क्या दोष है और इस मामले को निपटाए।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इसके साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش): : مجودے، میں اس کے ساتھ ایسوسی ایٹ کرتا ہوں۔

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

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

†جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار): : مجودے سر، میں بھی اس مسئلے کے ساتھ خود کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य ने जो मामला उठाया है, मैं नेता सदन से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इनकी बात सुनी जाए। यह मामला इस...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharadji, one second. ...(Interruptions).. If the plight narrated here of a widow is true, I believe it is true, it is serious. Take note of this.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the details can be given to me. I will take it up with the concerned authorities.

Demand for conferring Bharat Ratna on Shri Biju Patnaik

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, Biju Patnaik is one leader who defines the fusion of courage, patriotism and vision in a single individual. Biju Patnaik loved his Odisha immensely and always endeavoured to bring back the glory of Kalinga. But his love for the nation was even greater. Without basking for glory, he single handedly lifted the prestige and honour of the country in international arena and displayed enormous courage to fight for the sovereignty of the country. He joined the Royal Indian Air Force and eventually became the head of Air Transport Command. While in service he took interest in nationalist politics and used the Air Force Transport. The Economist Magazine, April 24th, 1997 issue, writes, "While flying over Indian soldiers under British command, he dropped bags of Gandhi's 'Quit India' leaflets to them. While on leave, he ferried independence leaders to secret meetings with their supporters. Mr. Patnaik's scarcely-concealed double life could not last. In 1943, he was arrested and jailed until 1946." His daring lifestyle continued even after independence. He started his own airlines and in 1947 carried soldiers on the request of Pandit Nehru into Kashmir when Pakistani tribesmen invaded Kashmir. This action is a unique display of a person's patriotism and commitment for sovereignty of the motherland.

Pandit Nehru considered the Indonesian war of independence as parallel to that of India. When Pandit Nehru organized the first Inter-Asia Conference in July, 1947, President Sukarno of Indonesia ordered his Prime Minister Syahrir to leave the country and attend the Conference to draw international public attention against the Dutch. But, as Syahrir was unable to leave as the Dutch controlled the Indonesian sea and air routes, Pandit Nehru asked Biju Patnaik to bring Syahrir to India. Though it was seemingly an impossible task, Biju Patnaik, assisted by his wife, Gyan Devi, flew an old Dakota aircraft to Jakarta. Despite attempts by Dutch forces to shoot him down, he entered Indonesian Air Force and landed on an airstrip in Jakarta. He flew out several rebel leaders, including Sutan Syahrir. The present generations see such daredevil acts only on the silver screen of Bollywood or Hollywood, but Biju Patnaik did this in 1947. He was a real life hero. The present generation has much to learn from his life and works. For his dare devil act, Biju Patnaik was conferred the title of *Bhoomiputra*, the biggest title, or the son of the soil, by the Indonesian Government. He has made immense contribution to *Panchayat*

Raj, women's empowerment, industrialisation and education in Odisha. He established Kalinga Foundation to award international scientists through UNESCO for promoting science education, and deserved the Bharat Ratna.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that from the United Kingdom 10 people were awarded Kalinga Prize; from USA, 9 people were awarded Kalinga Prize; from France, 6 people were awarded Kalinga Prize; from Russia, 5 people each were awarded Kalinga Prize, and so on. Who's who were awarded, like Julian Huxley and Bertrand Russell etc. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time over.

LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

†چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : مہودے، میں ماننے سے ملنے کے وگٹونے سے خود کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

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

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names may be added. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the whole House is one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; the entire House agrees. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, the whole House agrees. All right, all will be noted. Whole House agrees.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Sanjiv Kumar. ...(Interruptions)... There is agreement of the whole House. Everybody agrees, then what you have to say? Everybody agrees. All are agreeing, बैठिए। ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Sanjiv Kumar.

Frequent deaths due to cancer in Jharia, District Dhanbad

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार और सदन का ध्यान झारखंड के कोयलांचल के झरिया इलाके में कैंसर से लगातार हो रही मौत की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, अब तक मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार सिर्फ धनबाद जिले के झरिया इलाके में विगत 6 महीने में कैंसर से करीब 7 लोगों की मौत की पुष्टि हो चुकी है, जबकि यह आशंका जतायी जा रही है कि इस भयंकर बीमारी से सैकड़ों लोग अपनी जान गंवा चुके हैं और उससे कई गुणा लोग इससे ग्रसित हैं। इस बीमारी के फैलने का सिर्फ एक ही कारण है — प्रदूषण, जो बीसीसीएल के भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों द्वारा कोयला खनन एवं इसकी ढुलाई में अनियमितता के कारण है।

महोदय, इस संबंध में झारखंड के हिन्दी दैनिक समाचार "हिन्दुस्तान" के 25.03.2015 के अंक में एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट छपी है, जो दिल दहलाने वाली है। इस संबंध में धनबाद नगर निगम पार्षद अनूप कुमार साव ने मुख्य मंत्री, झारखंड के अलावा धनबाद लोक सभा सांसद एवं मुझे भी एसओएस संदेश भेजा है तथा आवश्यक मदद की मांग की है। अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सर्वप्रथम यह मांग करता हूँ कि विशेषज्ञों एवं चिकित्सकों की एक टीम झरिया भेजी जाए एवं पीड़ितों को उचित राहत के साथ-साथ इस महामारी को रोकने की उचित व्यवस्था की जाए क्योंकि बीसीसीएल डायरेक्टली मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ कोल, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के अंतर्गत आता है और यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है।

महोदय, मैं पहले भी इस सदन के संज्ञान में यह बात लाया था कि पूरा कोयलांचल भारी प्रदूषण की चपेट में है। लोग टीबी, अस्थमा, कैंसर से ग्रसित हो रहे हैं। जिनके पास साधन हैं, वे दिल्ली, कोलकाता, वैल्लोर आदि जगहों पर जाकर अपना इलाज करवाते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर इलाज का कोई साधन नहीं है। कोयलांचल धनबाद में एक मेडिकल कॉलेज है जो खुद बीमार है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर गरीब लोग बेमौत मारे जा रहे हैं।

कोयला एवं तांबा, लोहा, बॉक्साइट इत्यादि खनिज झारखंड के लिए श्राप बन गए हैं। कोयला एवं खनिज ने झारखंड के जल, जंगल एवं जमीन को तबाह कर दिया है। इसके खनन एवं ढुलाई में अनियमितता के कारण हुए प्रदूषण से कैंसर, टीबी एवं अस्थमा से लोग मर रहे हैं। कोयलांचल के बीसीसीएल एवं भ्रष्ट सीबीआई, पुलिस और इन्कम टैक्स के अधिकारियों की आपसी सांठ-गांठ के कारण बीसीसीएल को रोज करोड़ों का चूना लग रहा है। जहां तक भू-माफिया एवं बिल्डर्स लॉबी का सवाल है, इन्हें खुश करने के लिए बीसीसीएल के भ्रष्ट अधिकारी जमींदार जैसा व्यवहार करते हैं। ये सब बातें बरसों से चली आ रही हैं एवं सरकार को सब कुछ पता है।

महोदय, पिछले सत्र में मैंने इस सदन में मौजा करमाटांड, जिला धनबाद में करीब 98 एकड़ जमीन के बदले करीब 104 लोगों को 1990 के दशक में बीसीसीएल में नौकरी देने के बाद बिना किसी

कारण उनकी नौकरी गैर-कानूनी ढंग से डिस्कॉन्टीन्यू करने का मामला उठाया था। उनकी नौकरी करीब एक साल पहले से पुनः डिस्कॉन्टीन्यू कर दी गयी है। उनका अपराध सिर्फ इतना ही है कि उन्होंने गैर कानूनी ढंग से ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time over.
Shri S. Muthukaruppan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri S. Muthukaruppan.

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड) : 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।

श्री सालिम अन्सारी (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।

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

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, those who associate, may be added. Shri S. Muthukaruppan. ...*(Interruptions)*... All names will be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. Yes, Shri Muthukaruppan, please.

Proposed construction of dam by Karnataka Government across Cauvery river against the Award given by Cauvery Tribunal

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise the serious and important issue of Tamil Nadu farmers, especially, delta farmers of Tamil Nadu. Sir, my Leader, Puratchi Thalaivi, Amma, approached the Supreme Court and the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal and the final decision has been published in the official Gazette on 19.2.2013. On 2.9.2013, my leader, hon. Amma, had urged the Government of India to advise the Government of Karnataka not to take up any schemes including hydro electric projects in the Cauvery River Basin of Karnataka, without prior consent of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

On 12.11.2014, a news-item appeared in the Times of India that the State of Karnataka has invited global Expression of Interest for the technical feasibility study for the construction of dams at Mekedatu in the Cauvery River Basin. On the very same day, on 12.11.2014, under the able guidance of my leader, hon. Amma, the Government of Tamil Nadu brought to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister of India the unilateral action of the State Government of Karnataka, which will affect the interests of Tamil Nadu farmers, and, which was the violation of the final award notified in the official Gazette.

I urge the hon. Prime Minister of India and the Government of Karnataka to withdraw the notice inviting Global Expression of Interest for technical study to construct reservoir at Mekedatu across Cauvery River. Under the valuable guidance of hon. Amma, the Tamil Nadu Assembly passed a unanimous resolution seeking the Central Government's intervention to advise the State of Karnataka not to proceed with the construction of two new dams at Mekedatu, in the guise of drinking water supply through the Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited and stop them till Cauvery Management Board is formed. I urge the Government of India, that is, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, not to grant any clearance to any of the project proposed by Karnataka at Cauvery Basin till the Cauvery Management Board is formed.

Under the guidance of hon. Amma, on 27.3.2015, an all-Party delegation of Members of Parliament, both from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, from Tamil Nadu met the hon. Prime Minister of India and presented him a unanimous Resolution which was passed in Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister of India to request

the State of Karnataka to maintain status quo and not to proceed with the construction of any project against the decision of Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal, which is already notified in the official Gazette, till Cauvery Management Board is formed.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): The State of Karnataka is going by the Tribunal's award. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, he has not completed.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, they are interrupting... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, I have not completed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SASIKALAPUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has not completed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vivek Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time is over. Now, Shri Vivek Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate with the issue raised by Shri Muthukaruppan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, I have not completed. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is my time.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, as far as Mekedatu is concerned, we have all the rights. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what Mr. Muthukaruppan is saying is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, what is being said is not... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, they are not obeying the Supreme Court order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: We are going by the decision of the Tribunal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. You please sit down.(Interruptions)... Sit down. It is over. ...(Interruptions)... You please sit down. You have made your point. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You have made your point. Please sit down.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the State of Karnataka is... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, the Congress Party is not.....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down first....(Interruptions)... You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, they are not obeying the Supreme Court order. The Karnataka Government is... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you please resume your seats....(Interruptions)... I request you to please take your seats....(Interruptions)... It is all over. ...(Interruptions)... Time is over. Mr. Muthukaruppan, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Government of Karnataka is not obeying the.... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: We are talking about a serious issue and they are doing... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the Zero Hour submission was permitted and you made it. Your point is well taken. Now, what is the point for you to... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: He has not completed, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is over. Only three minutes are given. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, due to disturbance, my time... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot give. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, Mr. Muthukaruppan, time is over....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, I was not allowed to complete...
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. Please sit down....*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. What you wanted to say, you said. It is conveyed and everybody understood it. Time is over. Now, there is no need of repeating it....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, I have not completed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The problem is that you were reading. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, what happened is that you were reading. You should not have read. No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: I read only for one minute....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It cannot be...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hariprasad, if you want to say anything, you give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give a notice....*(Interruptions)*... Sit down....*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, I need only one minute to complete it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... After three minutes, it is not possible.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, I need only one minute to complete it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say this. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is nothing to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard you and I understood it. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody understood it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You want to read whatever is written ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have written something and you want to read it. That is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Muthukaruppan, you are an advocate. How can you ask me to violate the rule? It is a rule of the House that after three minutes the mike is off and you cannot speak. But another point that I want to make is this. What you wanted to convey has been conveyed. Everybody understood it. There is nothing more to be conveyed. What happened was you were reading it. You should have stated it only. That way you could have got more time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, I need only a few seconds...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow it even for one second more. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will be violation of the rule....*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hariprasad, you give a notice.*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, you cannot speak without giving a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down....*(Interruptions)*... . Give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Reading is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were reading and you want to read it further. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is your problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Reading is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am bringing it to the notice of all the hon. Members that reading is not at all permitted in the Rajya Sabha. There is a rule in the Rule Book. You please read the Rule Book. In Zero Hour, it cannot be allowed. I am telling you....*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vivek Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*... . Shri Vivek Gupta, you start now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Muthukaruppan, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Mr. Muthukaruppan, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Muthukaruppan, this is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Muthukaruppan, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*.... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is futile. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the use of saying it when it is not going on record? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vivek Gupta.

**Proposal to remove net neutrality by Trai allegedly in connivance
with telecom companies**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, please reset my time-limit because I have already lost 20 seconds.

Sir, I thank you for allowing me to raise an urgent matter of net neutrality. Sir, my time has been reduced. Please reset it.

Sir, Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution guarantees us the right to freedom of expression. However, the telecom operators in cahoots with the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India are trying to bring in a backdoor method violating all norms of net neutrality and only making certain applications available on their data network which

*Not recorded.

means more data will be consumed and more money inflow for them. However, Sir, this will violate any kind of freedom that any telecom user has. We have more than 90 million telecom users in India. This will also violate the right to information as interpreted by the Supreme Court of India. By restricting access to information and fair and free use of Internet, these operators, just because they want to make some money, are trying to manipulate and corrupt the system of licensed telecom operations in India.

Sir, TRAI has also floated a consultation mechanism which you cannot use because the website is always down. When somehow people were able to post their views on it, it simply exposed all the one million people who did that so that they can be targeted and their e-mails could be hacked.

Sir, if the Government is serious in allowing this to happen, which I feel is a very, very bad idea, then why didn't they mention it in the spectrum auction that the telecom operators would be allowed to do this kind of monopolistic practices?

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister says that Skill India will come through Digital India. If this is the way, then we should rename it as "Limited Digital India" because a non-neutral digital India will not serve the purpose.

Sir, the National Telecom Policy also envisages affordable and reliable broadband by 2015. Sir, all this will be defeated if TRAI and Telecom operators are allowed to operate like this. When the TRAI is trying to endorse a foreign concept, we would request the Ministry of Telecommunication to instruct the TRAI to see the Indian sensitivities and then follow this kind of concept blindly.

Sir, in the end, I would request, through you, the Government to safeguard the freedom and choice of equality on the internet, promote innovation and competition on the web. This should be abhorred and discouraged and the net neutrality of the Telecom operators should be restored.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Those who associate their names will be added.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

Minimum Alternative Tax or Tax Terrorism

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you. I want to raise, through you, a completely non-partisan issue with regard to the prestige and image of this House. There are blatant attacks not only grossly irresponsible, but fabricated information on the basis of which false, malicious allegations have been made which, *per se*, constitute a breach of privilege. More than 60 Members of this House, all sides of the House, have joined in giving this notice of breach of privilege under Rule 187 of the Rules, and the apprehension is, unless urgent steps are being taken to deal with this privilege there will be further attacks and there will be a motivated sustained attacks.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tulsiji, I think your subject is different here. Your subject of notice is on "Minimum Alternative Tax", or, "Tax Terrorism" which is before me. If you have given a notice on this subject also, I do not know. On the paper, before me, the subject is on "Minimum Alternative Tax". Now, I would suggest

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: On Minimum Alternative Tax, I may be allowed to speak tomorrow. But today the issue that I am raising is breach of privilege with regard to *...(Interruptions)...*

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, lawyers are used to accepting many briefs and arguing the facts of one case in another.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tulsiji, you are a very learned Advocate. Today, what is permitted by the hon. Chairman is on the Minimum Alternative Tax. That is the subject. Today, you can speak on that. If you want to raise the privilege issue of this House, then, with the permission of the Chairman, you can raise it tomorrow morning. Now, what

has been permitted by the Chairman, you can speak on that. On the other subject, if the Chairman allows you, then, you can raise it tomorrow morning. There is no problem.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, on the Minimum Alternative Tax, I want to submit that in 2013 when the Vodafone issue was raised, at that time, the then Finance Minister thought that he will collect about ₹ 10,000 crores. But instead of collecting anything, the country lost on account of withdrawal of funds by the FIIs. Investments by FIIs dropped from ₹1,16,808 crores to ₹ 51,000 crores. I want to submit that by giving a notice on the Minimum Alternative Tax what the Finance Minister hopes to get the demand of ₹ 40,000 crores, but in the process it may lose more than ₹ 2,80,000 crores which has been received from the FIIs as investors perceive it as tax terrorism. The raising of demand of ₹ 40,000 crores by reopening assessments is on a laughable legal premise that complying with the directive of SEBI to open a bank account converts them into domestic companies. The ruling by the authority for the advance tax is itself contrary to the previous rulings and ought to have been contested by the Department. If such demands are sought to be justified, India's financial future is wrought with danger. The Prime Minister may dream big, but, alas, his dreams may be doomed to be shattered. It is only capable of making investment environment most unattractive to foreign investors. Thank you.

**Demand for providing relief to family of Havildar Sanjeev Kumar of
Dhindar village of Ghaziabad martyred in naxalite attack**

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने हवलदार संजीव कुमार की शहीदी का विषय आज सदन में इसलिए प्रस्तुत किया था कि अगर हमारे देश को और हमारे देश के लोकतंत्र को खुशहाल और मजबूत बनाना है, तो किसान और जवान की सुरक्षा और खुशहाली पर ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है।

महोदय, पिछले 35 सालों से हमारे देश में जम्मू और कश्मीर सहित बहुत से प्रांतों में आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद और माओवाद की घटनाएं निरंतर हो रही हैं। इन घटनाओं में हमारे हजारों जवानों की शहीदी हुई है, लेकिन अभी तक इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकारों की ओर से कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठा है। यदि सरकारों की तरफ से कोई ठोस कदम उठेगा तो देश के जवानों के साथ होने वाली घटनाओं पर भी विराम लग सकेगा।

महोदय, मैं यहां जिस घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं, वह घटना दो अप्रैल को अरुणाचल प्रदेश में घटी है, जिसमें एक सैन्य वाहन पर पैट्रोलिंग के दौरान हमला हुआ और तीन जवान मौके पर ही हताहत हो गए, शहीद हो गए। इन तीनों ही जवानों के परिवारजनों ने, प्रांत तथा देश के लोगों ने इस घटना पर गहरा दुख व्यक्त किया।

महोदय, इन तीन जवानों में से एक जवान हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश, गाजियाबाद के ग्राम ढिंढार का

रहने वाला था। जब मैं उनके परिवार के लोगों से मिला, उसके दो मासूम बच्चे, जवान पत्नी और उनके बूढ़े मां-बाप का हाल देखकर मेरे मन में यह ख्याल पैदा हुआ कि जिन घटनाओं में हमारे देश का जवान शहीद होता है और उसके पीछे उसका परिवार किस हाल में रहता है, उसकी कल्पना करके भी हमें तकलीफ होती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि यह अकेली संजीव कुमार की शहीदी का विषय नहीं है, यह विषय भारतवर्ष के लाखों जवानों के शहीद होने का है। इस पर सरकार गंभीरता से विचार करे। देश की सीमाओं पर जवान शहीद हो रहे हैं, देश की सीमाओं के अंदर भी शहीदी का क्रम जारी है, इसलिए सरकार से मेरी मांग है इस लम्बे समय से चलते अभियान को रोकने के लिए सरकार को सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिए और शहीद संजीव कुमार का परिवार, उसके मासूम बच्चे, उसकी जवान पत्नी तथा उसके बूढ़े मां-बाप आज मुश्किल के दौर में हैं, सरकार को कुछ आगे बढ़कर उनकी सहायता के लिए पेट्रोल पम्प, गैस एजेंसी आदि की जो भी सुविधाएं संभव हो सकें, देने पर विचार करना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

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

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने यहां जो विषय रखा है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The names of all those who are associating themselves, including Shri K.C. Tyagi, may be added.

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने यहां जो विषय रखा है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सालिम अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने यहां जो विषय रखा है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने यहां जो विषय रखा है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने यहां जो विषय रखा है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने यहां जो विषय रखा है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش) : مہودے، ماننے سمنے نے یہاں جو ویسے رکھا ہے، میں اپنے کو اس سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

Election of office-bearers of Basketball Federation of India

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, this matter relates to the election of office-bearers of the Basketball Federation of India. In March, the General Body of the Basketball Federation of India had the legitimate election process. They elected the President in the General Body meeting and the election result was announced. The entire process was carried out according to the Constitution of the Basketball Federation of India in the presence of the Sports Ministry's Observers and Sports Ministry's officials. The results were announced and the President, who was elected, was an active Congress (I) Party Member. In fact, he is an MLC. After this, what happened was that the CEO of the Ministry called another meeting of the Basketball Federation of India in Pune and then started the election process again in which a Member of Parliament, belonging to the Bharatiya Janata Party, was elected as the President and the CEO herself became the Secretary-General of the Basketball Federation of India. This suggests to us that this cannot happen without the involvement of the Sports Ministry officials as well as without the connivance of the Sports Minister himself. We are quite disturbed because ever since the BJP has come into power, there is a kind of nefarious design in which the people from the Congress (I) party, elected to these bodies, are removed by hook or crook or are removed under some pretext, and they try to install people from the Ruling Party as Heads of such Federations, Institutions and even Co-operative Bodies. This has to be stopped because this very nature of the Ruling Party, looks to me, as if they try to catch hold of everything that is not there in their domain or which is in the hands of the Members of the Congress (I) Party. Sir, I urge upon the Sports Ministry and this Government to intervene in the matter and reverse it immediately. They must institute an inquiry and see to it that the legitimately elected President by the General Body of the Basketball Federation of India is brought back and that the Federation is allowed to function without any disturbances from the Ministry itself. Not only that, in respect of the CEO who called the meeting, the illegal meeting just to elect another person, action should be initiated against him because there is no business for the Sports Ministry official to get involved in the political affairs of the Federation. Thank you, Sir.

Reported allegations of a former Governor on Central Government

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड के पूर्व राज्यपाल का एक बयान आया कि केन्द्र सरकार हम पर दबाव डाल रही थी कि संविधान के आर्टिकल 356 के तहत दोनों राज्य सरकारों को, जो एक जगह कांग्रेस पार्टी की है और दूसरी जगह समाजवादी पार्टी की है, दोनों राज्य सरकारों को भंग करने का आप प्रस्ताव भेजिए। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं उसका नाम भी बता सकता हूँ कि मुझ पर किसने दबाव डाला।

श्रीमन्, आर्टिकल 356 सदैव विवादित रही है। सरकारिया कमिशन बना। इसके पहले राम लाल जी आन्ध्र प्रदेश में थे। उन्होंने एन.टी. रामाराव की सरकार बर्खास्त की थी। रमेश भंडारी जी उत्तर प्रदेश में थे। उन्होंने भी कभी प्रस्ताव भेजा था। ऐसा एक मामला नहीं है। धारा 356 सदैव विवादित रही है। इस पर माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के भी तमाम आदेश आये हैं। गम्भीर बात यह है कि एक पूर्व राज्यपाल अगर यह आरोप लगा रहा है कि उसको राज्यपाल के पद से इस मारे हटाया गया कि वे दो सरकारों को बर्खास्त करने की रिपोर्ट केन्द्र को दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान): सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह गम्भीर मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, यह एक गम्भीर मामला है। अगर यह सही बात है, तो सरकार जवाब दे। क्या ये प्रॉक्सी के माध्यम से पूरे देश में राज कर लेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या प्रॉक्सी के माध्यम से राज करेंगे? यह एक बहुत गम्भीर मामला है।

श्रीमन्, उनका बयान बहुत गम्भीर है और गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उसका कोई खंडन नहीं आया। यहाँ संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। वे इसका खंडन करें। नहीं तो श्रीमन्, यह एक विवाद का मुद्दा है और किसी भी केन्द्र सरकार को यह इजाजत नहीं दी जायेगी कि चुनी हुई राज्य सरकारों को भंग करने का उसे मौका मिले। इसलिए, मैं इस गम्भीर मुद्दे को उठा रहा हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार कम से कम इसको क्लेरिफाई कर दे, वह कोई बयान दे दे, नहीं तो इस पर समाजवादी पार्टी बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं है और यह आन्दोलन का रूप ले सकता है।

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

श्री उपसभापति: श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, माननीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Since the Minister wants to intervene and the time is getting over, Kanak Lataji, you repeat the notice for tomorrow. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप कल के लिए दे दीजिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जिन पूर्व राज्यपाल महोदय के विषय में यहां पर जिक्र किया और उनके बयान का जिक्र किया, हम उसकी हिस्ट्री या ज्योग्राफी में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जो बयान उन्होंने दिया है, वह तथ्यों से सरासर परे है, राजनीति से प्रेरित है और कहीं न कहीं किन्हीं व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थों के कारण से जुड़ा हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. It is time for Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप कल के लिए अपना नोटिस फिर से रिपीट कर दीजिए।

12:00 Noon**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 61; hon. Member is absent. Let the answer be given. Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

Achievements made under 'Make In India' Programme

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

(a) the achievements made by Government under 'Make in India' programme to promote manufacturing in the country;

(b) the measures taken by Government to boost manufacturing sector in the country; and

(c) the sector and State/Union Territory-wise response received so far, from the foreign countries/investors which have shown interest in the programme and the investments received therefrom?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The 'Make in India' initiative is targeted towards making India an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. The 'Make in India' initiative aims to achieve this by creating an investor friendly environment, modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investment and forging a partnership between government and industry through a positive mindset. Under the 'Make in India' initiative, a web portal has been developed to provide information on Government policy, incentives and opportunities available to investors and new projects of their interest. The portal provides detailed information of 25 sectors with potential in investment. This portal also provides facility to post queries and receive detailed information by investors. More than 400 thousand sessions have been logged on the web portal. Responses to queries are initially provided through an automated frequently asked question response mechanism. Subsequently 9,336 serious

queries have been received on the portal of which 9,190 were answered till 24th April, 2015.

Under the 'Make in India' initiative special campaigns were organized in various countries, including participation in Hannover Messe Trade Fair in Germany. Information has been shared through official Facebook and Twitter handles which have 3.4 million and 374 thousand followers respectively. The 'Make in India' has a significant global presence over internet with 8,04,690 mentions since its launch of which more than 60 per cent was from out of India.

Significant improvements have been made in the regulatory environment through deregulation, delicensing and simplification of procedures. A brief on initiatives on 'Ease of Doing Business' is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

A workshop was organized on 29th December, 2014 at Vigyan Bhawan in which action plan under the 'Make in India' initiative for one year and three years was prepared for 25 sectors including skill development and MSMEs. An action plan has also been developed for improvement of regulatory environment and improving Ease of Doing Business in the States. States have been requested to complete action by June 30th, 2015. States will thereafter be evaluated on the basis of their performance on Ease of Doing Business.

The total FDI equity inflows received in manufacturing sector during October, 2014 to February, 2015 is US\$ 6,916.99 million. It shows an increase of 44.98 per cent compared to corresponding period of previous financial year; *i.e.* October, 2013 to February, 2014 [US\$ 4,770.94 million].

(c) FDI Equity inflows from October, 2014 to February, 2015 are given in Statement-II (State-wise) and Statement-III (Sector-wise).

Statement-I

Initiatives by Government of India

- Number of document required for export and import of goods reduced to three.
- Registration with Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and Employees' Provident Fund organization (EPFO) made online and real-time.
- Payments for ESIC and EPFO made online with 56 accredited banks.
- Requirements of No Objection Certificate (NOC)/Consent to Establish for new electricity connection eliminated.

- Colour coded maps for locations requiring NOC from Airports Authority of India hosted online.
- 14 Government of India Services through online single window portal of eBiz.
- Investor Facilitation Cell created to guide, assist and handhold investors.
- Large number of defence products and dual use items taken off Licensing Requirement.
- Forms for Industrial License and Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum simplified.
- Validity period for implementing Industrial Licence extended.
- Validity of security clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs extended to three years.
- Partial commencement of production treated as commencement of production for all products.
- Process of applying for Environment and Forest Clearances made online.
- Requirement of Environment Impact Assessment eased for industrial sheds schools, colleges and hostels up to 1,50,000 square meter of build-up area.
- Unified portal (Shram Suvidha) for registration of Units for Labour Identification Number (LIN), reporting of inspections, submission of returns and Grievance redressal launched.

State-level Initiatives**Maharashtra (World Bank Study)**

- Value Added Tax (VAT) and Professional Tax registration integrated in one process, one ID in Mumbai.
- Registration of Shops and Establishments made online.
- Number of procedures and time in getting electric connection reduced.
- Commercial benches established in High Court.

Delhi (World Bank Study)

- Real-time allotment of Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN).
- Registration of Shops and Establishments made online.
- Commercial benches established in High Court.
- Online application portal for residential and industrial building permits.

Punjab

- One stop clearance system (Invest Punjab) setup for investment projects in the State. Invest Punjab also acts as unified State Regulator setup for regulatory and fiscal clearances.
- Online common application form implemented.
- 131 types of industries exempted from pollution consent requirement.

Gujarat

- Online pollution consent management system implemented.
- GIS based land identification system implemented.

Uttarakhand

- Online issuance of pollution consents.
- Static check posts abolished. Mobile squads do the checking.

Karnataka

- Checklist for 86 services (along with service delivery timeline) pertaining to 23 departments/organizations made available.
- Standard/model sale deed developed for industrial areas.

Puducherry

- No pollution control committee's inspection for green category industries.
- Single completion cum occupancy certificate.

Chhattisgarh

- Online consent Monitoring and Management System for grant of environment clearances.
- Validity of consent under environment provisions extended.
- Single consent for various activities in one premises.

Statement-II*Region-wise FDI equity inflows from October 2014 to February 2015**(As Reported to Regional Offices of RBI)*

(Amount in million)

Sl.No	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	Amount of FDI Inflows (In US\$)	%age with FDI Inflows
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	534.39	3.78
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	0.60	0.00
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	2.73	0.02
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	862.13	6.10
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	2,602.97	18.43
6.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	176.04	1.25
7.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	0.02	0.00
8.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	2,920.64	20.68
9.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	0.11	0.00
10.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	15.18	0.11
11.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	1,553.83	11.00
12.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	61.53	0.44
13.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	119.98	0.85
14.	Chandigarh'	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	4.55	0.03
15.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP And Haryana	3,946.91	27.95
16.	Panaji	Goa	24.85	0.18
17.	Region not indicated	Region not indicated	1,295.60	9.17
GRAND TOTAL			14,122.04	

Note : 1. Includes 'equity capital component' only.

2. The above State-wise inflows are classified as per RBI's Region-wise inflows furnished by RBI, Mumbai

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

Statement-III

*Sector-wise FDI equity inflows from October 2014
to February 2015*

(Amount in million)			
Sl.No	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows (In US\$)	%age of Total Inflows
1	2	3	4
1.	Trading	1,669.43	11.82
2.	Services Sector (Fin.. Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing And Analysis, Other)	1,639.06	11.61
3.	Computer Software & Hardware	1,622.80	11.49
4.	Automobile Industry	1,384.21	9.80
5.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	1,310.65	9.28
6.	Miscellaneous Industries	576.68	4.08
7.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	563.12	3.99
8.	Industrial Machinery	451.91	3.20
9.	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	437.14	3.10
10.	Telecommunications	382.10	2.71
11.	Hotel & Tourism	327.51	2.32
12.	Metallurgical Industries	255.95	1.81
13.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	223.94	1.59
14.	Fertilizers	223.57	1.58
15.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	211.23	1.50
16.	Mining	201.61	1.43
17.	Non-Conventional Energy	200.24	1.42
18.	Power	199.74	1.41
19.	Food Processing Industries	182.84	1.29
20.	Chemicals (other than fertilizers)	181.19	1.28

1	2	3	4
21.	Construction Development: Townships, housing, built- up infrastructure and construction-development projects	174.56	1.24
22.	Sea Transport	165.57	1.17
23.	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	135.03	0.96
24.	Fermentation Industries	130.73	0.93
25.	Rubber Goods	128.53	0.91
26.	Electrical Equipments	125.05	0.89
27.	Education	118.44	0.84
28.	Consultancy Services	116.36	0.82
29.	Vegetable Oils And Vanaspati	104.44	0.74
30.	Cement And Gypsum Products	102.04	0.72
31.	Textiles (Including Dyed,Printed)	72.95	0.52
32.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	61.42	0.43
33.	Medical And Surgical Appliances	53.88	0.38
34.	Agricultural Machinery	47.59	0.34
35.	Prime Mover (other than electrical generators)	47.14	0.33
36.	Ceramics	34.31	0.24
37.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	32.41	0.23
38.	Glass	26.91	0.19
39.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	26.78	0.19
40.	Sugar	25.40	0.18
41.	Electronics	20.58	0.15
42.	Leather,Leather Goods And Pickers	20.29	0.14
43.	Agriculture Services	16.70	0.12
44.	Machine Tools	16.34	0.12
45.	Timber Products	15.53	0.11
46.	Paper And Pulp (Including Paper Products)	13.90	0.10

1	2	3	4
47.	Earth-Moving Machinery	12.42	0.09
48.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	11.79	0.08
49.	Glue And Gelatin	5.48	0.04
50.	Railway Related Components	5.27	0.04
51.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	5.04	0.04
52.	Scientific Instruments	1.52	0.01
53.	Tea and Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	1.41	0.01
54.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	1.20	0.01
55.	Defence Industries	0.08	0.00
56.	Industrial Instruments	0.05	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		14,122.04	

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

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

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: May I draw the attention of the Minister to Statement-III where she has talked about 14 billion dollars under the Make in India programme? Over 50 per cent of these are not related to manufacturing unless somebody has considered trading, services, hotels, education and consultancy services of manufacturing. Could she kindly comment as to why these have been included in the Make in India programme?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, with due respect, I would like the question to be repeated. I could not completely hear him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question again.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, this is the first time that I have got two questions. May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Statement-III of her answer? It talks about 14 billion dollars in FDI under the Make in India programme which essentially consists of more than 50 per cent of sectors not related to manufacturing. Could she kindly comment on why these have been included under the Make in India programme when these clearly have nothing to do with manufacturing?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, Make in India is definitely an initiative where we are trying to do things to make India a better manufacturing destination so that it becomes a hub of manufacturing. The details of FDI inflow, obviously, will have to be given wherever the FDI is coming in which includes these sectors where we have received FDI. Therefore, if it is being received in sectors which are trading and so on, we do have to declare it; however, it is not to say that we will show only where there is an impact directly on manufacturing. The information on FDI inflows is, obviously, into the sectors where the inflows have come in. So, it covers sectors which are not directly involved in manufacturing, but which still will have a bearing on manufacturing. Therefore, if you receive it for tourism, power and so on, you still have to state it. So, we have stated and, directly or indirectly, they are going to benefit Make in India programme.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, in her reply, the Minister has given details of the initiatives that have been taken. They are initiatives that have been taken over the years because the Government is a continuum, particularly to boost manufacturing and to make India an attractive destination for foreign investments. I am specifically drawing the attention of the Minister to parts (a) and (b) of her reply about the total FDI equity inflows received in manufacturing sector to which one of our hon. colleagues has just referred to. Details of the last year have been given. I would like the Minister to confirm or otherwise whether it is a fact or not that after the global economic and financial crisis, India remained the first three favoured destinations for foreign investors and the FDI that was received in the previous years – only one year reference is given by the Minister in her reply and I am referring to 2011-12, 2012-13 – in one year, it was 46.55 billion dollars which is much higher than the FDI received last year. I am also drawing her attention to Statement-I where various achievements made under the Make in India project are given. And it is 14 Government of India services through a single window portal of e-Biz. I would like the Minister to confirm whether it is true that the e-Biz project was conceptualized by the National Institute of Smart Governance. In 2009 it was launched as a pilot project and the platform of e-Biz for the common delivery of services and payment gate was done in 2013 and 2014. So it is not under the 'Make in India' programme.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I am not going to be getting into the details of what has happened today, yesterday and the day after. The Government is a continuum. We will answer every question that the hon. Member wants to ask. But I would want to say specifically that the achievements listed here are certainly initiatives

taken by this Government and we have periodically announced the steps taken. All right, the National Manufacturing Policy, doubling of it from 15 per cent to 25 per cent, has been announced earlier and we are definitely following as a continuum. But what I would like to underline is, specific announcement is made about certain portals and specific announcement is made about launching of portals but they have been launched only after this Government has come into place. So, I think, if the credit has to go for conceptualizing earlier, we don't deny it. But the fact remains that it is getting implemented now.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my question has not been answered. I was on e-Biz...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. If you find an inaccuracy in the answer, please raise it differently.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I sought clarifications because it is a reply given to the House.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीया मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 'मेक इन इंडिया' और 'मेड इन इंडिया', ये दो नारे आपके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण: सर, मैं आपसे क्षमा मांगती हूँ, क्योंकि मैं बीच में इंटरवीन कर रही हूँ। मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी घोषणा एक ही है और वह है 'मेक इन इंडिया'।

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीया मंत्री जी, हम लोगों का कंसेप्ट 'मेड इन इंडिया' है और आपका कंसेप्ट 'मेक इन इंडिया' है। उस कंसेप्ट के लिए आपने अपने उत्तर में कुछ राज्यों के नाम दिए हैं कि इन राज्यों ने ये-ये पहल की, बाकी राज्यों के नाम आपने नहीं दिए हैं, जब कि और राज्यों ने इससे भी ज्यादा पहल की है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री खुद विदेश गए, वहां से तमाम निवेश लेकर आए और उत्तर प्रदेश में तमाम निवेश हुआ। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कोई गाइडलाइन भेजी कि राज्य सरकार इन गाइडलाइनों का पालन करें और इसके लिए कोई टाइम लिमिट रखी गई है? आपने गाइडलाइन में क्या जरूरी किया है?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I would just like to respond that the names of States given and the information shared here is only partly information. As and when we are receiving the information, we are collecting and putting it here. That does not mean that other States have not taken any information. बाकी सब राज्यों में भी बहुत सारे काम हो रहे हैं, हमें जहां से इन्फॉर्मेशन मिल रही है, हम उन सबको compile करके यहां देते आ रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि बाकी स्टेट्स में कुछ कामकाज नहीं हो रहा है, शायद वहां भी हो रहा है, हम उसको collect करने के बाद आपसे शेयर भी करेंगे। वह एक विषय है।

दूसरा विषय यह है कि 98 प्वाइंट्स के ऊपर स्टेट और सेंटर के बीच आपस में बात होने के बाद इन 98 such points के ऊपर 13 जून, 2015 के अंदर स्टेट्स में कामकाज होना है। उस 98 प्वाइंट्स के ऊपर initiative भी लेना है। 98 प्वाइंट्स में से हर एक को 13 जून, 2015 को फिनिश करना है, ऐसा नहीं है, बल्कि कुछ को पहले भी कर सकते हैं और कुछ को बाद में भी कर सकते हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि हर एक प्वाइंट के लिए टाइम लिमिट vary हो रही है। So, it is not that the States have not been given a guideline or the information has not been shared with them. During the meeting in December 28th when a national level meeting happened in Vigyan Bhawan, along with States, consultation was held, Mr. Chairman, Sir, and 98 such points on which initiatives will have to be taken at the State level have been shared with them; many of them are following and I am very happy to report that States are cooperating and all States are cooperating. We have just given a little example of what has happened. It does not mean that the other States are not doing. However, on the 98 points, initiatives have to be taken so that there is greater ease of doing business in the country. All States will have to complete on those 98 points by 30th June, 2015.

Strategy to achieve the production targets of SAIL

*62. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized a long term strategic plan for the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) to achieve the production targets fixed by Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether SAIL is having sufficient funds to achieve these targets;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the total funds utilized and their achievements, so far, in this regard; and

(d) if not, the manner in which the funds are likely to be mobilized for the expansion plan of SAIL and other public sector steel plants?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) No, Sir. The Government does not finalize long term strategic plan for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). However, SAIL has prepared a draft 'Vision 2025' envisaging hot metal production target of 50 million tonnes by the year 2025. The estimated investment for achieving this target would be about Rs.1,50,000 crore. The

investment proposals are yet to be firmed up. The source of funding will be through a combination of equity and debt. SAIL and other steel PSUs undertake their expansion and modernization programmes with a mix of their internal resources and market borrowings based on commercial considerations.

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू: सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से मेरा पहला पूरक प्रश्न यह है कि अपने जवाब में उन्होंने कहा है कि "सेल" की कोई दीर्घकालिक कार्यनीति नहीं बनाई गई है, लेकिन क्या "सेल" ने अपने फेज्ड आधुनिकीकरण एवं विस्तार योजना पर तय लागत से अधिक खर्च कर दिया है? किन-किन कम्पनियों को तय लागत से अधिक पैसा चुकाना पड़ा है? विशेषकर, एल एंड टी कम्पनी को कितना अधिक पैसा चुकाया गया है? इस विलम्ब एवं नुकसान के लिए किन-किन कंपनियों तथा अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या-क्या कार्रवाई हुई है? भविष्य में ऐसा दोबारा न हो, इसके लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने "सेल" के आधुनिकीकरण एवं विस्तारीकरण के संबंध में प्रश्न किया है। यह बात सच है कि जब पिछली बार यह निर्णय हुआ था कि "सेल" अपना आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तारीकरण करे, तो यह उनका पहला अवसर था। इसलिए हमने इस प्रक्रिया को प्रारंभ किया, टेंडर इत्यादि किए, लेकिन अनुभवहीनता के चलते बहुत सारे कांटेक्टर्स के असफल हो जाने के कारण इन प्रक्रियाओं में विलम्ब भी हुआ है और निश्चित रूप से कुछ राशि भी बढ़ी है। उस मामले में "सेल" के बोर्ड ने भी समीक्षा की है और उसका संज्ञान लिया है। सरकार ने भी समीक्षा के दौरान इस बात को संज्ञान में लिया है, आगे से इस बात की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, इस बात का "सेल" ध्यान रखेगा।

श्री सभापति: दूसरा प्रश्न।

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू: महोदय, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न यह है कि मौजूदा विस्तार योजना एवं आधुनिकीकरण के मौजूदा फेज के उपरांत क्या "सेल" ने 23.46 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष के अपने उत्पादन लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया है? यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी प्लांटवार ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं? इसके अलावा, मौजूदा फेज के लिए "सेल" द्वारा लिए गए कर्ज का ब्योरा क्या है तथा ब्याज के रूप में प्रति वर्ष कितना रुपया चुकाना पड़ता है?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, "सेल" ने जब अपने आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तारीकरण की योजना ली, तो उस पर लगभग 61 हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च होना था और 10 हजार करोड़ रुपया माईंस को डेवलप करने के लिए खर्च होना था। "सेल" के राउरकेला स्टील प्लांट के विस्तारीकरण का कार्य पूरा हो गया है और उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ गई है। बोकारो स्टील प्लांट का काम पूरा हो गया है और ट्रायल चल रहा है। बर्नपुर का काम पूरा हो गया है, उसका ट्रायल चल रहा है। दुर्गापुर और भिलाई का काम थोड़ा-सा शेष है जो सितम्बर तक पूरा हो जाएगा और जब यह काम पूरा होगा, तो निश्चित रूप से "सेल", जो आज 13 मिलियन टन की उत्पादन क्षमता का उपक्रम है, वह 23 मिलियन टन की उत्पादन क्षमता का उपक्रम हो जाएगा।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, modernization in the steel plant is a continuous process. This has been continuing since long. My point is that the capacity is increasing. But, at the same time, the hon. Minister must be knowing that it is not only SAIL but also all other steel producers in the country are facing a serious problem with regard to unrestricted import. It is practically dumping. The steel producers are facing lower NSR and that is going to impact their productivity which they are planning to increase by their continuous process of modernization. Incidentally, hon. Commerce Minister is also here. So, my question is: Whether you have brought to the notice of the Steel Ministry and SAIL that continuing import impacting steel sector. And, what concrete steps by the Government is taking to contain the continuing import which is targeted to be a zero duty import by 2016 as per an international arrangement treat between the regional countries.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I would like to know whether the Government is seriously planning on that or not. Otherwise, this continuous investment, ultimately, would turn unproductive and it would create a serious pressure on the entire economy. Is the Government seriously considering it? In their modernization programme, the Durgapur Steel Plant needs much more investment. It is only the partial modernization which has taken place, by which its full production capacity can't be harnessed. Would the hon. Minister consider augmenting the allocations and plan the modernization of the Durgapur Steel Plant, particularly?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, तपन सेन जी की जो चिंता है, निश्चित रूप से वह वाजिब है और जो इस समय स्टील का आयात बढ़ रहा है, उससे सभी लोग चिंतित हैं। इस समय हमारा लगभग 9 मिलियन टन आयात हो रहा है और 5 मिलियन टन का हम निर्यात कर रहे हैं। चूंकि इस्पात एक नियंत्रण मुक्त क्षेत्र में आता है और विश्व के अनेक देशों से जो करार हैं, वह भी इसमें एक कारण है। उधर चीन जैसे देशों में उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता बहुत बढ़ गई है, जिसके कारण वे हमारे बाजारों की ओर देख रहे हैं, लेकिन जो माननीय सदस्य की चिंता है, सरकार ने उसे संज्ञान में लिया है और इस विषय में हम वित्त मंत्रालय से चर्चा में हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इस संकट से हम जल्दी उबरेंगे। जहां तक दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लांट का सवाल है, निश्चित रूप से प्रथम चरण में उसमें आंशिक इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ है और जो दूसरा चरण प्रारंभ होने वाला है उसमें विस्तार से उसके आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तारीकरण का काम हाथ में लिया जाएगा।

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Sir, the Thirteenth Schedule to Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act mandates that SAIL should establish an integrated steel plant in Khammam district in Telangana region. Sir, we have iron ore mines at Bayyaram in Khammam district. So, setting up of a steel plant there is very easy. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what SAIL has so far done to set up a steel plant in Khammam district of Telangana; whether any feasibility report has been prepared as mandated to be done in six months; if so, the details of the report. Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जब आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना का बंटवारा हुआ था, उस समय SAIL को एक मैसेज दिया गया था कि वह आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना, दोनों क्षेत्रों में स्टील प्लांट लगाए जाने की व्यावहारिकता का अध्ययन करे। SAIL ने वह अध्ययन किया, लेकिन उस मामले में जो संभावनाएं दिखनी चाहिए थीं, उनमें कमी दिखाई दे रही है। वहां से मुख्य मंत्री जी मिलने आए थे, तो हम लोगों ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, सेल और हमारी स्टील मिनिस्ट्री से, तीनों के अधिकारियों की एक टीम बनाई है, जो दुबारा से उसका परीक्षण कर रही है। जब परीक्षण के निष्कर्ष आएंगे, तो हम निश्चित रूप से आगे बढ़ेंगे।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, the reply says that there is a targeted production of 50 MT by the year 2025. I would like to know whether steps are being taken by the SAIL for enhancing the production capacity of the Salem Steel Plant and setting up of the captive thermal power plant for it.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने पूर्व में कहा, SAIL के आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तारीकरण का जो काम चल रहा है, सभी प्लांटों का वह सितंबर में पूरा होगा, जिससे SAIL की जो उत्पादन क्षमता है, वह 13 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 23 मिलियन टन हो जाएगी। वर्ष 2025 तक हम 50 मिलियन टन की क्षमता पूरी करें, ऐसा SAIL का दृष्टिकोण है और इस दृष्टि से वे दूसरे और तीसरे चरण में एक्सपेंशन करने जा रहे हैं, जिसमें सेलम भी शामिल है।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the question was about the Salem Steel Plant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, he has mentioned that. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: सर, मैंने कहा कि सेलम उसमें शामिल है।

Damage to Rani- Ki -Vav due to running of trains

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

(a) whether Government had in the past received any objection regarding damage to Rani-ki-Vav at Patan, Gujarat due to running of trains;

(b) whether Archaeology Department has taken any objection for new rail line passing nearby Rani-ki-Vav;

(c) whether to find out some solution, a joint meeting of Ministers/Officers of Railways and Archaeology Department have been held; and

(d) if so, whether Indian Railways is planning to lay the new railway line in such a manner that it would not damage world heritage Rani-ki-Vav?

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

Statement

(a) No report in the past has been received by the Archaeological Survey of India regarding damage to Rani-ki-Vav at Patan (Gujarat) due to running of trains.

(b) to (d) The National Monuments Authority (NMA) received an NoC application of Dy. Chief Engineer (Construction)-II, Western Railway, Ahmedabad, for repair and renovation of existing Patan-Kakosi railway line near Rani-ki-Vav, Patan (Gujarat) in C/W Kandla-Bhatinda BG Railway link, through Competent Authority, Gujarat on 14.03.2012.

After perusal of the application, it was observed in the NMA that this project involves construction work of railway track and it will adversely affect the protected site, hence, being in a prohibited area, as the distance of the proposed site of construction related activity from the main monument was 67 meters and from the protected boundary wall of the monument was 13 meters, proposed construction was not permissible and the Railway may explore the realignment more seriously. The decision of the NMA was duly conveyed to the Competent Authority, Gujarat as well as the applicant.

Several meetings were held between officials of Railways, National Monuments Authority and Archaeological Survey of India to sort-out the issue. Subsequently, NMA received revised NoC application of Dy. Chief Engineer (Construction)-II, Western Railway, from the Competent Authority, Gujarat, for renovation of abandoned MG Railway line near Rani-ki-Vav on alternate alignment, on 25.02.2015.

This NoC application was considered in the 121st Meeting (2nd day) held on 10.04.2015 and during the meeting it was decided to recommend grant of NoC for renovation of abandoned MG railway line on alternate alignment subject to ASI clearance with reference to the dossier submitted to UNESCO. The distance from the protected limit of the protected area of the monument has been shown as 102.54 meters (beyond prohibited area).

श्री दिलीपभाई पंडया : माननीय सभापति महोदय, कंसर्न्ड रेलवे वर्ष 1915 से चल रही थी और वह 1987 तक चली। आर्केलॉजीकल डिपार्टमेंट ने रानी-की-वाव नामक स्थान को वर्ष 1960 में ढूँढकर निकाला। 1960 से 1987 तक, यानी 27 साल तक यह रेलवे चलती रही और इससे कोई डैमेज नहीं हुआ। बाद में मीटरगेज से ब्रॉडगेज में इल रेल लाइन का कनवर्जन करना था। इस संबंध में जहां तक रेलवे का मत है उसके अनुसार gauge conversion is more like a repair to a track with better

technology. इस प्रकार देखा जाए, तो यह कोई नया कंस्ट्रक्शन नहीं है और इससे कोई डैमेज भी नहीं हुआ। आर्केलॉजीकल डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ गुजरात स्टेट ने भी एक रिपोर्ट दी है कि इससे मॉन्यूमेंट को कोई डैमेज नहीं हुआ है। अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आर्केलॉजीकल एक्ट, जो वर्ष 2010 में अमेंड हुआ, उसके सैक्शन 6(3) में लिखा है कि- 'In case where the Central Government or the Director General, as the case may be, is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient for carrying out such public work or any project essential to the public'. इस प्रकार अथॉरिटी इसे इन्वोक कर के इसका निर्माण कर सकती है। आप स्वयं अनुमान लगाइए कि 1987 से रेलवे लाइन बन्द है, जिससे वहां के लोगों को बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है। यह बात गुजरात की है और चूंकि गुजरात के लोग शांतिप्रिय होते हैं, इसलिए वे कुछ करते नहीं हैं, तो उन्हें क्यों पनिश किया जा रहा है? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में क्या लोकल लैवल पर, साइट पर आ कर के दोनों डिपार्टमेंट्स को बुलाकर कुछ सॉल्यूशन निकालेंगे? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप आएँ और कुछ दिन तो गुजरात में गुजारेँ।

डा. महेश शर्मा : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावनाओं की कद्र करते हुए उन्हें शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ कि रानी-की-वाव को जून, 2014 में वर्ल्ड हैरीटेज साइट में इन्क्लूड किया गया है। हमारे देश की जो दो साइट्स इन्क्लूड की गई हैं, उनमें एक नैशनल हिमालयन पार्क और दूसरी रानी-की-वाव है। रानी-की-वाव के मुख्य स्मारक से प्रस्तावित स्थल की दूरी मात्र 67 मीटर पर है और स्मारक की संरक्षित अहाता दीवार से मात्र 13 मीटर पर यह रेलवे ट्रैक है। वर्ष 2010 में जो हमारा 1958 का मासरा एक्ट था, उसमें जो बदलाव लाए गए, उनके अनुसार अब 100 मीटर और 300 मीटर की सीमाएं रखी गईं कि किसी भी वर्ल्ड हैरीटेज साइट से या नैशनल इम्पौर्टेंस के मॉन्यूमेंट से 100 मीटर के अंदर कोई भी ऐसी गतिविधि नहीं की जा सकती, जिससे कि उस मॉन्यूमेंट को नुकसान होने का खतरा हो और 300 मीटर की परिधि भी निश्चित की गई। इस विषय का संज्ञान लेते हुए और इसके राष्ट्रीय तथा अब तो मैं कहूंगा कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व को देखते हुए, आर्केलॉजीकल सर्वे विभाग ने, नैशनल मॉन्यूमेंट अथॉरिटी पर जो रेलवे की तरफ से एक आपत्ति आई थी और एक एन.ओ.सी. के लिए एप्लीकेशन दी गई थी, उस पर और रेल मंत्रालय के साथ तथा नैशनल मॉन्यूमेंट अथॉरिटी की सीरियल मीटिंग्स के बाद, यह तय किया गया है और अब रेलवे ने जो नया रूट दिया है, वह 102.5 मीटर पर दिया है, जो नैशनल मॉन्यूमेंट अथॉरिटी को भी स्वीकार्य है और इससे हमारे मासरा एक्ट की भी अवहेलना नहीं होती। इसलिए मैं माननीय सांसद को शुभकामनाएं और बधाई देता हूँ कि उनके द्वारा उठाए गए प्रश्न पर अब फैसला ले लिया गया है। इससे रेलवे मंत्रालय भी संतुष्ट है और हमारा नैशनल मॉन्यूमेंट अथॉरिटी तथा आर्केलॉजीकल सर्वे विभाग भी संतुष्ट हैं। यह अनुमति आज से सात दिन पहले दे दी गई है।

श्री दिलीपभाई पंडया : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने रिप्लाई में पूरी जानकारी दे दी और अब इसमें पूछने के लिए कुछ नहीं बचा है, लेकिन मैं फिर चूंकि मेरा दूसरी सप्लीमेंट्री पूछने का राइट है, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कितने दिन में बन जाएगी और हम आपसे आशा करते हैं कि इस बारे में आप पर्सनल इंटरैस्ट लेकर जल्दी से जल्दी यह रेल लाइन चालू कराएं और हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि इसके कार्य का उद्घाटन भी आपके हाथ से ही हो और समापन भी आपके हाथ से ही हो, जिससे यह रेल लाइन जल्दी से जल्दी चालू हो सके। क्या आप ऐसा करेंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a question; this is a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, the hon. Minister has already replied that Rani-ki-Vav at Patan, Gujarat is not only a monument of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, but this has also been included in the list of world heritage sites under the UNESCO Programme. Now, the National Monuments Authority has granted NoC, subject to certain conditions, to the Western Railway for construction of a railway line on the abandoned metre gauge railway line. The hon. Minister has stated that in the revised plan it shows that the railway line is 102.5 metres away from the monument. My question is whether the Archeological Survey of India or the National Monuments Authority have made a ground inspection to verify the veracity of the statement made whether it is 102.5 metres away or it violates the provisions of the Act which restricts any construction within the protected area.

DR. MAHESH SHARMA: Sir, after its inclusion in the World Heritage Sites, we are now bound by the international laws also to report any of the changes or activities to the WCN and the UNESCO also. As per conditions of the World Heritage Centre, there should be no development proposal inside the buffer zone affecting the outstanding universal value. Secondly, any major development, infrastructure proposal's impact on the world heritage site is to be submitted to the UNESCO. A meeting of the National Monuments Authority has taken place. On 10th April, this clearance has been given after assessment verification of the site by the National Monuments Authority and after the revised plan of the Railways.

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया : माननीय सभापति जी, जैसे पाटन की "रानी की वाव" की बात है, ऐसे ही हमारे पंचमहल जिले में टुवा स्टेशन है, उसके सौ मीटर के दायरे के अंदर ठंडे और गर्म पानी के कुंड हैं। रेलवे लाइन की स्पीड बढ़ जाने के कारण हजारों यात्री उनको देखने के लिए आते हैं, तो उसको प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए आपका डिपार्टमेंट क्या कुछ करेगा?

डा. महेश शर्मा : महोदय, माननीय सांसद द्वारा यह जो विषय मेरे संज्ञान में लाया गया है, इस पर अगर कोई विशेष सूचना माननीय सांसद के पास है, तो नेशनल मॉन्युमेंट अथॉरिटी इस पर अपना संज्ञान लेकर, जांच कराकर सांसद जी को अवगत कराएगी।

Implementation of Unorganised Workers Social Security Act

*64. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the implementation of Unorganised Workers Social Security Act has

failed to provide employment security and protection against arbitrary dismissal, work security, accident and health risks at the workplace and social security benefits of health, pension and maternity related benefits to the unorganized workers;

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

(c) whether the fragmented ownership structure and the lack of coordination among the different Ministries in running the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana and National Pension Scheme Swavalamban has led to inadequate delivery of schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action proposed?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 provides social security to unorganised workers on matters relating to (a) life and disability cover, (b) health and maternity benefits, (c) old age protection. Those of the unorganised workers who are covered within the ambit of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, get employment security and protection against arbitrary dismissal.

The social security benefits for health and maternity care is provided under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, work security and accidents are covered by the Janshree/Aam Admi Bima Yojana and old-age protection by the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

Moreover, Schedule-I of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act enlists the following six schemes as welfare schemes for unorganised workers:

- (i) National Family Benefit Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)
- (ii) Janani Suraksha Yojana. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)
- (iii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (iv) Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (v) Pension to Master Craft Persons. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (vi) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension. (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)

Under the National Pension Scheme, 'Swavalamban' introduced in 2010-11 by the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Government contributes Rs. 1000 per annum to all eligible NPS swavalamban accounts for a period not exceeding five years, where the subscriber deposits a minimum of Rs. 1000 to maximum Rs. 12000 per annum. A total number of 42.42 lakh subscribers have been registered under Swavalamban scheme as on 25.04.2015.

(c) and (d) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana was run by Ministry of Labour and Employment and has been transferred to Ministry of Health and Family welfare *w.e.f.* from 01.04.2015, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana is run by Department of Financial Services and National Pension Scheme (Swavalamban) is run by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). The schemes are being run by the different Ministries on the basis of their core competencies to ensure adequate service delivery.

Also the Central Government has constituted the National Social Security Board that recommends to the Central Government suitable schemes, advises the Central Government on such matters arising out of the administration of act, monitor welfare social schemes for unorganised workers, review the progress of registration, review of record keeping and expenditure and etc.

Ministry of labour and employment has initiated the efforts for registration of unorganised workers and issue of a nationally portable smart card for the unorganised workers for facilitating convergence and better delivery of services.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 64. Questioner not present. Now, Dr. Mungekar. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the answer be given first. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. Let the answer be given. Dr. Mungekar.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I congratulate Dr. T.N. Seema for raising this question. The Unorganized Workers Social Security Act is one of the landmark legislations passed by the Congress-led UPA Government. I must thank Dr. Manmohan Singh, the then Prime Minister, for giving me the Labour Department in the Planning Commission. Therefore, I was grossly involved in this. The question specifically is whether the implementation of this Act has failed and also various programmes could not be implemented because of inadequate delivery of the various schemes. The question is not about the salient features of that. The question is that due to fragmentation of the implementation and involvement of various agencies in the implementation, the Act is not properly implemented. Therefore, my supplementary is what steps are being taken by the Government to ensure that the various provisions of the Act, intending to secure the

welfare of the unorganized sector workers, who are 92 per cent of the total working force in the country, are properly implemented.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the answer has nothing to do with the question. The question is very specific. The answer is from an Annual Report. It is impossible to make sense of the answer. Please take note of the fact that there is complete dissidence between the answer and the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will the hon. Minister please clarify?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, there are two parts of the question – one, the implementation of the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act; and, two, providing employment and security. Sir, the very hon. Member who raised this question may note that the 2008 Act itself clearly talks about this. The salient features of this Act have clearly mentioned about the life and disability cover. This is number one. Number two is health and maternity benefit, and number three is old age pension and any other benefit. ‘Any other benefit’ may be determined by the Central Government under different schemes. So, this is the Social Security Act. But the question asked is (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Now, I would reply to the other part of the question which is regarding the implementation. I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member. He has also told that this is a laudable one; this is really a healing one.

Sir, I submit that the unorganized sector, as he has mentioned, constitutes 93 per cent of the total workforce. For this, the process under the Act continues, and we are committed to the welfare of these people. For that reason only, we have taken certain steps. The implementation part of that is coordination between different Ministries, namely, Rural Development Ministry, Labour Ministry, Health Ministry and also the Finance Ministry. There are other Ministries also which formulate the schemes regarding the unorganized sector. So, the implementation process is continuous and the Secretary-level meetings are taking place regularly. I myself wrote a letter to the Chief Ministers, and I have called the Ministers of Labour and all these people. Sir, I submit that our Government’s main focus is on unorganized workers. As organized workers are getting social security benefits, we are committed to give social security benefits to the unorganized workers as well. That is the only thing.

As regards the hon. Member who has mentioned that answer itself is wrong, I would like to submit that the answer is correct. We have given the answer in both the ways.

श्री तरुण विजय : सभापति महोदय, यह प्रश्न बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इस देश में असंगठित क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों की जितनी दुर्दशा और दुर्गति है, शायद दुनिया में ऐसी दुर्गति किसी की नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the supplementary question.

श्री तरुण विजय : मेरा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना है कि जो प्रश्न पूछा गया था, वह था कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में तारतम्य नहीं है। मंत्रालयों में आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन न होने की वजह से उनको न तो नौकरी और काम-धंधे की सुरक्षा मिलती है और न ही उनको एक्सीडेंट या हेल्थ रिस्क से सुरक्षा मिलती है। सर, इसमें 6 मंत्रालयों के नाम हैं। प्रश्न यह था कि इनमें कोऑर्डिनेशन क्यों नहीं हो सकता, ताकि कामगारों को सुविधा मिले। वह असंगठित कर्मचारी इन 6 मंत्रालयों में कहां धक्के खाएगा? आपने लिखा है कि 42.42 लाख सबस्क्राइबर्स मिले हैं, जो कि नगण्य संख्या है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने प्रतिशत असंगठित क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों को हेल्थ और नेशनल पेंशन स्कीम मिली — उनकी संख्या एक्स है, उसमें से इतने लोगों को आपने दी है। यह रिस्क तो बढ़ गया, जब आप कहते हैं कि आप 6 मंत्रालयों में जाइए। उन्हें 6 मंत्रालयों में न जाना पड़े — प्रश्न यह था। कैसे उन्हें न जाना पड़े, हमें वह बताइए।

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very good question. Regarding the different schemes, we are launching a nationwide campaign for registration of unorganized workers with the help of smart card, and this smart card would be linked with AADHAR and also with the Bank Account and Mobile Number. Whatever schemes I have mentioned like the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana and Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana and Old Age Pension — these three schemes — all will be converged into smart card, and the smart card will be provided to the unorganized workers in a phased manner. Then there are other things also. There are the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, the Atal Pension Yojana and the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana. They could also avail these schemes. ...*(Interruptions)*... But regarding the Smart Card and registration, cooperation of all the State Governments is being sought for working towards this.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, I seek your protection. I have asked what the percentage is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I would send those details in writing to the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The information will be conveyed to the hon. Member. Shri Sharad Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Tarun Vijay, have you got your reply? आपने क्या क्वेश्चन किया और क्या रिप्लाई मिल रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the Minister said, the Government...
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not your turn. Please sit down.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव: सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी को कितना ही घेर लो, ये ही नहीं हैं, कोई मंत्री हो। यह जो योजना बनी है, जिसके बारे में तरुण विजय जी पूछ रहे थे और कांग्रेस की तरफ से मुणगेकर जी पूछ रहे थे, मुणगेकर जी तो प्लानिंग कमीशन में रहे हैं, ये बहुत गहराई से अध्ययन करने वाले आदमी हैं। श्रीमन्, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेता सदन यहां पर नहीं हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री शरद यादव: सभापति महोदय, मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। यदि आपसे प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलेगा, तो ... हम तो कभी-कभी सवाल पूछने के लिए खड़े होते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

श्री शरद यादव: 68 वर्ष से जो असंगठित मजदूर हैं, उनकी त्रासदी को बयान करने की जरूरत नहीं है। आज कल ठेकेदारी प्रथा चली हुई है, कांट्रैक्ट लेबर की व्यवस्था चली हुई है। हमारे देश में स्वच्छ भारत अभियान चल रहा है। हमारे यहां जितने टायलेट्स हैं, उनमें ठेकेदारों ने कांट्रैक्ट लेबर रखी हुई है।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: पार्लियामेंट में कांट्रैक्ट लेबर रखी हुई है।

श्री शरद यादव: हां। आप मालिक हैं, आपसे नहीं कहा जाए, आपके सामने शिकायत नहीं की जाए? इस सवाल का एक ही हल है कि नेता सदन होते, तो तत्काल आपके जितने वायदे हैं, यदि उनको पूरा करना है, ...तो ये है असली इस देश की कमजोरी, इस देश की दुनिया में जितनी इज्जत और सम्मान होना चाहिए, यहां पर कोई बैठ जाए...

श्री सभापति: शरद जी, सप्लीमेंट्री सवाल पूछिए।

श्री शरद यादव: सभापति महोदय, मैं सप्लीमेंट्री सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। जो माननीय मंत्री जी हैं, इनको इस तरफ के लोग काफी घेर रहे हैं, ये भी सरकार में रहे हैं और मैं भी इस डिपार्टमेंट में रहा हूँ। इससे ज्यादा defunct department कोई नहीं है। इसको खत्म कर दिया है। ये डिपार्टमेंट इनको दे दिया है। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है, होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर बैठे हैं, आप तत्काल केबिनेट की बैठक बुलवाइए और एक मिनिस्ट्री इसके लिए अलग से बनाइए, तब जाकर कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है। इसमें पांच-छह डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, श्रीमन्, इतने डिपार्टमेंट्स में यानी कैसा घपला है, कैसे कोई..., आप इसको क्यों टाल रहे हैं?

श्री सभापति: आप डिबेट में यह सवाल उठाइए।

श्री शरद यादव: डिबेट नहीं, इसको टालने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, सप्लीमेंट्री विद कमेंट्री।

श्री शरद यादव: यह कमेंट्री नहीं है, यह बहस है। यदि आप इस चर्चा को ऐसे ही निकालना चाहते हैं, तो निकालिए, लेकिन मैं पक्का और यकीन के साथ कहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी, आप जाकर के, हाथ जोड़कर प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहिए कि इस मामले के लिए एक मंत्रालय दे देंगे, तो उनके वायदों में से कई वायदे निकलना शुरू हो जाएंगे। इस बारे में आप प्रधान मंत्री जी से हाथ जोड़कर कहिए कि यह आपके बस का नहीं है। आपके ही नहीं, यह किसी के भी बस की बात नहीं है। यह किसी मंत्री के बस की बात नहीं है, क्यों इनको जबरदस्ती तंग किया जा रहा है? इसलिए सच बताओ, यहां पर सही बोलो।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a question. Thank you. आपने अपना सुझाव दे दिया।

श्री शरद यादव : यदि आप हमारा प्रोटेक्शन नहीं करेंगे, तो फिर आप किसी सदस्य का क्या प्रोटेक्शन करेंगे?

श्री सभापति: आपको प्रोटेक्शन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री शरद यादव : महोदय, ऐसा मत करिए। वे अच्छे आदमी हैं, वे जवाब देंगे।

श्री सभापति: आप उनकी बात सुन तो लीजिए।

श्री शरद यादव : हां, ठीक है। आपने हमारे सवाल को एकदम डॉयल्यूट कर दिया।

श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय : सर, मैंने शरद यादव जी के प्रश्न को समझा है और उनकी तकलीफ को भी समझा है। जैसा आपने बताया है कि पिछले 60 सालों से unorganized sector को जितनी social security देनी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं दी गई है। हमारी सरकार आने के बाद, प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के आने के बाद इस तरफ ध्यान दिया गया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो coordination के बारे में पूछा गया है। उसमें RSBY स्कीम में जो हमारे बेनिफिशियर्स हैं, वे 3.85 करोड़ हैं, आम आदमी बीमा योजना में 8 करोड़ families and Old Age Pensioners 2 करोड़ हैं। मैं इन तीनों के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ। मैंने पहले इन मंत्रालयों की सूची दी है और भी नई-नई आ रही हैं, इसलिए ज्यादा social security coverage देने के लिए जो असंगठित मजदूर हैं, उनके लिए कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं है, Minimum Wages Act के बारे में। आर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर के बारे में ऐसे बहुत से एक्ट हैं, लेकिन unorganized sector के बारे में, असंगठित क्षेत्र के बारे में कुछ एक्ट भी बराबर नहीं हैं। इसलिए Social Security Act को मजबूत बनाया है और उसी में ज्यादा से ज्यादा implementation करने के लिए सभी पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स से मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि मुझे आप सभी का सहयोग चाहिए।

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मैं आप से विनयपूर्वक कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कहा है कि कॉन्ट्रैक्ट

लेबर का जो मामला है, वह इतनी दूर तक आ गया है कि इस पार्लियामेंट के अंदर जहां हम वॉशरूम में जाते हैं, वहां भी ये लोग लगे हुए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां जो कांटेक्ट लेबर हैं, आप पता लगा लें कि उनकी तनखाह कितनी है? हम देश को कैसे ठीक करेंगे, हमारे घर में ही अंधेरा है। सर, वॉशरूम में जो लोग बैठे हैं, उनको कितने रुपए मिल रहे हैं? ये कॉन्ट्रैक्टर कौन हैं? मंत्री जी इसको दो मिनट में ठीक कर सकते हैं। आप 'स्वच्छ भारत' कर रहे हैं और ये जो टॉयलेट में बैठे नौजवान हैं, आप देखिए कि उनकी क्या हालत है? वे हमसे बात नहीं कर सकते हैं, वे हमसे नमस्कार भी नहीं कर सकते हैं? ये क्या ह्यूमन खेल है, आप इसको देखिए।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: At least, this House should consider this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Minimum wages should be ensured. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is exploitation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a valid point. But it has to be raised separately; not here. Question No. 65, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

Loss due to disasters in the country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that disasters have cost the country about 10 billion dollars per year which includes more than 7 billion dollars loss on account of floods according to a United Nations report; and

(b) if so, the disaster-wise and State/Union Territory-wise details thereof and the comments of Government thereon along with the funds spent on each disaster?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) As per the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction's (UNISDR) Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) 2015, Risk Profile of India estimates that Average Annual Loss (AAL) from multi hazard disasters in India is approximately \$9.8 billion per year. Of this the AAL from floods is \$7.4 billion per year. These figures are not an analysis of the impact of past floods in the country and these figures are not vetted by the Government.

The Government of India has not appointed any agency to estimate economic losses from disasters. The damage and losses due to natural disasters are assessed by

the State Governments concerned, as they are primarily responsible for management of natural disasters. As per the vulnerability Atlas of India published by Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation), India is vulnerable to various types of disasters e.g. 58.6% of its land is prone to earthquake, 8.5% is vulnerable to cyclone and 5% vulnerable to flood.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : आपदा के समय सारी दुनिया के अंदर एक ऐसा तूफान बरपा करता है, उसके लिए डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट का जो काम है, वह काफी अहम काम है। अभी हाल में हमारे बाजू के मुल्क नेपाल में जो तूफान आया है, जो भूकम्प के झटके लगे हैं, उसमें हमारी रियासत के 70 से भी ज्यादा लोग चाहे बिहार में हों, यूपी में हों या वैस्ट बंगाल में हों, मारे गए हैं। हमने टीवी और अखबारों के जरिए डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के काम करने के तरीकों की जानकारी हासिल की है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो रियासतों में नुकसान हुआ है, आपने अपने जवाब में यह कहा है कि नुकसान का अंदाजा रियासतें बर्दात करेंगी और रियासतों को उनकी जिम्मेदारी दी गई है।

اُجناب محمد علی خان : اپنا کے وقت ساری دنیا کے اندر ایک ایسا طوفان برپا ہوتا ہے، اس کے لئے ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ کا جو کام ہے، وہ کافی اہم کام ہے۔ ابھی حال میں ہمارے بازو کے ملک نیپال میں جو طوفان آیا ہے، جو زلزلہ کے جھٹکے لگے ہیں، اس میں ہماری ریاست کے 70 سے بھی زیادہ لوگ چلے بہار میں ہوں، یوپی میں ہوں یا مغربی بنگال میں ہوں، مارے گئے ہیں۔ ہم نے ٹی وی اور اخباروں کے ذریعے ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ کے کام کرنے کے طریقوں کی جانکاری حاصل کی ہے۔ میں سرکار سے جاننا چاہوں گا کہ جو ریاستوں میں نقصان ہوا ہے، آپ نے اپنے جواب میں یہ کہا ہے کہ نقصان کا اندازہ ریاستیں برداشت کریں گی اور ریاستوں کو ان کی ذمہ داری دی گئی ہے۔

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : मेरा सवाल यह है कि अभी हाल में भूकंप से रियासतों में जो नुकसान हुआ है, क्या उसके बारे में डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट की तरफ से आपके पास कोई रिपोर्ट आई है? अगर रिपोर्ट आई है, तो उसे हाउस के अन्दर पेश किया जाए। मैं मरकजी सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

اُجناب محمد علی خان : میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ ابھی حال میں زلزلہ سے ریاستوں میں جو نقصان ہوا ہے، کیا اس کے بارے میں ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ کی طرف سے آپ کے پاس کوئی رپورٹ آئی ہے؟ اگر رپورٹ آئی ہے، تو اسے ہاؤس کے اندر پیش کیا جائے۔ میں مرکزی سرکار سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں۔

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो मुख्य सवाल पूछा था, वह यह था कि भारत में इस तरह की प्राकृतिक आपदा से जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसका टोटल असेसमेंट क्या है, तो भारत सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि इसका पूरा असेसमेंट किया जाए। यूनाइटेड नेशंस की एक रिपोर्ट आई, जिसमें 9.7 बिलियन डॉलर एनुअल नुकसान के बारे में बताया गया है। हमने इसको

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

खारिज भी नहीं किया है और एक्सेप्ट भी नहीं किया है, क्योंकि वह हमारा सरकारी दस्तावेज नहीं है। फिर भी हमारे पास जो प्रावधान है, उसके मुताबिक स्टेट डिज़ास्टर फंड में फिक्स्ड अमाउंट एलोकेट किया जाता है, जिसकी रिकमेंडेशन फाइनेंस कमीशन के माध्यम से आती है। मैं सदन को जानकारी दूँगा कि अगले पाँच वर्ष का स्टेट डिज़ास्टर रिलीफ फंड के लिए जो टोटल एलोकेशन है, उसके लिए 61,220 करोड़ रुपए एलोकेटेड हैं। इसके अलावा राज्य सरकार की तरफ से मेमोरेंडम के जरिए जो फ्लड डैमेज असेसमेंट रिपोर्ट आती है, उसको नेशनल डिज़ास्टर रिस्पांस फंड (एनडीआरएफ) से, जो स्टेट डिज़ास्टर फंड में नहीं जुड़ता है, उसकी भरपाई भारत सरकार की ओर से की जाती है।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सर, मेरा दूसरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि वजीर-ए-मौसूफ ने यह बताया कि डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट के अन्दर सफिशिएंट फंड है, लेकिन आज तक और गुजरे चार दिनों के अन्दर यह महसूस हुआ कि डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट को जिस तरीके से हमारे मुल्क में या बाहर के मुल्क में भेज कर काम लिया जा रहा है, आप जिस टेक्नोलॉजी को इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, वह टेक्नोलॉजी इस आपदा से निपटने के लिए सफिशिएंट नहीं है। मैं मरकज़ी सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपके पास सफिशिएंट फंड है, तो नई टेक्नोलॉजी, जो दीगर मुमालिक में इस्तेमाल होती है, उस टेक्नोलॉजी को लाकर आपदा से निपटने, जानों के नुकसान को बचाने, आवाम की प्रॉपर्टी को बचाने के लिए क्या आप नई टेक्नोलॉजी के ईजाद को हिन्दुस्तान में लाएँगे?

جناب محمد علی خان : سر، میرا دوسرا سوال یہ ہے کہ وزیر موصوف نے یہ بتایا کہ ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ کے اندر سفیشنٹ فنڈ ہے، لیکن آج تک اور گزرے چار دنوں کے اندر یہ محسوس ہوا کہ ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ کو جس طریقے سے ہمارے ملک میں یا باہر کے ملک میں بھیج کر کام لیا جا رہا ہے، آپ جس ٹیکنالوجی کو استعمال کر رہے ہیں، وہ ٹیکنالوجی اس آپدا سے نپٹنے کے لئے سفیشنٹ نہیں ہے۔ میں مرکزی سرکار سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب آپ کے پاس سفیشنٹ فنڈ ہے، تو نئی ٹیکنالوجی، جو دیگر ممالک میں استعمال ہوتی ہے، اس ٹیکنالوجی کو لا کر آپدا سے نپٹنے، جانوں کے نقصان کو بچانے، عوام کی پراپرٹی کو بچانے کے لئے کیا آپ نئی ٹیکنالوجی کی ایجاد کو ہندوستان میں لائیں گے؟

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सभापति महोदय, इसमें बिल्कुल टेक्नोलॉजी का बहुत बड़ा सहारा होता ही है, उसके बिना पूरा ऑपरेशन सक्सेसफुल नहीं हो पाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके माध्यम से हाउस को जानकारी दूँगा कि अभी भारत की जो कैपेसिटी है, उसमें काफी इजाफा हुआ है। इसकी साराहना भी की जाती है। हमारे एनडीआरएफ की जो टीम है, वह 10 हजार की स्ट्रांग फोर्स है। वह 24 घंटे तैयार रहती है। उसके साथ जो इक्विपमेंट्स हैं, जैसे सैटेलाइट के जरिए मदद लेना, उसके अलावा बहुत सारी टेक्नोलॉजिकल सपोर्ट है, जिसके बारे में मैं यहाँ डिटेल में नहीं बता सकता हूँ, जब इस पर चर्चा आएगी, तो मैं बताऊँगा। इनके माध्यम से मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी ताकत अभी काफी बढ़ी है, लेकिन हम मानते हैं कि यह काफी नहीं है। अभी नेपाल में जो घटना हुई है, हमारे देश के, खास कर बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल में इसका इफेक्ट हुआ है। उसमें हम अपने देश के लिए तो काम कर ही रहे हैं, साथ-साथ नेपाल में भी बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में हमने अपनी ताकत झोंकी है। मैं हाउस

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

को यह आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा भारत डिज़ास्टर रिस्पांस में एक लीडिंग नेशन के रूप में उभर कर सामने आया है। हम लोग इसमें आगे और भी काम करेंगे।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : श्रीमन्, यूनाइटेड नेशंस की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज़ की वजह से 9.8 बिलियन डॉलर का एनुअल लॉस होता है। सरकार ने कहा कि न हम इसको एक्सेप्ट करते हैं और न ही इसको डिनाई करते हैं। यह ठीक है, लेकिन, मान्यवर, सच्चाई यह है कि यह नुकसान इतना नहीं होकर इससे बहुत ज्यादा है। हर साल उत्तर बिहार में कोसी में जो फ्लड आता है, उसमें करोड़ों लोग बेघर हो जाते हैं, लाखों हेक्टेयर जमीन बरबाद हो जाती है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बिहार से विशेष सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, वहाँ इनका समधियाना भी है। सर, आप तो ज्यादा जानते हैं कि कितना नुकसान होता है। सर, अभी जो घटना नेपाल में हुई ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : महोदय, मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि उसने पूरे देश की भावनाओं को साथ लेकर, वहाँ इतनी जल्दी मदद पहुंचाई। मान्यवर, हालांकि मैं कभी नहीं चाहूंगा कि ऐसा हो, लेकिन अगर यह भूकम्प पहाड़ों के बदले कभी शहरों में आ जाए, तो यहां पर स्थिति क्या होगी? क्या तब हम कुछ बचा पाएंगे? नेशनल डिज़ास्टर की जो टीम है ...**(व्यवधान)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stick to the Question and the Answer.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता : सर, मेरा सवाल यह है, जैसा कि आपने कहा कि हमारे देश का 58% हिस्सा prone to earthquake है, इसके लिए आपने क्या सोच-विचार किया है अथवा क्या लॉग टर्म प्लानिंग की है? फ्लड से बचने के लिए आपने क्या लॉग टर्म प्लानिंग की है? महोदय, इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं है कि आपके पास इसके लिए फंड्स हैं या नहीं हैं अथवा यूएन ने अपनी क्या रिपोर्ट दी, क्या नहीं दी। ये चीज़ें कोई माइने नहीं रखती हैं, लेकिन यह हाउस इस बात को जानना चाहता है कि आपने इसकी क्या तैयारी की है?

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सभापति महोदय, इस प्रश्न को हम दो हिस्सों में देख सकते हैं। पहला प्रश्न इन्होंने लॉस के बारे में पूछा है। यह बात हम भी मानते हैं कि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से जो नुकसान होता है, उसका आंकड़ा बहुत बड़ा भी हो सकता है। आधिकारिक तौर पर फाइनांस कमिशन के माध्यम से हमने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की श्रेणी में 12 आइटम्स को रिकॉग्नाइज़ किया है, एक्सेप्ट किया है और उसी के माध्यम से हम किसी ऑफिशियल फिगर तक पहुंच सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, चूंकि इसकी रिस्पांसिबिलिटी स्टेट्स को दी हुई है और इसका एक इंस्टीट्यूशनल मेकेनिज्म होता है, ऐसे में किसी स्टेट में कितना नुकसान हुआ, इसका असेसमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ही करना पड़ता है।

दूसरा, आपने एक मुद्दा यह उठाया है कि इसके लिए हमारी किस तरह की तैयारी है और अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो समय पर हम कैसे पहुंचेंगे, इसके लिए मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। अभी मैंने माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी दी थी कि नेपाल आपदा के समय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में 3.00 बजे बैठक हुई थी और 4.00 बजे तक, यानी एक घंटे के अन्दर हमारा एअरक्राफ्ट नेपाल के लिए टेकऑफ़ कर गया था। आप समझ सकते हैं कि केवल 20-30 मिनट के अन्दर हमारे एअरक्राफ्ट का

तैयार होना और टेकऑफ करके वहां के लिए निकल जाना इस चीज़ को दर्शाता है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी सेंसिटिव और सीरियस है और हमारा ऐक्शन कितना रिस्पॉंसिव रहा है। हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि इसमें और इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं हो सकती है, बिल्कुल हो सकती है, लेकिन हम सभी को मिल-जुल कर इस काम को करना चाहिए।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the basis of the Reports on Vulnerability Atlas of India, it is said that India is vulnerable to various types of disasters and 58.6 per cent of its land is prone to earthquake.

Sir, Ratnagiri in Maharashtra is a region which falls under Seismic Zone IV, and, it is extremely prone to earthquakes, and, the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant is scheduled to come up there. My question to the hon. Minister is whether the Government will reconsider its decision in this regard considering the fact that the Ratnagiri District, which is in Seismic Zone IV, is prone to the earthquake.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does this relate to this Question and Answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can raise it separately. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a valid question but please raise it separately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: It is related to that, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am afraid, it is not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please read the question.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, when disasters take place, we do go in for minimizing or mitigating the losses. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please read the question. No, no. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, instead of that, prevention is better than cure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Desai, your supplementary has to be on the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't take up precious time of the House, please. Thank you. Now, Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं, जैसा अभी इन्होंने कहा है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और स्टेट्स ही इसका सर्वे करके भेजती हैं, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि जब एलोकेशन ऑफ फंड होता है, वह किस आधार पर होता है? अभी इन्होंने बताया कि हमने हर स्टेट को फंड दिया हुआ है और जैसे ही सर्वे की रिपोर्ट आती है, तब उन्हें और भी पैसा भेज दिया जाता है, तो

किस आधार पर उन्हें पैसा एलॉट किया जाता है? इसके लिए किस क्राइटीरिया को ध्यान में रखा जाता है? क्या इसके लिए यह देखा जाता है कि यहां की geographical conditions कैसी हैं, geological conditions कैसी हैं अथवा फिर किस अन्य चीज को ध्यान में रखकर स्टेट्स को पैसा दिया जाता है? अभी मंत्री जी यह भी बता रहे थे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश या कई अन्य प्रदेश भी सेस्मिक ज़ोन - 5 में आ रहे हैं। जब भी कहीं पर बाढ़ आती है या तूफान आता है, उनके लिए भी पहले से बता दिया जाता है कि वहां पर यह आपदा आने वाली है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि प्रदेशों को फंड्स देने का आपका आधार क्या है?

श्री किरन रिजिजू: सभापति जी, मैंने आधार के बारे में तो पहले ही कह दिया है। हमारे पास जो 12 आइटम्स हैं, वह मैं हाउस की जानकारी के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी बता देता हूँ। Avalanche, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslide, pest attack, cold wave or frost, ये वे 12 आइटम्स हैं, जिनमें हम रिलीफ देते हैं। बाकी उनके अलावा, जैसे मैंने आपको पहले भी जानकारी दी कि अगर वहाँ पर extra reconstruction के लिए जरूरी होता है, rehabilitation के लिए जरूरी होता है, तो उसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार मिल कर ही काम करती है। लेकिन, एक गाइडलाइन तय की हुई है। इसके लिए मैंने यह कहा कि गाइडलाइन से हम प्रोजेक्शन करते हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर हर राज्य का जो एक प्रोजेक्शन आया है, 2014-15 का 17,048 करोड़ का मेमोरेण्डम प्रोजेक्शन आया है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद अगर वह उन आइटम्स में नहीं आता है, तो उसका मुआवजा नहीं मिलता है और उसके लिए अलग प्रावधान किया जाता है।

Attacks on STs

*66. SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the State-wise details of attacks that have taken place on Scheduled Tribe people throughout the country in the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

As per the provisional Monthly Crime Statistics of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 11,233 cases were reported under crimes committed against persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes during 2014. State/UT-wise and crime head-wise provisional data on cases registered under crimes committed against persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes during 2014 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (See below) respectively.

Statement-I
State/UT-wise incidence registered under Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2014 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Protection of Civil Rights Act	Murder	Attempt to commit murder	Rape	Attempt to commit rape	Assault on Women (SC) with intent to outrage her modesty	Insult to the modesty of women (SC)	Kidnaping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Arson	Grievous Hurt	Riots	Other IPC crimes	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only	Total of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	5	5	21	0	30	10	7	0	0	1	4	5	223	167	478
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
4.	Bihar	23	2	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	3	2	0	3	33	123	176
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	20	0	119	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	41	0	164	6	384
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
7.	Gujarat	3	7	3	25	1	9	0	17	2	1	0	5	11	43	72	196
8.	Haryana	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	2	16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	13	6	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	4	291	312
12.	Karnataka	0	52	58	44	1	153	1	20	0	5	0	26	129	0	309	797
13.	Kerala	0	2	0	41	1	16	0	3	0	0	2	4	3	60	5	137
14.	Madhya Pradesh	48	44	29	318	13	430	4	93	0	1	7	15	9	486	189	1638
15.	Maharashtra	3	11	14	60	2	93	2	11	1	5	4	4	28	78	110	423

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	2	0	6	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	19	0	35
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	20	2	22	1	20	4	5	0	0	3	4	8	368	32	489
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	26	5	83	10	16	0	19	0	0	6	19	4	1182	24	1394
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	13	14	38
25.	Telangana	3	2	0	8	1	12	0	1	0	0	0	7	1	54	86	172
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(upto October, 2014)																	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11	6	2	3	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	83	106
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL (STATES)		127	206	120	756	39	793	21	222	3	15	26	137	207	2741	1522	6808
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	8
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	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	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	9
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		127	206	120	757	39	793	21	224	3	15	26	137	207	2742	1527	6817

Source : Monthly Crime Statistics

Data is Provisional

Note : NR implies data not received.

State/UT-wise incidence registered under Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2014 (Provisional)

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	3	5	2	12	5	5	0	0	0	8	4	171	215	0	51	1952
15.	Maharashtra	14	6	8	0	6	4	2	0	1	1	6	1	72	121	0	6	553
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	9	3	10	2	14	3	2	2	0	0	6	28	220	299	0	6	340
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	489
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	2	8	1	12	0	4	0	0	1	5	3	277	316	0	94	1804
23.	Sikkim	0	4	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	4	1	20	0	0	21
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	3	44
25.	Telangana	8	4	6	0	12	4	1	0	0	3	5	9	301	350	0	15	540
26.	Tripura (upto October, 2014)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	4	25	0	12	154
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	TOTAL (STATES)	55	32	76	11	95	39	32	2	20	10	52	69	3471	3964	0	324	11223
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	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	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	55	32	76	11	95	39	32	2	20	10	52	69	3471	3964	0	325	11233

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो आंसर दिया है, उसे देख कर मैं आश्चर्यचकित हो रही हूँ। हमारे यहाँ मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और कर्णाटक राज्य हैं। केन्द्र में सरकार है और इन राज्यों में भी सरकारें हैं। यहाँ ट्राइबल्स की जितनी हत्याएँ हुई हैं, ट्राइबल महिलाओं के साथ रेप की जितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं, इनका कारण क्या है, ऐसा किसलिए हो रहा है? जो रिपोर्ट आई है, मिनिस्टर साहब की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार कितने सारे केसेज़ कोर्ट्स में हैं, कितना कन्विक्शन हुआ है और जो प्रभावित परिवार हैं, उनको कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है?

श्री जुएल उरांव: सभापति महोदय, यह जो क्वेश्चन है, यह मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के मैनेजेंट में पूरा-पूरा नहीं आता है। ट्राइबल्स के उपर कितना अटैक साल भर में हुआ है, उसकी फिगर मैं National Crime Records Bureau में से लेकर आया हूँ।

सर, माननीय सदस्या ने जो मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात आदि स्टेट्स का जिक्र किया, तो इन स्टेट्स में ट्राइबल्स की संख्या ज्यादा है और स्वाभाविक है कि यहाँ अटैक्स की संख्या ज्यादा दिख रही है। लेकिन, अगर आमतौर पर देखा जाए, तो बाकी लोगों के ऊपर जितने अटैक्स हो रहे हैं, उनके हिसाब से ट्राइबल लोगों के ऊपर भी उसी रेंज में ही अटैक्स हो रहे हैं, बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, मेरा जो पहला सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन था, उसका उत्तर तो नहीं आया। मेरा सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन यह था कि इन केसेज़ में कितना कन्विक्शन हुआ है? आपने रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके अनुसार मैंने क्वेश्चन किया था, जिसका आपने उत्तर नहीं दिया। चाहे वह National Crime Records Bureau से हो या जहाँ से हो, आपने उत्तर दिया। ऐसा किसलिए हो रहा है, क्या जमीन के लिए हो रहा है, वहाँ जो जमीन छीन ले रहे हैं, इसके लिए हो रहा है या किसलिए इतने मर्डर्स हो रहे हैं, यह मेरा क्वेश्चन है? Exclusively tribals के साथ इतने रेप्स क्यों हो रहे हैं?

श्री जुएल उरांव: सर, कितने केसेज़ पेंडिंग हैं और कितना क्या है, यह statistics मैं कलेक्ट करके लिखित में इनको बाद में दे दूँगा, क्योंकि यह बहुत complex है। बाकी, ट्राइबल्स के ऊपर जो अटैक हो रहा है, उसके बहुत सारे कारण हैं। समाज में बाकी लोगों के ऊपर जिस तरह से अटैक हो रहा है, उसमें वह जमीन को लेकर है, आपस में झगड़े के कारण है, इस टाइप का है। Specific ethnic clash बहुत कम है। खास करके त्रिपुरा में रियांग जो displaced होकर आपके क्षेत्र में रह रहे हैं, यह बात है। तो communities में भी आपस में कभी-कभी झगड़ा होता है। त्रिपुरा, असम, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के स्टेट्स में यह ज्यादा है। यह एक टाइप का...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... आपकी रिपोर्ट में ज़ीरो है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... छत्तीसगढ़ में सबसे ज्यादा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जुएल उरांव: ठीक है, यह मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ में है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य: लिखित में रिपोर्ट एक देते हैं और यहाँ दूसरी बात बोलते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जुएल उरांव: नहीं, नहीं। Ethnic class North-East में ज्यादा है। इंडिया के बाकी हिस्सों में वैसा नहीं है। कितने केसेज़ पेंडिंग हैं और क्या है, उसका मैं लिखित में डिटेल् में उत्तर दे दूँगा।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। आप दे दीजिएगा।

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: The reply from the Minister is a sad affair, Sir. If you go through the records, maximum rapes have taken place in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. These are all tribal people. They are vulnerable to all these atrocities. I do not know what action the Government would take because the Prime Minister had assured before the elections that the rapes, especially the atrocities on women, would be stopped. Whether those *acche din* would come or not ...*(Interruptions)*...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Formula for determining pensionable salary under EPFO

*67. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) had changed the formula for determining the pensionable salary by calculating the average monthly pay for 60 months instead of 12 months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the EPFO is also considering to restrict withdrawals from Employees' Provident Fund (EPF); and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Board of Trustees (CBT) has agreed to allow subscribers to defer it by two years against the norm of allowing pension payment after 58 years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) The formula for determining pensionable service under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 has been amended *vide* Gazette Notification No. 609 (E) dated 22.08.2014 wherein the pensionable salary is determined on the basis of average salary of 60 months preceding the date of exit from membership/employment.

(b) In order to ensure that Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) members remain under social security umbrella and they have decent corpus at their disposal at the time

of retirement, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) have invited suggestions from all stakeholders to consider restriction of withdrawal from the Provident Fund.

(c) The Central Board of Trustees (CBT), EPF has considered the matter in its 206th meeting held on 11.03.2015 and has recommended the deferment of age of drawing pension from 58 to 60 years with benefit of 4 per cent for each year of deferment at the option of the member.

Surrender of projects by SEZ developers

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

(a) whether several Special Economic Zone developers have approached Government to surrender their projects, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has since decided to re-allocate the SEZs to new developers or any other strategy would be initiated to make use of SEZ lands, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) On the request of the SEZ Developers, the Board of Approval (BoA) on Special Economic Zones (SEZs) has approved for cancellation of formal approval/notification in respect of 124 SEZs, since 2008-09. Year-wise details of the number of the SEZs approved by the BoA, on the request of the SEZ Developers, for de-notification/cancellation of approval are as under:-

Financial Year	No. of SEZs approved for denotification/ cancellation of approval on the Developer's request
2008-09	1
2009-10	24
2010-11	24
2011-12	28
2012-13	18
2013-14	14
2014-15	15
TOTAL	124

(b) As per Entry No. 18 of the State List in the 7th schedule of the Constitution of India, land is a State subject. De-notification/cancellation of 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 denotification 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.

Settlements in which Tibetans are living

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

(a) the State-wise total number of settlements in which Tibetans are living in the country and their population;

(b) the details of benefits being extended to Tibetans under the current Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy;

(c) whether Government has decided to extend benefits of certain Government sponsored programmes/schemes to Tibetans;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for proper rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : (a) The State-wise total number of Tibetan Settlements are given as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of Settlements
1.	Karnataka	6
2.	Maharashtra	1
3.	Odisha	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	1
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
6.	Sikkim	2
7.	West Bengal	2
8.	Uttarakhand	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9
TOTAL		45

As per 2009 figure, the total Tibetan population living in the country are approximately 1,10,095. Major concentration of the Tibetan Refugees is in Karnataka (44,468), Himachal Pradesh (21,980), Arunachal Pradesh (7,530), Uttarakhand (8,545), West Bengal (5,785) and Jammu and Kashmir (6,920).

(b) to (e) The then Ministry of Rehabilitation had undertaken a number of measures for rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees in different parts of the country. The Tibetan Refugees have been provided agricultural land on lease basis by the concerned State Governments. Handicrafts centres were set up at Dalhousie, Dharamshala, Shimla and Kullu (Himachal Pradesh), Darjeeling (West Bengal), Rajpur (Uttarakhand).

During various interactions with the Tibetan representatives, it was found that the level of assistance/facilities extended by the various State Governments are not uniform. The Government of India, therefore, framed the Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014 to provide a uniform guideline demarcating the facilities to be extended to the Tibetan refugees living within the jurisdiction of each State Government. The details of benefits to be extended by the State Governments under the current Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy are given as under:-

- (i) The concerned State Governments must necessarily sign a lease document for the land occupied by the Tibetan Refugees. Such lease documents should be signed for a period of 20 years or till it is revoked/cancelled.
- (ii) Rent Tenancy Certificate must be issued by the concerned State Governments.
- (iii) The land under the occupation by Tibetan Refugees should not be disturbed.
- (iv) The State Governments have been advised to extend the benefits of the respective State Government Schemes and also the Centrally sponsored schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and National Food Security Act (NFSA), Indira AwasYojana (IAY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Rajiv AwasYojna (RAY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) etc.
- (v) The State Governments have been advised to extend the infrastructural facilities and basic amenities like Roads, Electrification, Drinking Water Schemes in or around the Tibetan Settlements.

- (vi) The State Governments have been advised to undertake skill up-gradation and training programmes for the Tibetan Refugees.
- (vii) State Governments have been requested to give permission to the Tibetan Refugees to run Tibetan Bazars to trade in Tibetan Artefacts, handlooms and handicrafts.
- (viii) Tibetan refugees should be entitled for flood/famine relief as is extended to the Indian Citizens.
- (ix) Qualified professionals from amongst the Tibetan Refugees may be permitted to pursue/take jobs in private and non-Government Sectors in any field for which they are professionally qualified.
- (x) The State Governments have been advised to allow the Tibetans to undertake such economic activities as they may desire and to that extent trade licenses/ permission be given.

Evaluation of Shale Gas Project in Damodar Basin

*70. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Geophysical Research Institute in association with Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research and Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. is jointly working on the evaluation of Shale Gas project in Damodar basin;
- (b) whether 3D seismic survey in the identified project sites is held up since August, 2014 due to non-release of ` 3.51 crores towards cost escalation;
- (c) if so, the reasons for non-release of the fund; and
- (d) whether any site of Shale Gas project in Damodar basin falls within West Bengal, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (d) As per the Information provided by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDI), Ranchi, a Ministry of Coal S&T funded Project titled "Shale gas potentiality evaluation of Damodar Basin of India" is under implementation from December, 2012 with November, 2015 as scheduled date of completion.

The basic objective of the project is to evaluate Damodar/ other coal bearing sedimentary basins of India for their shale gas potentiality through integrated Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Petrophysical investigations.

The Principal implementing agency of the project is National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad and the Sub-implementing agencies are Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDI), Ranchi and Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR), Dhanbad. The total approved cost of the Project was ₹ 1686.84 Lakh (NGRI: ₹ 462.59 Lakh, CMPDI: ₹ 1054.30 Lakh, CIMFR: ₹ 169.95 Lakh). Of the total approved cost for NGRI, ₹ 410.0 lakh was released till 09.09.2014 which was almost 90% of their approved cost.

The sites for the 3 D seismic survey were identified in Raniganj and Jharia Coalfields after carrying out field visits by NGRI, CIMFR and CMPDI officials. NGRI subsequently requested for additional fund of ₹ 506.45 lakh for carrying out the 3 D seismic survey, which was not envisaged in the approved project. An additional amount of ₹ 351.25 lakh was approved in the 49th meeting of Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC) held on 16.02.2015. Of this, an amount of ₹ 250.0 lakh was released to NGRI on 16.04.2015. The revised cost of the project now works out to Rs 2038.09 lacs (NGRI: ₹ 813.84 Lakh, CMPDI: ₹ 1054.30 Lakh, CIMFR: ₹ 169.95 Lakh). The survey is yet to start.

Of the 2 sites short listed for Shale Gas studies, Rangamati B Block falls in West Bengal and the other site Pipratand- Radhanagar is in Jharkhand.

Increase in violence in J&K and North-Eastern States

*71. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of violence have hit a rock bottom in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas but casualties have arisen both in J&K and the North-East after many years of receding violence levels, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that contrary to popular perception, incidents of communal violence decreased last year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) It is a fact that the number of

incidents of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) violence and resultant deaths have significantly declined during the last four years starting from the year 2011. The year-wise details of numbers of incidents of LWE violence and resultant deaths are tabulated as below:

Year	Incidents	Deaths
2010	2213	1005
2011	1760	611
2012	1415	415
2013	1136	397
2014	1091	309
2015 (up to 15th April)	357	79
	(371)	(115)

Note : Figures in the bracket show details of the corresponding period of 2014.

The details of terrorist violence in the State of J&K during the last two years and the current year (up to 19th April) are as under:

Incidents	2013	2014	(up to 19th April)
Terrorist incidents including other Acts	170	222	32 (56)
Civilians killed in terrorist violence only	15	28	4 (5)
Security Forces killed in terrorist violence	53	47	11 (9)
Militants killed	67	110	21 (30)
Stone pelting incidents	1563	779	126# (270)

Figure up to 22nd April, 2015

Note : Figures in the bracket show details of the corresponding period of 2014.

The State-wise details of number of civilians killed by militant groups in the North Eastern (NE) States during the last three years and the current year (up to 15th April) are tabulated below:

Name of the NE State	2012	2013	2014	2015 (up to 15th April)
Assam	27	35	168	03
Meghalaya	36	30	24	06
Tripura	NIL	01	01	NIL
Arunachal Pradesh	05	02	02	NIL
Nagaland	08	11	01	01
Manipur	21	28	16	07
Mizoram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

The number of civilian casualties increased in the North –Eastern States in the year 2014 due to killing of 143 civilians in terrorists’ attacks by National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Songbijit) in the State of Assam. The incidents of casualties of civilians have reduced in the States of Nagaland and Meghalaya. In the States of Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh the incidents were the same in the year 2014 in comparison to 2013.

(b) Yes, Sir. Incidents of communal violence decreased last year. The details of communal incidents in the country during the years 2013 and 2014 are as under:

Year	Number of communal incidents
2013	823
2014	644

Deteriorating condition of World Heritage Sites

*72. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Union for Conservation of Nature has expressed concern over deteriorating condition of World Heritage Sites in India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to improve condition of World Heritage Sites of the country?

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

(c) Archaeological Survey of India constantly monitors the Cultural World Heritage sites of this country as per the Operational guidelines of UNESCO and Ancient Monuments and Archeological sites and Remains Act (AMASR) and are in a good state of preservation. All the Natural sites are either protected under the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 or the Indian Forest Act 1927 or relevant State Forests act and are monitored by the Ministry of Environment and Forest.

Assistance sanctioned/disbursed to NSFs

†*73. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the sport-wise details of sanctioned and distributed assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) during the last three years for sending different teams abroad for getting training and participating in international tournaments;
- (b) the criteria for scrutiny of the above expenditure;
- (c) whether the distributed amount has been used appropriately; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) Sir, promotion and development of specific sports disciplines is mainly the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs). Government supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance to them under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs for various activities such as holding coaching camps for national level sportspersons, zonal and national championships for sub-junior, junior and senior categories, organizing International tournaments in India, training and participation of sportspersons/teams in international tournaments abroad, procurement of sports and sports science equipment and consumables, engagement of foreign coaches/experts to train athletes, etc. as per agreed Long Term Development Plans. Details showing the amount of financial assistance given by the Government to supplement, *inter-alia*, the aforesaid activities of the various NSFs during last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) With a view to ensuring proper utilization of Government funds, NSFs are insisted upon to ensure timely submission of utilization certificates and audited accounts. The Government has already put in place a system to ensure accountability by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the NSFs, whereby all the NSFs are financially accountable to the Government and are required to submit Utilization Certificates for the grants received from the Government. Fresh assistance is not sanctioned to such NSFs which are in default with regard to submission of Utilization Certificate and settlement of accounts of previous grants. In addition, the accounts of NSFs receiving annual grant of more than ₹ 1.00 crore in a year from the Government are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). It is also mandatory for all the NSFs to submit their annual audited accounts to the Registrar of Societies as per the Societies Registration Act. The CAG sends its directions to the NSFs, which have been audited by them, directly for removing the deficiencies pointed out in its report and to furnish compliance report directly to the CAG. The Government also takes suitable steps as may be necessary for compliance of the directions and observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General. Further, the NSFs receiving grant of more than ₹ 10 lakhs in a year have been declared as public authorities under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Statement

Details indicating the Central funding to NSFs

(₹ in lakhs)			
Name of the Federation	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15* (upto December 2014)
1	2	3	4
Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	81.04	1014.37	71.45
Archery Association of India, New Delhi	143.27	1000.57	397.50
All India Chess Federation, Chennai	253.94	232.08	105.52
National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	561.47	1960.68	907.08
All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	34.11	228.74	45.27
Judo Federation of India	108.52	250.22	81.07
Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	52.25	361.52	40.69
Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	379.51	331.31	112.33
Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	131.28	167.54	7.22
Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	33.12	177.50	73.94

1	2	3	4
Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	238.71	1145.49	60.35
Hockey India	565.20	1268.19	452.02
Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	229.35	530.22	74.88
Badminton Association of India	382.72	1106.35	326.61
Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	23.37	27.46	12.43
All India Football Federation	288.14	394.70	76.47
Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	70.76	106.46	32.30
Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	692.04	1429.12	436.25
Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	51.66	142.75	102.35
Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	11.44	74.00	18.00
Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	153.38	310.65	97.45
Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	0.00	119.26	66.10
Amateur Handball Federation, J & K	46.33	146.18	6.75
Basketball Federation of India, N Delhi	40.23	227.62	22.15
Fencing Association of India, Patiala	9.00	0.00	0.00
Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	64.64	182.27	59.94
All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	59.07	87.49	3.02
Paralympic Committee of India, Bengaluru	175.46	143.40	196.03
Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	69.28	274.51	19.16
All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	7.83	30.57	5.83
Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	9.75	11.75	2.25
Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	13.50	14.00	1.25
Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	17.55	27.52	2.85
Indian Power lifting Federation	3.50	10.25	5.25
Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	16.50	3.00	7.75
Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur.	12.00	64.60	10.53
Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	1.50	14.22	0.00

1	2	3	4
Softball Federation of India, Indore	21.00	15.00	0.00
Taekwondo Federation of India, Bengaluru	28.05	332.13	39.80
Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bengaluru	14.00	15.70	3.00
Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur.	0.00	28.50	2.00
Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	9.25	10.75	2.75
Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	75.28	158.60	59.32
Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkata	88.98	164.80	71.36
Cycling Federation of India	58.34	309.83	57.04
Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India	12.22	17.50	0.50
Bridge Federation of India	4.50	5.22	0.00
Ice Hockey (NSPO)	1.00	0.50	2.00
School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	6.14	61.52	9.31
Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	284.44	0.00	1175.00
Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, New Delhi	7387.77	7307.68	--
Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	8.09	186.01	146.57
Ball Badminton Federation of India	18.69	13.25	1.00
Roll Ball Federation of India	0.00	4.51	0.00
Jump Rope Fed. of India	8.09	9.50	3.00
Winter Games Fed. of India	0.00	2.97	7.23
Subroto Mukherjee Educational Society		7.50	1.25
Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society		8.87	2.25
	13057.26	22276.90	5523.42
Funds released for National Coaching camps & salary of foreign coaches	5368.67	7822.06	6198.16
			(till December 2014)

* Provisional

Sale of Petrol and Diesel

* 74. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of daily total sale of petrol and diesel in the country;
- (b) how much tax the Central Government collects for petrol and diesel and how much tax the States collect, State-wise;
- (c) by when the country will be self-sufficient in petroleum products; and
- (d) how much quantity of petroleum products is produced domestically and how much quantity is imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) The State-wise details of average daily consumption/sale of petrol and diesel during 2013-14 and 2014-15 (provisional) in the country are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of tax levied by the Central Government on petrol and diesel currently are given below :

Product	Custom Duty	Excise Duty
Petrol	2.5%	Rs.17.46 per litre
Diesel	2.5%	Rs.10.26 per litre

The State-wise effective rate of VAT/Sales Tax levied by all the State/UTs on petrol and diesel are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The details of domestic production, import and export of petroleum products during the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 { April – December, 2014 (Provisional)} are as under :

(Quantity in Million Metric Tonnes (MMT))			
Year	Production of petroleum products from Crude	Import of petroleum products	Export of petroleum products
2011-12	203.99	15.85	60.84
2012-13	217.82	15.77	63.41
2013-14	220.20	16.72	67.87
2014-15 {April – December (Provisional)}	165.07	14.95	48.88

The refinery sector has been delicensed since June, 1998 and a refinery can be set up anywhere in India by a private or public sector company. The country's refining capacity has more than tripled over the last fifteen years from 69.99 MMT as of 01.04.1999 to 215.066 MMT as of 01.04.2015. The domestic consumption of petroleum products was only 158.2 MMT during 2013-14. Thus, the present refining capacity is adequate to meet the demand of petroleum products in the country in near future, except for LPG which needs to be imported to supplement the domestic production. Overall the country is currently a net exporter of petroleum products.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise average daily consumption/sale of petrol and diesel

(In KL)

State	MS		HSD	
	(Average consumption per day)		(Average consumption per day)	
	FY	FY	FY	FY
	2013-14	2014-15 (Prov.)	2013-14	2014-15 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	5297	3073*	20877	12098*
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	48	384	397
Arunachal Pradesh	104	108	348	361
Assam	733	849	2527	2576
Bihar	1450	1671	6709	6566
Chandigarh	318	329	234	274
Chhattisgarh	1197	1381	4099	4316
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	49	56	300	391
Daman and Diu	60	64	288	283
Delhi	3081	3214	3743	4206
Goa	492	545	876	938
Gujarat	4659	5176	14317	15221
Haryana	2568	2797	16589	16670

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	479	531	1698	1727
Jammu and Kashmir	608	660	1953	1866
Jharkhand	1026	1170	4842	5153
Karnataka	4822	5530	15691	16762
Kerala	3497	3902	8174	8282
Lakshadweep	0	0	40	45
Madhya Pradesh	3028	3470	9661	9831
Maharashtra	8782	9599	24354	24205
Manipur	141	160	251	277
Meghalaya	228	229	1147	1000
Mizoram	83	87	174	178
Nagaland	99	96	189	187
Odisha	1595	1825	6596	6440
Pondicherry	363	390	961	941
Punjab	2353	2562	10652	10662
Rajasthan	3472	3961	16124	16703
Sikkim	51	57	188	178
Tamil Nadu	6555	7148	20538	19764
Telangana	0	2926*	265	8846*
Tripura	119	126	0	272
Uttar Pradesh	6249	7019	20739	21283
Uttarakhand	737	835	2107	2189
West Bengal	1872	2144	8742	8752
GRAND TOTAL	66214	73739	226377	229842

* Post split

Statement-II*Effective rate of taxes levied by the State/UT Governments effective 1.4.2015*

State/UT	City	% of Town rate of VAT	
		Petrol	Diesel
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	Nil	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	39.33	31.88
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	20.00	12.50
Assam	Guwahati	27.50	16.50
Bihar	Patna	24.50	18.00
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	20.02	9.70
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	25.00	25.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa	20.00	20.00
Daman and Diu	Daman	20.00	20.00
Goa	Panjim	15.00	22.00
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	25.46	24.63
Haryana	Ambala	26.25	12.07
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	27.00	11.50
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	25.90	14.25
Jharkhand	Ranchi	24.55	24.91
Karnataka	Bengaluru	32.20	22.48
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	34.18	27.14
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	32.30	28.26
Maharashtra – Mumbai, Thane & Navi Mumbai	Mumbai	27.94	24.00
Maharashtra (Rest of State)	Pune	26.93	21.00

1	2	3	4
Manipur	Imphal	20.00	13.50
Meghalaya	Shillong	19.26	13.77
Mizoram	Aizwal	20.00	12.00
Nagaland	Kohima	24.68	14.18
NCT of Delhi	New Delhi	20.00	13.18
Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	24.23	24.23
Puducherry	Puducherry	15.00	14.00
Punjab	Jalandhar	33.52	12.38
Rajasthan	Jaipur	32.07	24.38
Sikkim	Gangtok	31.30	21.01
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	27.00	21.43
Telangana	Hyderabad	35.20	27.00
Tripura	Agartala	20.00	13.50
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	26.80	17.48
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	25.00	21.00
West Bengal	Kolkata	27.52	19.30

Notes: 1. Effective rate Includes VAT, Cess, Entry tax, Additional tax and Surcharge recoverable in price.

2. In Dadra and Nagar Haweli, Daman and Diu, Chandigarh and Puducherry, there is no depot/plant of OMCs and products are brought in from other states, hence CST @ 2% is also applicable.

3. For Petrol and Diesel, VAT at applicable rates is also levied on dealer's commission in Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Chandigarh and Puducherry and on petrol in Meghalaya.

Assistance to States for training women in civil defence

*75. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the State Governments to train women in self-defence, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to provide all assistance to the State Governments in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The central Government has not asked the State Governments to train women in self defence and is also not considering to provide any assistance to the State Government in this regard. Civil Defence Training is conducted by the State Governments/UT Administrations in three tiers *i.e.* at the local/town/district level, State level and National level as per the syllabus published in the Compendium of Instructions for Civil Defence 2011 published by Director General of Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, which has been circulated to all the States/UTs.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Import policy for marble

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

- (a) the policy of import of marble in the country;
- (b) whether the present import policy is being changed; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) The marble is covered under two chapters of ITC (HS) code, 68 and 25. The import of rough marble is covered under ITC (HS) code 25151100 and 25151210 and is restricted for import. The import policy for marble under these ITC (HS) codes is issued annually. The present import policy has been notified *vide* Directorate General of Foreign Trade notification No. 99 dated 20th November, 2014 (available at DGFT website - dgft.gov.in). " The import of marble in finished form is covered under ITC (HS) code 68021000, 68022110, 68022120, 68022190, 68029100 and 68029200 and is 'free' for import provided that the minimum import price is US\$60 per square meter and maximum thickness of slab is 20 mm as notified by DGFT *vide* Notification No. 100 dated 5th December, 2014 (available at DGFT website - dgft.gov.in).

(b) and (c) The import policy of marble is issued annually after consultation with the stake-holders and concerned State Governments. So far, the process of consultation for marble import policy for the year 2015-16 has not begun.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Increasing export of iron ore

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

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to increase the export of iron ore;
- (b) if so, whether negotiations have been made with some countries in this regard including present target of export with existing iron ore sharing country; .
- (c) if so, the countries to which iron ore is proposed to be exported in the coming years; and
- (d) the quantum of iron ore proposed to be exported to those countries from Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) The export of iron-ore is presently under Open General License (OGL). High grade iron-ore (+64% Fe) is canalized through MMTC. Exports are determined by availability and international market situations.

(b) to (d) Government has Long Term Agreements for supply of high grade iron-ore to Japan and South Korea through MMTC. A proposal for renewal of LTAs (for 3 years w.e.f 1.4.2015) is under way. Negotiations on quantity to be supplied and price thereof, shall commence after approval of renewal of LTAs. Iron-ore exports to Japan and South Korea under the LTA are largely made from NMDC mines in Bailadila, Chhattisgarh.

Ban on import of marble

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

- (a) whether the marble traders of the country have demanded to impose ban on the import of marble;
- (b) if so, the details of action taken thereon; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that due to import of marble, lakhs of labourers are being deprived of wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) No, Sir. No such representation has been received.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The import of rough marble is 'restricted' and only a limited quantity of high value rough marble is permitted for import that constitutes a small percentage of country's total marble production and consumption.

Impact of global recession on cotton growers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cotton production is surplus in the country due to global recession;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on cotton growers in the country;

(c) whether Government has taken any specific steps for finding any alternative export market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) and (b) As per the Second Advance Estimates of Ministry of Agriculture, India's production of cotton during 2014-15 was 351.52 lakh bales (of 170 Kg each) as compared to 359.02 lakh bales in 2013-14 and 356.02 lakh bales in 2012-13. However, compared to the corresponding period of 2013-14, export of raw cotton during 2014-15 (Apr. - Feb. 2015), has declined by 41.32% in quantity terms and 46.60% in value terms. As exports account for a substantial share of India's production of cotton, the decline in exports has resulted in a surplus for the domestic market and has impacted the cotton growers. Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has undertaken large MSP operations in all cotton growing States.

(c) and (d) For safeguarding the interests of cotton growers, in general and disposal of cotton to be procured under the MSP operations in particular, Ministry of Textiles has written to Indian High Commissions/Embassies in cotton deficit countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam, Indonesia, Turkey, Thailand to explore new avenues for export of cotton for stabilizing cotton prices in India.

Scheme for development of industrially backward States

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

(a) whether Government has identified the industrially backward States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate any scheme for the development of such backward States particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise. However, in view of the provisions of Section 94(1) of the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2014 in the Finance Bill 2015, the Government has proposed to provide (i) an additional investment allowance of an amount equal to 15% of the cost of new asset acquired and installed during the period beginning from 01 April, 2015 to 31st of March, 2020 and (ii) allow higher additional depreciation @ 35% in respect of actual cost of new machinery or plant acquired and installed by a manufacturing undertaking set up in the notified backward areas of the two States on or after April, 2015.

Draft policy to implement 'Make in India' campaign

596. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any draft policy to implement 'Make in India' campaign;

(b) if so, when was this draft finalized and approved by Cabinet;

(c) whether any legislation is proposed to be enacted for the purpose of implementing 'Make in India' campaign; and

(d) what is the legal frame-work contemplated by Government for effectively implementing 'Make in India' campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) to (d) No separate policy or legislation is required for 'Make in India' initiative.

'Make in India' aims at projecting India as an investment destination and develop it as a global hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. Under the initiative various

components have been identified which will lead to creation of a positive investment climate. These components involve, improvement in Ease of Doing Business, creation of modern infrastructure, opening of new Sectors for FDI and change in the mindset of Government agencies from being regulators to facilitators. A workshop was organized on 29th December, 2014 at Vigyan Bhawan in which action plan under the 'Make in India' initiative for one year and three years was prepared for 25 sectors including skill development and MSMEs. An action plan has also been developed for improvement of regulatory environment and improving Ease of Doing Business in the States. States have been requested to complete action by June 30th, 2015.

Re-energising India-Eu BTIA

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India and the European Union have agreed to re-energize negotiations for India-EU Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any new proposal on coverage of tariff lines and tariff reduction have been exchanged; and
- (d) if so, the likely date of recommencement of negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) and b) No, Sir. However, India proposes to re-energize the India-EU BTIA.

(c) and d) Do not arise.

Declining trend of tea exports

598. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian tea exports have been under severe strain with declining trend of exports;
- (b) whether the competitiveness of the Indian tea export would be further eroded by recent reduction in export benefit to the sector under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS);

- (c) whether Indian Tea Association has represented in this behalf;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (e) what efforts are being made to increase the competitiveness of Indian tea exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) Volume of export of Indian tea during 2014-15 has been lower than the level registered during 2013-14 primarily on account of fall in production of Assam Orthodox tea caused by delayed rains. Other factors that have contributed to the decline are increased supplies from Kenya leading to reduced average price of US\$ 2.14/kg in the international market, and fall in demand in the high-value markets such as USA, Iran and Russia.

(b) The objective of the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme is to promote, *inter alia*, export of value added teas with a view to gain maximum foreign exchange earnings as against the export of bulk teas, which have limited potential for branding of India Tea. As per the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-2020) notified by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) most of the teas in packaged or value added form will receive reward at the rate of 5% of Free on Board (FOB) value for export to various destinations, whereas tea in bulk form including tea waste and other black tea will be eligible for reward at the rate of 3% of FOB value.

(c) to (e) Representation has been received from the Indian Tea Association suggesting restoration of the reward rate for bulk tea exports from 3% to 5% of FOB value as available under the previous Foreign Trade Policy (FTP). Such representations are regularly reviewed by the Government as part of updation of the FTP. Tea Board also has a strategy for increasing export of Indian tea with added focus on value-added teas. This includes setting up value-addition infrastructure, branding and sustained promotion in the key markets.

Contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP

599. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the contribution of manufacturing sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
- (b) whether Government had fixed any target to enhance the contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP from the existing level; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and modalities adopted by Government to achieve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) Central Statistics Office (CSO) has recently revised the base year of National Accounts Statistics from 2004-05 to 2011-12, including introduction of new concepts such as Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic price. The sectoral contribution in the new series is now provided in terms of GVA, whereas in the earlier series such contributions were indicated in terms of GDP. CSO has informed that as per the advance estimates of national income 2014-15, the share of manufacturing in total GVA at basic prices in the year 2014-15 is estimated as 17 per cent.

(b) and (c) The National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) 2011 had envisaged enhancing the contribution of the manufacturing sector in GDP from about 15-16 per cent to 25 per cent in a decade's time. However, no similar targets were envisaged in terms of GVA, as this concept was not in use at the time of preparation of NMP 2011.

The Government has been taking measures including, *inter alia*, administrative and regulatory measures, to accelerate the growth of manufacturing sector in the country. For the creation of conducive business environment, the Government is engaged in simplifying and rationalizing the processes and procedures for boosting investor sentiment, simplifying the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and correcting the inverted duty structure. Some of the recent initiatives towards this end include pruning the list of industries that can be considered as defence industries requiring industrial license, permissible extensions in the validity of industrial license up to seven years, treating partial commencement of production as commencement of production of all the items included in the license etc. The recent amendments in FDI policy include allowing FDI in Defence up to 49% and FDI in Railway infrastructure up to 100%, easing the norms for FDI in construction and exempting FDI in medical devices from sectoral restrictions of pharmaceuticals and raising permissible FDI in insurance from 26% to 49%.

Further, the Government has launched the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, and 14 Central Services spanning a number of Ministries and Departments are now integrated in the e-Biz portal. Besides, the Government is implementing the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project. In addition, the Government has conceptualized Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor, Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor and the Vizag-Chennai

Industrial Corridor (as the first phase of an East Coast Economic Corridor), and setting up a National Industrial Corridor Development Authority for coordinating and overseeing progress of the various industrial corridors.

The Government has launched a "Make in India" initiative under which 25 thrust sectors have been identified. Information on these 25 thrust sectors has been put up on 'Make in India's web portal (<http://www.makeinindia.com>) along with details of FDI Policy, National Manufacturing Policy, Intellectual Property Rights and the envisaged National Industrial Corridors including the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (OMIC). An Investor Facilitation Cell in 'Invest India' has been created to assist, guide and handhold investors during the various phases of business life cycle under the "Make in India" initiative with provision of back end support up to the State level.

Mega investors' summit to attract global capital

600. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has organized a mega investors summit to attract global capital;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of major global investors/companies attended the summit;
- (c) the suggestions received by Government to improve the investor climate in India;
- (d) the steps taken by Government for removing bureaucratic sloth, easing procedures and removing red tape that stand in the way of investment; and
- (e) the total investment received/promised by the investors during the summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) The Partnership Summit 2015 was organized by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry in association with the Government of Rajasthan and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) at Jaipur, Rajasthan during 15-17 January, 2015. The Partnership Summit is an annual event, being organized since 1995. The theme of the Partnership Summit, 2015 was "Partnership for Shared New Realities".

(b) Trade and Economic Ministers of 24 countries and over 1000 delegates from 54 countries participated in the Summit. The Summit also featured stalls and exhibition including the "Make in India" by DIPP and an exhibition by the Government

of Rajasthan. Key Indian companies and foreign organisations including C K Birla Group NBC (National Engineering Industries Ltd), Apollo Hospitals, Clarks Group of Hotels, The Bahrain EDB (Economic Development Board), JCB India Limited, Blue Star, Indian Wind Turbine Manufacturers Association (IWTMA), Mahindra World City, Jaipur, PI Industries Ltd., The Son a Group, TVS Motor Company, Welspun Renewables Energy Pvt. Ltd., Golcha Associated Group, Hamriyah Free Zone, KPMG in India, Shree Cement Ltd. (SCL), Saint-Gobain India Ltd., Patton, Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Ltd., Airtel and Fortis participated in the exhibition.

(c) During the summit discussions were held among the delegates in the following Plenary Sessions:

- (i) Plenary Session 1 - "Defining Shared New Realities".
- (ii) Special Plenary Session - "Two Decades of WTO : Why it Matters for Development".
- (iii) Special Plenary Session - "Resurgent Rajasthan : Gaining Speed".
- (iv) Plenary Session 2 - "US and India: Co-Creating a Shared Future".
- (v) Plenary Session 3 - "Mega-Regional Trading Blocs : Implications for Emerging Economies".
- (vi) Plenary Session 4 - "Make-in India: Offering a New Partnership Opportunity to Industry".
- (vii) Plenary Session 5 - "Revitalizing South Asia Economic Cooperation: The Options in the Midst of Prevailing Constraints".
- (viii) Plenary Session 6 - "Financing for Growth and Development".
- (ix) Plenary Session 7 - "Growing Importance of Service Sector in Manufacturing Value Chains".
- (x) Plenary Session 8 - "Global Development Agenda Beyond 2015".

(d) The major initiatives taken by the Government to improve Ease of Doing Business in India include further opening up of multiple sectors for Foreign Direct Investment including Defence, Construction, Railways and Insurance.

A major thrust has been given to Defence Manufacturing by delicensing almost 60% items. The initial validity of Industrial License for Defence has been raised from 2 to 7 years, extendable upto 10 years. Process of applying for Industrial License (IL) and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) has been made online and this service is

now available to entrepreneurs on 24x7 basis at the eBiz website. This had led to ease of filing applications and online payment of service charges. 14 services including IL, IEM, Employee Registration with ESIC(Employees' State Insurance Corporation), Employer Registration with EPFO(Employee Provident Fund Organisation), Company name availability [Ministry of Company Affairs(MCA)], Allotment of Directors' Identification Number (DIN), Certificate of company's incorporation, Declaration of commencement of business (MCA), RBI's Foreign Collaboration-General Permission Route, Advance Foreign Remittance (RBI), Permanent Account Number (PAN), Tax deduction Account Number (TAN), Issue of Explosive license (PESO) and Importer exporter code (IEC-DGFT) have been integrated with eBiz portal which will function as an online single window portal for obtaining clearances from various Governments and Government agencies.

The number of documents required for export and import has been limited. Six best practices identified by the Government have been circulated among all the States for peer evaluation and adoption.

(e) The Partnership Summit is a platform for dialogue and engagement among top leaders from across the globe, towards a greater understanding of forces that are shaping the world, the challenges that need global policy attention and the responses required to effectively manage them. The Summit did not seek investment announcements.

Export made through EOUs

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

(a) the country-wise quantum and value of export made through the Export Oriented Units (EOUs) along with its share to total exports of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount of incentives and tax concessions provided to these units during the said period;

(c) whether Government has taken note of misuse of such incentives and tax concessions by some of the units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the complaints received/reported in this regard during the said period along with the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The value of export made

through the Export Oriented Units (EOUs) along with its share in total exports of the country during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

(Value in ₹ crores)			
Year	EOU's Exports	India's Exports	EOU's % share of India's Exports
2011-12	85201.02	1,465,959.39	5.8
2012-13	90180.67	1,634,318.28	5.5
2013-14	89642.09	1,905,011.08	4.7
*2014-15 (prov.)	64321.30	1,444,720.12	4.45

* Country-wise detail for 2014-15 is not available.

Country-wise export data for 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in Statement (See below).

(b) The amount of incentives and tax concessions provided to these units during the said period is as under:

(Value in ₹ crores)			
Sl.No.	Year	CST/DBK/TED Reimbursement	Duty foregone
1.	2011-12	295.54	8996.80
2.	2012-13	405.31	11528.45
3.	2013-14	271.65	12834.39
4.	2014-15 (prov.)	305.60	7813.25

(c) The incentives and tax concessions are as per the Foreign Trade Policy and are in the nature of export promotion measures. Wherever, an instance of misuse of such incentives and concessions is noted, prompt action is taken as per rules.

(d) Details of Show Cause Notices issued and Penalty imposed for misuse of incentives and tax concessions and violations of provisions of FTP are as under:

Sl.No.	Year	No. of cases
1.	2011-12	43
2.	2012-13	40
3.	2013-14	59
4.	2014-15 (prov.)	49

Statement*Country-wise Exports from EOUs*

2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Country	Exports (in crores)	Country	Exports (in crores)	Country	Exports (in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Afghanistan	2.71	Abidjan	0.26	Abidjan	1.30
Agadir	0.73	Abu Dhabi	1.63	Afghanistan	112.43
Albania	1.59	Afghanistan	2.84	Africa	0.02
Alexandria	0.24	Albania	3.43	Albania	2.58
Algeria	53.68	Albania	0.07	Algeria	112.48
American Samoa	0.90	Algeria	42.72	American Samoa	0.53
Amsterdam	0.69	Almaty	1.40	Angola	54.21
Angola	6.18	American Samoa	0.99	Anguilla	0.03
Antwerp	3.62	Andorra	0.12	Antigua	1.94
Argentina	147.69	Angola	9.59	Antigua/Ba rbuda	0.05
Armenia	1.93	Antigua	1.26	Antwerp	0.92
Australia	1033.56	Argentina	189.93	Apapa	5.04
Austria	373.32	Arlington	5.22	Argentina	212.90

Azerbaijan	2.78	Armenia	1.00	Armenia	0.31
Bahamas	0.12	Astonia	0.24	Australia	1276.98
Bahrain	8.33	Australia	1179.56	Austria	261.59
Bamako Mali	5.49	Austria	330.10	Azerbaijan	4.24
Bangladesh	974.20	Azerbaijan	0.67	Bahamas	2.51
Barcelona	0.03	Bahamas	2.05	Bahrain	23.06
Belarus	4.24	Bahrain	11.27	Bamako Mali	2.33
Belgium	470.44	Bamako Mali	7.07	Bangladesh	839.31
Benin	13.81	Bangkok	0.28	Barbodos	0.02
Bhutan	3.70	Bangladesh	903.65	Basel	0.84
Bolivia	1.72	Bangui	0.30	Belarus	6.95
Bosnia	0.01	Barcelona	0.32	Belgium	751.45
Botswana	38.84	Bbc	0.02	Benin	17.23
Brazil	1125.80	Belarus	10.53	Berlin	0.09
Brazivilli Congo	0.86	Belgique	0.04	Bermuda	0.01
Brembate	0.01	Belgium	510.23	Bhutan	0.20
Bridport	0.50	Belize	1.01	Bolivia	3.35
British Virgin					
Island	0.80	Benin	13.86	Bosnia	0.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
Brunei	0.45	Bermuda	0.07	Botswana	154.40
Buenaventura	0.93	Bhutan	0.14	Brazil	996.38
Buenosaires	0.07	Birmingham	0.19	Bridgetown	0.90
Bulgaria	17.84	Bolivia	2.94	Brit. Virgin Is.	0.19
Burkina Faso	13.92	Bosnia	0.06	Brunei	0.68
		Bosnia and			
Burma	2.21	Herzegovina	0.06	Bulgaria	34.24
Burundi	14.03	Botswana	101.78	Burkina Faso	43.15
Cambodia	19.56	Brazil	1031.68	Burkina-Faso	3.27
Cambridge	0.22	British Virgin Island	0.01	Burma	2.38
Cameroon	55.59	Buenos Aires	0.86	Burundi	8.09
Canada	1400.63	Bukavu	0.69	Cambodia	16.13
Caribbea	0.26	Bulgaria	26.59	Cameroon	0.13
Central African					
Republic	0.32	Burkina Faso	33.90	Cameroon	58.95
Chad	2.53	Burma	1.85	Canada	1800.54
				Canton and Enderbury	
Chicago	0.60	Burundi	12.09	Island	0.03

Chile	58.88	Cameroon	0.22	Cape Verde	0.37
China	4683.18	Cambodia	19.78	Cape Verde	0.27
Colombia	83.11	Cameroon	23.38	Cayman Islands	0.62
Colombo	0.02	Canada	1532.15	Central African Republic	2.74
Comoros	1.02	Canakry - Guinea	1.61	Chad	16.05
Congo	38.47	Caribbea	0.09	Chile	46.32
		Central African			
Costa Rica	8.13	Republic	2.27	China	1743.08
Costa Rice	0.72	Chad	1.73	Colombia	68.62
Cote D' Ivorie	11.81	Chile	61.39	Comoros	0.64
Cotonou	0.35	China	2671.59	Congo	78.45
Croatia	20.18	Colombia	94.34	Constanta	0.06
Cuba	0.82	Comoros	0.70	Cossato	0.12
Curacao	0.13	Conakry	0.22	Costa Rica	4.30
Cyprus	33.99	Congo	87.05	Costa Rica	1.60
Czech Republic	48.73	Cossato	0.25	Cote D' Ivorie	10.91
Czechoslovakia	18.42	Costa Rica	9.84	Croatia	33.38
Dakar	0.78	Cote D' Ivorie	7.12	Cuba	3.47
Demark	7.51	Croatia	19.77	Cyprus	44.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
Denmark	374.19	Cuba	4.09	Czech Republic	57.34
Djibouti	0.17	Cyprus	196.76	Czechoslovakia	20.08
Djibouty	0.16	Czech Republic	64.48	Denmark	538.91
Doha	0.09	Czechoslovakia	13.64	Djibouti	0.21
Dominican Republic	12.52	Darrusalam	0.05	Djibouti	1.32
Dubai	113.55	Denmark	434.63	Doha	0.15
Durban	0.07	Djibouti	0.69	Dominica	0.13
East Timor	0.02	Djibouty	0.18	Dominican Republic	28.65
Ecuador	11.96	Doha	0.34	Dubai	58.54
Egypt	243.05	Dominican Republic	23.40	East Timor	0.03
El Salvador	5.41	Dubai	104.23	Ecuador	23.84
Equatorial Guinea	11.85	East Timer	0.55	Egypt	159.02
Spain	0.47	Ecuador	22.60	El Salvador	8.61
Estonia	1.22	Egypt	222.11	England	0.63
Ethiopia	149.67	El Salvador	11.09	Eritrea	8.82
Europe	2630.71	El Salvodor	0.12	Espana	0.33
European Union	22.00	Eritrea	4.06	Estonia	2.21

Fiji	3.50	Espana	0.13	Ethiopia	354.08
Finland	59.89	Estonia	1.04	Europe	2621.65
France	1545.50	Ethiopia	190.62	European Union	30.66
French Guiana	0.03	Europe	2483.01	Fiji	0.23
Gabon	6.93	European Union	25.01	Finland	133.98
Gambia	0.19	Fiji	8.68	France	1442.99
General Currency					
Area	3.68	Finland	87.77	French Guiana	0.27
Georgia	3.54	France	1271.74	Gabon	24.65
Germany	3234.48	French Guiana	0.83	Gambia	7.54
Ghana	204.36	Gabon	11.31	General Currency Area	7.73
Greece	65.29	Gambia	3.00	Georgia	5.41
Guatemala	25.43	Gautemala	0.56	Germany	3991.30
Guinea	0.81	General Currency Area	5.20	Ghana	325.95
Guvana	0.21	Georgia	7.86	Greece	65.58
Guyana	4.45	Germany	3421.37	Grenada	0.04
Haiti	22.42	Ghana	221.60	Guarulhos	0.41
Hamburg	0.19	Greece	53.46	Guatemala	16.26

1	2	3	4	5	6
Hemburg	1.34	Guatemala	13.39	Guinea	16.61
Holland	6.71	Guinea	8.94	Guyana	2.34
Honduras	60.05	Guyana	6.43	Haiti	28.41
Hong Kong	447.38	Haiti	28.88	Holland	3.77
Hungary	166.50	Holland	0.14	Honduras	26.22
Iceland	7.21	Holland	5.24	Hondures	7.08
India Sez	202.02	Honduras	71.16	Hong Kong	220.33
Indonesia	290.35	Hong Kong	189.82	Hungary	527.70
Iran	39.06	Hungary	263.75	Iceland	16.05
Iraq	25.93	Iceland	10.96	India Sez	204.10
Ireland	373.41	India Sez	193.97	Indonesia	532.53
Israel	360.15	Indonesia	318.86	Iran	170.36
Istanbul	0.07	Iran	68.35	Iraq	41.79
Italy	1764.14	Iraq	21.56	Ireland	390.21
Ivory Coast	5.58	Ireland	415.44	Israel	726.88
Izmir	0.03	Israel	326.11	Istanbul	0.50
Jamaica	5.37	Istanbul	0.04	Italy	1736.67
Japan	1401.68	Istonia	0.64	Ivory Coast	5.00

Jordan	51.22	Italy	1988.82	Izmer	0.02
Kazakhstan	23.90	Ivory Coast	13.70	Jamaica	9.30
Kenya	444.32	Jamaica	0.61	Japan	1484.33
Kiribati	0.03	Japan	1348.19	Jebelali	1.09
Korea	356.91	Jeddah	2.90	Jeddah	2.79
Ksa	0.20	Jordan	55.26	Jordan	73.91
Kuwait	13.74	Jordon	19.34	Jorden	19.44
Kyrgyzstan	0.09	Kampuchea			
Latika	0.07	Democratic	2.87	Kampuchea Democratic	0.23
Latiwa	5.70	Kazakhstan	23.41	Kazakhstan	34.79
Latvia	8.11	Kenya	471.81	Kenya	713.16
Lebanon	28.34	Kiribati	0.90	Kiribati	0.17
Lesotho	34.88	Korea	489.76	Korea	373.04
Liberia	1.73	Kosovo	0.01	Kosovo	0.17
Libya	4.09	Ksa	1.66	Ksa	1.25
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4.18	Kuwait	31.37	Kuwait	54.18
Lithuania	6.50	Labanon	0.83	Kyrgyzstan	0.67
		Laos	0.13	Kyrgyzstian	0.53

1	2	3	4	5	6
Lithuanian	0.13	Latvia	1.61	Laos	0.24
Lithuania	3.48	Lebanon	34.25	Latin American	0.11
Luxembourg	1.31	Lesotho	31.59	Latvia	10.14
Macau	0.02	Liberia	14.82	Lebanon	24.45
Macedonia	0.89	Libya	19.38	Lesotho	77.87
		Libyan Arab			
Madagascar	11.41	Jamahiriya	35.93	Liberia	6.21
Malawi	88.95	Liechtenstein	2.74	Libya	35.39
Malaysia	140.33	Liechtenstein	42.42	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	27.07
Maldives	0.87	Lithuania	14.38	Liechtenstein	51.81
Mali	13.80	Lome	0.46	Lithuania	31.99
Malta	23.99	Luthuania	2.22	Luxembourg	2.82
Mauritania	1.28	Luxembourg	3.54	Macedonia	1.01
Mauritania	3.73	Macau	0.01	Madagascar	6.94
Mauritius	22.86	Macedonia	0.83	Malawi	253.53
Mayanmar	2.09	Mackay	0.01	Malaysia	259.60
Mayotte	0.06	Madagascar	12.98	Maldives	0.25
Megalopolis					

Greece	0.55	Malawi	169.15	Mali	19.14
Mexico	273.02	Malaysia	221.13	Malta	17.80
Moldova	3.45	Maldives	1.15	Manzanilo	0.05
Mongolia	0.59	Mali	10.67	Mauritania	10.96
Mongolia	0.07	Malta	45.57	Mauritius	34.13
Monte Isola	0.01	Mauritania	3.39	Mayanmar	0.19
Montegro	11.16	Mauritina	2.75	Mexico	304.00
Morocco	24.00	Mauritius	28.26	Middle East	0.21
Mozambique	18.39	Mayanmar	0.13	Moldova	4.63
Myanmar	3.70	Meera	0.10	Mombasa	0.39
Namey Niger	0.80	Memphis	1.37	Mongolia	0.68
Namibia	27.34	Mexico	288.37	Montegro	15.71
Nepal	17.72	Middle East	0.35	Monten	1.50
Netherlands	2254.08	Moldova	0.96	Montserrat	0.01
New Caledonia	0.04	Mombasa	1.28	Morocco	23.58
New Foundland	0.38	Mongolia	1.68	Morocco	0.92
New Zealand	101.42	Monte Isola	0.04	Mozambique	76.11
New York	1.03	Montegro	15.45	Muscat	7.25
Nicaragua	0.59	Morocco	33.08	Myanmar	37.98

1	2	3	4	5	6
Niger	1.59	Mozambique	8.73	Namibia	28.44
Nigeria	269.47	Muscat	0.40	Nendeln	2.71
North America	16.96	Myanmar	11.07	Nepal	28.59
Norway	66.97	Nairobi	0.01	Netherlands	3523.19
Oman	31.52	Namibia	47.87	New Caledonia	0.13
Others	14948.92	Nendeln	1.76	New Guinea	1.60
Pakistan	95.64	Nepal	55.75	New Zealand	334.19
Palestina	0.30	Netherlands	2884.62	New York	1.65
Panama	31.85	New Caledonia	0.06	Nicaragua	3.46
Papua New Guinea	1.57	New Guinea	4.90	Niger	12.61
Paraguay	4.99	New Zealand	107.86	Nigeria	397.42
Peru	32.09	New York	0.44	Northern Ireland	0.23
Peterhead	18.80	Nicaragua	2.54	Norway	108.32
Philadelphia	4.31	Niger	1.07	Ohana	0.01
Philippines	125.79	Nigeria	403.14	Oman	115.21
				Other East African	
Poland	176.52	North America	3.58	Countries	0.13
Portugal	35.13	Norway	86.59	Others	9849.41

Puerto Rico	13.28	Oman	50.40	Pakistan	95.34
Qatar	7.98	Other East African Countries	0.04	Palestine	0.25
Qatar	6.42	Others	13915.59	Panama	152.25
Quwait	0.04	Pakistan	102.10	Paraguay	4.71
Romania	28.64	Panama	8.46	Peru	32.33
Rotterdam	2.45	Paraguay	8.61	Philippines	195.40
Row	0.09	Paramaribo	0.02	Poland	262.18
Russia	666.56	Peru	36.09	Portugal	37.05
Rwanda	21.41	Philippines	138.32	Puerto Rico	50.35
Saint Lucia	0.08	Poland	162.39	Qatar	16.05
Samoa	4.25	Polska	0.25	Qatar	3.60
San Francisco	0.02	Portland	0.77	Rawanda	5.28
Sanghai	0.54	Portugal	40.76	Romania	38.37
Saudi Arabia	257.96	Puerto Rico	33.49	Rpa Exports	3.90
Scotland	0.49	Qatar	31.76	Ruerto Rico	0.25
Senegal	19.89	Qatar	8.93	Russia	604.35
Serbia	1.57	Quba	1.15	Russian	64.25
Seychelles	0.01	Rawanda	0.02	Rwanda	50.28
Shanghai	0.04	Replubica Domanica	0.79	Sabah	0.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
Siegburg	1.11	Riga	0.20	Saint Lucia	0.16
Sierra Leone	10.15	Riyadh-K.S.A	0.07	Samoa	10.79
Singapore	1275.48	Romania	15.58	Santo Domingo	0.02
Slovakia	0.30	Rpa Exports	11.37	Sao Tome	0.03
Slovenia	35.03	Russia	660.03	Scotland	0.18
Somalia	0.08	Russian	54.23	Seareea	0.01
South Africa	1175.43	Rwanda	11.84	Senegal	18.34
South Korea	227.22	Saint Lucia	1.76	Serbia	3.53
Spain	397.77	Samoa	5.35	Seychelles	0.07
Sri Lanka	131.19	Sanjose Costa Rica	0.51	Sierra Leone	4.21
Sudan	53.98	Santo Domingo	1.06	Singapore	1781.50
Suriname	1.46	Scotland	1.56	Slovakia	0.52
Swaziland	19.29	Senegal	25.99	Slovenia	11.62
Sweden	182.31	Serbia	9.51	Somalia	0.32
Switzerland	1591.07	Siegburg	0.62	South Africa	1739.14
Syria	86.34	Sierra Leone	1.61	South Carolina	7.79
Syrian Arab Republic	15.00	Sierra Loene	1.70	South Korea	689.64

Taiwan	66.99	Singapore	1866.51	South Sudan	1.92
Tajikistan	2.77	Slovakia	2.37	Spain	893.65
Tanga	2.53	Slovenia	0.58	Sri Lanka	179.97
Tango	1.69	Slovenia	26.93	St. Barhelemy, Fwi	0.54
Tanzania	76.80	Somalia	1.53	St. Lucia	0.06
Tehran	0.02	South Africa	1431.80	Sudan	72.02
Tema	16.59	South Korea	48.24	Suffolk	0.02
Thailand	601.56	Spain	431.52	Suriname	7.61
Togo	4.16	Sri Lanka	171.81	Swaziland	8.42
Trinidad	0.13	St. Martin	0.76	Sweden	286.89
Trinidad & Tobago	29.72	Sudan	83.07	Switzerland	1882.45
Tunisia	27.86	Suriname	6.16	Syria	24.39
Turkey	359.25	Swaziland	0.71	Taiwan	92.08
Turkmenistan	1.48	Sweden	227.58	Tajikistan	2.15
UAE	1530.06	Swiss	0.03	Tanzania	284.54
Uganda	162.93	Switzerland	1754.44	Tema	8.01
UK	4183.12	Syria	30.65	Thailand	709.43
Ukrain	10.52	Taiwan	78.60	Tincan Island	0.90
Ukraine	146.54	Tajikistan	1.79	Togo	16.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uruguay	18.54	Tanga	0.79	Tonga	2.11
USA	26562.77	Tango	2.60	Trinidad & Tobago	35.06
Uzbekistan	4.04	Tanzania	193.30	Tunis	0.07
Uzbekistan	17.21	Tema	10.96	Tunisia	34.48
Venezuela	63.30	Thailand	664.43	Turkey	327.06
Venezuela	6.15	Togo	10.34	Turkmenistan	4.95
Venezuela	6.70	Total	1136.89	UAE	1585.19
Vernier	4.36	Trinidad & Tobago	27.14	Uganda	348.42
Vietnam	145.56	Tunisia	26.59	UK	4636.06
West Africa	0.08	Turkey	284.29	Ukraine	22.81
West Indies	2.46	Turkmenistan	2.41	Ukraine	124.93
Yemen	61.68	Turks and Caicos Islands	0.44	Uruguay	12.87
Yugoslavia	0.79	UAE	2123.13	USA	29183.74
Zambia	125.82	Uganda	154.94	Uzbekistan	64.26
Zanzibar	0.23	UK	4608.66	Uzbekistan	9.03
Zimbabwe	82.80	Ukraine	21.20	Valancia	3.50
TOTAL	85201.02	Ukraine	130.51	Venezuela	46.62
		Uruguay	12.98	Venezuela	4.03

USA	29764.59	Veracruz	0.10
Uzbekistan	4.70	Vietnam	200.55
Uzbekistan	7.03	West Africa	4.94
Valencia	0.03	West Indies	2.69
Venezuela	66.07	Yemen	71.29
Vietnam	149.20	Yugoslavia	0.07
West Africa	0.03	Yugoslavia	0.33
West Indies	5.15	Zambia	363.22
Winterbatch	0.33	Zanzibar	1.37
Yemen	44.38	Zimbabwe	211.44
Yugoslavia	0.19		
Zambia	119.46		
Zimbabwe	167.95		
TOTAL	90180.67		89642.09

Production of tea

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

- (a) the State-wise and quantum-wise production of tea in the country;
- (b) the name of the States where tea of high quality is being produced;
- (c) whether foreign currency is earned through tea export, the details of last three financial years thereof;
- (d) the manner in which the States are being promoted to earn more foreign currencies; and
- (e) whether the proposals sent by the States to enhance tea production in future would be accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) The estimated tea production State-wise and quantum-wise for the financial year 2014-15 is as under:

State	Quantity (M.kgs.)*
Assam	585.36
West Bengal	324.07
Tamil Nadu	166.38
Kerala	66.90
Karnataka	6.73
Others	24.56
TOTAL	1174.00

* Provisional, subject to revision

(b) India produces some of the world's finest teas like Darjeeling Tea in West Bengal, Assam Tea in Assam, Nilgiris Tea in Tamil Nadu and Kangra Tea in Himachal Pradesh which are famous for their delicate flavor, strength and brightness.

(c) Indian teas are exported worldwide and earn valuable foreign currency. Details of tea exports and the foreign currency earned during 2011-12 to 2014-15 (April-February) are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Qty. (M.Kgs)	Value in ₹ crs.	Value in Million US\$
2011-12	214.35	3304.82	690.14
2012-13	216.23	4005.93	735.90
2013-14	225.76	4509.09	746.46
2014-15 (Apr-Feb)*	180.05	3485.71	571.23

*Provisional, subject to revision.

(d) The single-origin teas grown in specific States and regions of India have unique characteristics and have large potential to contribute to the generation of foreign exchange from sale of such teas. State Governments of tea growing States which are represented on the Tea Board are regularly consulted while finalizing the marketing strategy for tea. Producers and growers of tea in the tea growing States also receive substantial financial and technical assistance from the Tea Board as part of the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme for producing and marketing tea.

(e) Tea Board regularly accepts proposals and applications from the growers and producers of tea in all States and assists them under the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme for undertaking activities such as rejuvenation, pruning, infilling, uprooting and replanting of old tea areas, extension planting, quality upgradation and product diversification, value-addition, quality certification, changing of the product mix, including Orthodox Tea Production.

Establishment of industrial clusters

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

(a) the State-wise details of the proposed industrial clusters established/to be established in the country and the amount allocated for them during the last two years;

(b) the respective shares of small and medium industries in these groups;

(c) whether Government will provide modern technology to the above industrial units to expedite their growth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) to (d) Information on proposed industrial clusters established / to be established in the various States of the country is not centrally maintained. However, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion introduced a scheme namely 'Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme/ (IIUS)' in 2003 for the development of Industrial Clusters under which a number of clusters have been supported over years. The amount allocated during the last two years, State-wise, for the clusters approved under/IIUS is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, during the Twelfth Plan, 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)' has been notified in July 2013. MIIUS has the objective of enhancing competitiveness of industry by providing quality infrastructure to catalyse and promote industrial growth, employment generation and technology upgradation in Industrial Estates/Parks/Areas and greenfield projects, under which so far 24 projects were accorded 'in-principle' approval. Out of these, 11 projects have also been accorded 'Final Approval', against which central assistance has been released in case of 5 projects. The details of these projects, with amount allocated State-wise, are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

MIIUS *inter alia* has provision to support, as per demand, creation of Technical Infrastructure like Common Facility Centres, Research and Development-Product Development and Technical Demonstration Facility, Central Effluent Treatment Plant and other environment protection infrastructure, Training Infrastructure and Quality Certification and Benchmarking, which contribute to adoption of modern technology in the assisted industrial units.

Statement-I

Amount allocated to the clusters during the last two years under IIUS

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam	30.12	-	30.12
2.	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	HP	16.93	3.92	20.85
3.	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur	MP	6.73	-	6.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi	MP	4.83	-	4.83
5.	Marathwara Automobile Cluster, Auranqabad	Maharashtra	4.57	12.10	16.67
6.	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster		-	18.01	18.01
7.	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	-	16.57	16.57
8.	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	-	17.48	17.48
9.	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	West Bengal	0.45	-	0.45
10.	Foundry Cluster, Howrah		7.98	-	7.98
11.	Textile Cluster, Cluster, Narol, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	-	15.35	15.35
12.	Adityapur Auto Cluster, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	-	12.49	12.49
TOTAL			71.60	95.92	167.52

Statement-II*A. List of projects which were accorded 'Final approval' under MIUS*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name and location of the Project	State	Project Cost	Central Grant Allocations	Date of Final Approval	Central Grant Released (as on 31.03.2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT, Manesar	Haryana	97.78	39.90	24.02.2015	-
2.	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	84.85	34.19	24.02.2015	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	MP	75.00	12.75	24.02.2015	3.825
4.	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	MP	44.88	11.50	24.02.2015	3.450
5.	Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) Estate, Patiala	Punjab	76.60	16.58	24.02.2015	-
6.	Angul Aluminium Park, Angul	Odisha	184.69	46.00	24.02.2015	-
7.	Pashamylaran Industrail Area, Medak	Telangana	64.24	23.56	24.02.2015	-
8.	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	54.81	12.26	24.02.2015	3.678
9.	Industrial Area, Kandauri	HP	95.77	24.07	24.02.2015	3.137
10.	Industrial Area, Pandoqa	HP	88.05	22.62	24.02.2015	3.000
11.	Bodhjunnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	55.38	39.80	24.02.2015	-
TOTAL				283.23		17.090

B. List of projects which were accorded 'In-principle' approval under MIUS

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name and location of the Project	State	Project Cost	Central Grant Allocations	Date of 'in-principle' approval
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Industrial Area Zuangtui, Aizawl	Mizoram	29.76	15.22	13.06.2014

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	33.20	8.32	13.06.2014
3.	SIDCO, Industrial Growth Centre, Samba	J &K	14.60	7.45	13.06.2014
4.	Industrial Estate, Kathua	J &K	27.75	12.91	13.06.2014
5.	Devipur Industrial Area	Jharkhand	105.00	27.36	13.06.2014
6.	Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	24.50	8.11	13.06.2014
7.	Furniture Hub at Ernakulam	Kerala	97.29	45.44	13.06.2014
8.	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	124.82	48.36	13.06.2014
9.	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	93.00	47.43	13.06.2014
10.	Paddy Processing Cluster, Ranga Reddy	Telangana	135.93	45.29	10.07.2014
11.	Hindupur Growth Centre & Industrial Park, Gollapuram	AP	100.07	27.16	24.02.2015
12.	Bobbilli Industrial Park, Vizianagaram	AP	84.60	22.80	24.02.2015
13.	Hosur Engineering Industry Cluster	Tamil Nadu	81.27	24.11	24.02.2015
TOTAL				339.96	

Trade relations in new sectors

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish trade relations in new sector/areas with some of the countries for the first time;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) the total revenue likely to be generated from the expansion of trade in the new areas and sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) to (c) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to enhance trade with our tradepartners for mutual benefit which also include establishing trade relationship in new sectors/areas. In this context, India has taken various initiatives like Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECA), Free Trade Agreements (FTA) Preferential Trade Agreements (PTA), Joint Study Groups (JSG) etc. with various countries.

(d) Revenue to be generated from the expansion of trade in new areas and sectors cannot be assessed at present.

Amendments in Consolidated FDI Policy Circular, 2014

605. SHRI C. M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government effected changes/amendments in Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2014; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed, on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly. The Government reviews the FDI policy from time to time to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive destination for investment.

Changes/ amendments in the FDI policy are *inter-alia* aimed to create infrastructure, increase manufacturing, create jobs resulting in over-all growth of the economy of the country.

Pharma exports

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

(a) the year-wise and country-wise details of pharma exports by India in the last five years and the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that country has not able to achieve this year's target; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) As per latest information available, the year-wise and country-wise details of pharma exports for the top 30 markets for the last five years is given below. The data for the current year is not available. The table below incorporates latest data available *i.e.* upto December, 2014.

(All values in \$ million)							
Rank	Country	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Aprl-Dec.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	USA	1953.71	2496.88	3267.82	3728.53	3962.73	3227.23
2.	UK	348.51	391.33	491.35	513.36	527.09	407.02
3.	South Africa	245.83	341.30	383.12	440.76	561.47	374.46
4.	Russia	274.81	455.85	410.08	572.16	546.28	335.75
5.	Nigeria	190.78	224.27	310.42	340.92	384.29	322.05
6.	Germany	318.78	361.80	462.92	467.33	402.46	281.13
7.	Brazil	209.89	230.23	279.02	328.34	312.62	279.14
8.	Kenya	116.46	182.84	229.86	252.03	240.28	199.79
9.	Viet Nam	149.65	151.31	185.06	202.93	212.18	185.96
10.	Netherlands	144.88	198.14	230.27	249.06	233.69	172.42
11.	France	107.04	136.36	174.42	184.93	206.88	160.18
12.	Canada	163.52	153.21	258.31	285.68	226.77	153.54
13.	Australia	96.23	116.59	172.90	188.21	196.94	153.29
14.	Tanzania	69.93	97.93	85.75	132.63	157.21	152.33
15.	Nepal	82.66	80.57	119.07	123.52	142.23	132.42
16.	Iran	112.86	111.83	99.84	163.10	182.53	126.05
17.	Sri Lanka	109.47	129.07	147.40	154.35	166.91	121.62
18.	Philippines	70.02	85.40	106.08	126.34	140.24	117.89
19.	Ghana	110.10	136.42	148.27	184.79	151.91	117.38
20.	Thailand	121.26	107.45	149.63	142.44	108.93	112.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Myanmar (Burma)m	57.33	62.51	80.42	122.47	138.91	112.58
22.	Venezuela	40.12	51.76	62.84	70.79	86.73	111.33
23.	Uganda	70.37	85.22	118.78	124.32	155.48	109.43
24.	China	136.19	139.95	157.62	137.81	116.17	108.86
25.	Belgium	106.55	86.70	136.24	151.54	128.32	108.32
26.	Turkey	139.77	166.11	182.71	199.62	156.43	107.69
27.	Japan	78.95	79.63	151.69	179.17	174.83	104.66
28.	Singapore	61.39	140.58	170.10	187.40	131.04	104.54
29.	Bangladesh	90.68	115.39	112.22	135.18	158.25	103.35
30.	Spain	119.64	141.10	199.38	174.30	136.73	97.97
TOTAL of Top 30		5897.38	7257.73	9083.59	10264.01	10446.53	8201.31
GRAND TOTAL		8949.28	10721.43	13263.43	14676.37	14936.09	11523.58

(b) and (c) In 2010-11 India's exports touched \$ 10.7 billion with a CAGR of 13% during previous three years. At that time it was estimated that India's exports would reach \$ 25 billion by 2014-15. Some of the reasons for not reaching the expected US\$ 25 bn are given below:

1. Recession in Europe – Economy in Spain and Italy, which are important markets for India, have still not come back to normal.
2. Indian rupee's devaluation at unexpected rate.
3. Some of our major export partners in LAC, CIS and Africa regions have initiated process of indigenous production working towards self-reliance.
4. China's increased competition even in formulations sector especially in Europe.
5. International Sanctions on Russia have impacted its economy and thereby their total imports have come down for last 6-8 months. Accordingly, our exports are also showing negative growth.
6. Some of major Indian pharma companies started their own production in South Africa, resulted in lesser growth rate of Pharma exports by India to South Africa.
7. There is downward trend in the prices of Drugs in Germany for the last 1 – 2 years, resulted in lesser growth rate of pharma exports to Germany.

100 per cent FDI in B2C e-commerce

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

- (a) whether Government will allow 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Business to Consumer (B2C) e-commerce; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the proposed safeguards thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to review the FDI policy on Business to Consumer (B2C) e-commerce.

- (b) Does not arise.

Target to increase growth rate of GDP in infrastructure sector

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

- (a) whether Government has set any target to increase the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in infrastructure industries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the investment made in infrastructure industries so far along with the target fixed for it;
- (d) the percentage of increase made in the domestic production by infrastructure industries during the last and current financial years; and
- (e) the remedial steps taken by Government to achieve the target fixed in this regard?

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

- (b) to (e) Do not arise.

Fall in export of soyameal

609. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that soya meal exports from the country has dropped to lowest in 26 years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Data for the current year is not available. However, as per data available for the year 2014-15, the export of soyameal during April-January 2015 has fallen by around 67%, both in quantity as well as in value terms, as compared to exports during corresponding period of the previous year. The exports during 2014-15 (April-January) were 11.43 lakh tons valued at USD 621.46 million compared to 34.27 lakh tons valued at USD 1,879.00 million during the corresponding period of 2013-14. The exports are lowest, at least since 2003-04, the year from which comparative data is available.

The record world-wide production of soyabean in 2014-15 has created an over supply in the world market leading to a drastic fall in soyameal prices.

Lower petroleum crude prices, resulting in lesser demand for vegetable oils for bio-fuels, has also contributed to lower international prices. The lower international prices have left Indian exports uncompetitive as compared to major producers of soyabean such as Argentina and Brazil.

(c) Encouraging exports of agricultural products is a continuous process. Under the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020, export of soyameal is eligible for 5% reward under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS).

Increase in import of steel

†610. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that steel import from neighbouring countries have increased on large scale, if so, the details of steel imported during the last two years;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that import duty on steel has been increased by Government, if so, the details of increased import duty during the said period;
- (c) the reasons for increase in import of steel and whether it has been evaluated; and
- (d) whether steel is cheap in other countries, if so, the steps being taken for production of steel at cheaper rate in the country?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Data pertaining to import of Iron & Steel under Chapter 72 and 73 of Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System), 2012, Schedule - I (Import Policy) during the period 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (provisional) is as under:

Country	Qty in Ton Values / ₹ Crore					
	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (Apr'14 to Feb'15)*	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
Bangladesh	13846	88.79	7652	56.84	8714	61.58
Bhutan	102965	617.25	80941	589.93	72480	542.88
China	1770193	8135.54	1120652	5921.24	3522779	15534.84
Maldives	8204	20.67	5196	13.77	5244	14.27
Myanmar	-	-	23	0.06	-	-
Nepal	648.42	395.7	69465	387.97	72494	418.85
Pakistan	2038	24.22	1070	9.75	24	0.07
Sri Lanka	5763	15.47	3227	14.09	871	4.01
GRAND TOTAL	1967851	9297.64	1288226	6993.65	3682606	16576.5

*Note: Figures for 2014-15(Apr. to Feb.) is provisional.

(b) In Budget 2015-16, tariff rate of basic customs duty on iron & steel falling Under Chapter 72 and articles of iron or steel falling under Chapter 73 of Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System), 2012, Schedule - I (Import Policy), has been increased from 10 % to 15%. However, no change has been made in the existing effective rates of basic customs duty on these goods.

(c) and (d) Import of an item takes place only when similar item is either not available in the domestic market or is available at a cheaper rate outside the country than the one available in the domestic market. Certain specific grades /qualities of steel which are not produced in the country, especially for the use of automobile sector, engineering goods etc, are to be necessarily imported and such specific imports cannot be stopped. Moreover, steel sector has been deregulated; therefore, the role of the Government is

limited to be a facilitator in growth of steel industry. The Government only lays down policy guidelines and the investment decisions for creation of new capacity are taken by individual investors based on commercial considerations.

Easing sourcing norms in multi-brand retail sector

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

- (a) whether Government is considering easing sourcing norms in multi-brand retail sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether all the stakeholders have been consulted; and
- (d) if so, the response thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) to (d) Government has not taken any decision with regard to implementation of FDI policy in multi brand retail trading.

Annual production of spices

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

- (a) the annual production of spices in the country;
- (b) the percentage of spices produced, exported and released for the domestic market;
- (c) whether the amount of spices released in the domestic market is sufficient to meet the demand;
- (d) if not, how does the Ministry proposes to meet the demand of domestic consumers; and
- (e) what is the procedure adopted by Government to strike a balance between the requirement of the domestic and the export market? .

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

production of spices in the country is around 6 million tonnes, out of which about 12 to 14% is exported while the rest is available for domestic consumption. Details of production, export and import of spices during 2013-14 are given below:

	Quantity (tonnes)
1. Production	59,35,043
2. Export	8,17,250
3. Import	1,30,010

(c) and (d) India imports selected spices like Clove, Cassia, Cinnamon, Poppy Seed, Star anise to meet domestic consumption as well as fulfilling demand of industry for value addition and re-export. Government implements several programmes for increasing production and availability of spices such as Cardamom through the Spices Board and other spices through the State Horticulture Missions under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). The mission programmes are aimed at increasing production, productivity and quality of the produce to meet growing demand in the domestic as well as export market.

(e) While the requirement of domestic market are met by programmes aimed at increasing production and ensuring remunerative prices to farmers through pre and post harvest management and support activities, the industry is assisted through adoption of upgraded technology in spice processing, setting up of quality evaluation labs, quality certification and training of laboratory personnel for producing quality spices and making them available for exports.

Imposing MEP on onion and potato

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

- (a) whether Government has imposed Minimum Export Price (MEP) on onion and potato to arrest domestic price rise;
- (b) if so, whether this has helped in reducing domestic price of these two items;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) what has been the decline in India's export of these commodities; and
- (e) how Government is protecting Minimum Support Price (MSP) for these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) Currently there is an MEP of USD 250 per MT on onions whereas MEP on potato which was USD 450 per MT (*w.e.f.* 26th June, 2014), has been removed with effect from 20th February, 2015.

(b) and (c) MEP is a tool for calibrating export volumes to ensure that in case there is severe domestic shortage, such shortages are not exacerbate further on account of export of these commodities. In July 2014, the retail prices of onion were ranging between ₹ 26/- per kg. to ₹ 35/- per kg. in four metropolitan cities of the country while in March, 2015 the prices were in the range of ₹ 19/- per kg. to ₹ 31/- per kg. Similarly, In June, 2014, the retail prices of potato were ranging between ₹ 16/- per kg. to ₹ 31/- per kg. which have been reduced in March, 2015 between ₹8/- per kg. to ₹ 30/- per kg.

(d) There has been a decline of 13% in quantity terms in respect of onion export during 2014-15 as compared to 2013-14. In respect of Potato export, there was an increase of 57% as compared to previous year 2013-14.

(e) There is no declared Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Onion and Potato by the Union Government of India.

Discovery of palaces of Emperor Shahjahan near Taj Mahal

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

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has recently discovered the palaces of Emperor Shahjahan near Taj Mahal and also undertaken some other excavations in Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to develop and upgrade those discoveries and to make it available for public view; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has not recently discovered the palaces of Emperor Shahjehan near Taj Mahal, District Agra, (Uttar Pradesh). The excavation at Purana Qila, New Delhi in last season revealed the cultural sequence from Maurya to Mughal period without any break.

The notable antiquities includes sealing of Maurya period; beads, antimony rod and terracotta Yakshi figures of Sunga period; more than 20 copper coins and few areca-nut shaped terracotta beads of Kushan period; inscribed dabber and sealing of Gupta

period with Brahmi legend possibly readable as Brahnavarta; a small sand stone image of Vishnu (Vaikuntha Vishnu) of Rajput period; etc.

Scientific clearance work at Red Fort, Delhi has also revealed the evidence of water channel and system of fountains of Mehtab Bagh very recently which was originally built by Mughal Emperor Shahjehan. The British had destroyed the Mehtab bagh during their rule and flattened the area completely.

(b) and (c) The excavated materials of previous excavations carried out by the department are already displayed in Archaeological Museum, Purana Qila, New Delhi for public view.

Encroachment at Sarnath

615. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2263 given in the Rajya Sabha on 18th March, 2015 and to state:

(a) case-wise outcome of the efforts of ASI and effective and immediate action taken by local authorities including State Police to remove encroachments and filing of FIRs as per the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act at Sarnath;

(b) the details of the FIRs filed so far, along with their numbers and date;

(c) whether few NCR(Non Cognizable Report) have been filed instead of filing proper FIR for encroachments which are cognizable in nature, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the enquiry initiated by Government for connivance of ASI officials, offenders and local authorities to save World Heritage site?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) The details are given in Statement-I, II, III and IV(See below). By filing FIR/complaints legal action has been initiated.

(b) The FIR has been lodged in five cases. The details are given in Statement-II (one case) and Statement-IV (four cases).

(c) The unauthorized construction is treated as non cognizable offence. Therefore NCR have been registered by police. However, in 5 instances FIR have been registered.

(d) No such involvement has been reported so far. However, Police action is in progress in all the complaints/FIRs filed by Archaeological Survey of India.

Statement-I*List of illegal construction within the prohibited area
of DHAMEKH STUPA at Sarnath*

Sl. No.	Name & Address of Illegal Constructors	Complaint to Police Station	Whether FIR lodged or not?	Comment	Direction
1.	Mahabodhi Society, Sarnath, Varanasi	22.09.11 ; 11.05.13; 19.12.14; 21.12.14	No	New construction	East
2.	Shri Ajay Yadav, Anmol Nagar, Varanasi	19.05.12	No	New Construction	Near Tibbati Institution Near Pulia
3.	Or. Ghambhira Buddha, Myanmar Trust, Sarnath	12.11.13	No	New Construction	
4.	Shri Ashutosh Pandey S/o Shri Umashankar Pandey, Village & Post-Kaithi, Varanasi	22.07.13	No	New Construction	North
5.	Shri Harishchandra Rajbhar S/o Shri Baldev Rajbhar, Ghurahoopur, Sarnath, Varanasi	30.03.13	No	New Construction	North
6.	Shri Rajnath, Khajjuhi, Sarnath	21.02.13	No	New Construction	North
7.	Shri Pawan Pandey, Khajjuhi, Sarnath	21.02.13	No	New Construction	North West

8.	Shri Oilip Vishwakarma S/o Shri Gaurishankar Vishwakarma, Khajuihi, Samath'	21.02.13	No	New Construction	North West
9.	Sikkim Trust, Samath	05.02.14	No	New Construction	West
10.	Wat Thai Varanasi Buddhist Vipashthana Centre, SA-9/98 B, Ghurahoopur, Samath	26.09.14; 10.02.15	No	New Construction	West
11.	Shri Ashok Yadav S/o Late Shri Kamla Yadav, Ganj, Varanasi	16.12.14	No	New Construction	-
12.	Shri Shashi Rai, Ghurpur, Samath, Varanasi	18.12.14	No	New Construction	-
13.	Shri Rajan Pal S/o Late Shri Narayan Pal, Ghurpur, Shrinagar Bazar, Samath, Varanasi	13.12.14	No	New Construction	South
14.	Shri Ram Lal Patel S/o Late Shri Munnilal Patel, Village-Ganj, Samath, Varanasi	27.10.14	No	New Construction	South

Statement-II*List of illegal construction within the prohibited area of CHAUKHANDI STUPA at Sarnath*

Sl. No.	Name & Address of Illegal Constructors	Complaint to Police Station	Whether FIR lodged or not?	Comment	Direction
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shri Ram Lochan Yadav S/o Late Kharpattu Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	02.01.13; 29.04.14; 26.09.14; 16.02.15; 10.03.15	Yes. [FIR No.25/15(1)J	New Construction	North
2.	Shri Panna Lal Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath.	29.10.12; 05.12.12	No	New Construction	North
3.	Shri Pramod Kumar Pal S/o Shri Ramu Pal, Ganj, Sarnath	25.02.13	No	New Construction	South
4.	Shri Prem Patel S/o Sechan Patel, Gani, Sarnath	17.06.13	No	New Construction	East
5.	Shri Nathu Yadav S/o Bechan Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	29.04.13; 26.05.13	No	New Construction	East
6.	Shri Raju Gupta, Ganj, Sarnath	17.06.13	No	New Construction	East

7.	Combodia Temple, Sarnath	25.05.13	No	New Construction	East
8.	Shri Ganesh Patel S/o Shri Ram Patel, Ganj, Sarnath	22.04.13	No	New Construction	East
9.	Shri Pullu Yadav S/o Shri Lal Ji Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	03.03.13	No	New Construction	North
10.	Shri Chote Lal Yadav S/o Shri Sanjay Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	20.02.13	No	New Construction	North
11.	Shri Munnu Pandey, Hukulganj, Varanasi	09.11.12	No	New Construction	East
12.	Shri Anuj Didwaniya S/o Shri Om Prakash Didwaniya, Ravindra Colonev, Varanasi	05.12.12; 11.12.12; 15.05.14	No	New Construction	North
13.	Shri Munna Maurya S/o Shri Rajkumar Maurya, Ganj, Sarnath	06.04.12;	No	New Construction	East
14.	Shri Govind Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	01.02.14	No	New Construction	West
15.	Muneshwar Sardar Balike Vidyalyaya, Varanasi	18.02.14	No	New Construction	North

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Nathuni Yadav S/o Shri Ram Ji Yadav, H.No. SA 10/9, Near Sardar Muneswar School, Village-Ganj, Samath, Varanasi	26.02.14	No	New Construction	West
17.	Regional Forest Officer, Samath	08.05.14	No	New Construction	East
18.	Shri Hira Yadav S/o Late Kharpattu Yadav, Ganj, Samath	05.05.14	No	New Construction	- North
19.	Shri Jywoot Yadav S/o Shri Bajarami Yadav, Ganj, Samath	05.05.14	No	New Construction	North
20.	Shri Ashok Yadav S/o Late Shri Kamla Yadav, Ganj, Varanasi	16.12.14	No	New Construction	-

Statement-III*List of illegal construction within the regulated area of DHAMEKH STUPA at Sarnath*

Sl. No.	Name & Address of Illegal Constructors	Complaint to Police Station	Whether FIR lodged or not?	Comment	Direction
1.	Shri Vishwanath Yadav S/o Late Chaman Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	05.05.14	No	New Construction	East
2.	Shri Munna Kannaujia, Village-Khajuhi, Sarnath	01.04.14	No	New Construction	North
3.	Shri Pradeep Patel S/o Shri Nand Lal Patel, Village-Khajuhi, Sarnath	01.04.14	No	New Construction	North
4.	Buddhist Vipashyana Centre, SA-9/98 B, Ghurahoopur, Sarnath	28.03.14;13.04.14; 18.04.14	No	New Construction	West
5.	Dr. Shamsheer Singh, Shrinagar Bazar, Samath, Varanasi	03.04.14	No	New Construction	North
6.	Shri N. A. Oubey, Ganj, Sarnath	28.03.14	No	New Construction	South
7.	Shri Ghyanachandra Jaiswal and Shri Om Prakash Jaiswal S/o Late Shri Premchand Jaiswal, Ganj, Sarnath, Varanasi	26.12.14	No	New Construction	South

Statement-IV*List of illegal construction within the regulated area of CHAUKHANDI STUPA at Sarnath*

Sl. No.	Name & Address of Illegal Constructors	Complaint to Police Station	Whether FIR lodged or not?	Comment	Direction
1.	Shri Vishwanath Yadav S/o Late Chaman Yadav, Ganj, Sarnath	05.05.14	No	New Construction	East
2.	Shri Munna Kannaujiya, Village-Khajuhi, Sarnath	01.04.14	No	New Construction	North
3.	Shri Pradeep Patel S/o Shri Nand Lal Patel, Village-Khajuhi, Sarnath	01.04.14	No	New Construction	North
4.	Wat Thai Varanasi Buddhist Vipashthana Centre, SA-9/98 B, Ghurahoopur, Sarnath	13.04.14; 18.04.14	No	New Construction	West
5.	Dr. Shamsher Singh, Shrinagar Bazar, Sarnath, Varanasi	03.04.14	No	New Construction	North
6.	Shri Sashikant Tripathi, Buddha Nagar Coloney, Ganj, Sarnath, Varanasi	02.09.14	No	New Construction	West
7.	Shri Shravan Kumar Singh, Shri Rama Singh and Shri Dakhhu Singh	09.09.14	No	New Construction	West

S/o Shri Purushottam Singh Buddha Nagar Colony, Ganj, Sarnath					
8.	Shri Champak Yadav, Ganj, Varanasi	12.12.14	No	New Construction	-
9.	Shri Roopnarayan Mourya, Budh Nagar Colony, Ganj, Varanasi	12.12.14; 17.12.14	No	New Construction	West
10.	Shri Sanjay Patel, Budh Nagar Colony, Ganj, Varanasi	17.12.14	No	New Construction	West
11.	Shri Gautam Singh Yadav, Budh Nagar Colony, Ganj, Varanasi	17.12.14	No	New Construction	West
12.	Shri Surendra Tiwari, Budh Nagar Colony, Ganj, Varanasi	17.12.14	No	New Construction	West
13.	Shri Shiv Prasad Shukla, Budh Nagar Colony, Ganj, Varanasi	14.02.15; 10.03.15	Yes [FIR No.25/15(2)]	New Construction	West
14.	Shri Kripashankar Jaiswal, Budh Nagar Colony, Ganj, Varanasi	10.02.15; 10.03.15	Yes [FIR No.25/15(3)]	New Construction	West
15.	Shri Shashant Kejriwal, Budh Nagar Colony, Ganj, Varanasi	21.01.15; 10.03.15	Yes [FIR No.25/15(4)]	New Construction	North
16.	Smt. Puneeta Devi, Ganj, Sarnath, Varanasi	10.03.15	Yes [FIR No.25/15(5)]	New Construction	North

Ancient temples and mosques in the country

†616. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise total number of ancient temples and mosques in the country;
- (b) the period of such monuments as on date; and
- (c) whether these shrines are maintained adequately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) The State-wise number of ancient temples and mosques as of national importance under Archaeological Survey of India in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The year of construction in respect of temples and mosques varies from 4th to 19th Century AD for temples and 12th to 19th Century AD for mosques.

(c) The ancient temples and mosques declared as of national importance are in fairly good state of preservation and maintenance. These are periodically conserved, scientifically preserved and maintained as per established principles of conservation as and when needed, subject to availability of resources.

Statement

State-wise list of centrally protected temples and mosques under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in the country

SI.No.	Name of State	Temples	Mosques
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53	3
2.	Assam	18	1
3.	Bihar	5	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	29	0
5.	Goa	2	1
6.	Gujarat	42	44
7.	Haryana	1	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	29	4
10.	Jharkhand	1	1
11.	Karnataka	242	36
12.	Kerala	11	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	96	20

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

SI.No.	Name of State	Temples	Mosques
14.	Maharashtra	89	9
15.	Manipur	1	0
16.	N.C.T. Delhi	0	30
17.	Odisha	52	0
18.	Rajasthan	42	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	120	4
20.	Telangana	3	7
21.	Tripura	3	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	132	62
23.	Uttarakhand	29	0
24.	West Bengal	48	17
TOTAL		1076	250

Central quota of Artists Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund

617. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received appeals from former beneficiaries against discontinuance of allowance under the Central quota of Artists Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund during 2014-15;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government discretion clause for discontinuance of allowance constitutes a higher percentage of all terminated allowances approved by the Ministry during the same year and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A total of 11 such appeals have been received by the Ministry during 2014-15, details of which are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The relevant provision of the Artists Pension Scheme and Welfare Fund (*i.e.* clause 8) dealing with discontinuance of the allowance has not been invoked by the Government so far for the purpose of termination of allowance recommended under the Scheme in the recent past.

Statement

Details of appeals received from beneficiaries of Artists Pension Scheme against discontinuance of allowance, received during 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of Beneficiary	Period from which Allowance has been discontinued (as indicated in the appeal)	
1.	Shri S.M. Khedagi	2005-2006	onwards
2.	Shahir Anandrao Keshav Suryavanshi	2007-2008	onwards
3.	Shri Sharnrao Bhirnrao Mirge	2008-2009	onwards
4.	Shri Pundlik Narayan Shende	2008-2009	onwards
5.	Shri Kundlik Shankarrao Jagtap	2008-2009	onwards
6.	Shri Ragunath	2008-2009	onwards
7.	Shri V.P. Unnipindan	2008-2009	onwards
8.	K. Mrithinjayarn	2008-2009	onwards
9.	Smt. Ulfat	2009-2010	onwards
10.	Shri B.R. Prajapati	2009-2010	onwards
11.	Smt. T. Savitri	2009-2010	onwards

Artefacts damaged in Kolkata Museum

618. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rare artefacts have been irretrievably damaged in Indian Museum in Kolkata;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any reports in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard as well as the steps initiated to prevent damage to such artefacts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir. None of the rare objects in the Indian Museum have been irretrievably damaged.

(b) However, there were some damages in respect of the following objects;

1. A case of flaking in a 2nd century Yaksha sculpture on its right foot near the ankle, which is minor in nature. Steps have already been initiated to rectify it.
2. A sculpture of Rampurva Lion got separated at the mended portion while shifting in 2013 but stands properly mended now.
3. The statue of Mahishasurarnardini was damaged during shifting in 2014 with a minor dislocation of the right hand, which was corrected immediately.
4. In 2014, there was flooding in the Mask Gallery causing damage of a very minor nature. All the objects are now safe and sound in the Preservation Unit.
5. The base of Votive Stupa in the Gandhara Gallery got damaged on 20th April, 2015 while trying to put silica gel as the glass cover covering it broke and fell.

(c) Yes.

(d) Ministry of Culture has deputed experts from ASI and NRLC, Lucknow to enquire and advise the Museum in preservation of the rare artefacts. The Ministry has also issued guidelines for shifting of Museum objects.

Developing own tourism potential by States

619. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether development of tourism requires that States take a leading role in developing their own tourism potential;

(b) if so, the strategy of Government in this regard; and

(c) what has been the response of States especially Maharashtra in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 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) 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 Ministry of Tourism has launched two new Schemes under Central Sector:-

- (1) Integrated Development of Theme Based Circuit - Swadesh Darshan.
- (2) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive - PRASAD.

All the State and UT Governments including the State Government of Maharashtra have been taken on board for development of tourism infrastructure under these two Schemes. A consultation meeting with all the State and UT Governments including Maharashtra was held recently.

The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets. As part of its promotional activities, the Ministry of Tourism releases campaigns in the international and domestic markets under the Incredible India brand-line to showcase various tourism destinations and products including its cultural heritage. In addition to this, the Ministry of Tourism promotes various tourism destinations and products through its websites and publicity and promotional material produced by it from time to time.

MOT also undertakes the TV Campaign for the State of Jammu & Kashmir and North East Region. TV Campaigns to promote tourism to the North East Region and to the State of Jammu & Kashmir were released on Doordarshan and in private television channels across the country.

Fund allocated to States for spreading culture

620. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of funds allocated to the States during last three years for improving its performance in spreading culture in the country; and
- (b) the steps being taken to spread Indian culture in the other countries of the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Culture is not implementing any Scheme under which the funds are allocated and released directly to the States. The Ministry of Culture and

its attached, sub-ordinate and autonomous organizations promote, preserve and conserve Art and Culture in the country through various schemes/programme. The Festival of India abroad have been representing efforts for promoting and spreading of Indian Culture abroad and enhancing people to people contact through dance performance, food festival, religious event/exhibition, literary festival, film festival, Yoga' Mehendi art etc. Grants are also given as authorizations to Indian Missions through Ministry of External Affairs for further distribution to Indo-Friendship Cultural Societies in foreign countries with the object of fostering closer friendship and cultural contacts between India and foreign country concerned.

Cut in allocation for culture in 2015

621. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be please to state:

- (a) whether the amount allocated for culture has been slashed by ₹ 380 crore in 2015;
- (b) if so, how does Government plans to accommodate the growing population by decreasing funds;
- (c) what is the rationale behind the aforementioned cut in allocation; and
- (d) what measures are being proposed by Government to boost cultural development and preserve the ethos of various monuments, heritage, literature, performing arts in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) to (c) The Plan allocation of ₹ 1835.00 crores at BE 2014-15 stage was reduced to ₹ 1500.00 crores at RE 2014-15. During the current financial year, the allocation is ₹ 1455.00 crores. The activities of the Ministry of Culture and its organisations would be carried out within the allocated resources without affecting the same. Besides, the funds would be sought under other schemes viz 'HARIDAY' and 'PRASAD' being implemented by Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Tourism respectively for preservation and conservation of Cultural Heritage.

(d) Archaeological Survey of India has been taking steps by adopting innovative measures like "ADARSH" monument scheme under which 25 monuments have been identified for upgradation and better presentation to public with modern facilities and tourist amenities in the first phase. National Academies have proposed to take up various schemes/programmes relating to promotion of literary and performing arts during 2015- 16 in the country.

Casual labourers working at centrally protected monuments

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

(a) whether wages are being paid to casual labourers working at various centrally protected monuments/historical buildings of the country according to the instructions/rules of the Department of Personnel and Public Grievances;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Central Government about the violations of such instructions/rules;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Wages are being paid to casual labourers working at various centrally protected monuments/ historical buildings of the country, according to the rate fixed by the office of Labour Commissioner of concerned States. However, where the nature of work entrusted to the casual workers and regular employees is same, the casual labourers are paid at the rate of 1/30th of the pay at minimum of the relevant pay scale plus dearness allowance for work of 8 hours a day, as per OM No. 49014/2/86 Estt. (C), dated 7th June, 1988.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

Defacement of protected monuments by ASI

623. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that many monuments protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) of the historical importance and old were defaced and white washed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the many such monuments were encroached upon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Sporadic incidents of defacing of centrally protected monuments have been reported at Ashoka's Inscription on the Chandan Shahid Hill, Ashiqpur, Sasaram, Rohtas (Bihar); Monument in Timlapur (Shiva Temple) Linga (Karnataka); and Mosque of Ala Vardi Khan, Gurgaon(Haryana).

(c) and (d) There are instances of encroachments in some of the centrally protected monuments in the country. The details are given in Statement.

Statement

List of centrally protected monuments under encroachment

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	
	Golkonda Fort	Hyderabad
2.	Assam	
	Sri Suryapahar Ruins	Distt. Goalpara
	Rock-cut Caves	Jogighopa, Distt. Bongaigaon,
	Cachari Ruins	Khaspur, Distt. Cachar
	Kedar Temple, Hajo	Kamrup
	Ganesh Temple, Hajo	Kamrup
3.	Bihar	
	Sher Shah Tomb	Sasaram
	Buddhist Stupa	Kesaria, Distt. Champaran
	Hasan Shah Suri's Tomb	Sasaram, Rohtas
	Ashokan Pillar and Excavated Remains	Kolhua, Muzaffarpur
4.	Chhattisgarh	
	Danteswari Temple	Dantewada Distt.
	Chaiturgarh Fort	Lepha, Distt. Korba
	Kotmi Fort	Kotmi, Bilaspur
	Area around Sirpur Village and the mound	Sirpur
	Temples (Ruined)	Gatora, Bilaspur

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
	Malhar Fort	Malhar, District Bilaspur
	Shiva Temple	Belpur, District Bilaspur
5.	Gujarat	
	Malik Alam's Mosque	Ahmedabad
	Salved Usman Mosque Ahmedabad	Usmanpura/Ahmedabad
	Small Stone Mosque, Ahmedabad	Paldi/Ahmedabad
	Dariyakhan Tomb, Ahmedabad	Back of Dudheshwar/ Ahmedabad
	Achyut Bibi's Mosque, Ahmedabad	Dudheshwar/Ahmedabad
	Khawaja Dana Saheb Dargah	Surat
	Ancient Site Gohilwad Timbo	Amreli Distt.
	Ruined Hindu temple & Jain Temples on the top of Hill	Pavagadh/Godhra-Panchmahal
	Nawab Sardar Khan Roza with its compound Wall	Jamalpur/Ahmedabad
	Mir Abu Turab Tomb, Ahmedabad	Jamalpur/Ahmedabad
	Ram Laxman Temple, Baradia	Baradia/Distt. Jamnagar
	Shah Kupai Masjid, Ahmedabad	Karian Khas Bazar/Ahmedabad
	Caves at Talaja and Jaina Temples	Talaja, District Bhavnagar
6.	Haryana	
	Ancient Site, Ther Mound, Sirsa	Sirsa
	Mosque of Sarai of Ali Vardi Khan	Gurgaon
	Two Gateways of Mughal Sarai, Gharaunda	Karnal
	Prithviraj Chauhan's Fort	Hansi, District Hissar
	Ancient Site, Rakhigarhi	Hissar
	Buria Kal Nala	Faridabad
	Raja Harsh Ka Tila	Kurukshetra

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
	Kos Minar 22, Palwal	Palwal
	Ancient Site,	Khokrakot
	Ancient Site	Theh Polar, District Kaithal
	Ancient Site	Naurangabad, Bhiwani
	Kos Minar	Sector 35, Faridabad
7.	Himachal Pradesh	
	Gauri Shankar Temple	Naqqar, Tehsil-Kullu, District-Kullu
	Nurpur Fort	Nurpur
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	
	Hemis Monastery	Hemis, district Leh
	Phyang Monastery	Phyang, district Leh
	Likir Monastery,	District Leh
	Lamayuru Monastery	Lamayuru, district Leh
	Rock-cut sculpture of Maitreya	Mulbeg, district Kargil
	Buddhist Monastery	Alchi, Ladakh J&K State
	Shey Palace	Shey, Ladakh
9.	Karnataka	
	Ali Shaheed Peer Mosque	Bijapur (East)
	Allahpur Gate	Bijapur (East)
	Ambar Khan	Bijapur (East)
	Badi Kaman	Bijapur (East)
	Bahumani Gate	Bijapur (East)
	Bathulla Khan's Mosque	Bijapur (East)
	Fort Wall (from Managoli gate to Bahumani Gate)	Bijapur (East)
	Golgumbaz & other structures within the protected area	Bijapur (East)

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
	Haji Hassan Saheb's tomb	Bijapur (East)
	Managoli Gate or Fateh Gate	Bijapur (East)
	Moats of the Fort wall (from Bahumani gate to Mangoli gate)	Bijapur (East)
	Mubarak Khan Mahal	Bijapur (East)
	Mustafa Bad Gun	Bijapur (East)
	Mustafa Khan Mosque	Bijapur (East)
	Nagthan Gate	Bijapur (East)
	Nov Gumbaz	Bijapur (East)
	Padshapur Gate	Bijapur (East)
	Water Pavilion to the North of Mubarak Khan's mosque	Bijapur (East)
	Water tower No. 114 with inscriptions to the south of Asar Mahal	Bijapur (East)
	Water tower No. 115 to the south of Chinch Didi Mosque	Bijapur (East)
	Water tower No. 142 to the north west of Nav Gumbaz and to the west of Kawas Khan's Mahal	Bijapur (East)
	Water tower No. 147 to the south of Badi Kaman	Bijapur (East)
	Water Tower no. 286 to the north east of Mecca Masjid	Bijapur (East)
	Sanda Burz	Bijapur West
	Shapur Gate	Bijapur West
	Jorapur Gate	Bijapur (West)
	Mecca Gate	Bijapur West
	Gun Farangi Shahiburz	Bijapur (West)
	Sarwad Mosque	Bijapur West
	Landa Khasba Gun	Bijapur West

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
	Small Pavilion in front of Asar Mahal	Bijapur (West)
	Water Pavilion	Bijapur West
	Arquilla Moat	Bijapur (West)
	Chinch Didi Mosque	Bijapur West
	Andu Masjid	Bijapur West)
	Ibrahim Old Jami Mosque	Bijapur West
	Gummat Bavdi	Bijapur West
	Sikandar Shah Tomb	Bijapur West
	Yakub Dabuli Mahal (30)	Bijapur West
	Ikhlas Khan Mosque	Bijapur West)
	Shah Nawaz Khan's Mosque/tomb	Bijapur West)
	Moti Darga (Mahal)	Bijapur West)
	Hyder Khan's tomb	Bijapur West)
	Nityanavarasa Mosque	Bijapur West)
	Tomb No. 47	Bijapur West)
	Suneri Masiid	Bijapur West
	Tomb No. 22 near Ch and Bavadi	Bijapur West)
	Masjid Katijapur	Bijapur (West)
	Aqueduct running from Bhat bavadi south west of Torvi village to Taj Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
	Chand Bavadi	Bijapur West
	Mulla Mosque	Bijapur West
	Zanziri Mosque of Jahan Begaum's Mosque (20)	Bijapur (West)
	Malik Sandal Mosque	Bijapur West
	Fort	Gulbarga
	Khan Jahan Barid tombs	Bidar

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
	Bidar Fort (Inner & outer)	Bidar
	Gowrishwara Temple	Chamanarajanagar, Yelandur
10.	Kerala	
	St. Angelo Fort	Kannur
	Fort	Palakkad
	Bekal Fort	Pallikkare, Pallikkare Panchayat, Kasarqod
11.	Madhya Pradesh	
	Gond Fort called Satkhanda and the tower on Rajghat called Shahburz and the Temples therein	Mandla, Distt. Mandla (Mandla)
	Pre-Historic Rock Shelters at Bhimbetka	Distt. Raisen
12.	Maharashtra	
	Kotla of Twelve Imams	Ahmednagar
	Mucca Masjid	Ahmednagar
	Ancient site locally known as Ladmod	Newasa, Ahmednagar
	Ancient Site at Paithan	Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad
	Ellora Caves	Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
	Grishneshwar Temple	Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
	Devi Temple at Patna	Patna Distt. Jalgaon
	Balapur Fort	Balapur, Distt. Akola
	Anchaleshwar Temple	Chandrapur
	Mahakali Temple	Chandrapur
	Temple of Shiva on further side of the stream at Parner	At-Parner, Distt. - Ahmednagar
	Siddheshwar Mahadeo Temple	At Kaigaontoka, Ahmednagar
	Ancient Site and remains at Tekwada	Jalgaon
	Group of temple at Markandadeo	Gadchiroli
	Trimbakeshwar Temple	Nashik

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
	Mathichi Ghadi	Nashik
	Siddeshwar Mahadev Temple, at Vaghli, Distt-Jalgaon	Jalgaon
	Caves and Temple at Harishchandragad	Ahmednagar
	Sholapur Fort	Distt. Sholapur
	Ardhanari Nateshwar Temple	Velapur, Distt. Sholapur
	Raigad Fort	Distt. Raigad
	Kolaba Fort	Alibag, Distt. Raigad
	Mound locally known as Sonar Bhat	Nalasopra (Gas), Distt. Thane
	Group of monuments, Aqarkot	Distt. Raigad
	Jageshwari Caves	Distt. Mumbai Suburban
	Ancient site at Brahampuri	Distt, Kolhapur
	Bhuleshwar Mahadev Temple	Malsiras, Distt.Pune
	Hirakot Old Fort	Alibag Distt. Raigad
	Bassein Fort	Vasai, Distt. Thane
	Portuguese Monastery Over the Cave and Large Watch Tower on the Adjoining Hill, Mandapeshwar	Distt. Mumbai, Suburban
13.	Delhi	
	Nili Masjid, Hauz Khas	Hauz Khas
	Ancient Mosque, Palam	Palam
	Qudasia Mosque, Qudasia Garden	Qudasia Garden
	Sunehri Masjid near Red Fort, Delhi Fort	Near Red Fort, Delhi Fort
	Purana Qila (Indraprastha), Two miles south	(Indraprastha), Two miles south
	Tughluqabad, Badarpur ZaB	Badarpur
	Begumpuri Masjid & Bijai Mandal	Begumpur
	Sarai Shahji, Near Shivalik Malviya Nagar	Malviya Nagar

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
	Rajpur (Mutiny Cemetery), Old Rajpur Cantonment, North District	Old Rajpur Cantonment
	Eremao Cemetery,	Kishangaj
	Tomb of Razia Begum in Mohalla Bulbuli Khana, Sahajahanabad	Sahajahanabad
	Bijay Mandal neighbouring domes, buildings and dalan in village Kalusarai to north of Bequrnpur	Begumpur
14.	Odisha	
	Barabati Fort	Cuttack
	Khandagiri Hill	Bhubaneswar
	Sisupalqarh	Bhubaneswar
	Choudwar Fort	Cuttack
15.	Punjab	
	Bhatinida Fort	Bhatinda
	Mound known as Mud fort	Abohar, Distt. Firozpur
	Summer Palace of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Company Bach	Amritsar
	Noor Mahal, Sarai	Jalandhar
	Ancient Site, Naggar	Jalandhar
16.	Rajasthan	
	Chittourgarh Fort	Chittourgarh
	Ranthombhor Fort	Ranthombhor
	Kumbhalgarh Fort	Rajsamand
	Shiv Temple at Charchoma	Kota
	Sarai Sadulla, Bavana	Bharatpur
	Lal Mahal	Roopwas, Bharatpur
	Delhi Gate	Ajmer
	Babars Garden	Jhor, District Dholpur

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
	Sheargarh Fort	Dholpur
	Ancient Mound Bhadrakali	Hanumangarh
	Ancient Mound	Badopal, Hanumangarh
	Temple containing Fresco Paintings	Galtaji, Jaipur
	Ancient Stie Lodruva Patan	Jaisalmer
	Kalapahar	Todaraisingh Distt. Tonk
	Ancient Mound	Bharatpur
17.	Tamil Nadu	
	Megalithic Site, Thirupporur	Kanchipuram District
18.	Tripura	
	Temple of Chaturdasa Devata	Udaipur, Distt. South Tripura
19.	Uttar Pradesh	
	Burhiva ka Tal	Itimadpur, Agra
	Jama Masjid	Itimadpur, Agra
	Jama Masjid	Agra
	Excavated sites	Kankali Tila, Mathura
	Kota Mound	Mathura
	Gate way & Sarai, Ekdil	Etawah
	Mosque and Sarai	Khudaquni, Farrukhabad
	Mound known as old fort of Kannauj	Kannauj
	Mound known as Lakha Mandap, Barnawa	Baraut, Bagpat, Distt. Bagpat
	Khanquah Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
	Khatia Khana, Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
	Fort wall near Lal Darwaza Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
	Jagner Fort	Agra
	Fortified Sarai with all its walls and gateways, Kosi	Mathura
	Khera ki Bandi, Old Cemetery	Lodhipur, Saharanpur

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
	Small high mound at Bara	Allahabad
	Ruined fort of Samudra-Gupta and Hansagupta at Jhunsi	Allahabad
	Tomb of Solar Saifud-din	Bahraich
	Tomb of Rajab Salar <i>Alias</i> Hatila Salar	Bahraich
	Jama Masjid	Banda
	Monuments in memory of General White lock's force	Banda
	Extensive brick strewn mound at Asothar	Fatehpur
	Bagh Badshahi at Khajuha	Fatehpur
	Hathikhana mosque or Jaichnadi mosque at Hathgaon	Fatehpur
	Circular mound, the site of a temple at Khairai	Fatehpur
	Tikhariya extensive mound & a group of Hindu sculptures	Fatehpur
	Kurari Four temple	Fatehpur
	Square sand stone pillar bearing an inscription Mahipal Deva Samrat dated 974 in the Municipal Garden attached to the town hall	Fatehpur
	Tomb of Bahu Begum	Faizabad
	Tomb of Shuia-ud-Daula (Gulab Bari)	Faizabad
	Tomb of Hazi Iqbal	Faizabad
	Tomb of Nawab Sadar Jahan at Pihani	Hardoi
	Memorial Tomb at Khasaura	Hardoi
	Gandwa, Brick mound locally called banker garh	Hardoi
	Jain temple mounds at Sumerpur	Hamirpur
	Panch Mahal complex, Jhansi Fort	Jhansi
	Mound at Bithur	Kanpur City

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
	Memorial well Garden	Kanpur City
	Subedar Ka Talab	Kanpur City
	Three images and a Gupta Pillar in the compound of a temple at Behta, Ghatampur	Kanpur Dehat
	Bundela temple at Banpur	Lalitpur
	Jain temple at Banpur	Lalitpur
	Large temple in front of Panch Marhia Madanpur	Lalitpur
	Jain temple and a Torana or gateway at Siron Khurd	Lalitpur
	Cemetery Kaiser Pasand near Kaiserbagh Bus Stand	Lucknow
	Kalan-ki-Lat at Amindabad	Lucknow
	British Cemetery at Chiria Jheel at Sapru Marg	Lucknow
	Two Cemeteries at Lucknow - Faizabad Road, miles 4.5	Lucknow
	Tomb of Janab-e-Aliya	Lucknow
	Bara Imambare (Asaf-ud-Daula's Imambara)	Lucknow
	Asafi Masjid	Lucknow
	Maqbara Shahnajaf or Tomb of Ghazi-ud-Din Haider	Lucknow
	Rauza-e-Kazmain/Kazmain building	Lucknow
	Picture gallery	Lucknow
	Jama Masjid at Hussainabad	Lucknow
	Chhota Imambara/tomb of Mahammad Ali Shah	Lucknow
	Tahsin Ali Masjid	Lucknow
	Amiad Ali Shah's Mausoleum	Lucknow
	Sher Darawaza/Neil's Gate	Lucknow

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
	Kaisarbagh Gate	Lucknow
	General Wali Kothi	Lucknow
	Karbala Talkatora	Lucknow
	Dargah Hazarat Abbas	Lucknow
	Dianut-Daula Karbala	Lucknow
	Malka Jahan Karbala	Lucknow
	Nasir-ud-din Haider's Karbala, Dalioani	Lucknow
	Naqrarn mound	Lucknow
	Paharnagar Tikuria mound	Lucknow
	Sikehawali Kothi	Lucknow
	Jama Masjid	Mahoba
	Lake of Kirat Sagar	Mahoba
	Lake of Madan Sagar	Mahoba
	Lake of Vijav Sagar	Mahoba
	A flat roofed temple at Urvara	Mahoba
	Large tank at Pathari Kadin	Mahoba
	Isauli Mosque	Sultanpur
	Large Dih called Majhangaon with bric towers on four comers	Sultanpur
	Mound known at Kutti Satruhan Das	Sravasti
	Small round shaped mound, Tandwa	Sravasti
	Tomb of Qurban Mohammed at Banqer Mau	Unnao
	Nawabi Mosque	Ambedkar Nagar
	Stone Observatory, Man Mahal	Varanasi, District- Varanasi
	Dharahra Masjid	Dharahra, District- Varanasi
	Remains of fine massive brick fort	Chandravati, District- Varanasi

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
	A large mound of brick ruins	Dhanapur, District- Chandauli
	Tomb of Abhiman	Mehnagar, District- Azamgarh
	Atala Masjid	Jaunpur
	Jama Masjid	Jaunpur
	Lal Masjid (Lal Darwaza)	Jaunpur
	Ancient mound	Fazil Nagar, Distt. Kushinagar.
	Mound of brick ruins called Asmanpur	Dist. Kushinagar
	Dih, Chetiaon	
	Large flat topped mound of ruins called Dharmatiya	Chetiaon, Distt. Kushinagar
	Ancient mound of ruins	Kakandi-Nagar, Distt.- Deoria.
	Dih or mound apparently the remains of Buddhist stupa	Tarkulwa, District - Deoria
	High square shaped mound, Rudrapur	Distt.- Deoria.
	Extensive mound	Sohnag, Distt. - Deoria
20.	West Bengal (Kolkata Circle)	
	Clive House	Dum Dum, District 24 Parganas

Region specific conservation policy

624. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any region specific conservation policy, particularly for the State of Andhra Pradesh, with a view to preserve and conserve protected monuments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of fund, if any, earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) to (c) There is no such region specific conservation policy. However, ASI has prepared and implemented conservation policy for protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country which is valid for conservation of protected monuments in Andhra Pradesh also. The policy provides guidelines for conservation of protected monuments. There are no specific funds earmarked for this purpose. However, the details of allocation of funds for conservation of protected

monuments of ASI in the country, including for Andhra Pradesh, for the current financial year, are given in Statement..

Statement

*Details of allocation of funds for conservation of monuments under ASI
including in Andhra Pradesh for the current financial year 2015-16.*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle / Branch	Allocation for 2015-16 (Amount ₹ in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	725.00
		Lucknow Circle	750.00
		Sarnath Circle	355.00
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	475.00
		Mumbai Circle	410.00
		Nagpur Circle	330.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	750.00
		Dharwad Circle	580.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	625.00
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	440.00
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	380.00
7.	Tamil Nadu Puducherry (UT)	Chennai Circle	630.00
8.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	460.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	200.00
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	790.00
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	165.00
12.	Assam Manipur Meghalaya	Guwahati Circle	275.00

1	2	3	4
	Mizoram		
	Nagaland		
	Tripura		
	Arunachal Pradesh		
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	410.00
		Jodhour Circle	465.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	575.00
	Telangana		
15.	Bihar	Patna Circle	375.00
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	300.00
		Mini Circle Leh	90.00
17.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	350.00
18.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	520.00
	Daman and Diu (UT)		
19.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	175.00
20.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	335.00
21.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	70.00
		Chemical Preservation	495.00
		(All India)	
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	1950.00
		Reserve	970.00
	TOTAL		15650.00

Conservation of forts in Maharashtra

625. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of forts having historical significance are in a bad shape, particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the forts taken up by Government for maintenance and conservation;

(c) who are the persons/agencies engaged for this work; and

(d) whether these persons/agencies have the knowledge/experience of maintenance/conservation of forts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Conservation work of protected forts in the country, including in Maharashtra, is attended regularly, within the available resources and they are in a good state of preservation. The details of protected forts of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) For the protected forts and other monuments, ASI is taking full care of conservation & maintenance through the trained staff/officials in the organization and by engaging local and regional workers/artisans, having requisite skills.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of the forts protected by
Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Forts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	-
4.	Bihar	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	7
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	3
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	19
13.	Kerala	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Forts
15.	Maharashtra	41
16.	Manipur	-
17.	Meghalaya	-
18.	Mizoram	-
19.	Nagaland	1
20.	NCT of Delhi	8
21.	Odisha	5
22.	Punjab	2
23.	Rajasthan	11
24.	Sikkim	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	17
26.	Tripura	-
27.	Uttarakhand	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	39
29.	West Bengal	5
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
2.	Chandigarh	-
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-
4.	Daman and Diu	2
5.	Lakshdweep	-
6.	Puducherry	-

Monuments identified for clean India campaign

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

(a) whether Government has launched a Pilot Project under Clean India Campaign;

- (b) if so, the objectives and salient features thereof;
- (c) the names of the monuments identified under the said campaign in Himachal Pradesh; and
- (d) the fund allocated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) Hon'ble Minister of Culture, Government of India, launched Swachh Bharat Abhiyan on 25th September, 2014 from the premises of Red Fort, New Delhi under Clean India Campaign.

- (b) It is an initiative to clean all monuments premises and ensure:
 - (i) no garbage can be seen in the premises;
 - (ii) to provide adequate amenities for visitors and to ensure that no litter is thrown inside monuments;
 - (iii) to sensitize visitors as well as staff in maintaining monuments clean; and
 - (iv) to provide waste management system.
- (c) The Campaign is followed for all centrally protected monuments in the country so that they are maintained in a good state of preservation and cleanliness.

(d) The centrally protected monuments/sites are conserved, preserved and maintained by way of structural repairs on need basis, as per archaeological norms, subject to availability of resources. In addition to conservation, preservation, maintenance and development of environs of centrally protected monuments, creating of tourist related amenities (e.g. drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, 'cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) at the centrally protected monuments/sites are the regular activities which the ASI undertakes as per needs and availability of resources. The fund allocated for these purposes including for cleaning of monuments during the current financial year 2015-16 is ₹104.00 crores under Plan and ₹ 52.50 crores under Non-Plan.

Smuggling of antiquities and sculptures

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

- (a) whether cases of smuggling of priceless antiquities and sculptures are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The available data is not indicative of any regular smuggling of priceless antiques and sculptures out of the country. However, Central Bureau of Investigation, New Delhi; has informed that two cases were registered in EOU-V IEO.II Branch during the year 2011 and 2012.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India is committed towards the protection and safety of antiquities at the Centrally protected monuments, sites and museums as well. For the purpose, watch and ward staff have been deployed and their strength have been augmented by deploying private security guards, State Police armed guards and the Central Industrial Security Force. Constant interaction takes place between Archaeological Survey of India, Central Bureau of Investigation and Customs authorities to share information on the smuggling or art objects. India is also a signatory to the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Trafficking in cultural Property.

Declaration of World Heritage Cities in Tamil Nadu

628. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has selected some of the cities, including some from Tamil Nadu, to be declared as World Heritage Cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to get World Heritage City status to some of the cities of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India has submitted the proposal of “The Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai” and ‘Delhi - Imperial Capital Cities’ in 2014 to the World Heritage Centre for the purpose of its inscription. As of now no city has been selected from Tamil Nadu to be declared as World Heritage City.

(c) The property of 'Delhi - Imperial Capital Cities' has been evaluated by the ICOMOS in October 2014. The additional information as asked by ICOMOS has been provided to ICOMOS.

Low wage workers under EPF and new pension scheme

629. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to let low wage earners choose between provident fund and the New Pension Scheme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a bulk of the employees would be out of the . Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) net if Government goes ahead with the above proposal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the low paid worker suffers deductions greater than the better paid workers in percentage terms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) 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 & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

(b) The impact of the proposed amendment cannot be assessed at this moment. It will depend on the options exercised by the members after amendment.

(c) and (d) The rate of Provident Fund contribution under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is similar both for low paid and better paid workers. It is quite natural that the quantum of contribution will differ between low paid workers and better paid workers. The deduction will definitely impact much to low paid workers than better paid workers.

Revision of family pension of freedom fighters

630. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some of the State Governments including

the State Government of Uttar Pradesh have revised and increased the pension/family pension of freedom fighters and their dependents recently in 2015;

(b) if so, whether Central Government would also revise and increase the pension and family pension of freedom fighters and their dependents in view of their old age, inflation and their non- coverage under medical facility;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU) : (a) The Central Freedom Fighter Pension Scheme is distinct and not linked with the freedom fighter schemes of the State Governments.

Any increase/revision of pension in the scheme of State freedom fighter pension by the concerned State Government is independent of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

(b) to (d) The Basic Pension of the Central Samman Pensioners was revised in the year 2006. To take care of the inflation, Central Samman Pensioners receive dearness relief, which is revised every year, on the basis of twelve monthly average increase in All India Consumer Price Index. A Central Freedom Fighter Pensioner as well as his/her widow/widower receives ₹ 20129/- per month. After death of the spouse, their three eligible unmarried daughters receive ₹ 4770/- each per month. In addition to pension, Central Samman Pensioners are also provided medical facilities at par with Central Government employees, Rail travel, telephone facilities etc.

Analysis of working of police

631. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to improve the security of people analysis of working of police in the country in consultation with State Governments is being conducted from time to time;

(b) if So, whether steps are being taken to improve the working of police to check crimes and criminal activities in the country;

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HAIRIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (d) “ Public Order” and

“Police” are “State subjects” as per entry 2 of the list 11 of the VII schedule of the constitution of India, it is the State Governments/UTs Administrations, which have to implement the various police reforms measures. In the writ petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996 Prakash Singh & others, the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India passed seven directives on 22nd September, 2006 on police reforms. Fourth direction is related to “Separate investigating police from Law and Order police, starting with towns/urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also. The purpose of this direction is to ensure speedier investigation, better expertise and improved rapport with the people so that it must be curb the crimes and criminal activities in the country. A Copy of the above judgement of the Hon’ble Supreme Court was sent to all the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations on 26th September, 2006 for information and further necessary action. Communication is sent to States from time to time for follow up action.

Increasing crimes in the country

†632. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of crimes in the country is constantly increasing day by day;
- (b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take concrete steps to stop it; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c) A total of 23,25,575 cases, 23,87,188 cases and 26,47,722 cases were reported under total cognizable crimes of IPC during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. The State/UT wise detail of crimes are given in Statement (*See below*).

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are the State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various Advisories on crime against children, prevention, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime preventing and combating, cyber crime, trafficking etc. The Advisories are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs’ website link: <http://mha.nic.in>.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under total cognizable Crimes under IPC during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No	State/UT	2011						2012						2013					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PC	PCV	CR	CS	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	189780	144007	36911	238564	232746	50447	192522	145056	34043	246395	242948	48564	218015	159540	34211	281437	261584	53548
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2286	1249	227	2312	1479	255	2420	1283	213	2483	1453	236	2776	1417	160	2981	1631	168
3.	Assam	66714	27920	4744	67146	35286	4648	77682	31237	2154	72795	39549	3829	87186	40229	2512	83475	45042	3219
4.	Bihar	135896	114979	8792	252349	256242	17367	146614	132576	9116	264570	280947	16944	167455	123530	9433	285851	277204	20344
5.	Chhattisgarh	57218	47451	13364	74017	74182	18963	54598	45663	17437	73321	73183	27696	56870	46356	15510	75622	74884	25254
6.	Goa	3449	1769	320	3319	2644	401	3608	1649	312	3354	2359	380	4312	1949	361	3653	2841	505
7.	Gujarat	123371	101903	25301	167251	166350	29071	130121	110014	23811	182284	180392	28648	157435	135346	32020	214048	213638	38062
8.	Haryana	60741	35812	10685	62708	61002	18005	62480	38566	13800	65108	67360	21375	72098	45500	13678	73601	76766	20536
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14312	9984	1326	17488	17717	2129	12557	10308	1461	16726	15640	2114	13750	11063	1348	18095	19371	1856
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24504	20086	5140	43576	43545	6209	24608	19654	5890	40358	40325	7978	25390	18622	6002	39791	39708	7530
11.	Jharkhand	35838	25080	6517	51069	46028	10904	40946	26743	5739	53770	49705	9802	48208	29861	6709	54730	49327	10973
12.	Karnataka	137600	110297	28294	166786	162445	28231	134021	104762	34069	164835	160394	30010	136689	100415	31700	166081	162087	31837
13.	Kerala	172137	149817	63500	211771	206199	79976	158989	145288	60381	209344	210179	75926	176334	164468	67749	225446	223284	74703

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	217094	183768	62260	335644	335211	107604	220335	189285	58645	343857	344289	100616	227453	188777	58040	344326	344438	109643
15.	Maharashtra	204902	139104	8168	309756	306270	12775	202700	139126	9807	309672	300500	15043	234385	152883	14487	345516	324763	20720
16.	Manipur	3218	116	28	1449	125	40	3737	95	49	1797	100	52	3178	143	30	1409	150	38
17.	Meghalaya	2755	1150	289	2135	1355	312	2557	1153	91	1984	1440	109	3259	1517	118	3152	1797	152
18.	Mizoram	1821	1431	1054	1601	1579	1141	1766	1370	1248	1721	1495	1337	1709	1538	1046	1898	1671	1222
19.	Nagaland	1083	879	1050	1067	849	1424	1090	748	455	1010	1040	900	1216	649	715	1070	637	456
20.	Odisha	61277	52574	3544	87129	86961	6529	67957	53480	3922	96249	93657	5908	71718	57488	2983	101281	101997	4756
21.	Punjab	34883	23887	8729	45423	42713	15539	35790	24392	8304	46632	37288	13835	36667	24455	8909	45979	37472	14299
22.	Rajasthan	165622	93079	46825	181407	180553	80945	170948	92502	46382	177833	177775	86172	196224	97293	43872	182992	181847	77891
23.	Sikkim	596	331	142	718	512	208	528	392	111	637	417	236	851	666	567	1097	1074	635
24.	Tamil Nadu	192879	132725	68222	222124	189521	95761	200474	160233	72675	232414	218681	94690	203579	172029	98376	245879	237572	117263
25.	Tripura	5803	5163	401	10062	7340	446	6264	4972	923	7260	7412	1100	6210	4982	637	8969	7399	746
26.	Uttar Pradesh	195135	121688	72480	384605	275299	147376	198093	125695	43531	412811	300437	85893	226445	138462	44017	467679	331475	90418
27.	Uttarakhand	8774	5641	1983	10666	10381	3848	8882	6047	5260	11110	10834	8504	9546	6157	4174	9732	9630	6967
28.	West Bengal	143197	103139	3298	143608	121231	4862	161427	130327	4160	177722	158023	5553	169535	138425	4512	175734	164240	6076
TOTAL (States)		2262885	1655029	483594	3095750	2865765	745416	2323714	1742616	463989	3218052	3017822	693450	2558493	1863760	503876	3461524	3193529	739817
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	793	672	55	828	917	135	683	494	206	683	723	297	612	762	233	720	886	361

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30.	Chandigarh	3542	2151	664	2690	2986	937	3606	2504	819	3702	4306	1252	4077	2179	1175	3864	3301	1740
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	372	266	12	568	597	23	318	276	23	529	591	43	314	253	11	525	551	22
32.	Daman and Diu	224	133	30	330	305	32	239	159	13	387	405	23	246	140	0	337	276	0
33.	Delhi	53553	28492	12177	40014	35704	16615	54287	24906	15565	40775	36842	20598	80184	29014	11214	51628	40905	17208
34.	Lakshadweep	44	63	37	76	64	82	60	32	24	30	8	32	40	41	4	30	147	8
35.	Puducherry	4362	3075	1427	5589	4714	1723	4281	3163	1621	5858	4957	2086	3756	3427	1613	4949	5528	2212
TOTAL (UTs)		62690	34852	14402	50095	45287	19547	63474	31534	18271	51964	47832	24331	89229	35816	14250	62053	51594	21551
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		2325575	1689881	497996	3145845	2911052	764963	2387188	1774150	482260	3270016	3065654	717781	2647722	1899576	518126	3523577	3245123	761368

Source: Crime In India Data

Disposal of cases and persons by court and police during the year may be reported in previous year.

Paramilitary forces deployed in Naxalism/LWE affected areas

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

(a) the total number of paramilitary and central armed police forces personnel currently deployed in areas affected by Naxalism/Left Wing Extremism (LWE); and

(b) the State-wise and district-wise break up thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) Presently, a total of 691 coys of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are deployed in 10 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for anti-LWE operation/Internal Security/Counter Insurgency duties.

(b) The State-wise break up of number of CAPFs is given below:

State	No. of CAPFs (in coys)
Andhra Pradesh	16
Telangana	12
Bihar	57
Chhattisgarh	259
Jharkhand	144
Madhya Pradesh	08
Maharashtra	34
Odisha	102
Uttar Pradesh	06
West Bengal	53
TOTAL	691

Deployment of CAPFs is a dynamic process and keeps on changing from time to time depending upon the requirements projected by the state as well as demands of other LWE affected states, availability of force and security situation in the particular state.

Implementation of Civil Defence Act, 1968

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

- (a) the status of implementation of the Civil Defence Act, 1968 with a focus on its implementation in border States of the North-Eastern Region;
- (b) the States that have constituted a Civil Defence Corps pursuant to Section 4 of the Act, and the strength of each of the Corps thus constituted;
- (c) the States that have not yet constituted a Civil Defence Corps and reasons for the same;
- (d) whether Government is planning to revise and amend the said Act;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) The Civil Defence Act, 1968 extends to the whole of India and includes any measures, not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack, whether from air, land, sea or other places, or, for depriving any such attack of the whole or part of its effect, whether such measures are taken before, during, at or after the time of such attack, or any measure taken for the purpose of disaster management, before during, at, or after any disaster. The rules and regulations under the Act have been framed and issued for implementation by States/UTs

(b) The States that have constituted Civil Defence corps and the target strength of each of the corps are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The names of the States/UTs that have not yet constituted Civil Defence Corps are Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman Diu, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Telangana and Tamil Nadu. A centrally sponsored scheme for mainstreaming of Civil Defence for Disaster Risk Reduction was approved in the year 2014-15 for ₹ 291 crore so as to strengthen the Civil Defence set up in the country and community participation in the disaster management. The scheme has since been subsumed in State Plan Funds. It is now for the States/UTs to constitute the Civil Defence Corps.

(d) to (f) No sir, The Civil Defence Act, 1968 has been amended in 2010 to include the disaster management as an additional role for the Civil Defence corps, while retaining its primary role.

Statement

States/UTs having Civil Defence Corps and their Target Strength.

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Target strength
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	907
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72823
3.	Assam	22335
4.	Bihar	14858
5.	Chandigarh	3578
6.	Chhattisgarh	3600
7.	Delhi	90270
8.	Goa	2120
9.	Gujarat	124059
10.	Haryana	15094
11.	Himachal Pradesh	26149
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	33366
13.	Jharkhand	11151
14.	Karnataka	97740
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40288
16.	Maharashtra	146790
17.	Meghalaya	38403
18.	Nagaland	23300
19.	Odisha	20076
20.	Punjab	67201
21.	Rajasthan	59924

SI. No.	State/UTs	Target strength
22.	Sikkim	59
23.	Tripura	4320
24.	Uttar Pradesh	116392
25.	Uttarakhand	3614
26	West Bengal	275610

Review of working of Delhi Police

635. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently reviewed the working of Delhi Police in view of the increase in the rape cases after the rape case in December, 2012;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) the Divisions-wise deficiencies identified; and
- (d) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) The Special Task Force (STF) constituted on 1st January, 2013 looks into the safety issues for women in Delhi, issues directions and also continuously reviews the action taken by the Delhi Police and Delhi Government on this issue. The Task Force has met 8 times so far and the last meeting of STF was held on 20th February, 2015. During the meetings, necessary instructions directions have been issued to implementing agencies sensitizing them on women safety issues and action taken by the agencies has also been reviewed. Some of the significant developments are that the number of lines of Helpline No.100 has been increased from 60 to 100; No. of lines of Women Helpline No.1091 has been increased from 4 to 10; Response time for distress calls reduced to 10 minutes from 12.17 minutes, which has been further reduced to 5-7 minutes for priority calls; Delhi Police is maintaining the size of per fleet of 1000; to find out distress caller location, mobile app 'Himmat' has been launched for android and Apple mobile phones; Bus Queue Shelters have been electrified and mechanism to rectify the repairs in 24 hours is put in place by GNCTD; GNCTD has notified 'Repeat Offence Policy' and repeat offences as reported by Delhi Police are dealt under the Policy; GPS installation in Public Service Vehicles has been made mandatory by the GNCTD; Photo I cards are issued by GNCTD for PSV crews after police verification;

CCTV cameras have been installed in 200 DTC buses in the first phase; all civic agencies have initiated action to install CCTV cameras in areas of their jurisdiction; Directorate of Education, GNCTD has obtained confirmation regarding verification of school bus staff in respect of schools under their control and providing transport facilities; 255 vulnerable routes identified by Delhi Police are covered by patrolling; all civic agencies regularly monitor the street lights and get the non-functioning lights replaced within the shortest possible time.

(c) and (d) The outcome of the regular review explained above is the result of gaps identified in the system and action taken by the stakeholders to fill the gaps and also to improvise the system. To name few examples of such improvisation done are:

- (i) reduction in response time by increasing the number of consoles in Police Control Room, extension to Helpline No.100 to 162 Police Stations, increase in Women Help Line agents from 4 to 10, sensitization of local police and also staff in Central Police Control Room (CPCR) and field formations regarding women help line calls.
- (ii) Transport Department, GNCTD has evolved a mechanism in which Checking and Supervisory staff of DTC has been asked to send information about the bad/poor lighting in Bus Queue Shelters through e-mail and the information is immediately passed on to the concerned agency online for necessary rectification.
- (iii) 255 vulnerable routes near malls, pubs etc. that are frequently used by women during night hours have been identified and are covered through Quick Response Teams, Emergency Response Vehicles, Motor Cycle patrolling, Beat patrolling, Special Team and checking pickets etc. to ensure safety of women.
- (iv) Issue of Photo I cards by GNCTD for PSV crews after police verification.
- (v) With the view to instill confidence in girls, the Special Police Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) and district Police organizes self-defence training for girls.

China encouraging violence in North-Eastern States

636. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has been revealed from certain extremists apprehended in North-East States recently that China is encouraging violence in the North-Eastern States of the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) to (c) There are reports that various insurgent/militants groups operating in the North Eastern States procure arms and sophisticated weapons from Sino-Myanmar border towns and South-East Asia. No direct Chinese involvement has been reported.

The activities of such underground militant/insurgent groups are kept under close vigil. In order to counter unlawful activities of these groups, the Central Government is, *inter-alia*, supplementing efforts of the State Governments through various measures such as deployment of additional Central security forces for carrying out intensive counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable installations and projects, effective guarding of international borders by the Border Security Forces, based on threat assessment; sharing of intelligence, financial assistance for strengthening of the local police forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization scheme, through the scheme of Security Related Expenditure for strengthening various aspects of security; raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions, etc.

Act against naxalites

637. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government is considering to take strict action against the naxalites in the country, as the many Jawans have been killed recently due to continuous attacks by naxalites in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : Government is firmly committed to eradicate the LWE menace from the country. In this direction, the Central Government has a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency - Security Related Measures; Development Related Measures; Ensuring Rights and Entitlements of Local Communities and Public Perception Management, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes and measures.

In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the states through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRIE) 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 up gradation 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 & Entitlements of local communities, the Central Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for Generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules were notified on 01.01.2008 have been further amended on 06.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act.

Under Public Perception Management, the Central Government is implementing the Media Plan to convey the Government's view to the people of LWE affected areas through the Media.

It is 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.

In all cases of LWE violence, cases are registered against the accused by the state police and appropriate action is taken as per the existing provisions of law.

Foreigners provided long term visa

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

- (a) The details of number of foreigners who have been provided long term visa by Government of India during last three years;
- (b) the details of number of persons who have applied for the citizenship of India; and
- (c) the number of persons who have been given the citizenship of India during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) As per extant instructions, Long Term Visa is granted to Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals. Details of total number of L TV cases granted to the foreign nationals during last three years is as follows:

Category	Year	No. of cases
Pakistan	2013	3085
	2014	2779
	2015 (till 31st March 2015)	1251
Bangladesh	2013	109
	2014	126
	2015 (till 31 st March 2015)	004

(b) and (c) Details of the number of foreigners who had applied for Indian citizenship and for whom the citizenship certificate was issued during the last 3 years are given below:

Year	Applied for Indian citizenship	Indian Citizenship certificate issued
2012	347	556
2013	635	563
2014	509	619

Misuse of Section 406/498 A of IPC

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that in matrimonial disputes, Section 406/498A of IPC has been misused;
- (b) if so, what steps Government is taking so that the law may not be misused;
- (c) the details of cases registered under section 406/498A of IPC in the last three years, in the State of Gujarat; and
- (d) what is the conviction rate in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) Sir, this Ministry has received a

number of representations and news report's against the misuse of Section 498A of Indian Penal Code (IPC) in matrimonial disputes. The Courts have also noticed a rising number of cases where the section has been misused.

(b) The Government of India has issued suitable advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, from time to time, for the proper implementation of the existing legal provisions and compliance with the directions of the Apex Court in this regard.

(c) and (d) The details of cases registered under 498A of the IPC during the years 2011, 2012 and 2013, in the State of Gujarat and the conviction rate in such cases, as reported by the National Crime Records Bureau so far, are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV), Cases Found False due to Mistake of facts or Law (FL), and Conviction Rate (CVR) Under Cruelty by husband or his relatives (Section 498A of IPC) during the years 2011 to 2013 in respect of the State of Gujarat.

2011							
CR	CS	CCV	PAR	PCS	PCV	FL	CVR
6052	6001	69	18141	18150	198	12	2.6
2012							
CR	CS	CCV	PAR	PCS	PCV	FL	CVR
6658	6522	110	19982	19638	299	09	3.5
2013							
CR	CS	CCV	PAR	PCS	PCV	FL	CVR
7812	7690	79	24611	24494	284	07	2.3

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

Show cause notices to NGOs for non-filing of annual returns

640. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had served show-cause notices to more than 10,300

NGOs and associations across all states in one go, for not complying with the mandatory requirements of filing their annual returns of foreign receipts;

(b) If so, whether in pursuance of this drive, Government has now cancelled the FCRA licenses of 1142 associations in the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether the associations losing their FCRA license include Osmania University, University of Hyderabad, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam and many Christian NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU) : (a) to (c) As per Rule 17(1) of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules 2011 (FCRR 2011) every person who receives foreign contribution is required to submit Annual Accounts for each financial year within a period of nine months from closure of the year *i.e.* by 31st December. In 2014, notices were issued to 10343 associations who have not filed annual returns for financial year 2009-10 to 2011-12. Sufficient time was given to NGOs to respond, but no response was received. Registration of 1142 associations in Andhra Pradesh who have neither filed returns nor responded to show cause notice was cancelled on 3rd March, 2015. The details of such NGOs is available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs <http://mha1.nic.in/fcra.htm>.

As per Gazette Notification S.O. 1492(E) dated 1ST July 2011. The Government has exempted all bodies constituted or established by or under a Central Act or State Act requiring to have their accounts compulsorily audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India from the operation of all the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010.

Delinking financial assistance to states under MPF scheme

641. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expected delinking of financial assistance to States from Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme will lead to compromise of security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether budget capacities of the aforementioned States would allow the improvement of police infrastructure, training, forensics and research notwithstanding 10 per cent additional central tax revenues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) The 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 MIPF Scheme was started only in 2013-14. No funds have been provided under Plan component of MPF Scheme during 2015-16. The Plan component of the Scheme stands transferred to the States. 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) and (d) Police and Public Order fall under the category of subjects within the domain of the State as per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Although the Central Government has been supplementing the State Governments through the aforementioned Scheme, the primary responsibility for modernizing the Police Force and maintaining law and order in the respective States lies with the State Governments

Funds for implementing surveillance project during Twelfth Plan

642. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to implement state-of-art technology, 24/7 City Surveillance and an integrated system throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds ear-marked, allocated and spent during the last three years;

(d) the steps taken by Government to strengthen and modernize the surveillance! systems in major cities and in sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies;

(e) the total funds earmarked for implementing such projects during the twelfth plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARATHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c) There is no separate

scheme for state-of-art technology, 24/7 City surveillance and integrated system throughout the country.

However, CICTV system is one major component of Mega City Policing (MCP) Project, which is a sub-set of Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme (Non-plan). MCP projects cover Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmadabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. A total fund of ₹ 432.90 crore has been earmarked for MCP during Twelfth Plan period. However, ₹ 78.12 crore has been released for MCP of Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Ahmadabad as on date.

(d) In addition to MCP Projects, Advisories are issued by the Central Government to the State Governments/UTs from time to time requesting them to put in place regulatory frame work whereby the provision of the basic security features pertaining to access control and surveillance through CCTV cameras etc. are made mandatory in respect of the certain types of private establishments, such as, multiplexes, malls, hotels, restaurants, markets etc. where there are large footfalls and public gatherings.

There is an effective and robust intelligence sharing mechanism and coordination amongst intelligence, agencies at the Centre and the State level. The intelligence inputs, about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular and near real time basis. Title Multi Agency Centre (MAC) at the central level has been developed as an effective intelligence sharing mechanism and re-organized to enable it to function on a 24 X 7 basis for real time collection and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence/security agencies', including the state agencies.

(e) A total fund of ₹ 432.90 crore has been earmarked for MCP during Twelfth Plan period.

Steps taken to make Delhi University Campus saifer

643. SHRI RAJ BABBAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether female students at different campuses in Delhi especially at Delhi University's North Campus do not consider it a very safe place;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any study on the issue;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to make the university campus safe and make

the girl students aware of the provisions of the new laws against sexual assault on women which came into force in the year 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (d) No such adverse report has come to the notice of Delhi Police so far. Further, the available records do not indicate any specific study which has been conducted on the issue. Delhi Police has taken following steps for the safety and security of girls students in the campuses of Delhi University: -

1. Police pickets have been deployed at strategic points to prevent/detect crime in the campuses of Delhi University.
2. Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) and Quick Response Teams (QRTs) have been deployed in the campuses of Delhi University for safety and security purposes.
3. Anti-ragging boards/banners on anti-ragging theme are displayed in the campuses of Delhi University to prevent incidents of ragging of students.
4. Anti Eve-Teasing teams are deployed at various points in the campuses of Delhi University to take action against eve teasers and prevent girl students from sexual harassment/molestation etc.
5. CCTVs have been installed for safety and security of students including girl students as well as well for surveillance over criminals in the campuses of Delhi University.
6. Self defence training programmes in Delhi University Campus are organized to prepare girl students to safeguard themselves in case of any emergency.
7. Mobile /foot patrolling has been intensified in the campuses of Delhi University to inculcate the feeling of safety and security among the
8. Complaint Boxes have been fixed at various collages/hostels in the campuses of Delhi University.
9. Apart from above, a 24-hour women helpline of Delhi Police i.e. 1091 is also functioning to facilitate the women complainants till the hour of need.

The Registrar, University of Delhi has issued a Notification on 28th June, 2014 to all Deans/Directors/Heads of the Deptt./PICs/Officers in- charge/Hall and Principal of College to take steps to ensure a safe working environment at the workplace in order

to notify the provisions of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal), Act, 2013 and to give wide publicity for complying with the new laws against the sexual assault on women which came into force in the year 2013.

Prescribed amount and facilities for naxals who surrender

†644. SHRI HARIVANSH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the directives prescribed for the naxals who surrender, are not followed;
- (b) whether the amount and facility prescribed by Government for surrender is adequate;
- (c) whether the efforts needed be made to bring the naxals to the mainstream, are adequate; and
- (d) the efforts being made by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (d) In order to bring Left Wing Extremists into the mainstream, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for Left Wing Extremism affected States in terms of its own policy.

The Government of India has revised the guidelines for 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Scheme of Left Wing Extremists in the affected States' with effect from 1.4.2013. As per the revised policy, the Central Government provides reimbursement of expenditure incurred on the grant for surrendered LWE cadres subject to ceiling of ₹ 2.5 lakh for a higher ranked LWE cadre and ₹ 1.5 lakh for a middle/lower ranked LWE cadre. The additional incentives given for surrender of weapons/ ammunition is also reimbursed which ranges from ₹ 10 to ₹ 35000 per weapon depending on type of weapon surrendered from detonator to Light Machine Gun, Rocket Launcher etc. In addition, the monthly stipend paid to the surrendered while undergoing vocational training is also reimbursed subject to the ceiling of ₹ 4000 per month per surrendered for a maximum period of 36 months. The revised policy envisages formation of the Screening -cum-Rehabilitation

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Committees by the State Governments which are involved in the process of identification and rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadres.

Digital device for challaning traffic offenders by Delhi Police

645. SHRI SALIM ANSARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Police is using different kind of methods to collect revenue by challenging traffic offenders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that recent method introduced by Delhi Police is to install a digital device on windscreen of police officials cars that would capture violation on streets;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what are the reasons that Delhi police has failed to educate people on single-lane driving instead of challenging them by way of new methods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARATHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) Delhi Police has started e-challenging system with effect from 05.12.2013 for challenging motorists found flouting traffic rules & regulations on Delhi roads replacing the manual practice, In each Traffic Police Circle few Traffic Police personnel have also been provided digital still cameras to take photographs of offending motor vehicles for issuing notice under section 133 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 for subsequent challenging for committing visible traffic violations.

(b) and (c) No such method has been introduced by Delhi Police.

(d) Delhi Police regularly educates the general public through press advertisements, announcement on FM channels, Coverage on social media, distribution of road safety literature etc. In order to bring about a visible impact on driver behaviour in the city and to ensure lane discipline amongst motorists, the Delhi Police regularly lays emphasis on educating and also prosecuting motorists found indulging in improper lane changing, road hogging between the stream of traffic, not driving in the designated lane etc. Delhi Police has launched a special enforcement drive with effect from 23.02.2015 on selected roads which have been taken up for “No Tolerance against lane indiscipline” during the drive In addition, all the civic road agencies have also been requested to provide proper bus lane markings, yellow lane markings, bus box markings, stop line markings, zebra crossing etc. in their respective areas, so that necessary enforcement action could be ensured against the violators.

Spread of LWE in new States

646. SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of attacks on Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), State police personnel and other Para-military forces by the left wing extremists and the casualties suffered;
- (b) the measures taken by Government to tackle the problem;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) has spread to new States in Southern and Eastern part of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) In the current year (up to 15.4.2015), 52 attacks on security forces personnel took place by the left wing extremists resulting in 16 casualties. However, the numbers of overall casualties of security forces personnel were 34 on account of 357 numbers of incidents of LWE violence in the current year (up to 15.04.2015).

(b) The Central Government has a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency - Security Related Measures; Development Related Measures; Ensuring Rights & 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 up gradation 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 & Entitlements of local communities, the Central Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules were notified on 01.01.2008 have been further amended on 06.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act.

Under Public Perception Management, the Central Government is implementing the Media Plan to convey the Government's view to the people of LWE affected areas through the Media.

(c) and (d) It is a fact that the CPI(Maoist) is making efforts to strengthen its influence in South India, particularly on the tri-junction of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. Their plans include creating a base on the border of Kerala and Karnataka. The CPI(Maoist) cadres, active in the Wayanad district of Kerala, have also been known to engage in efforts aimed at establishing a forest route from Wayanad district to Mysore district of Karnataka. The CPI (Maoist) is also trying to establish organizational bases in the North East with a view to forge relations with other insurgent groups to meet its military requirements. In this regard, the CPI(Maoist) have developed close fraternal ties with North-East insurgent groups like the Revolutionary People's Front (RPF)/People's Liberation Army (PLA) of Manipur. Both the outfits have agreed upon mutual cooperation in the areas of training, funding, supply of arms and ammunition. The Upper Assam Leading Committee (UALC) of the CPI(Maoist) is presently operating in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and have been involved in incidents of looting of weapons and extortion from local villagers. The UALC has also been engaged in recruitment and training of cadres for the outfit in Assam. These cadres have been utilized in extensive propaganda against mega dams in Assam. In this backdrop, Assam-Arunachal border has emerged as another theatre of Maoist activities. The outfit is also establishing separate channels in the North-East, particularly in Nagaland for procurement of ammunition.

Investigations into blasts by alleged SIMI men

647. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the State Governments to ensure an early breakthrough in investigations so as to bring the suspects involving blasts by alleged SIMI men to book;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any response from the State Governments 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) Yes Sir. The Central Government has requested the State Governments to make all out efforts to arrest and prosecute the fugitives of SIMI who escaped from the Khandwa jail and are suspected to be involved in terrorist acts in various parts of the country.

- (c) No sir.
- (d) does not arise.

Direction to States to emulate 'Operation Smile' for missing children

648. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government's direction to States to emulate Ghaziabad Police's campaign Operation Smile for recovering missing children has resulted in rescuing of over 2,500 missing children in just one month;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received a very positive response from the State Governments on the above for the future operations as well; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs advised States/UTs to launch a sustained campaign for a month in January, 2015 on the lines of 'Operation Smile' and the details of children rescued during this campaign as provided by the States/UTs are given in Statement (*See* below).

The States/UTs started a dedicated campaign for identification, screening and documentation of children in shelter homes/orphanages and conducted training/awareness workshops for Police personnel.

Statement*Details of children rescued*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Children Recovered
1.	Bihar	122
2.	Karnataka	65
3.	Madhya Pradesh	711
4.	Rajasthan	80
5.	Sikkim	193
6.	Uttarakhand	188
7.	Uttar Pradesh	855
8.	West Bengal	754
9.	Chandigarh	50
10.	Tripura	15
TOTAL		3033

Use of social media to spread hate campaign

649. DR. T .N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the knowledge of Government that a large number of tweets, facebook status updates, emails or blogs and whatsapp meassages are used to spread hate campaign in the country;

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

(c) the mechanism existing with Government to deal with the danger of high-tech rumour-mongering kind of internet-rumour-bombs which may lead to communal tension and fear among the common masses; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in coordination with the internet service providers and other such companies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) Yes Sir, instances of misuse of twitter, facebook, email, blogs and whatsapp to spread hate campaign in the country have come to the notice of the Government from time to time. Several incidents of

availability of inflammatory, harmful and hateful contents on various websites including social networking sites hosted outside the country were also brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) to (d) Government does not monitor or regulate content on social media networking sites. However, the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act requires that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of Computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors and unlawful in any way.

An Advisory was issued on August 17, 2012 under Section 79 of Information Technology Act 2000 and Rules therein to all intermediaries asking them to take necessary action to disable inflammatory and hateful content hosted on their website on priority basis. Government is in regular dialog with intermediaries including social networking sites for effective disablement of such objectionable content. Further, Section 69A of the Information Technology Act 2000 empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any Computer Resource in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to the above. As per Section 69A of the Information Technology Act 2000 and the rules published there in, Government takes action, whenever sites/ URL pages with objectionable contents infringing any Law of the Country are brought to its notice by the law enforcement agencies or when Court issues direction to block any URL of websites.

Visa-on-arrival to Chinese tourists

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to extend the Visa-on- Arrival programme to Chinese tourists also; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : (a) No Sir. At present Government of India has not planned to extend

the e-Tourist Visa (old name Tourist Visa-on-Arrival enabled with Electronic Travel Authorization) programme to Chinese tourists.

- (b) Does not arise.

Attacks on churches and institutions of christian management

651. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken notice of the increasing attacks on churches and institutions of Christian management in India;

(b) if so, how many cases of attacks/vandalisation of churches and Christian management institutions have been reported across the country in the last three years, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the details of investigation in these cases; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent such untoward incidents and to restore the sense of security among minority communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU) : (a) to (c) “Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes including religion related offences rest primarily with the respective State Governments. Details regarding such offences, persons arrested/convicted, action taken against them, extent of damages to property etc. are not maintained centrally.

(d) As per report, Delhi Police have taken following steps for safety of religious places/institutions in the capital: -

- (i) All the Churches and Minorities run (Christian Schools) have been identified and assessed for their security arrangements.
- (ii) These Churches have been depicted/plotted on a map for a holistic view.
- (iii) All the concerned officers specially DCPs and SHOs concerned have been directed to take care of security of these installations/places.
- (iv) PCR Vans, ERVs and motorcycles patrol have been deployed around the Churches for enhanced security. At all vulnerable locations, static deployment is made during night hours.
- (v) There are 240 Churches and 91 Christian run schools in Delhi. The DCP

and police station staff have also been directed to make surprise visit to the Churches/Christian Missionaries Schools.

- (vi) The directors and management of these institutions have been requested to install CCTV cameras and deploy guards for the safety and security of these places. At present, 161 Churches and 69 Schools have installed CCTV Cameras. 54 Churches and 15 Schools have got installed CCTV cameras on the insistence of Police.
- (vii) Contact numbers of Coordinators of religious places and schools have been exchanged with concerned police station staff.
- (viii) All field officers have been directed to keep a Visitors' Register in each Church and Christian Missionaries School for making necessary entries by patrolling staff, in order to ensure proper patrolling.
- (ix) Local sources have been motivated to provide inputs for any such mischief well in advance.
- (x) A new Facebook page "Delhi Police Minority Brethren" has been created by Delhi Police for posting problems related to any institution or school etc.
- (xi) A DCP has been nominated as nodal officer for the redressal of the problems of minority community.
- (xii) The steps so taken for the security and safety of the Churches and minority run institutions have been given wide publicity through media with an aim to reach the masses.

To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments and Union Territories Administration in a variety of ways like sharing of information, sending alert messages and advisories, deploying 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 modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Central Government issues alerts and advisories on developments having bearing on communal harmony, share advance intelligence with the States and UTs. Central Government has issued the Communal Harmony Guidelines in 2008, which *inter-alia* laid down standing operating procedures to be put in place to deal with the situations arising out of communal violence. 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.

Low police-population ratio in India

652. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the police to population ratio in the rural and urban India;
- (b) the police to population ratio in different cities in India;
- (c) whether it is abysmally low when compared to civilized nations of the world, the detail!; thereof;
- (d) whether Government has taken any steps to improve the police- community relations in India, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) measures taken by Government to strengthen community policing, crime prevention programmes, research and training of police, professionalization of police forces, technological advancement in surveillance and investigation etc.; and
- (f) the funds allocated and percentage of funds allocated under these heads during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) As per data compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), the State-wise number of Civil Police on per lakh population and the total number of police on per lakh of population is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No data relating to the said question is maintained by BPR&D.

(d) to (f) “Police” being a State subject in the 7th Schedule to the Constitution, the State Governments have to implement the various police reform & welfare measures. Police reform measures are also supported through the grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The major items of Police infrastructure for State police supported under the Scheme are mobility, modern weaponry, training infrastructure facilities, forensic Science equipments, security equipments, traffic equipments, construction of residential buildings for lower level police personnel, etc.

Under MPF Scheme (Non-plan), funds are provided for mobility, weapons, equipment for training, computerization, forensic science and Mega City policing (MCP). No separate funding is done for technological advancement in surveillance. The equipment to be purchased under the scheme depends on the priority of the State Government.

Statement*States/UTs wise sanctioned and actual police -population and area ratio as on 1. 4. 2014*

1	2	3	Civil Police per lakh of population		Total Police per lakh of population		Civil police per 100 Sq. Km. of Area		Total police per 100 Sq. Km. of Area	
			Sanctioned	Actual	Sanct.	Actual	Sanct.	Actual	Sanct.	Actual
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124.31	103.61	149.53	123.65	39.17	32.64	47.11	38.77	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	637.09	559.86	998.75	880.05	9.72	8.54	15.24	13.43	
3.	Assam	108.54	88.35	204.14	174.49	43.64	35.53	82.09	70.16	
4.	Bihar	84.49	54.75	103.32	68.11	90.66	58.74	110.86	73.08	
5.	Chattisgarh	187.84	146.51	270.20	217.90	34.88	27.20	50.17	40.46	
6.	Goa	280.67	248.66	374.83	311.95	143.98	127.55	192.27	160.02	
7.	Gujarat	157.28	90.06	191.56	121.30	48.96	28.04	59.63	37.76	
8.	Haryana	214.93	137.69	232.67	155.08	128.88	82.56	139.51	92.99	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	142.13	124.55	233.09	201.67	17.75	15.56	29.11	25.19	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	414.14	388.98	647.74	596.86	49.41	46.41	77.28	71.21	
11.	Jharkhand	171.82	128.88	226.18	173.19	70.24	52.69	92.46	70.80	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Karnataka	154.93	105.39	175.13	118.10	49.26	33.51	55.68	37.55
13.	Kerala	116.53	109.66	147.00	135.86	105.46	99.24	133.03	122.95
14.	Madhya Pradesh	101.82	84.64	135.24	115.69	24.82	20.64	32.97	28.21
15.	Maharashtra	142.81	134.00	158.55	146.98	54.11	50.77	60.07	55.69
16.	Manipur	745.86	483.51	1271.15	984.23	84.28	54.64	143.64	111.22
17.	Meghalaya	277.41	220.30	492.11	424.19	33.39	26.52	59.24	51.06
18.	Mizoram	418.09	381.62	1089.46	956.96	20.51	18.72	53.44	46.94
19.	Nagaland	380.23	371.34	1048.08	1037.12	53.14	51.90	146.47	144.94
20.	Odisha	84.13	74.06	140.22	123.38	22.51	19.81	37.51	33.01
21.	Punjab	214.20	201.18	281.38	259.62	121.02	113.67	158.98	146.68
22.	Rajasthan	147.19	114.81	168.42	130.86	30.35	23.67	34.72	26.98
23.	Sikkim	399.68	301.90	854.20	678.45	35.54	26.85	75.96	60.33
24.	Tamil Nadu	176.50	147.76	198.07	162.70	92.96	77.83	104.32	85.69
25.	Tripura	346.26	280.30	736.46	634.07	123.00	99.57	261.62	225.24
26.	Uttar Pradesh	158.27	67.20	175.53	80.48	137.82	58.52	152.86	70.08
27.	Uttarakhand	155.79	137.24	204.46	176.47	30.02	26.45	39.32	34.01
28.	West Bengal	100.54	71.17	120.21	86.77	103.76	73.45	124.06	89.55

29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	709.66	653.98	846.21	747.54	45.42	41.86	54.16	47.85
30.	Chandigarh	413.85	371.24	484.79	442.18	5895.61	5288.60	6906.14	6299.12
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	82.83	65.91	82.83	65.91	66.80	53.16	66.80	53.16
32.	Daman and Diu	140.67	124.33	140.67	124.33	376.79	333.04	376.79	333.04
33.	Delhi	366.10	340.92	414.23	381.30	4901.28	4564.13	5545.65	5104.79
34.	Lakshadweep	447.44	338.46	447.44	338.46	1090.63	825.00	1090.63	825.00
35.	Puducherry	205.55	179.74	254.90	202.77	663.75	580.42	823.13	654.79
	ALL INDIA TOTAL	149.15	109.35	185.25	139.76	58.07	42.57	72.12	54.41

Sources: BPR&D

Strength of women police

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

- (a) the State and stream-wise total strength of women police in the country;
- (b) whether they have adequate housing provision; and
- (c) whether the Centre will provide adequate assistance to States to tide over the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per data compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), the actual strength of women police force stream- wise and State-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*). (The strength of total women police in India is 1,05,325 as on 01.01.2014.)

(b) The percentage level of satisfaction of family accommodation is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) “Police” being a State subject in the 7th Schedule to ‘the Constitution, the State Governments have to implement the various police reform and welfare measures. Police reform measures are also supported through the grants -in-aid released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The major items of Police infrastructure for State police supported under the Scheme are mobility, modern weaponry, training infrastructure facilities, forensic Science equipments, security equipments, traffic equipments, construction of residential buildings for lower level police personnel, etc.

Statement-I
States/UTs wise actual strength of women police (rank-wise)-as on 1.1.2014.

Sl. No	States/UTs	DGP/S pl/DG/ ADGP	IGP	DIG	AIGP/S SP/SP/ COM	ADl.S P/Dy. Com.	ASP/Dy SP/Asst . Com	Insp.	S.I.	ASI	H.Const..	Const.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	3	1	3	5	23	68	275	290	612	3339	4622
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	16	5	13	540	582
3.	Assam	0	0	0	7	6	17	4	83	17	42	334	510
4.	Bihar	0	4	1	9	0	1	13	137	50	135	1991	2341
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	3	11	18	57	41	48	152	2018	2348
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	15	10	137	193	366
7.	Gujarat	1	2	0	0	10	24	6	99	289	595	1665	2691
8.	Haryana	0	2	1	7	0	18	26	93	193	385	2009	2734
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	5	0	4	6	8	16	96	1416	1552
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	8	0	24	35	85	27	219	1853	2252
11.	Jharkhand	1	2	2	3	1	6	9	79	65	236	2502	2906
12.	Karnataka	0	1	0	3	9	15	29	112	257	399	2857	3682
13.	Kerala	2	0	0	3	0	1	23	59	0	167	2812	3067
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	6	1	6	28	58	141	628	536	370	2415	4190
15.	Maharashtra	2	3	1	16	14	47	114	796	213	771	15980	17957
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	6	1	13	1	84	80	157	1698	2040
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	2	2	3	13	87	11	21	190	329

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Mizoram	0	0	1	0	1	10	20	119	98	147	172	568
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	5	8	13	9	24	35	11	148	253
20.	Odisha	0	4	3	5	4	13	156	321	81	34	3760	4381
21.	Punjab	0	2	1	8	0	28	24	106	74	269	4249	4761
22.	Rajasthan	1	4	2	12	17	28	8	131	42	87	6236	6568
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	3	0	13	13	20	4	8	272	333
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	39	22	13	246	1243	272	2128	9873	13842
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	3	1	4	5	43	51	58	612	777
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	4	3	11	12	62	48	334	0	171	6592	7238
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	7	5	5	1	80	0	60	1370	1528
28.	West Bengal	1	2	1	8	3	13	29	91	136	0	3507	3791
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	2	0	0	9	9	3	40	382	445
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	18	6	46	929	1017
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	13	26
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	27	34
33.	Delhi	0	2	0	2	2	16	90	417	638	654	3592	5413
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	7	16
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	12	3	3	143	165
ALL INDIA TOTAL		16	44	20	190	162	496	1234	5668	3553	8246	85696	105325

Sources: BPR&D

Statement-II*Percentage level of satisfaction of family accomodation*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Percent Level of Satisfaction of Family Accommodation	
		Upper Subordinates	Lower Subordinates
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	50.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.00	19.39
3.	Assam	15.83	13.05
4.	Bihar	18.75	13.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.30	21.73
6.	Goa	14.10	26.35
7.	Gujarat	22.00	67.00
8.	Haryana	17.98	14.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18.25	29.28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.00	17.00
11.	Jharkhand	17.00	4.00
12.	Karnataka	32.00	42.00
13.	Kerala	30.00	22.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24.50	35.63
15.	Maharashtra	48.66	46.78
16.	Manipur	9.36	4.45
17.	Meghalaya	41.17	21.79
18.	Mizoram	18.70	14.96
19.	Nagaland	45.67	14.72
20.	Odisha	21.78	18.18
21.	Punjab	22.76	17.59
22.	Rajasthan	25.96	43.35
23.	Sikkim	30.00	30.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	31.36	43.44
25.	Tripura	31.75	26.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	43.00	61.00
27.	Uttarakhand	24.00	23.00
28.	West Bengal	33.09	24.06
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48.21	35.42
30.	Chandigarh	100.00	31.09
31.	D&N Haveli	93.75	80.45
32.	Daman&Diu	26.00	45.87
33.	Delhi	45.81	26.02
34.	Lakshadweep	55.00	53.00
35.	Puducherry	33.00	38.00
ALL INDIA TOTAL		1139.74	1074.43

Sources: BPR&D

Reducing the incidence of crime in India

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

- (a) whether there has been an increase in the incidence of crime in India during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the State/UT-wise, details thereof;
- (c) whether as per media reports, there are many States that have a shortage of police personnel and what role has this shortage of police personnel played in the increasing incidence of crime in the country; and
- (d) what steps are being taken by Government to reduce the incidence of crime in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c) A total of 23,25,575 cases, 23,87,188 cases and 26,47,722 cases were reported under total cognizable crimes of IPC during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. The State/UTs wise details of crimes are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As per the available data the actual strength of civil police including district armed police is 13,48,984 out of 17,86,112 sanctioned strength of the police personnel. The State/UTs wise and rank wise actual strength and sanctioned strength of police personnel is given in Statement-II to Statement-IV (*See below*) respectively.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various Advisories on crime against children, prevention, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime preventing and combating, cyber crime, trafficking etc. The Advisories are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs' website link: <http://mha.nic.in>.

Statement-I

Number of Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Committed (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCV) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under total cognizable Crimes under IPC during 2011 to 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.	Andhra Pradesh	189780	144007	36911	238564	232746	50447	192522	145056	34043	246395	242948	48564	218015	159540	34211	281437	261584	53548
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2286	1249	227	2312	1479	255	2420	1283	213	2483	1453	236	2776	1417	160	2981	1631	168
3.	Assam	66714	27920	4744	67146	35286	4648	77682	31237	2154	72795	39549	3829	87186	40229	2512	83475	45042	3219
4.	Bihar	135896	114979	8792	252349	256242	17367	146614	132576	9116	264570	280947	16944	167455	123530	9433	285851	277204	20344
5.	Chhattisgarh	57218	47451	13364	74017	74182	18963	54598	45663	17437	73321	73183	27696	56870	46356	15510	75622	74884	25254
6.	Goa	3449	1769	320	3319	2644	401	3608	1649	312	3354	2359	380	4312	1949	361	3653	2841	505
7.	Gujarat	123371	101903	25301	167251	166350	29071	130121	110014	23811	182284	180392	28648	157435	135346	32020	214048	213638	38062
8.	Haryana	60741	35812	10685	62708	61002	18005	62480	38566	13800	65108	67360	21375	72098	45500	13678	73601	76766	20536
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14312	9984	1326	17488	17717	2129	12557	10308	1461	16726	15640	2114	13750	11063	1348	18095	19371	1856
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24504	20086	5140	43576	43545	6209	24608	19654	5890	40358	40325	7978	25390	18622	6002	39791	39708	7530
11.	Jharkhand	35838	25080	6517	51069	46028	10904	40946	26743	5739	53770	49705	9802	48208	29861	6709	54730	49327	10973
12.	Karnataka	137600	110297	28294	166786	162445	28231	134021	104762	34069	164835	160394	30010	136689	100415	31700	166081	162087	31837
13.	Kerala	172137	149817	63500	211771	206199	79976	158989	145288	60381	209344	210179	75926	176334	164468	67749	225446	223284	74703

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	217094	183768	62260	335644	335211	107604	220335	189285	58645	343857	344289	100616	227453	188777	58040	344326	344438	109643
15.	Maharashtra	204902	139104	8168	309756	306270	12775	202700	139126	9807	309672	300500	15043	234385	152883	14487	345516	324763	20720
16.	Manipur	3218	116	28	1449	125	40	3737	95	49	1797	100	52	3178	143	30	1409	150	38
17.	Meghalaya	2755	1150	289	2135	1355	312	2557	1153	91	1984	1440	109	3259	1517	118	3152	1797	152
18.	Mizoram	1821	1431	1054	1601	1579	1141	1766	1370	1248	1721	1495	1337	1709	1538	1046	1898	1671	1222
19.	Nagaland	1083	879	1050	1067	849	1424	1090	748	455	1010	1040	900	1216	649	715	1070	637	456
20.	Odisha	61277	52574	3544	87129	86961	6529	67957	53480	3922	96249	93657	5908	71718	57488	2983	101281	101997	4756
21.	Punjab	34883	23887	8729	45423	42713	15539	35790	24392	8304	46632	37288	13835	36667	24455	8909	45979	37472	14299
22.	Rajasthan	165622	93079	46825	181407	180553	80945	170948	92502	46382	177833	177775	86172	196224	97293	43872	182992	181847	77891
23.	Sikkim	596	331	142	718	512	208	528	392	111	637	417	236	851	666	567	1097	1074	635
24.	Tamil Nadu	192879	132725	68222	222124	189521	95761	200474	160233	72675	232414	218681	94690	203579	172029	98376	245879	237572	117263
25.	Tripura	5803	5163	401	10062	7340	446	6264	4972	923	7260	7412	1100	6210	4982	637	8969	7399	746
26.	Uttar Pradesh	195135	121688	72480	384605	275299	147376	198093	125695	43531	412811	300437	85893	226445	138462	44017	467679	331475	90418
27.	Uttarakhand	8774	5641	1983	10666	10381	3848	8882	6047	5260	11110	10834	8504	9546	6157	4174	9732	9630	6967
28.	West Bengal	143197	103139	3298	143608	121231	4862	161427	130327	4160	177722	158023	5553	169535	138425	4512	175734	164240	6076
	TOTAL (States)	2262885	1655029	483594	3095750	2865765	745416	2323714	1742616	463989	3218052	3017822	693450	2558493	1863760	503876	3461524	3193529	739817
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	793	672	55	828	917	135	683	494	206	683	723	297	612	762	233	720	886	361

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30.	Chandigarh	3542	2151	664	2690	2986	937	3606	2504	819	3702	4306	1252	4077	2179	1175	3864	3301	1740
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	372	266	12	568	597	23	318	276	23	529	591	43	314	253	11	525	551	22
32.	Daman and Diu	224	133	30	330	305	32	239	159	13	387	405	23	246	140	0	337	276	0
33.	Delhi	53353	28492	12177	40014	35704	16615	54287	24906	15565	40775	36842	20598	80184	29014	11214	51628	40905	17208
34.	Lakshadweep	44	63	37	76	64	82	60	32	24	30	8	32	40	41	4	30	147	8
35.	Puducherry	4362	3075	1427	5589	4714	1723	4281	3163	1621	5858	4957	2086	3756	3427	1613	4949	5528	2212
TOTAL (UTs)		62690	34852	14402	50095	45287	19547	63474	31534	18271	51964	47832	24331	89229	35816	14250	62053	51594	21551
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		2325575	1689881	497996	3145845	2911052	764963	2387188	1774150	482260	3270016	3065654	717781	2647722	1899576	518126	3523577	3245123	761368

Source : Crime in India Data

Disposal of cases and persons by court and police during the year may be reported in previous year.

Statement-II
Sanctioned and actual strength of civil police including district Armed Police as on 31.12.2011 (Men+Women)
(State and UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	DG/Addl.DG/ IG/DIG		SSP/SP/Addl.SP/ ASP/DY.SP		Inspector, SI & A.S.I.		Personnel Below A.S.I. Rank		Grand Total	
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual
States											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76	62	866	621	13865	8396	86467	60608	101274	69687
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	6	99	52	640	480	3306	3021	4054	3559
3.	Assam	41	41	295	295	5008	4623	24696	23735	30040	28694
4.	Bihar	54	52	486	369	14782	11145	53859	42630	69181	54196
5.	Chhattisgarh	38	28	370	288	3362	3228	24269	24053	28039	27597
6.	Goa	4	3	42	37	429	368	3957	3788	4432	4196
7.	Gujarat	74	56	309	235	11197	10152	52620	42155	64200	52598
8.	Haryana	44	38	250	224	6805	5160	41477	37565	48576	42987
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40	36	150	142	1692	1590	8905	7917	10787	9685
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	54	458	444	6393	5567	44490	42584	51378	48649
11.	Jharkhand	32	28	292	163	9035	6112	46133	34276	55472	40579
12.	Karnataka*	81	72	620	544	9484	7863	68754	58034	78939	66513
13.	Kerala	33	19	380	379	3993	3746	36632	35087	41038	39231
14.	Madhya Pradesh	75	136	795	647	11265	7108	51119	45767	63254	53658
15.	Maharashtra	112	96	984	803	33026	26833	156903	141414	191025	169146
16.	Manipur	26	19	142	99	2681	1732	14186	8437	17035	10287
17.	Meghalaya	22	15	56	54	984	873	5471	5077	6533	6019
18.	Mizoram	10	6	92	74	1356	1112	3251	2870	4709	4062

19. Nagaland	22	22	78	72	519	456	5394	5087	6013	5637
20. Odisha	45	29	558	363	8190	6744	24486	22345	33279	29481
21. Punjab	63	55	478	382	7561	5954	51406	41549	59508	47940
22. Rajasthan	46	61	693	594	9854	7225	60777	56306	71370	64186
23. Sikkim	12	13	72	58	292	244	1809	1326	2185	1641
24. Tamil Nadu	94	70	920	826	11462	7724	84939	73194	97415	81814
25. Tripura	14	14	200	163	1491	1568	9492	8926	11197	10671
26. Uttar Pradesh	129	111	1156	938	21920	9421	308578	145007	331783	155477
27. Uttarakhand	14	13	48	48	1403	1310	15609	12878	17074	14249
28. West Bengal	119	97	536	412	22409	17333	55102	42608	78166	60450
TOTAL (STATES)	1366	1252	11425	9326	221098	164067	1344067	1028244	1577956	1202889
Union Territories										
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	19	22	581	439	3124	2774	3728	3239
30. Chandigarh	2	2	17	18	626	604	5148	4904	5793	5528
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	3	3	29	15	322	288	354	306
32. Daman and Diu	1	1	4	4	44	44	302	302	351	351
33. Delhi	50	37	369	275	12728	12197	56658	54177	69805	66686
34. Lakhadweep	0	0	2	2	85	27	469	393	556	422
35. Puducherry	2	2	21	21	378	330	2009	1543	2410	1896
TOTAL (UTs)	59	46	435	345	14471	13656	68032	64381	82997	78428
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1425	1298	11860	9671	235569	177723	1412099	1092625	1660953	1281317

* Karnataka has stated that variation in police strength is due to merger of women police with general police. Hence, variation over 2010.

Note : 1. Mumbai City has clarified that variation in armed police is due to merger of armed police with civil police in 2011.

2. Nasik City has stated that all civil police personnel are merged with armed police. Hence, variation in 2011.

Statement-III

Sanctioned and actual strength of civil police including district Armed Police as on 31.12.2012 (Men + Women)

(State and UT-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	DG/Addl.DG/ IG/DIG		SSP/SP/Addl.SP/ ASP/DY.SP		Inspector, SI & A.S.I.		Personnel Below A.S.I. Ran		Grand Total	
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual
States											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71	57	792	645	14498	9697	91842	71637	107203	82036
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	7	64	60	677	460	4572	4119	5322	4646
3.	Assam	49	34	386	239	7013	6356	24740	15663	32188	22292
4.	Bihar	55	53	501	325	14752	10857	54286	41805	69594	53040
5.	Chhattisgarh	38	37	370	271	3362	2639	24269	23602	28039	26549
6.	Goa	4	3	42	37	429	368	3957	3788	4432	4196
7.	Gujarat	70	72	398	341	12674	9869	58733	42925	71875	53207
8.	Haryana	47	37	240	226	6805	5591	41477	32571	48569	38425
9.	Himachal Pradesh	41	33	182	177	1694	1510	8914	7971	10831	9691
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	56	462	687	6548	5567	44712	42584	51759	48894
11.	Jharkhand	32	27	379	207	9050	6293	46241	36051	55702	42578
12.	Karnataka	77	58	651	528	9421	7816	68317	55524	78466	63926
13.	Kerala	33	25	380	381	4281	3944	36821	35095	41515	39445
14.	Madhya Pradesh	75	147	938	700	13965	9280	54049	46535	69027	56662
15.	Maharashtra	114	106	994	635	33076	25828	156903	144421	191087	170990
16.	Manipur	26	17	142	98	2681	1513	14186	7943	17035	9571
17.	Meghalaya	21	14	70	59	1111	988	6144	4982	7346	6043

18. Mizoram	8	6	92	83	1130	1073	3471	3307	4701	4469
19. Nagaland	22	22	78	72	519	456	5394	5087	6013	5637
20. Odisha	44	42	562	389	8259	6793	24622	22209	33487	29433
21. Punjab	60	51	465	417	7276	6168	55900	53429	63701	60065
22. Rajasthan	47	54	765	575	10362	6925	56688	55063	67862	62617
23. Sikkim	12	13	72	58	292	244	1809	1326	2185	1641
24. Tamil Nadu	99	75	948	786	11180	8820	87126	71341	99353	81022
25. Tripura	13	14	185	108	1990	1797	10598	8601	12786	10520
26. Uttar Pradesh	139	119	1189	1036	21920	8934	308578	141823	331826	151912
27. Uttarakhand	14	12	48	109	1403	1310	15609	12858	17074	14289
28. West Bengal	133	93	590	471	24991	17617	62726	47313	88440	65494
Total (STATES)	1390	1284	11985	9720	231359	168713	1372684	1039573	1617418	1219290
Union Territories										
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	19	24	581	403	3124	2953	3728	3384
30. Chandigarh	2	2	17	17	626	581	5148	4792	5793	5392
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	3	3	29	12	320	273	352	288
32. Daman and Diu	1	1	4	4	60	40	357	211	422	256
33. Delhi	50	40	369	282	13138	11558	57993	56144	71550	68024
34. Lakhadweep	0	0	2	4	93	38	511	360	606	402
35. Puducherry	2	3	22	23	378	321	2019	1561	2421	1908
TOTAL (UTs)	59	50	436	357	14905	12953	69472	66294	84872	79654
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1449	1334	12421	10077	246264	181666	1442156	1105867	1702290	1298944

Note: Variation in 2012 figures over 2011 is due to furnishing of incorrect information of police strength in 2011 by Jamshedpur City as clarified by Jamshedpur City.

Statement-IV
Sanctioned and actual strength of civil Police including district Armed Police as on 31.12.2013 (Men+Women)
(State and UT-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	DG/Addl.DG/ IG/DIG		SSP/SP/Addl.SP/ ASP/DY.SP		Inspector, SI & A.S.I.		Personnel Below A.S.I. Ran		Grand Total	
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual
States											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81	70	798	643	14579	12091	92272	76983	107730	89787
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	4	64	63	677	416	4572	4065	5322	4548
3.	Assam	48	33	632	430	5542	5052	24757	14355	30979	19870
4.	Bihar	57	27	501	397	14752	11105	63331	51274	783641	62803
5.	Chhattisgarh	46	26	566	346	11277	3172	42610	28715	54499	32259
6.	Goa	4	3	46	36	567	533	4713	4150	5330	4722
7.	Gujarat	70	60	358	283	12878	10216	61961	44362	75267	54921
8.	Haryana	47	38	240	200	6805	4189	41477	34632	48569	39059
9.	Himachal Pradesh	41	28	171	145	1696	1564	8925	8127	10833	9864
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40	60	478	611	6575	5593	44767	41491	51860	47755
11.	Jharkhand	34	33	393	321	9055	6007	46289	35712	55771	42073
12.	Karnataka	57	50	546	487	10060	8305	71695	59742	82358	68584
13.	Kerala	40	29	377	358	4928	4034	34840	33574	40185	37995
14.	Madhya Pradesh	75	143	1207	973	14483	11411	60753	49754	76518	62281
15.	Maharashtra	112	96	947	691	33485	30204	156653	151841	191197	182832
16.	Manipur	26	13	153	95	2885	1641	15572	10470	18636	12219

17. Meghalya	21	14	76	58	1126	1050	6267	4826	7490	5948
18. Mizoram	8	7	88	72	1136	797	3089	2501	4321	3377
19. Nagaland	22	22	78	72	519	456	5394	5087	6013	5637
20. Odisha	60	47	591	441	9001	6688	25395	23674	35047	30850
21. Punjab	60	57	487	432	7551	7194	51103	52286	59201	59969
22. Rajasthan	47	83	901	698	11165	6741	76768	62167	88881	69689
23. Sikkim	9	12	65	65	350	404	1957	1425	2381	1906
24. Tamil Nadu	105	80	970	930	11340	8616	87126	77955	99541	87581
25. Tripura	13	8	197	129	1651	1336	11037	8968	12898	10441
26. Uttar Pradesh	152	112	1265	1002	21961	9756	308606	122391	331984	133261
27. Uttarakhand	14	14	48	96	1403	906	15609	15627	17074	16643
28. West Bengal	134	79	596	485	25372	18182	75458	53337	101560	72083
TOTAL (STATES)	1432	1248	12839	10559	242819	177659	1442996	1079491	1700086	1268957
Union Territories :										
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	21	23	587	464	3128	2961	3741	3453
30. Chandigarh	2	1	18	25	626	595	5148	4793	5794	5414
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	3	3	29	14	322	270	354	287
32. Daman and Diu	1	1	4	4	60	47	357	318	422	370
33. Delhi	50	40	369	240	13444	12325	58823	55081	72686	67686
34. Lakhadweep	0	0	2	10	93	37	511	337	606	384
35. Puducherry	2	2	22	24	373	292	2026	2115	2423	2433
TOTAL (UTs)	60	49	439	329	15212	13774	70315	65875	86026	80027
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1492	1297	13278	10888	258031	191433	1513311	1145366	1786112	1348984

Coastal security of Gujarat

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

- (a) whether the coastal security of Gujarat is under threat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) the number of vacant posts, both in absolute and in percentage, in the Antiterrorism squad, coastal check posts, coastal out posts and coastal police stations of Gujarat;
- (d) whether Government has found any irregularity in spending of the funds allocated for setting up stations or posts on Gujarat's coastline; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU) : (a) and (b) The coast of Gujarat continues to be susceptible to various security threats due to its proximity to the International Maritime Boundary line (IMBL). The security threats include landing of arms and explosives at isolated spots on the coast, infiltration of terrorist elements, smuggling of consumer and intermediate goods through sea routes etc. Absence of physical barriers on the coast and presence of vital industrial and defence installations near the coast also enhance the vulnerability of the coasts to illegal cross border activities.

To strengthen the security of the coastline, the entire coastal security scenario of the country has been subjected to multi-level inter-ministerial review by the Government of India and several important decisions/initiatives have been taken as per the details given below:

- (i) Establishment of three-tier arrangement for protection and maritime security of the country by the Indian Navy, the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and the Marine Police of the coastal States and Union Territories.
- (ii) The State Government of Gujarat has been provided with 10 Coastal Police Stations, 25 Check Posts, 46 Outposts, 30 boats (20 Nos. of 12 Ton boats and 10 Nos. of 5 Ton Boats), 20 Jeeps, 101 Motorcycles under the Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I.

- (iii) Under the Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme, the State Government of Gujarat has been provided with 12 Coastal Police Stations, 5 Jetties, 12 Four Wheelers, 24 Two Wheelers and lump sum of ₹15 lakh per CPS for purchase of Surveillance equipment, computer systems and furniture. Besides, the State Government has also been sanctioned with 21 Nos. of 12 Ton Boats and 10 Nos. of 5 Ton Boats.
- (iv) Joint coastal security exercises are being conducted by the Indian Coast Guard in co-ordination with the other stake-holders to create synergy between the Central and the State agencies involved in the coastal security. So far, 13 Coastal Security Exercises have been conducted by the Indian Coast Guard.
- (v) Indian Coast Guard ships maintain 24x7 presence in the area adjoining International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) to enhance security mechanism against sea borne threats.
- (vi) Regular air surveillance is being done by Indian Coast Guard aircraft, during day and night. Close coast patrolling is done near Gujarat Coast by Interceptor boats and air cushion vehicles.
- (vii) As part of Coastal Surveillance Network (CSN), 07 Indian Coast Guard Stations having radar, day and night camera and Automatic Identification System (AIS) sensors have been established at Dwarka, Navdara, Porbandar, Mangrol, Diu Head, Gopinath and Hazira Point in the State for monitoring and surveillance of coastal area.
- (viii) Border Security Force has deployed 01 Marine Battalion for Coastal Security from Medi to Jhakau, manning 18 Coastal Outposts.
- (ix) The scope of intelligence sharing mechanism through Multi Agency Centre (MAC)/Subsidiary Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) has been strengthened and spread among all the security agencies in Gujarat.
- (x) Registration of all sea-going vessels including fishing vessels has been made mandatory.
- (xi) Vessel Traffic and Port Management System (VTPMS) for Gulf of Kutch and Gulf of Khambat has been operationalized.
- (xii) Issuance of 7,81,742 bio-metric cards to coastal population and 1,33,173 cards to the fishermen and issuance of card readers to the user agencies.

(xiii) Mapping of vital details such as locations of Marine Police Stations, fishing landing points, non-fishing landing points, hospitals, railway stations, customs 'naka', bomb disposal facilities, etc. on the map of all the coastal States/UTs.

(xiv) Colour coding of fishing boats.

(c) The manpower for the coastal police stations, coastal check posts, coastal out posts under the Coastal Security Scheme in the State of Gujarat and the Gujarat Anti-terrorism squad is provided by the State Government, subject matter of which falls within the exclusive domain of the Gujarat State.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Women subjected to marital rape

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

(a) according to United Nations Population Fund that 75 per cent of the married women in India are subjected to marital rape, whether Government has taken cognizance of the fact;

(b) whether it is a fact that UN Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women has recommended to India to criminalise marital rape;

(c) in view of this, whether Government will bring an amending bill to the IPC to remove the exception of marital rape from the definition of rape; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Women and Child Development have reported that UN Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women has recommended to India *inter alia*, to criminalise marital rape. The Law Commission of India, while making its 172nd Report on Review of Rape Laws did not recommend criminalization of marital rape by amending the exception to section 375 of the Indian Penal Code and hence presently there is no proposal to bring any amendment to the IPC in this regard.

(d) It is considered that the concept of marital rape, as understood internationally, cannot be suitably applied in the Indian context due to various factors *e.g.* level of education/illiteracy, poverty, myriad social customs and values, religious beliefs, mindset of the society to treat the marriage as a sacrament, etc.

Militant violence in BTAD

657. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of number of serious militant violence cases by insurgency groups during the last 2-3 decades in Bodoland Territorial Areas District (BTAD) areas of Assam;

(b) whether the victims of such militant attacks in 1966 and 1998 in Chirang District of Assam, have not been rehabilitated as yet by Government, and there are thousands of such victims still living in different Relief Camps waiting to return to their villages; and

(c) whether the Central Government look into this long-pending and serious matter and take effective measures to help the State Government in rehabilitation and compensation to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) and (b) As per report received from the Government of Assam, families affected due to extremist violence which took place in the past including in the year 1996 and 1998 in State of Assam were rehabilitated and all relief camps were closed. No incidence of violence was reported in 1966. Central assistance was provided to the State Government for providing relief materials and rehabilitation of violence affected families. At present there is no relief camp in Chirang District and other districts of Bodoland Territorial area District (BTAD).

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

Fund for construction of Jetty in Gujarat

658. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has been provided approval for construction of 5 Jetties and a lump sum amount of ₹ 50 lakh has been sanctioned for each Jetty;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ₹ 50 lakh per Jetty is insufficient and needs to be revised suitably;

(c) whether, as per the expert opinion, the cost of a durable Jetty will be approximately ₹ 5 crore;

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to increase the number of Jetties as well as the amount of ₹ 5 crore per Jetty; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) The construction of Jetties is one of the components under the phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme which has been finalized subsequent to the vulnerability/gap analysis and in consultation with all the coastal States/Union Territories. Each Component, including number of Jetties and their construction cost, is fixed and frozen at the beginning of the Scheme itself.

Regional hubs of NSG

659. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the terrorist attack on Mumbai on 26 November, 2008 Government has taken a decision to set up regional hubs of the National Security Guards in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, how many regional hubs of NSG are being set up by Government and at what locations;

(c) whether no regional hub of NSG has been set up in Gujarat and if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) whether Government proposes to set up a regional hub of the NSG soon near Ahmedabad in view of the fact that the State has sensitive and vulnerable land border and coastline in the proximity of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : (a) and (b) The Government has established four Regional Hubs of National Security Guard (NSG) at Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Hyderabad in Andhra

Pradesh/Telangana, Kolkata in West Bengal and Mumbai in Maharashtra. These hubs been operationalized on 30th June, 2009 and 1st July, 2009.

(c) and (d) On receipt of a request from the Government of Gujarat, the Union Government has conveyed 'in-principle' approval for setting up of a NSG Regional hub in Gujarat, subject to the Government of Gujarat providing land free of cost, at a location found suitable by the NSG. The site located at Village-Randesan, Taluka and Distt-Gandhinagar has been selected for establishment of NSG regional Hub in Gujarat. A formal request has also been made to the State Government for handing over the land to NSG.

Framing of anti-conversion law

660. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has been actively considering framing of an anti-conversion law;
- (b) if so, whether Government has discussed the issue with various political parties;
- (c) if so, the reaction of the political parties in this regard;
- (d) whether Government proposes to seek the views of prominent religious leaders in this regard; and
- (e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) to (e) As per the available information, some of the States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have enacted laws providing for the prohibition of the conversion from one religious faith to any other religious faith by the use of force or inducement or by fraudulent means etc. The Central Government have not initiated any discussion with the political parties/religious leaders on the matter of framing an anti-conversion legislation.

SC direction on Sections 451 and 457 of Cr. PC

661. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in a writ Petition (c) No. 14 of 2008, decided on 19/4/2010, the

Hon'ble Supreme Court has given a direction to the States and Central Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) why these directions have not been implemented so far, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) what is the view of Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c) The direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (C) No.14 of 2008 dated 19.04.2010 was for the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and the Director Generals of Police to ensure macro implementation of the statutory provisions. There was no direction to the Central Government. The information regarding the implementation of the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court by the State Governments/Authorities is not maintained centrally. The Government of India however issues suitable advisories to the States Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for the proper implementation of the existing legal provisions and directions of the Apex Court in letter and spirit.

Plan to regularise SPOs in Jammu and Kashmir

662. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many SPOs are doing their duties in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) whether there is any programme to regularise these SPOs;

(c) if so, by when and the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) as these SPOs have been working for past more than 10 years and their future is lurking in the dark with the paltry salary of ₹ 3000 per month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) The total strength of Special Police Officers (SPOs) in the State of Jammu and Kashmir is 25,474.

(b) to (e) As per report of the State Government of J and K, a comprehensive policy has been put in place in the year 2009 for absorption/conversion of SPOs as constables/followers. The policy provides for:

(1) Conversion/absorption of SPOs (with minimum three years of engagement) upto 15% of the available vacancies as constables/followers on the basis of their :

- (i) Excellence in counter-insurgency operations.
- (ii) Excellence in sports and should have won 1st, 2nd or 3rd positions in individual or team events at the State or National level. The age limit and the minimum qualification for conversion as constables from either of the two sources is 37 years and Middle Pass respectively.

(2) Conversion/appointment of SPOs (with minimum three years of engagement) as followers, who possess ITI diploma in different trades or AICTE recognized diploma in computers subject to their qualifying in trade test.

There is no age limit and/or requirement of educational qualification for appointment of SPOs as followers from any of the above sources.

SPOs who have crossed the age limit of 28 years but are within 37 years of age and have completed three years of continuous engagement, are eligible to apply for appointment/regularization to the post of constables/followers. The recruitment through this source should not exceed 15% of the available vacancies.

Task force to check crime against children

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

- (a) whether government is aware that more than 875 cases of molestations and 805 cases of rape with minors were reported in Delhi till October last year;
- (b) if so, the details of crimes against children during this year in the country;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up a task force to check the crimes against children;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, and
- (e) what has been done by Government to rehabilitate minor victims and provide them medical and psychological help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 644 cases of rape of children and 744 cases of assault on women (girl child) with intent to outrage her modesty

(molestation), were reported in National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi during January to October, 2014. As per provisional monthly crime statistics of NCRB, month-wise cases registered under rape and assault on women (girl child) in NCT of Delhi during 2014 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below) respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government is not considering any such proposal. As per Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' is a State subject and hence the primary responsibility of safety and security of the children lies with the State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs only augments the efforts of the States/UTs through various affirmative measures like schemes, advisories etc.

(e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is already implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) through State Governments/UT Administrations with the objective to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection in urban and semi urban areas. The programmes and activities *inter-alia* include age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, bridge education, linkages to the National Open School Programme (NOSP), health care, counselling etc.

Statement -I

*Month-wise cases registered under rape and assault on women with
intent to outrage her modesty (molestation) in NCT of
Delhi during 2014 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	Head of Crime	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Total
1.	Rape (Section 376 IPC)	59	67	60	57	62	60	67	92	63	57	644
2.	Assault on Women (Girl Child) with intent to outrage her modesty (under section 354 of IPC) (molestation)	60	74	62	48	74	74	73	86	126	67	744

Source: Monthly crime statistics

Note: Data is provisional.

Statement-II
State/UT wise cases registered under crime against children during 2014 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder	Infanticide	Rape	Assault on women (Girl Child) with intent to outrage her modesty	Insult to the modesty of Women (Girl Child)	Kidnapping & Abduction of children	Foeticide	Abetment of suicide of child	Exposure and Abandonment	Procurement of Minor Girls	Importation of Girls from foreign Country	Buying of minors for prostitution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	5	590	332	161	633	0	4	35	74	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	49	33	1	49	0	0	1	22	0	0
3.	Assam	13	0	90	23	19	402	0	0	0	1018	0	0
4.	Bihar	55	2	40	33	2	410	1	1	3	249	54	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	12	0	0	0	1380	0	3	45	16	0	0
6.	Goa	1	0	45	38	7	144	0	1	2	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	82	3	300	220	2	1848	3	0	114	8	2	0
8.	Haryana	32	9	9	260	3	547	14	1	23	221	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	113	44	1	210	2	0	9	10	0	2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	9	8	68	9	0	101	0	0	0	30	3	1
12.	Karnataka	112	2	725	116	0	1269	0	0	129	187	0	0
13.	Kerala	39	0	709	193	13	118	0	6	5	9	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	74	29	1235	1703	79	5450	82	10	123	61	7	1
15.	Maharashtra	161	17	1567	2016	174	2655	16	12	202	66	4	6
16.	Manipur	8	1	22	9	0	39	0	0	0	17	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	2	39	7	2	17	0	0	3	3	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	66	33	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	1	5	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	13	4	462	147	98	831	1	0	2	50	0	0
21.	Punjab	27	10	385	145	3	928	7	0	20	56	2	0
22.	Rajasthan	21	30	439	213	13	542	23	7	200	75	1	0
23.	Sikkim	1	0	45	3	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	43	5	280	12	6	257	0	0	5	9	0	0
25.	Telangana	22	3	284	302	107	302	5	3	29	24	0	0
26.	Tripura (Oct. 2014)	4	1	65	19	0	36	0	0	0	11	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	184	11	1053	1568	61	4837	1	0	10	4	10	0

[illegible]

11.	Jharkhand	6	1	0	1	85	9	16	3	0	0	12	362
12.	Karnataka	0	29	0	16	9	118	515	0	0	0	0	3227
13.	Kerala	0	15	0	0	0	278	445	84	0	0	368	2282
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	0	3	1	0	63	40	0	5	1909	10880
15.	Maharashtra	0	8	3	109	132	287	201	107	0	3	588	8334
16.	Manipur	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	15	122
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	3	1	0	44	1	0	2	6	131
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	10	123
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
20.	Odisha	5	1	0	0	0	28	84	3	0	0	64	1793
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	1	12	0	15	27	0	0	20	1658
22.	Rajasthan	2	5	0	7	37	35	252	30	0	0	39	1971
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	36	0	3	4	502	484	6	0	0	105	1757
25.	Telangana	0	6	0	0	2	24	78	7	0	1	237	1436
26.	Tripura (Oct. 2014)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	145
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	0	5	13	17	1589	81	0	14	189	9651
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	22	129
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	NR	0
TOTAL (STATE)		48	147	7	167	400	1407	4270	492	2	29	4506	56106
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	43
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	14	193
32.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
34.	Delhi	3	0	1	58	0	86	107	94	0	0	168	8293
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
36.	Puducherry	0	3	0	0	1	2	6	3	0	0	1	45
TOTAL (UTs)		3	3	1	58	4	99	113	102	0	0	186	8590
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		51	150	8	225	404	1506	4383	594	2	29	4692	64696

Ban on organisations disturbing communal harmony

†664. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to impose ban on those organizations, who spread religious frenzy and disturb communal harmony;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the names of such organizations coming to light in the last one year, owing to whom the communal harmony got disturbed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) to (d) Under the provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, the Central Government declares such associations as unlawful associations which are prejudicial to the integrity and security of the Country and have the potential of disturbing peace and communal harmony and disrupting the secular fabric of the country. The Central Government has since declared SIMI as an unlawful association under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 on 1st February, 2014 for a period of five years. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal has upheld the ban *vide* its order dated 30.7.2014. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on the maintenance of peace and communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite action is taken, wherever necessary.

Building and other construction workers welfare board

665. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that all States including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh constituted Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (BOCWFB); and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) All States including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have constituted the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board (BOCWFB) under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Death of CRPF personnel in naxal affected areas

666. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is substantial increase in the number of death of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel engaged in Naxal affected areas; and

(b) if so, the details of the CRPF personnel who died during the combing operations against Naxals during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) No increase has been noticed in the deaths of CRPF personnel engaged in anti-LWE operations. There is an overall decline in the number of deaths of CRPF personnel deployed in LWE affected areas during last five years, which is as follows:

Year	No. of CRPF personnel martyred
2010	132
2011	26
2012	37
2013	20
2014	50
2015 (As on 20.04.2015)	02

Out of 50 deaths in 2014, 26 deaths occurred during General Parliamentary Elections only.

Extortion by naxalites

†667. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of forcible extortions by naxalites from industrialists and businessmen have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any special campaign is being run by the Central Government to deal with this situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) The Left Wing Extremists groups, particularly the CPI(Maoist), are reported to extort 'levy' from industrialists,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

businessmen, contractors particularly Tendu patta contractors, transporters, Government servants and various illegal mining mafia groups in the LWE affected states. Though an exact quantification is not possible, a study conducted by the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA), Delhi has assessed that the CPI(Maoist) party has been collecting not less than ₹ 140 crores annually from a variety of sources.

(c) and (d) Crimes related to extortion and fund collection by Left Wing Extremists etc. are registered, investigated and prosecuted by the State Governments concerned. The State Governments concerned initiate legal action whenever such instances of extortion come to their notice. The details of these cases are not centrally maintained. The LWE affected states have been advised to effect certain changes in the policy with a view to curbing the flow of funds to the naxals from tendu patta collection.

Trafficking of cocaine and other drugs

668. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many cases were registered in trafficking of cocaine and other drugs during last three years;
- (b) how many persons were apprehended, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has noticed connivance of persons in authority in such cases, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether youth and children are made addict of drugs; and
- (e) if so, whether Government would be more stringent in handling such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) Narcotics Control Bureau, being the coordinating agency for all drug law enforcement agencies, has provided the data of the number of cases registered for trafficking of cocaine and other drugs during the last three years which may be perused in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State-wise details regarding the number of persons apprehended provided by Narcotics Control Bureau, are given in Statement-II. (*See below*).

(c) The details of connivance of persons in authority provided by Narcotics Control Bureau, are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Narcotic drugs are consumed by all age groups including the youth and children.

(e) There is already a special law, that is, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 to curb the menace of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Statement-I*State-wise number of cases of cocaine and other drugs*

SI.No.	State	Cocaine			Other Drugs		
		2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	4	13	30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	4	0	351	568	156
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	28	62	57
4.	Assam	0	0	0	93	192	200
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	8	36	6
6.	Chandigarh	2	4	3	77	112	147
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	252	306	325
8.	Goa	7	6	3	33	47	45
9.	Gujarat	0	0	1	54	52	51
10.	Haryana	0	0	0	110	843	840
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	4	370	403	601
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	261	285	373
13.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	109	115	57
14.	Karnataka	5	2	5	207	276	249
15.	Kerala	0	0	0	667	898	1725
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	491	668	576
17.	Maharashtra	37	46	46	356	364	564
18.	Manipur	0	0	1	49	70	99
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	28	89	8
20.	Mizoram	0	0	0	283	262	614
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	47	73	69
22.	New Delhi	2	14	5	75	426	50
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0	5	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Punjab	0	0	0	4205	10234	9159
25.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	37	63	621
26.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	1	26	14	20
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7	1	4	3576	5313	5276
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	220	368	249
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	1167	710	692
30.	Dadar and Naaar Haveli	0	0	0	0	3	1
31.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	4	355
32.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	8	0
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	78	82
TOTAL		72	78	73	13189	22956	23297
		2012		2013		2014	
(i) Cocaine		72		78		73	
(ii) Other drugs		13189		22956		23297	
GRAND TOTAL		13261		23034		23370	

Statement-II

Details of Number of persons apprehended State-wise.

	2012	2013	2014
	Arrests	Arrests	Arrests
	1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	28	34
Andhra Pradesh	806	1382	313
Arunachal Pradesh	42	83	68
Assam	125	279	252
Bihar	8	26	8
Chandigarh	79	118	166
Chhattisgarh	317	376	436
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	3	2

	1	2	3
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi UT	78	533	76
Goa	59	61	55
Gujarat	84	66	64
Haryana	114	976	915
Himachal Pradesh	475	451	738
Jammu and Kashmir	346	401	512
Jharkhand	180	194	86
Karnataka	336	430	428
Kerala	611	1053	2291
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	685	954	828
Maharashtra	570	559	688
Manipur	52	101	143
Meghalaya	5	23	0
Mizoram	344	325	740
Nagaland	55	97	81
Odisha	0	1	495
Puducherry	7	2	0
Punjab	3347	11265	10141
Rajasthan	49	101	774
Sikkim	0	7	0
Tamil Nadu	33	17	28
Telangana	0	0	0
Tripura	0	63	73
Uttar Pradesh	3162	5368	5393
Uttarakhand	245	338	266
West Bengal	1645	977	999

Statement-III*Details showing connivance of persons in authority*

S.No.	Report from	Name of officer with rank (arrested)	Case Details
1.	CBN	Sh. P.N. Meena, Inspector (Retired)	Sh. P.N. Meena, Inspector was arrested on 30.06.2012 u/s 8/18 of NDPS Act, 1985 by MP Police at Mandsaur in case of recovery of 10 Kgs contraband opium concealed in the vehicle "Activa RJ 20 C.G. 0873. from his residence.
2.	Chief Sect., Bihar	Sujit Kumar, Depot Material Superintendent, Indian Railways, Baroni Dist. Begusarai.	u/s 20(b)(II)(c)/21/29 NDPS Act. On 30.08.2012, Sujit was arrested with opium.
3.	Delhi police	Constable Khurshid Alam of J&K Police	Khurshid was arrested with 4 kg. of heroin.
4.	Punjab Police	Prabhjit Singh, Head Constable	Sh. Prabhjit Singh was arrested by SSOc Amritsar with recovery of 10 kgs heroin. A case FIR No.11, dated 30.08.2014, u/s 21/25/29/61/85 NDPS Act, PS SSOc Amritsar was registered in this regard. The challan of this case has since been submitted in the Hon'ble Court.
5.	Rajasthan Police	Santraj Meena, Constable, GRP Ajmer	Case No. 87/12 u/s 8/20, 8/29 NDPS Act on 29.07.2012
		Dheema Ram, Government Teacher	Case No. 1/13 u/s 8/18 NDPS Act, 3/25 Arms Act on 8.1.2013
		Girdhar Singh, Central Jail Prison Guard, Jodhpur	Case No. 3/14 u/s 8/18, 8/29 of NDPS Act on 12.12.2014
		Gopal Vishnoi Constable, Pali	Case No. 116/13, u/s 8/15, 8/29 NDPS Act on 8.10.2013.

6.	Radhe Shyam Meena, Constable, Central Jail, Bikaner	Case No. 279/13 u/s 299 CRPC on 29.12.2013.
	Rajkumar@ Raju Khatik, Constable, PS- Kapasan Chittorgarh	Case No. 160/13 u/s 395, 213, 118, 119, 414, 1208 IPC on 1.10.2013
	Shiv Pratap Singh, Security Game Category	Csase No. 254/14 u/s 8/21 NDPS Act on 23.07.2014
	Sher Khan, Soldier, Gernadier Indian Army	FIR No. 59/15 u/s 8/20 NDPS Act on 18.02.2015
	Anand Kumar Sharma, Contable, Dausa	FIR No. 44/15 u/s 8/20 NDPS Act on 11.2.2015.
	Subedar Md. Zaheruddun of 3rd Indian Reserve Battalion Rifleman. T. Dhanabir Singh of 3rd Indian Reserve Battalion Rifleman S. Vio of 3rd India Reserve Battalion Rifleman Kh. Prafulo Shingh of 3rd India Reserve Battalion Rifleman A. Rameshor Singh of 3rd India Reserve Battalion Rifleman N. Romajit Singh of 3rd India Reserve Battalion Rifleman E. Devananda Singh of 3rd India Reserve Battalion Rifleman Th. Tiken Singh of 3rd India Reserve Battalion	FIR No. 16(4)2012 TPL-PS u/s 21/22/27-A/29 ND & PS Act and 13(B) DC Act. On 2. 4.2012@1645 hrs. at Bangyang 24 Assam Rifles Check Post, Chandal District, Manipur.
	1. C1. Constable Takhellambam Satyajit Singh of Imphal East District Police	Fir No. 3(5) 2012 NAB-PS u/s 20(ii)/60(3)/ND&PS Act & 34 IPC. On 12.5.12@0745 hrs at the crossing road of Khurai Chaithabi Leirak, I/East District, Manipur.
	1. 1. Colonel Ajay Choudhury, PRO (Defence), Ministry of Defence, Gol.	FIR No. 26(2)2013 KCK-PS u/s 21/29 ND&PS Act. On 24.2.2013@0730 hrs at NFI-02 Infront of Pallal PS new building, Thoubal Distt, Manipur

Sl.No.	Report from	Name of officer with rank (arrested)	Case Details
		1.1. Jamadar Hollal Haokip of 8th Bn Manipur Rifles	FIR No. 109(11)2013 LIL-PS u/s 22/25/25-A/29 ND&PS Act. On 26.11.2013@1930 hrs at near Chaobok Lamkhai along NH-02, Thoubal Distt. Manipur.
		1. Jamadar H. Premananda Singh of 1st India Reserve Battalion Constable Nongmaithem Priyokumar Singh, Commando/Thoubal District Police Constable S. Opendrojit Singh Commando/Thoubal District Police Constable Th. Bijendro Singh, Commando/Thoubal District Police Sub-Inspector B. Debson Singh of Imphal East District Police Constable Driver Thanglenmang Thothang of Imphal East District Police.	FIR No. 62(4) 2013 KCK-PS u/s 21/29 ND&SP Act, and 27 Arms Act. On 28.4.2013@0745 hrs at Pallal police Check post, about 8 half kms. S/E, Chandel Dist. Manipur
		7. Constable M. Hemix Singh of Imphal East District Police	FIR No. 193(12) 2014 City PS u/s 18 ND&PS Act. On 6.12.2014 @ 1540 hrs at Khuyathong near LIC office. PS-City-PS, Imphal West Dist. Manipur.
		8. Constable Ng. Premjit Singh of Imphal East District Police	
		9. Constable M. Surkumar Singh of Imphal East District Police	
		10. Rifleman S. Ranbir Singh of 7th Bn Manipur Rifles.	
		11. Rifleman N. Nilamani Singh of 3rd India Reserve Battalion	
		12. Sub Inspector R.K. Binodjit Singh OC/Commando Moreh.	
		1. Rifleman Lianminthang@Thangboi Vaiphei of 6th Indian Reserve Battalion	

Fencing on Bangla-Tripura and Bangla-Mizoram border

669. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) what is the total length of international border on Bangla-Tripura and Bangla-Mizoram respectively;
- (b) the total length of international border fencing proposed on Bangla-Tripura and Bangla-Mizoram and the target date of completion and percentage of works that have been completed till date;
- (c) whether it is a fact that huge area of Indian territory in Mizoram have been fenced out; and
- (d) if so, what is the official stand of Government on the huge loss of land of Mizoram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) The total length of International Border on Bangla-Tripura and Bangla-Mizoram border is 856 km and 318 km respectively.

(b) The total length of International Border fencing proposed on Bangla-Tripura is 834.51 km out of which about 94% work has been completed. Further, 344.41 km fencing has been sanctioned along Bangla-Mizoram border out of which about 70% work has been completed.

The fencing project was targeted to be completed by March 2014. However, the works have spilled over due to various reasons like delay in land acquisition, delay in forest/wildlife clearance, fencing within 150 yards requiring permission from Bangladesh authorities, difficult terrain, adverse climatic conditions, inaccessibility to the site, etc.

(c) and (d) As per the Indo-Bangladesh Border Guidelines (IBB) 1975, fencing is generally constructed beyond 150 yards from the border. However, due to existence of population within 150 yards of the IBB and also topographical constraints, it has sometimes been necessary to undertake fencing within 150 yards of the IBB with the concurrence of the Bangladesh authorities. The gates in the fence are provided at adequate distance. Thus, there is no loss of land due to fencing.

Shortcomings in working of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act

670. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noticed any shortcomings/discrepancies in the working of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to undertake comprehensive changes in the said Act to leave no room for heart burning in either Telangana or Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, whether Government would spell out the broad contours of the proposed changes and the time frame for their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b) question does not arise.

Increase in naxal related incidents in Chhattisgarh

671. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that with the recent killing of seven elite armed forces personnel at Sukma in second week of April, naxal related incidents have increased this year in Chhattisgarh accounting for 60 per cent of the total killings in the country;

(b) if so, the details of incidents including casualties this year in Chhattisgarh and action taken after each incident including results achieved; and

(c) the reasons why the bodies of the slain personnel could not be retrieved even after 24 hours of incident and naxals looted arms and ammunition of entire contingent of 60 soldiers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) In the current year (up to 15.04.2015), 188 incidents of LWE violence took place in Chhattisgarh resulting in 46 deaths (18 civilians and 28 security forces personnel), out of 357 incidents of LWE violence and 79 resultant deaths throughout the country. Therefore, Chhattisgarh accounts for 52.7% of total incidents and 58.2% of total deaths.

(b) The details of major incidents of LWE violence including casualties are given in Statement (*See below*). As and when, a crime including crime related to LWE violence is perpetrated, FIR is registered against the accused by the State police and cases are investigated and action is taken as per the existing provisions of law. Besides, anti-LWE operations are conducted by security forces personnel on regular basis.

(c) The bodies of the martyred jawans were retrieved on 12.04.2015 in a well planned operation. The reasons, for delay in retrieving the bodies are as under:

- (i) Highly Maoist sensitive area with a huge presence of Maoist.
- (ii) To negate any possibility of IED/Ambush on the Police Party.
- (iii) To deter any further casualties of the Reinforcement Party.
- (iv) To retrieve the bodies of martyred police personnel by foot, covering a distance of 13 Kms.
- (v) To confirm the bodies of the martyred personnel are at place of encounter.

During the incident, only 3 weapons have been looted by the Maoists.

Statement

Major incidents of Maoist attacks in 2015

1. 02 police personnel were killed and 08 security force personnels 02 villagers sustained injuries in an encounter between CPI(Maoist) and SFs at village Halbaras, PS Bande, District Kanker. Chhattisgarh 02.02.2015	02 Police personnel were killed and 08 security force personnel and 02 villagers sustained injuries in an encounter between CPI(Maoist) and SFs at village Halbaras, PS Bande, District - Kanker, Chhattisgarh.
2. 07 STF personnel killed and 10 injured in an encounter with CPI (Maoist) in District Sukma Chhattisgarh 11.04.2015	07 STF personnel were killed and 10 others sustained injuries in an ambush by the CPI(Maoist) near village Pidmaie, PS Chintagufa, district Sukma, Chhattisgarh on April 11, 2015. The Maoists were also able to take away 01 UBGL fitted AK-47, 01 LMG, 01 VHF set and 01 51mm Mortar shell from the STF Jawans.
3. 18 Vehicles of Neco Jaiswal Mining Company were set ablaze by the Maoists in District Kanker Chhattisgarh 12.04.2015	18 Vehicles (used in iron ore mining) of Jaiswal Neco industries limited were set ablaze by the Maoists at Barbaspur Mines (12 Kms south from PS Korar) in District Kanker, Chhattisgarh at around 1000 -1130 hrs. on 12.04.2015.

4. 01 Constable of BSF was killed by the Maoists in District Kanker, Chhattisgarh 12/13.04.2015	On the intervening night of 12/13.04.2015, Maoists attacked security patrolling team of newly established BSF Camp at Chofebetiya in District Kanker, Chhattisgarh at around 2300 hrs. Maoists were taking shelter in a house 400 mtr away on Chhotebetiya - Sangam Road, Maoist opened fire on patrolling team in which 01 Head Constable was injured. Later on, the Head Constable succumbed to injuries, while being treated, During search of the place of incident, security forces recovered dead body of 01 unknown nnaoist and spotted 01 connected I ED which was defused with the help of BDS squad.
5. 05 CAF Jawans were killed and 08 were sustained injured in a landmine explosion by the CPI(Maoist) cadres in District Dantewada, Chhattisgarh 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 Kirandui-Palnar road, near Village Khutiyapara, PS Kirandul, District Dantewada, Chhattisgarh on April 13, 2015.

Funds for raising anti-naxal battalions in affected States

672. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to give funds to States in the current budget for special anti-Maoist battalions to be raised by the affected States thus making war against the naxals weak;

(b) whether Government had planned to raise anti-naxal battalions in the affected States with 80 per cent budgetary support from the Centre;

- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether this plan has been scrapped by the Centre; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBIHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) The Scheme for Special Infrastructure (515) for the 9 Left Wing Extremism affected States, with 100% funding by the Central Government was approved in the Eleventh five year Plan, with an outlay of ₹ 500 crore.

Continuation of the Scheme, during the XII Plan period, was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 02.04.2013 with the following major changes:

- (i) A new objective of funding training infrastructure, residential infrastructure, weaponry, vehicles and any other related items pertaining to the up gradation and filling critical gaps of the Special Forces in the LWE affected States has been added.
- (ii) The funding pattern has been changed from 100% funding by the Central Government to 75 (Central Government share): 25 (State Government share) pattern.

The focus of funding during the XII Plan period was on the up gradation/critical gap filling of Special Forces in the 4 worst LWE affected States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha with lesser extent of funding to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

During the financial years 2013-14 & 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 (₹ 3.1.62 crore) and Telangana (₹ 3.00 crore).

However, no fund provision has been made by the Ministry of Finance for the financial year 2015-16 under SIS.

- (b) No Madam.
- (c) In view of the above, question does not arise.
- (d) and (e) Now the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) has been transferred tell the State Governments.

Led explosions in the Country

673. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India witnessed 190 LED explosions, placing it just

behind Pakistan and Iraq in the list of countries worst affected by bomb blasts according to latest data by National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC);

(b) whether it is also a fact that 92 per cent blasts in India used high-grade explosives and 54 per cent of targets were general public;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to control sale and stocking of explosives and detonators and monitoring of its end use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARATHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per data available with National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC), India witnessed 190 LED explosions in 2014 (61 in North-Eastern States, 98 in Left Wing Extremism affected States, 19 in Jammu and Kashmir and 12 in other parts of the country). 550/0 of these LED explosions were targeted towards general public, 380/0 towards security forces, 40/0 towards Government properties and 3% towards VIPs. In 92% cases, high-grade explosives were used and in 8% cases, low-grade explosives were used.

(d) The manufacture, storage, sale, use and transportation of explosives and detonators are administered under Explosives Act, 1984. The Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO), Nagpur monitors the production, sale and use of explosives and scrutinizes the quarterly returns submitted by all licensees through online scrutiny module.

The online facility has been made available to all the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police of all the Districts to view transactions and movement of explosives in their respective jurisdictions. The PESO has taken the following steps to monitor the storage, sale, use and transportation of explosives:

- (i) The seller of explosives has to deliver the explosives at the consignee's magazine premises to prevent diversion of consignment of explosives.
- (ii) The forwarding of the Explosives Delivery Pass to the respective Police and District Authorities made compulsory.
- (iii) Escorting of the explosives vans by two armed guards made mandatory while in transit.
- (iv) Antecedent verification of driver of the explosives van made compulsory.

- (v) Use of GPS devices on the explosives transportation vans except vans transporting Electric Detonators to track the movement.
- (vi) Written authorization with photo identity was made compulsory for the authorized representative of the consignee for receipt of the consignment of explosives.

Amendments in Cr. PC for speedy trial of cases

674. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring about amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code for speedy trial of cases;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to tighten the existing procedure and practices being often resorted to by the concerned to delay the hearings in the courts; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no proposal to bring amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code for speedy trial of cases at present.

Amendment in criminal law as per the social and legal requirements is a continuous process. Similarly, administrative measures are taken by the Executive and Judicial authorities for proper implementation of the law/procedures in order to curtail delays in the court hearings, etc.

Pending cases of freedom fighters pension

675. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and cases of freedom fighters with regard to grant of pension pending;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to resolve the pending cases; and
- (c) the action taken to grant freedom fighters pension to genuine freedom fighters in the country in their old-age?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU) : (a) to (c) Receipt and disposal of applications for grant of freedom fighter pension is a continuous process. No case for the grant of pension to the freedom fighters/ their eligible dependents, complete in all respect and duly recommended by the concerned State Government is pending with this Ministry. Since inception of the Scheme in 1972, 1.71 lakh freedom fighters/ their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Central Samman Pension. At present about 38,000 living freedom fighters/ eligible dependents are drawing Central Samman Pension.

NHRC guidelines regarding persons languishing in jails

676. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has issued guidelines regarding persons languishing in jails and about their release;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many jail inmates have so far been released from jails in Maharashtra and rest of the country under these guidelines of NHRC, the State and UT-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) Procedures/guidelines of premature Release of Prisoners was issued by the NHRC on 8.11.1999 to the States/UTs. Further to the guidelines dated 8.11.1999, modified procedures/guidelines on Premature Release of Prisoners were issued by NHRC on 26.9.2003 mentioning the eligibility for premature release. NHRC had also issued instructions to the States/UTs on 11.9.1996 and 7.2.2000 to safeguard the rights of mentally ill persons languishing in prisons.

(c) 'Prison' is a State subject under Entry 4 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and Prison Administration is primarily, the responsibility of the State Governments/UT administrations. Data is not maintained centrally in this regard.

Functioning of Sports Federation/Councils/Associations

677. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federations/Councils/Associations managing the Governing

bodies, and organizing sports activities at State, National and International levels are answerable to the Government or not;

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

(c) whether these bodies are provided funds by Government, if so, the details thereof and what is the criteria; and

(d) whether their accounts are audited, if so, by whom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) and (b) Sir, NSFs are autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860/Companies Act. The Government does not interfere in their day to day affairs, which include holding of sports events, selection of players, etc. However, Government has made it mandatory for them to follow norms for transparency and good governance through the National Sports Development Code, 2011. Important norms are as follows:

- (i) The President of any recognized NSFs, including the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) can hold the office for a maximum period of twelve years with or without break.
- (ii) The Secretary (or by whatever other designation such as Secretary General or General Secretary by which he is referred to) and the Treasurer of any recognized NSF, including the IOA, may serve a maximum of two successive terms of four years each after which a minimum cooling off period of four years will apply to seek fresh election to either post.
- (iii) The President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of any recognized NSF, including the IOA, shall cease to hold that post on attaining the age of 70 years.
- (iv) Government on 26.2.2015 has issued instructions to all the NSFs to place on their website, various details of the international events held in India and abroad such as notification of selection criteria for such events well in advance along with the details of time and venue for selection, list of core probables and basis of their selection, details of coaching camps organized including venue, dates and list of participants, list of the athletes selected, performance criteria which formed the basis of selection, actual performance in terms of timing, distance etc. and the position obtained by each athlete/team etc.

(c) Under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 2.00 lakhs is given for organizing one National level championship in a year for 'high priority' and 'priority' sports disciplines for Senior (Men and Women), Junior and Sub-junior (Boys and Girls). In addition, financial assistance is also provided for holding zonal championship @ ₹ 1.00 lakh subject to a maximum of six zonal championships in a year for Senior category (Men and Women). In case the championships are held separately for men and women, 50% of the admissible grant is given for each category. In addition, upto ₹ 10 lakhs is also given to the eligible NSFs for holding international events in India. Financial assistance is also given for participation in the events held abroad as per the provisions under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs.

(d) The NSFs are also required to submit their accounts duly audited by the Chartered Accountants in the panel of Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Accounts of the Federations receiving grant of more than Rs.1.00 crore in a year are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Blue print of SMART police stations

678. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the blue print of a SMART police station for smart policing is ready;

(b) whether it is also a fact that each police station designed by the Bureau of Police Research and Development will cost anywhere from ₹ 4.2 crore to ₹ 7.0 crore depending on the location of the station;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the entire amount for setting up of such SMART police stations across the country shall be borne by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) Bureau of Police research and Development (BPR&D) has drafted a concept paper for this purpose.

(b) and (c) As per above concept paper the estimated cost of a Smart/Modern Police Station for Metro City is ₹ 7.30 crore, for City ₹ 6.74 crore, for Semi-Urban area ₹ 4.56 crore and for Rural area ₹ 4.02 crore.

(d) In 2015-16 Central funding under plan component of Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme has been discontinued.

Traffic rule violation by DTC buses

679. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DTC buses are going the 'Blueline' way and had killed more than 40 people in 2014 and 10 people have been killed in 2015 till date in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that cases of traffic rule violation are constantly rising and over-speeding by DTC drivers, despite speed governors in the buses, is a common complaint and more than 100 DTC buses have been impounded for grave violations by Delhi Traffic Police; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Delhi Traffic Police to rein in the errant DTC bus drivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. Details of the road incidents in Delhi involving DTC buses during the last three years and this year upto 31.03.2015, as indicated below, indicate a decreasing trend:

Year	Total Accident	Person Injured	Persons Killed
2012	225	218	63
2013	224	168	63
2014	186	164	40
2015	39	26	12
(Upto 31.3.2015)			

It is also mentioned that due to less number of accidents, DTC won Lowest Accident Award for Road Safety for the years 2010, 2011, 2012 & 2013, given by the ASRTU and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India.

(b) Number of traffic violation challans by the Delhi traffic Police and impounding

of DTC buses are continuously showing decreasing trend during last two years and this year (upto 31.03.2015), as indicated below:

Period	Total number of buses impounded
2013	522
2014	268
2015 (upto 31.03.2015)	44

DTC has taken measures for promoting discipline and safe driving among the DTC drivers, which has led to fruitful results as the numbers of impounded buses have a decreasing trend.

(c) To check violations of traffic rules and regulations by DTC drivers, necessary prosecution is regularly undertaken by Delhi Police against erring DTC drivers. In addition, refresher courses are also organized by Delhi Police for DTC drivers from time to time to educate and sensitize them towards road safety, traffic discipline and importance of observing traffic rules and regulation on Delhi roads.

Districts and States affected by naxal activities

680. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that naxal activities are increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of number of districts and the States affected by naxal activities;
- (c) whether Government proposes to bring out new policies so that they are brought into the national mainstream;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of steps to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) 106 districts in the 10 States are considered as Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected. The State-wise list of such districts is given in Statement (*See below*). However, the year-wise details on number of districts in the country which has witnessed some form of LWE activities are as under:

Year	Number of districts	Number of States
2010	196	20
2011	203	20
2012	198	18
2013	182	20
2014	161	16

It is clear that number of districts which witnessed some form of LWE activities have been decreasing.

Apart from the above, it is worth mentioning that the numbers of incidents of LWE violence and resultant deaths have also significantly declined during the last four years from 2011 to 2014.

The year-wise details of numbers of incident of LWE violence and resultant deaths are as follows:

Year	Incidents	Deaths
2010	2213	1005
2011	1760	611
2012	1415	415
2013	1136	397
2014	1091	309

(c) to (e) In order to bring Left Wing Extremists (LWE) into the mainstream, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. In order to supplement the Efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for Left Wing Extremism affected States in terms of its own policy in this regard.

The Government of India has revised the guidelines for 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Scheme of Left Wing Extremists in the affected States' with effect from 1.4.2013. As per the revised policy, the Central Government provides reimbursement of expenditure incurred on an immediate grant for surrendered LWE cadres subject

to a ceiling of ₹ 2.5 lakh for higher ranked LWE cadres and ₹ 1.5 lakh for middle/lower ranked LWE cadres. The additional incentives given for surrender of weapons/ammunition is also reimbursed which ranges from ₹ 10 to ₹ 35,000 per weapon depending on type of weapon surrendered from detonator to Light Machine Gun, Rocket Launcher etc. In addition, the monthly stipend paid to the surrendered while undergoing vocational training is also reimbursed subject to the ceiling of ₹ 4,000 per month per surrenderee for a maximum period of 36 months. The revised policy envisages formation of the Screening-cum-Rehabilitation Committees by the State Governments which are involved in the process of identification and rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadres.

Statement

State-wise list of 106 districts considered as LWE affected

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts	Name of Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	Anantapur, East Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.
2.	Bihar	22	Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, East Champaran, Gaya, Jamlui, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Munger, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Rohtas, Sitamarhi, West Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Raishali, Banka, Lakhisarai, Begusarai and Khagaria.
3.	Chhattisgarh	16	Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Jashpur, Kanker, Korea (Baikunthpur), Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Gariyaband Balod, Sukma, Kondagaon and Balrampur.
4.	Jharkhand	21	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Palamu, Ranchi, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharaswan, West Singhbhum, Khunti, Ftamgarh, Dumka, Deoghar and Pakur.

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts	Name of Districts
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Balaghat
6.	Maharashtra	4	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia and Aheri
7.	Odisha	19	Gajapati, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Navrangpur, Rayagada, Sambhalpur, Sundargarh, Nayagarh, Kandhamal, Deogarh, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bargarh and Bolangir
8.	Telangana	8	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Medak, Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda Warangal and Nizamabad
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonabhadra
10.	West Bengal	4	Bankura, West Medinipur, Purulia and Birbhum
TOTAL		106	

Increase in jobs in manufacturing sector in West Bengal

681. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether jobs in manufacturing sector in West Bengal have increased in the last four years; and

(b) if so, the year-wise details for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per NSSO estimates, the State/UT-wise (including West Bengal) proportion of workforce in the manufacturing sector is given in Statement.

Statement*Proportion of workers employed in manufacturing sector as per usual status*

Sl. No	State/UT	2009-10 (%)	2011-12 (%)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.7	9.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.4	1.00
3.	Assam	4.0	5.90
4.	Bihar	5.8	5.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.9	4.75
6.	Delhi	27.5	20.52
7.	Goa	14.8	14.24
8.	Gujarat	13.9	19.67
9.	Haryana	15.4	13.29
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.1	6.64
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.1	9.57
12.	Jharkhand	7.7	7.66
13.	Karnataka	10.4	12.31
14.	Kerala	13.0	13.44
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6.1	7.15
16.	Maharashtra	11.1	12.17
17.	Manipur	9.4	10.15
18.	Meghalaya	2.8	2.44
19.	Mizoram	2.5	1.81
20.	Nagaland	1.4	2.05
21.	Odisha	8.9	9.75
22.	Punjab	12.8	16.84
23.	Rajasthan	6.3	8.99

1	2	3	4
24.	Sikkim	2.7	3.54
25.	Tamil Nadu	17.1	19.95
26.	Tripura	6.4	6.42
27.	Uttarakhand	6.6	9.27
28.	Uttar Pradesh	10.7	12.75
29.	West Bengal	19.0	22.74
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.5	4.28
31.	Chandigarh	10.7	13.91
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29.1	46.79
33.	Daman and Diu	27.5	62.80
34.	Lakshadweep	9.2	4.18
35.	Puducherry	17.3	17.53
	ALL INDIA	11.0	12.60

Source: NSS Survey Reports, 2009-10, 2011-12

Scheme for welfare of migrant workers

682. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any scheme for the welfare of migrant labourers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and the amount of money sanctioned/released and utilized during the last two years and this year;
- (c) whether Government maintains any separate registry for such migrant labourers, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has conducted any study to assess the standard of living of migrant labourers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) There is no specific scheme exclusively for the welfare of migrant labourers. However, in order to regulate the employment of Inter-State migrant workmen and to provide for their conditions of service, the Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation

of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. The Act *inter-alia* provides for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. to these workers. As per Section 13 of the Act, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of an inter-State migrant workman shall be the same as those applicable to other workmen.

Further, the Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for social security and welfare of unorganized workers which includes migrant workers also.

The Act has come into force *w.e.f* 16th May, 2009. The Act provides for formulation of schemes by the Central Government for different sections of unorganized workers on matters relating to:

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

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

The Government has launched Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide health insurance coverage for certain categories of unorganized workers which include migrant workers also.

- (c) No such data is maintained at the Central level.
- (d) The Central Government has not conducted any study to assess the standard of living of migrant labourers.

Number of graduate and under-graduate unemployed

683. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State/Union Territory-wise total number of graduate and under-graduate unemployed in the country as on date;
- (b) the total number of jobs created by Government during the last nine months in public and private sectors; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to decrease unemployment rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) As per information collected from the States, total number of educated job seekers (10th and above) job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31-12-2012 was 3.75 crore comprising 0.89 crore graduate and above and 2.85 crore under-graduate. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). About 0.03 crore job seekers were provided employment in both public and private sectors through employment exchanges in the country during the last nine months from April, 2014 to December, 2014. The number of jobs created in the economy is estimated from the growth in workforce from Employment and Unemployment Survey of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), and as per results of the last two surveys the workforce in the country grew from 46.5 crore to 47.4 crore during 2009-10 to 2011-12.

(c) To address the unemployment issue, the Government runs various public employment generation schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY), and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). In addition, the Government is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non- farm sector and skill certification to equivalent numbers. National Skill Development Agency has been set up to coordinate action among Central Ministries and around 75 lakh persons have been skilled in 2013-14. To enhance their employability the Apprentices Act, 1961 has been amended to provide more opportunities for youth and to engage more number of apprentices by industry.

Statement

*State-wise number of job-seekers registered with Employment
Exchanges in the country as on 31-12-2012*

				(In thousand)
Sl. No.	State/UT	Under Graduate (10th+12th)	Graduates and Above	Total Educated
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	981.7	407.0	1388.8

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.1	0.8	3.9
3.	Assam	1056.9	286.6	1343.5
4.	Bihar	692.6	123.7	816.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	885.5	261.6	1147.2
6.	Delhi (R)	633.1	113.0	746.1
7.	Goa	70.3	37.7	108.1
8.	Gujarat	521.8	292.6	814.3
9.	Haryana	506.4	165.5	671.9
10.	Himachal Pradesh (R)	529.0	179.6	708.7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	204.3	56.8	261.2
12.	Jharkhand	427.0	80.0	507.0
13.	Karnataka	221.6	54.2	275.7
14.	Kerala	3286.0	270.3	3556.3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1579.2	367.1	1946.3
16.	Maharashtra	1734.8	453.2	2187.9
17.	Manipur	346.0	96.8	442.7
18.	Meghalaya	18.6	5.5	24.1
19.	Mizoram	27.8	6.5	34.3
20.	Nagaland	28.2	21.6	49.8
21.	Odisha	554.0	225.5	779.6
22.	Punjab	253.6	95.6	349.2
23.	Rajasthan	322.9	289.0	611.9
24.	Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	5096.7	1592.3	6689.0
26.	Tripura	233.6	54.4	288.1
27.	Uttarakhand	398.4	226.4	624.8
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2855.5	2411.6	5267.1

1	2	3	4	5
29.	West Bengal	4912.2	686.6	5598.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26.2	6.5	32.7
31.	Chandigarh	7.7	3.9	11.6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.6	1.5	5.2
33.	Daman and Diu	1.5	0.3	1.8
34.	Lakshadweep (R)	13.1	1.5	14.6
35.	Puducherry	146.5	42.7	189.2
GRAND TOTAL		28579.6	8917.8	37497.4

Laws governing EPF

684. SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is looking at sweeping changes to the laws governing Employees' Provident Fund (EPF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to doing away with mandatory 12 per cent contribution by employees in certain cases while retaining the employers' share; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) A proposal for comprehensive amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 is under consideration of the Government which, *inter alia*, includes reducing threshold limit from 20 to 10 employees for coverage under the Act, removal of Schedule for coverage under the Act, simplification of definition of wages, etc., multi-member EPF Appellate Tribunal, a new category of "Small Establishments" (employing upto 40 persons), exclusion of establishment/class of establishment/individual or class of employees on opting for National Pension System (NPS), etc.

(c) and (d) An enabling provision to exempt certain class of employees from making EPF contribution has also been included in the proposed comprehensive amendment to the Act.

Child labour

685. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the number of child labour is on the rise in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has prepared any time-bound programmes to eliminate child labour in the country;
- (d) if so, the details of the programmes; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government for the rehabilitation of the rescued children including provision of their Right to Education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) The total number of working children in the country in the age group of 5 to 14 years has declined from 1.26 crore as per the Census 2001 to 43.53 lakh as per Census 2011. The State-wise details of working children in the age group of 5 to 14 years as per Census 2011 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The Government has taken multi-pronged action to eradicate child labour in the country. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes.

For rehabilitation of rescued children, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988. Children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal educational system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Statement

*State-wise details of working children in the age group
of 5-14 years as per Census 2011*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of working children in the age group of 5-14 years
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh *	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5766
4.	Assam	99512
5.	Bihar	451590
6.	Chandigarh U.T.	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	63884
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1054
9.	Daman and Diu U.T.	774
10.	Delhi U.T.	26473
11.	Goa	6920
12.	Gujarat	250318
13.	Haryana	53492
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15001
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25528
16.	Jharkhand	90996
17.	Karnataka	249432
18.	Kerala	21757
19.	Lakshadweep U.T.	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286310
21.	Maharashtra	496916
22.	Manipur	11805
23.	Meghalaya	18839

1	2	3
24.	Miizoram	2793
25.	Nagaland	11062
26.	Odisha	92087
27.	Pondicherry U.T.	1421
28.	Punjab	90353
29.	Rajasthan	252338
30.	Sikkim	2704
31.	Tamil Nadu	151437
32.	Tripura	49981
33.	Uttar Pradesh	896301
34.	Uttarakhand	28098
35.	West Bengal	234275
TOTAL		4353247

* Including Telangana.

Unemployed persons registered in employment exchanges

686. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State/Union Territory-wise details of unemployed persons including the number of educated and uneducated unemployed youths registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country during each of the last few years and the current year;

(b) whether a large number of youths also remain unemployed in non-farm sector due to lack of skill and training; and

(c) the concrete measures taken/being taken by Government to create more job opportunities across various sectors of the economy including the measures to provide vocational training to educated and uneducated unemployed youths to enhance their skill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per information available from the States, total number of both educated and uneducated jobseekers, all of whom

may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31st December, 2012 was around 4.48 crore, of which 2.86 crore was youth job seekers in the age group of 15-29 years. State-wise details for the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per results of surveys on Employment and Unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12, details of unemployment rates based on usual status basis for all ages and for youth in the age group of 15-29 are given below:

Period	Unemployment Rate %	
	All Ages	Youth (15-29 years)
2004-05	2.3	5.4
2009-10	2.2	5.8
2011-12	2.0	6.1

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 Twelfth 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 (DDUGKY), 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.

Statement*State-wise Number of Unemployed Youth (15-29) as on 31st December*

(in thousands)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2010	2011	2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1300.3	1213.6	1239.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.7	40.3	44.1
3.	Assam	1073.1	1097.0	1144.3
4.	Bihar	618.4	611.2	600.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1039.2	1020.0	1092.6
6.	Delhi	401.6	508.2	508.2
7.	Goa	87.3	100.3	105.6
8.	Gujarat	660.2	672.6	658.7
9.	Haryana	630.3	542.1	514.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	530	523.3	514.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	186.2	234.3	220.5
12.	Jharkhand	593.1	604.8	467.6
13.	Karnataka	361	348.3	316.3
14.	Kerala	3032.2	3001.2	2700.8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1433.8	1507.5	1567.3
16.	Maharashtra	2220	2113.1	1974.9
17.	Manipur	415.4	433.1	402.4
18.	Meghalaya	26.8	25.2	27.2
19.	Mizoram	35.1	30.8	41.0
20.	Nagaland	51.1	53.2	53.4
21.	Odisha	653.4	752.0	770.0
22.	Punjab	248.3	233.1	236.9
23.	Rajasthan	548.2	508.2	521.5
24.	Sikkim *	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Statel UTs	2010	2011	2012
25.	Tamil Nadu	3678.5	4117.5	4007.4
26.	Tripura	375.2	321.4	391.0
27.	Uttarakhand	409.9	498.0	524.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1362.2	1355.7	3577.9
29.	West Bengal	4086.3	4127.1	4210.8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.1	28.6	28.8
31.	Chandigarh	29.2	28.1	29.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.5	4.3	4.8
33.	Daman and Diu	5.7	4.8	5.0
34.	Lakshadweep	10.6	10.6	10.0
35.	Puducherry	144.8	219.9	130.3
GRAND TOTAL		26315.3	26889.5	28641.6

*No Employment Exchanges is functioning in this State.

Inoperative accounts in EPFO

687. SHRI MAJEED MEMON : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has been able to find out the exact number of inoperative account holders whose money is lying inoperative with various banks for quite a long time;

(b) what would be the total amount of account holders lying in inoperative accounts; and

(c) whether Government has launched any drive to help retrieve the account holders along with their amount lying in operative accounts, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) Statistics regarding the number of inoperative accounts holders are not maintained separately by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).

(b) As per Annual Accounts of EPFO for the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 27,448.54 crore is lying in Inoperative Accounts of Employees' Provident Fund.

(c) The following steps have been taken by EPFO to identify the inoperative account holders and to return the provident fund accumulations to the rightful claimants:

- (i) EPFO recently launched a portal namely 'Inoperative Accounts Online Help Desk' to assist the members to Identify their inoperative accounts.
- (ii) Instructions have been issued to the field offices of the Organisation to reconcile the inoperative accounts on priority and further identify the beneficiaries through employers.
- (iii) EPFO has allotted unique, permanent numbers to its members called Universal Account Number (UAN) to enable identification of members without Intermediation of the employers.
- (iv) Awareness campaigns have been undertaken through the electronic as well as print media from time to time to educate the members.

Child labourers engaged in MSMEs

688. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether system of engaging child labourers of different States especially in the factories of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any child labourers working in the factories of MSMEs have been freed by Government during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) As per the data of Census 2011, there were 43.53 lakh working children in age group of 5-14 years in the country. State-wise details of working children are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 provides for action by the appropriate Government to secure the compliance with its provisions.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Labour and Employment Is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour rescued/withdrawn from

the prohibited occupations and processes which may include factories of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The number of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project Scheme during the last three years, State-wise, is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of working children in the age group of
5-14 years as per Census 2011*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of working children in the age group of 5-14 years
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh *	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5766
4.	Assam	99512
5.	Bihar	451590
6.	Chandigarh U.T.	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	63884
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1054
9.	Daman and Diu U.T.	774
10.	Delhi U.T.	26473
11.	Goa	6920
12.	Gujarat	250318
13.	Haryana	53492
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15001
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25528
16.	Jharkhand	90996
17.	Karnataka	249432
18.	Kerala	21757
19.	Lakshadweep UT	28

1	2	3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286310
21.	Maharashtra	496916
22.	Manipur	11805
23.	Meghalaya	18839
24.	Mizoram	2793
25.	Nagaland	11062
26.	Odisha	92087
27.	Puducherry U.T.	1421
28.	Punjab	90353
29.	Rajasthan	252338
30.	Sikkim	2704
31.	Tamil Nadu	151437
32.	Tripura	4998
33.	Uttar Pradesh	896301
34.	Uttarakhand	28098
35.	West Bengal	234275
TOTAL		4353247

* Including Telangana.

Statement-II

No. of children rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under NCLP Scheme during the last three years, State-wise#

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh *	7840	5715	346
2.	Assam	10848	0	60
3.	Bihar	1162	3736	14028
4.	Chhattisgarh	2004	8034	10173
5.	Gujarat	569	453	892
6.	Haryana	1722	631	2583

SI. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	132	469	0
8.	Jharkhand	4003	1028	2989
9.	Karnataka	758	2391	2120
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7116	8323	7879
11.	Maharashtra	4954	5614	2865
12.	Odisha	10309	6114	19415
13.	Punjab	0	957	290
14.	Rajasthan	4155	3585	3132
15.	Tamil Nadu	3671	3436	3391
16.	Telangana	-	-	2379
17.	Uttar Pradesh	10616	7310	10627
18.	West Bengal	3117	6254	14228
19.	Uttarakhand	-	-	0
20.	Nagaland	-	-	436
TOTAL		72976	64050	97833

As per data received from NCLP District Project Societies in States.

* Including figures of Telangana for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14.

National child labour programme

689. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the implementation of the National Child Labour Programme (NCLP) during last year and the current year;

(b) whether such welfare schemes are provided to the children working in unorganized sector;

(c) if so, the names and details of such schemes;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps and measures proposed to be taken by Government to provide welfare programmes for the child labourers in the unorganized sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) The implementation of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme has been approved for 270 districts in 21 States. More than ₹ 102 crore has been released to the District Project Societies during 2014-15 and ₹ 250 crore has been earmarked for the Scheme for 2015-16.

(b) to (e) Government is implementing NCLP Scheme and Grant-in-Aid (GIA) Scheme which seek educational rehabilitation of children working in occupations/processes prohibited under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986. The scheme also covers un-organized sectors. Under the NCLP Scheme, the entire implementation is done by District Project Society (a registered society) under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate / Collector / Dy. Commissioner of the District. Grant-in-Aid (GIA) Scheme is being implemented in those districts where NCLP Scheme is not in operation. Under the GIA Scheme, funds are directly released to the Non-Governmental Organizations/ Voluntary Organizations.

Staple food allocation for tea plantation workers in West Bengal

690. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to give special assistance to West Bengal to support its endeavour in providing subsidized staple foodgrains to tea plantation workers and their dependents;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of the amount to be sanctioned or disbursed to West Bengal, the number of tea garden worker beneficiaries and the amount released as subsidy since 2011 to 2015;

(c) whether there have been any shortage complaint or report by tea garden workers' union regarding non-availability of subsidized foodgrains; and

(d) if so, how Government plans to tackle this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) to (d) Ministry of Commerce and Industry/Tea Board has reported that there is no proposal to give special assistance to West Bengal. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has not received any shortage complaint or report or non-availability of subsidized foodgrains either from the tea garden workers' union or the Government of West Bengal.

Employment to agricultural workers/labourers

691. SHRI K.C.T YAGI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural labourers constitute over 60 per cent of the total work force in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of agricultural labourers, who do not get sustainable level of employment throughout the year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide employment to all agricultural workers/labourers in the country or employment through diversification throughout the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. According to Census, 2011 the total cultivator and agricultural labourers are 25% and 3% respectively of the total workers. Hence, the workers in agricultural sector *i.e.* cultivator plus agricultural labourers is 55% of total workers.

(c) The Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Spending on welfare schemes from the Construction Workers' Cess

692. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the welfare schemes formulated by the States' Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Boards; and

(b) the State-wise details of the amount spent from Construction Workers' Cess Fund for the welfare scheme, during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) State-wise details of welfare schemes formulated by the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise details of the amount spent for welfare of construction workers under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of welfare schemes formulated by the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996

1. Andhra Pradesh
 - (i) Marriage Gift
 - (ii) Maternity Benefit
 - (iii) Fatal Accident Relief
 - (iv) Disability Relief
 - (v) Natural Death Relief
 - (vi) Hospitalization Relief
 - (vii) Funeral Expenses
 - (viii) Skill Development Training
 - (ix) Vocational training to the dependents
 - (x) Pension Scheme; NPS - Lite, 2010 (Swavalamban) and
 - (xi) Relief to the unregistered workers
2. Arunachal Pradesh
 - (i) Housing loan
 - (ii) Tool Advance
 - (iii) Medical Assistance
 - (iv) Marriage Assistance
 - (v) Maternity assistance
 - (vi) 'Education assistance
 - (vii) Old age pension
 - (viii) Disability pension
 - (ix) Normal death
 - (x) Accidental death
 - (xi) Funeral Assistance

- (xii) Awareness-cum-on the spot registration camp
- (xiii) Laptop for Children of registered workers
- (xiv) Liveries for registered workers
- (xv) Purchase of Solar lamps for registered workers

3. Assam

- (i) Death benefits
- (ii) Accident Benefit
- (iii) Educational Institution for job oriented technical education to the children of the beneficiaries

4. Bihar

- (i) Maternity benefits
- (ii) Financial Assistance for marriage
- (iii) Grant for construction/ repair of house
- (iv) Purchase of tools and cycle
- (v) Payment of death benefit
- (vi) Medical assistance
- (vii) Pension
- (viii) Family pension
- (ix) Disability pension
- (x) Payment of funeral assistance
- (xi) Financial assistance for education

5. Chhattisgarh

- (i) Gratuity and help for cremation on death
- (ii) Scholarship to students
- (iii) Maternity Benefit Scheme
- (iv) Group Marriage Scheme
- (v) Scheme to provide Cycle
- (vi) Scheme to provide Sewing Machine
- (vii) Scheme to provide Tool-kit to workers
- (viii) Scheme to help Children studying in child labour schools

- (ix) Worker's Insurance Scheme
- (x) Swavalamban Pension Scheme for workers
- (xi) Scheme for Waiting sheds for workers
- (xii) Scheme for skill development of registered workers by a Vocational Training Provider (VTP)
- (xiii) Monthly Season Railway Pass Scheme
- (xiv) Scheme for Mobile Registration van
- (xv) Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme
- (xvi) Scheme for Creche for the infants
- (xvii) Scheme to help workers during serious illness
- (xviii) Scheme to help talented students
- (xix) Scheme to help in case of accident of workers
- (xx) Scheme to provide helmet to the workers
- (xxi) Scheme to help women self help group of construction workers
- (xxii) Pension scheme in case of accidental death and permanent disability

6. Goa

- (i) Maternity Benefit
- (ii) Pension
- (iii) Advance for Purchase or Construction of House
- (iv) Disability Pension
- (v) Loan for Purchase of Tools
- (vi) Payment of Funeral Assistance
- (vii) Payment of Death Benefit
- (viii) Medical Assistance to Beneficiaries
- (ix) Financial Assistance for Education
- (x) Financial Assistance for Marriage
- (xi) Family Pension

7. Gujarat

- (i) Children Education Assistance
- (ii) Maternity Benefit

- (iii) Funeral Benefit
- (iv) Medical Benefit
- (v) Accidental Death Benefit
- (vi) Training for skill up-gradation and tool Kit assistance
- (vii) Nanaji Deshmukh Avas Scheme
- (viii) RSBY
- (ix) Sickness due to Occupational diseases assistance
- (x) Legal aid
- (xi) Scheme to provide temporary housing
- (xii) Scheme to provide hotel facility for children
- (xiii) Scheme for Balvadi and Anganwadi.
- (xiv) Provide smart card/ I card to BOCW workers
- (xv) Chief Minister MAA Amrutam Scheme
- (xvi) Eco assistance for special education to BOCW children.

8. Haryana

- (i) Maternity Benefit
- (ii) Scholarship scheme
- (iii) Kanyadaan scheme
- (iv) Financial assistance to disabled children
- (v) Mukhyamantri Mahiia Shramik Sammaan Yojana
- (vi) Medical assistance
- (vii) Health Insurance Scheme
- (viii) Financial assistance on marriage of children
- (ix) Sewing machine scheme
- (x) Bicycle scheme
- (xi) Assistance for purchase of house
- (xii) Gratuity for purchase of tools
- (xiii) Pension scheme
- (xiv) Family pension
- (xv) Disability assistance pension

- (xvi) Assistance on death of the worker
- (xvii) Assistance on death of unregistered worker
- (xviii) Funeral assistance
- (xix) Fare for visiting Home Town
- (xx) Free travelling facility
- (xxi) Refund of contribution
- (xxii) Financial assistance for treatment of Chronic disease

9. Himachal Pradesh

- (i) Health Insurance Cover
- (ii) Maternity/ paternity benefit
- (iii) Pension
- (iv) Advance for purchase or construction of house
- (v) Disability Pension
- (vi) Loan for the purchase of Tools
- (vii) Payment of Funeral Assistance
- (viii) Payment of Death Benefit
- (ix) Medical Assistance to Beneficiaries
- (x) Financial Assistance for Education
- (xi) Financial Assistance for Marriage
- (xii) Assistance for Female Worker for purchase of Cycle
- (xiii) Induction Heater or Solar Cooker
- (xiv) Solar Lamp
- (xv) Washing Machine
- (xvi) Skill Development Allowance
- (xvii) Workers Transit Hostel

10. Jammu and Kashmir

- (i) Education Assistance
- (ii) Marriage Assistance
- (iii) Disability Assistance
- (iv) Medical Assistance

- (v) Death Assistance
- (vi) Funeral Assistance

11. Jharkhand

- (i) Shramik Aujar Sahayata Yojana
- (ii) Saikil Sahayata Yojana
- (iii) Silali Machine Sahayata Yojana
- (iv) Medhavi Putra/ Putri Chhatravriti Yojana
- (v) Rojgar Prashikchhan Yojana
- (vi) Matritwa Prasuvidha Yojana
- (vii) Jan Shree Bima Yojana
- (viii) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
- (ix) National Pension Yojana
- (x) Bal Shram Shikchha Protsahan Yojana
- (xi) Vivah Sahayata Yojana
- (xii) Chikitsa Pratipurty Yojana
- (xiii) Chikitsa Sahayata Yojana
- (xiv) Antyesti Sahayata Yojana
- (xv) Pension Yojana
- (xvi) Nishaktata Pension
- (xvii) Parivarik Pension
- (xviii) Anath Pension
- (xix) Saraswati Yojana

12. Karnataka

- (i) ₹ 4,000/-: Funeral expenses for death of the beneficiary and ₹ 15,000/-: An *ex-gratia* payment to the deceased's family. -
- (ii) ₹ 1,00,000/-: Accident Compensation payment to the nominees of the beneficiary on account of his death due to accident during the course of employment or while travelling from the place of work to the residence or from the residence to the place of work or resulting in total permanent disablement to the beneficiary. .

For partial permanent disablement: In proportion of ₹ 1,00,000/- based on the percentage of disability .

- (iii) ₹ 400 to ₹ 2,000/-: Hospitalization assistance to the beneficiary.
- (iv) ₹ 50,000/- Treatment of major ailments viz. heart operation, kidney transplantation and cancer treatment.
- (v) ₹ 50,000: Compensation payment to the unregistered beneficiary results in accidental death due to collapse of a building under construction.
- (vi) ₹ 10,000/- to ₹ 20,000/-: Compensation payable to the unregistered beneficiary who is grievously injured due to accident as a result of collapse of a building under construction.
- (vii) ₹ 6,000/-: Maternity assistance per delivery to female beneficiary limited to two deliveries.
- (viii) Education assistance to 2 children of the beneficiary S.S.L.C./P.U.C. pass ₹ 3,000/-, ITI/Diploma studying ₹ 3,600/- (one time), general degree studying ₹ 3,000/- (one time), P.G. course studying ₹ 6,000/-, (one time) Medical Engineering Technical Degree course studying ₹ 10,000/- (one time).
- (ix) ₹ 5,000/-: Marriage assistance to the beneficiary or to his 2 children.
- (x) ₹ 5,000/-: Loan for purchase of tools and instruments.
- (xi) Pension of ₹ 300/- p.m. to the Female and Male beneficiary who have completed the age of 50 years and 55 years respectively.
- (xii) Disability pension of ₹ 300/- p.m. owing to paralysis, leprosy, cancer and T.B. and ₹ 5,000/- *ex-gratia* based on percentage of disability.
- (xiii) ₹ 50,000/-: Loan for the construction or purchase of house.

13. Kerala

- (i) Pension
- (ii) Family pension
- (iii) Invalid Pension
- (iv) Tools Advance
- (v) Funeral benefits
- (vi) Death Benefits
- (vii) Accident benefits
- (viii) Treatment Benefits
- (ix) Fatal Disease Treatment Benefits
- (x) Ex-gratia Benefits

- (xi) Scholarship
- (xii) Entrance Coaching (Admission for Professional Courses)
- (xiii) Cash Award for SSLC
- (xiv) Marriage Benefits
- (xv) Maternity Benefits
- (xvi) Refund contribution
- (xvii) VRS
- (xviii) Cash Assistance for SSLC
- (xix) Housing Building Advance
- (xx) Santhwanam

14. Madhya Pradesh

- (i) Maternity Assistance Scheme - 2004
- (ii) Marriage Assistance Scheme - 2004
- (iii) Education Assistance (Scholarship) Scheme - 2004
- (iv) Cash Award for Meritorious Student Scheme - 2004
- (v) Medical Assistance Scheme - 2004
- (vi) Disability assistance and *ex-gratia* payment in case of death Scheme and funeral assistance - 2004
- (vii) Housing Assistance Scheme (Rural) - 2013
- (viii) Housing Assistance Scheme (Urban)- 2013
- (ix) Skill Development Scheme - 2012
- (x) Assistance to candidates who have cleared State PSC/UPSC - 2013
- (xi) Pension Scheme - 2013
- (xii) Super 500 (class - 10th) Scheme - 2013
- (xiii) Super 500 (class - 12th) Scheme - 2013
- (xiv) Assistance for Professional Education Scheme - 2013
- (xv) Rain basera for Construction Workers
- (xvi) Construction of Pandit Deendayal Nirman shramik Shed Scheme - 2004
- (xvii) Ex-gratia payment and funeral assistance in case of death during construction work for unregistered construction worker.

- (xviii) Encouragement Schemes for players
- (xix) Grant Scheme for Purchase of *Toois/* Instruments
- (xx) Grant Scheme for Coaching of Entrance exams of Professional Courses (UG/PG).

15. Maharashtra

- (i) Financial Assistance of ₹ 10,000/- (Ten thousand) for natural delivery and 15,000/- (Fifteen thousand) for delivery by cesarean operation to the wife of registered male worker and/or to the registered female worker. (Benefit extended for maximum up to two deliveries only)
- (ii) Educational Assistance of ₹1200/- (One Thousand Two Hundred) to the children studying in 1st to 7th std. and ₹ 2400 (Two Thousand Four Hundred) for the children studying in 8th std. to 10th std. of the registered worker. (Benefit extended for maximum up to two children and to the wife of registered male worker)
- (iii) Educational Assistance of ₹ 5000/- (five thousand) to the children of the registered worker scoring 50% or more marks in 10th and 12th standard examination. (Benefit extended for maximum up to two children and to the wife of registered male worker)
- (iv) Educational Assistance of ₹ 5000/- (five thousand) to the children of the registered worker studying in the 11th and 12th standard. (Benefit extended for maximum up to two children and to the wife of registered male worker)
- (v) Educational Assistance of ₹ 15000/- (fifteen thousand) to the children of the registered worker studying in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and *4th (*4th year only if applicable) year of graduation. (Benefit extended for maximum up to two children and to the wife of registered male worker only)
- (vi) Educational Assistance of ₹ 50,000/- to the children of the registered worker studying in Medical and Engineering courses in the Government recognized college or institute. (Benefit extended for maximum up to two children and to the wife of registered male worker)
- (vii) Educational Assistance of ₹ 10,000/- (Ten Thousand) to the children of the registered worker studying in Government recognized Diploma courses. (Benefit extended for maximum up to two children and to the wife of registered male worker)
- (viii) Financial Assistance of ₹ 25,000/- to each of the two female children of the registered worker who or whose spouse has done family planning operation after two female children. (to be fixed in the bank in the name of female child till they attain 18 years of the age)

- (ix) Financial Assistance of ₹ 100000/- to the registered worker in case of 75% or more permanent disability, (the benefit can be availed only after 26th July 2014 as the benefit is covered under the Mediclaim and Personal Accident Insurance scheme)
- (x) Funeral Benefit of ₹ 5000/- to the nominated heir of deceased registered worker
- (xi) Financial Assistance of ₹ 12000/- p.a. up to 5 years to the widow or widower in case of death of registered worker during the course of employment
- (xii) Financial Assistance of ₹ 2,00,000/- to the legal heir, in case of death of registered worker
- (xiii) Medical Assistance of ₹ 25,000/- for the treatment of serious ailments for registered worker and his/her family members (the benefit can be availed only after 26th July 2014 as the benefit is covered under the Mediclaim & Personal Accident Insurance Scheme)
- (xiv) Reimbursement of the MS-CIT course fees to the children of registered worker. (Benefit extended for maximum up to two children only)
- (xv) Financial assistants of ₹ 10,000/- towards the first self marriage expenses to the registered worker
- (xvi) Direct Benefit Transfer of ₹ 3000/- per worker to the registered beneficiary workers for the purchase of daily Need Goods
- (xvii) Mediclaim Insurance Policy of ₹ 200000/- for the registered beneficiary workers and their families (1+5) members.

16. Meghalaya

- (i) Maternity benefit
- (ii) Eligibility for welfare pension
- (iii) Advance for purchase or construction of house
- (iv) Disability pension
- (v) Loan for purchase of tools
- (vi) Payment of funeral assistance
- (vii) Payment of death benefit
- (viii) Cash award to meritorious students
- (ix) Opening educational institutions for providing job oriented technical education
- (x) Medical assistance to beneficiaries

- (xi) Financial assistance for education
- (xii) Financial assistance for marriage
- (xiii) Family pension
- (xiv) Megha Health' Insurance Scheme

17. Mizoram

- (i) Old age pension
- (ii) Death Benefit
- (iii) Marriage Assistance
- (iv) Assistance for Accident and Fatal Diseases
- (v) Maternity Benefit
- (vi) Children Educational Assistance and Cash Award
- (vii) Soft Loan for Tool advance
- (viii) Soft Loan for House Building advance
- (ix) Disaster rehabilitation

18. Odisha

- (i) Accident Benefit
- (ii) Pension benefit
- (iii) Family Pension
- (iv) Invalid Pension
- (v) Death relief/Funeral Assistance
- (vi) Loan and advances for construction of house
- (vii) Group Insurance
- (viii) Financial Assistance for the education of children
- (ix) Medical expenses for treatment of beneficiaries
- (x) Maternity Benefit
- (xi) Marriage benefits
- (xii) Tool advances
- (xiii) Financial assistance for skill Upgradation
- (xiv) Grant of loan or subsidy to a local Authority in any scheme connected with the welfare of the Building/Construction workers

19. Punjab

- (i) Ex-gratia Scheme
- (ii) Stipend Scheme for Children of registered construction workers (from 1st class to Degree courses along with Uniform allowance Education allowance (books and stationery allowance)
- (iii) Shagun Scheme for the marriage of daughters of the registered construction workers: ₹ 21,000/- (amount of shagun)
- (iv) Scheme for financial aid of ₹ 10,000/- for funeral and last rites on the eve of death of registered construction worker or his family member
- (v) Pension Scheme: Under this scheme, a registered construction worker after Completion of 60 years age and 5 years membership, is entitled for minimum pension of ₹ 5,000/- per annum and after completion of 20 years membership is entitled for maximum pension of ₹ 20,000/- per annum
- (vi) Medical Health Scheme for Registered Construction Workers and their families under which the beneficiary can avail the health benefit up to Rs. 1.5 Lacs per year on family floater basis is being launched with the help of Punjab Health System Corporation
- (vii) Scheme for reimbursement of expenditure upto ₹ 1.00 lac incurred by the beneficiaries and their dependents for the treatment of following dangerous ailments :
 - (a) Occupational dermatitis
 - (b) Occupational Cancer
 - (c) Asbestosis
 - (d) Silicosis
 - (e) Lead poisoning including poisoning by occupational diseases in building and other construction work to be notified by any preparation or compound of lead or their sequelae
 - (f) Benzene poisoning, including poisoning by any of its homologues, their nitro or amino, derivatives or its sequelae
 - (g) Occupational asthma
 - (h) Pesticide poisoning
 - (i) Toxic jaundice
 - (j) Toxic anemia
 - (k) Compressed air illness (Caissons diseases)

- (l) Noise induced hearing loss
- (m) Toxic nephritis
- (n) Cancer operation/treatment
- (o) Heart surgery
- (p) Kidney transplant
- (viii) Leave Travelling Concession for registered construction workers - ₹ 2000/- after every two years
- (ix) Free Cycle for the children of Registered Construction workers once during the period they study in 9th to 12th class in the State of Punjab and who are obtaining benefits under the Stipend Scheme of the Board
- (x) Scheme for providing financial aid to beneficiary construction workers and their families for spectacles ₹ 800/-, Denture ₹ 5,000/- & hearing aid ₹ 6,000/-
- (xi) Maternity benefit scheme for registered construction worker for birth of two children @ ₹ 5000/-. Under this scheme the male construction worker will also be entitled to avail this financial assistance for the birth of his two children
- (xii) Skill upgradation and Vocational Education Scheme for the registered construction workers and their children
- (xiii) Scheme for providing financial aid of ₹ 20,000/- for General Surgery of the beneficiary and his dependents
- (xiv) Scheme for construction of Labour Sheds/ night shelters in the State

20. Rajasthan

- (i) Kaushal Shakti Yojana
- (ii) Vivah Sahayata Yojana
- (iii) Shiksha Sahayata (Chhatravriti) Yojana
- (iv) Prasuti Sahayata Yojana
- (v) Reimbursement of Critical Diseases
- (vi) Economic assistance on construction for Self Accommodation
- (vii) Cash award for meritorious scholars
- (viii) Economic assistance on death or injury of Construction Workers
- (ix) NPS Swavalamban Pension Yojana
- (x) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

21. Sikkim

- (i) Vocational Training to the family members of the workers
- (ii) Free legal aid facilities
- (iii) Library-cum-reading room.
- (iv) Awareness programmes on HIV/AIDs and other social issues
- (v) Organizing seminars/workshops for creating awareness about the rights of the workers and other social issues
- (vi) Cultural Programmes
- (vii) Blood Donation Camps
- (viii) Medical Camps and health Check-up melas
- (ix) Creche
- (x) Mobile facilities for informal education of workers
- (xi) Periodic awareness programmes for sanitation and basic health awareness
- (xii) Benefits for accident victims rendered physically handicapped for alternative employment
- (xiii) Special Awareness Schemes of female workers
- (xiv) Marriage of female workers and their female children
- (xv) Distribution of blankets and other clothes for needy beneficiaries
- (xvi) Funeral expenses of the workers and their family members
- (xvii) Distribution of tools and other related materials etc.

22. Tamil Nadu

The construction workers registered with the Tamil Nadu Construction Workers Welfare Board are extended with the following welfare assistances as per the Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (Construction Workers) Welfare Scheme 1994:

- (i) Personal Accident Relief
 - (a) Death
 - (b) Accident Disability
 - (c) Artificial Limbs/Wheel Chair (In addition to the disability relief disbursed, artificial Limbs/wheel chair shall be provided to the eligible worker based on the disability).
- (ii) Natural Death
- (iii) Funeral Expenses
- (iv) Educational Assistance (for two children of the worker)

- (v) Marriage Assistance (For Worker or son/daughter - only twice for the family)
- (vi) Maternity Assistance (For Woman worker only) Delivery @ ₹ 1000/- p.m. for 6 months.

Miscarriage/ Termination

- (vii) Spectacle Assistance (for 2000 workers per year)
- (viii) a) Pension
- b) Family Pension

23. Telangana

- (i) Marriage Gift
- (ii) Maternity Benefit
- (iii) Fatal Accident relief
- (iv) Disability Relief
- (v) Natural Death Relief
- (vi) Hospitalization Relief
- (vii) Funeral Expenses
- (viii) Skill Development Training
- (ix) Vocational Training to the Dependents
- (x) Pension Scheme: NPS - Lite, 2010 (Swalamban)
- (xi) Relief to the Unregistered Workers

24. Tripura

- (i) Mahila Nirman Shramik Vivaha Yojana
- (ii) Accident benefits
- (iii) Death benefits
- (iv) Financial Assistance for the Education of the Children of Registered Beneficiaries
- (v) Medical expenses for treatment of major ailments of a registered beneficiary or his / her dependents
- (vi) Maternity benefits
- (vii) Pension benefits
- (viii) Funeral Assistances

25. Uttar Pradesh

- (i) Maternity benefit
- (ii) Child welfare scheme
- (iii) Accident Benefit
- (iv) Scheme for meritorious student
- (v) Medical assistance
- (vi) Skill development
- (vii) Death & Funeral assistance
- (viii) Ambulance assistance
- (ix) Scheme for Girls welfare
- (x) Assistance for daughter marriage
- (xi) Disability pension Scheme
- (xii) Assistance for purchase of tools
- (xiii) Assistance for solar energy
- (xiv) Assistance for House building
- (xv) RSBY
- (xvi) Awareness generation
- (xvii) Assistance for cycle purchase
- (xviii) pension scheme
- (xix) Creche scheme
- (xx) Mid-day meal scheme

26. Uttarakhand

- (i) Payment of pension
- (ii) Maternity Benefit
- (iii) Advance for purchase or construction of house
- (iv) Disability pension
- (v) Loan for the purchase of Tools
- (vi) Payment of Funeral Assistance
- (vii) Payment of Death Assistance
- (viii) Medical Assistance to beneficiaries

- (ix) Financial Assistance for Education
- (x) Financial Assistance for Marriage
- (xi) Family Pension.

27. West Bengal

- (i) Accident Benefit
- (ii) Disablement benefit
- (iii) Accidental Death
- (iv) Normal Death
- (v) Pension Benefit
- (vi) House Building advance
- (vii) Educational Assistance Benefit
- (viii) Medical Treatment benefit
- (ix) Maternity Benefit
- (x) Other Welfare Assistances:
 - Cycle
 - Funeral
 - Tools
 - Spectacles
 - Hearing Aid
 - Family Pension
 - Refund of subscriptions
 - Invalid Pension
 - Marriage
 - Benefit for birth of girl child

28. GNCT of Delhi

- (i) Maternity Benefit - ₹ 10,000/- (up to 2 children)
- (ii) Pension Benefit - ₹ 1,000/- per month after completion of 60 year
- (iii) Advance for purchase or construction of house - ₹ 1,50,000/-
- (iv) Disability Pension - ₹ 1,000/-
- (v) Ex-gratia payment of ₹ 25,000/- in case of permanent disability

- (vi) Loan for the Purchase of work related Tools - ₹ 10,000/-
- (vii) Grant for the Purchase of work related Tools - ₹ 1,000/-
- (viii) Funeral Assistance - 5,000
- (ix) Death Benefit - Natural Death - (50,000)
- (x) Accident Death Benefit - 1,00,000
- (xi) Medical Assistance up to ₹ 1,000/-
- (xii) Financial Assistance for Education
- (xiii) Financial Assistance for Marriage
- (xiv) Family Pension 50% or ₹ 5001 - whichever is higher
- (xv) Imparting Vocational Training-
- (xvi) Construction Academy for Skill Development-
- (xvii) Providing item of utility
- (xviii) (A) Benefit of Janshree Bima Yojana
- (B) Benefit of RSBY Scheme to registered workers

29. Andaman and Nicobar

- (i) Educational Assistance
- (ii) Marriage Assistance
- (iii) Maternity Benefit
- (iv) Medical Assistance
- (V) Death Benefit
- (vi) Funeral Assistance
- (vii) Pension Benefit

30. Chandigarh

- (i) Maternity Benefit
- (ii) Old Age Pension
- (iii) Fatal Accident Benefit at Construction site
- (iv) Kanyadan
- (v) Interest free Loan for marriage
- (vi) Interest free Loan for education of Children of beneficiary workers
- (vii) Interest free Loan for purchase of House Hold Items

- (viii) Interest free Loan for medical Treatment
- (ix) Interest free Loan for the purchase of Cycle
- (x) Interest free Loan for the purchase of scooter/motorcycle
- (xi) Interest free house Building Loan
- (xii) Financial Assistance of Funeral to the nominee/dependent of beneficiary worker.
- (xiii) Exgratia Grant to the beneficiary workers or their family members
- (xiv) In case the beneficiary member or his spouse deliver female child in Tricity Hospital Medical College, ESI Hospital, Government Medical College or PGI in that event a sum of ₹ 15000/- will be invested in the name of child with the Nationalized Bank for long term
- (xv) Female children of beneficiary workers studying in Vth class or above in Government recognized school or Government aided School will be given free of cost lady cycle and the benefit of the scheme will be provided maximum of two female children of the beneficiary member
- (xvi) The medical expenses upto ₹ 10,000/- for treatment of beneficiary workers or their family members as indoor patient in Government Hospital/PGI/GMCH-32 U.T. Chandigarh will be reimbursed on the production of Medical bills duly verified by the doctor of the hospital
- (xvii) Swavalamban Scheme
- (xviii) Scholarship Scheme
- (xix) Beneficiary workers who has permanently disabled due to paralysis, leprosy, cancer, TB, accident etc. will be granted ₹ 500/- per month as financial assistance
- (xx) In case of natural death of beneficiary member a sum of ₹ 50,000/- will be paid to the nominee/dependent of beneficiary member

31. Daman and Diu

- (i) Maternity Benefit
- (ii) Pension
- (iii) Advance for Purchase or Construction of House
- (iv) Disability Pension
- (v) Loan for Purchase of Tools
- (vi) Funeral Assistance
- (vii) Death Benefit

- (viii) Medical Assistance
- (ix) Financial Assistance for Education
- (x) Finance Assistance for Marriage
- (xi) Family Pension
- (xii) Health Insurance Scheme
- (xiii) Coverage of Chronic diseases (Cancer, AIDS, TB, Heart etc.)
- (xiv) Free travelling facility for religious/historical place
- (xv) Financial assistance for marriage of daughters

32. Lakshadweep

- (i) Maternity Benefit
- (ii) Eligibility for pension
- (iii) Advance for Purchase or Construction of House
- (iv) Disability Pension
- (v) Loan for Purchase of Tools
- (vi) Payment of Funeral Assistance
- (vii) Payment of Death Benefit
- (viii) Medical Assistance to Beneficiaries
- (ix) Financial Assistance for Education
- (x) Finance Assistance for Marriage
- (xi) Family Pension
- (xii) Refund of the contribution of deceased member

33. Puducherry

- (i) Maternity Benefit @ ₹ 3,000/-
- (ii) Funeral Assistance @ ₹ 5,000/-
- (iii) Death benefit @ ₹ 15,000/- (normal death) and Accidental death @ ₹ 50,000/- (extended by the Board).
- (iv) Refund of contribution to the nominees on the death of a beneficiary.
- (v) Marriage Assistance @ ₹ 5,000/-
- (vi) Medical Assistance @ ₹ 200/- for initial minimum period of 5 days and thereafter @ 20/- per day upto maximum of ₹ 720/- p.m
- (vii) Medical Accident Benefit @ ₹ 1500/- per month.

- (viii) Educational Financial assistance and Cash benefits (State level/ Regional level).
- (ix) Deepawali Gift Coupon @ ₹ 1,000/- to all construction workers.(All the enrolled workers are covered under Aam Admi BheemaYojana Scheme of LIC of India.
- (x) Scholarship @ ₹ 1,200/- per annum through LIC of India.
- (xi) Death benefit @ ₹ 30,000/- (normal death) and ₹ 75,000/- for accidental death extended through LIC of India.

New Proposals

- (xii) Swavalamban Pension Scheme. An amount of ₹ 1,000/- per annum paid by the beneficiary as premium to join in the pension scheme will be borne by the Board. It is estimated that, at present an amount of ₹ 3,70,000/- will be incurred for implementation of the scheme.
- (xiii) Medical assistance up to ₹ 2 Lakhs for specialized treatment
- (xiv) Recognition of Prior Learning for Construction Workers
- (xv) Sponsoring the wards of construction workers for pursuing post-graduation specialization in construction techniques.
- (xvi) Loan for purchase of tools.
- (xvii) Providing free laptops to the wards of construction workers who are doing +2 courses

Statement-II

State-wise detail of amount of cess utilized under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 as on 31.12.2014 (provisional)

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Amount spent
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.56
3.	Assam	1.82
4.	Bihar	8.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	227.8
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	5.99
8.	Haryana	42.74

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Amount spent
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	93.6
11.	Jharkhand	0.11
12.	Karnataka	112.07
13.	Kerala	888.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	473.27
15.	Maharashtra	163.98
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.23
18.	Mizoram	8.93
19.	Nagaland	0.05
20.	Odisha	0.34
21.	Punjab	97.92
22.	Rajasthan	22.3
23.	Sikkim	2.77
24.	Tamil Nadu	345.47
25.	Tripura	4.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	99.52
27.	Uttarakhand	0.16
28.	West Bengal	4.59
29.	Delhi	150.61
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.59
31.	Chandigarh	1.39
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.02
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	24.27
TOTAL		2859.86

Non payment of statutory wages by private companies

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of the financial irregularities being carried out by the corporate sector towards its employees;
- (b) whether employees of many of the private sector companies also get less salary/wages than provided by statutes;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (d) the mechanism in place to ensure that its guidelines regarding statutory salary/wages are followed by private companies keeping in view the interest of employees of such private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) to (d) This Ministry *inter-alia* looks into the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 with respect to their violations.

The implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 are carried out by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. The details of the enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936 in the Central Sphere are given in Statement.

Statement***Details of enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in the Central Sphere during last three years***

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Dec., 2014)
1.	No. of inspections conducted	15550	13099	4852
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	5307	5167	1790
3.	No. of Irregularities detected	291148	270273	179958
4.	No. of Convictions	4954	5074	1041

Details of enforcement of Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956 in the Central Sphere during last three years

Sl.. No.	Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Dec., 2014)
1.	No. of inspections conducted	3075	2568	1236
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	1011	998	677
3.	No. of Irregularities detected	76306	67817	52107
4.	No. of Convictions	516	529	255

Details of enforcement of Payment of Wages (Railways) Rules, 1938 in the Central Sphere during last three years

Sl.. No.	Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Dec., 2014)
1.	No. of inspections conducted	1384	987	329
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	07	0	0
3.	No. of Irregularities detected	23493	24620	20175
4.	No. of Convictions	05	02	01

Details of enforcement of Payment of Wages (Air Transport Services) Rules, 1968 in the Central Sphere during last three years

Sl.. No.	Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Dec., 2014)
1.	No. of inspections conducted	179	165	36
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	23	48	0
3.	No. of Irregularities detected	4441	4935	2946
4.	No. of Convictions	05	17	06

Details of enforcement of Payment of Wages (Major Ports) in the Central Sphere during last three years

Sl.. No.	Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Dec., 2014)
1.	No. of inspections conducted	12	07	05
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	0	0	0
3.	No. of Irregularities detected	827	819	705
4.	No. of Convictions	19	27	02

Risk allowance to workers in hazardous industries

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

(a) whether any risk allowance is given to the workers including contract workers of hazardous industries/factories in the country particularly to the workers of Coal India Limited (CIL), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the proposal, if any, under consideration of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) to (c) As per available information, no specific risk allowance is given to the contract workers of hazardous industries/factories in the country particularly to the workers of Coal India Limited (CIL), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). As regards NTPC, wages/pay package of employees is a complete package in which risk factors incidental to work are factored/taken into account. There is 'Difficulties Allowance' which is paid to the workers of CIL as agreed in Bi-partite forum under National Coal Wage Agreement IX (NCWA-IX).

Safety norms for mine workers

†695. DR. SANJAY SINH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any kind of norms for the safety of the employees working in mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time interval after which the equipments of the employees working In mines are replaced;

(d) whether Government has any provision of compensation for the accident occurred to the employees in the mines; and .

(e) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS) monitors the health and safety aspects of the equipments used in the mines. The list of equipments include almost all electrical, some mechanical, rescue and safety equipments which are generally being used in mines. New equipments, which are planned to be used in the mines by the mine managements, have to undertake field trials before they are permitted for use. These field trials are closely monitored by DGMS to assess the performance and safety aspects of the equipment. These equipments are required to conform to different standards prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

(c) As per Regulation 191 of the Coal Mines Regulation, 1957 and Regulation 182 of the Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 1961; protective footwear shall be supplied to every person working in a mine by the mine management at free of charge at intervals in exceeding six months. Similarly, as per Regulation 191 A of the Coal Mines Regulation, 1957 and Regulation 182A of the Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 1961; safety helmets shall be supplied to persons working in a mine at free of charge at intervals not exceeding three years or when the helmet is accidentally damaged during legitimate use. Other safety equipments, as per legal provisions, shall be replaced as and when they are rendered unserviceable.

(d) and (e) Adequate provisions already exist under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923. The respective mine managements provide compensation/relief which is dealt with by the the Employees' Compensation Commissioner under Employees' Compensation Act, 1923.

Preference to contract labour

696. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of organizations in Government Departments/public/private sectors prefer engagement of contract labour over employment on regular basis denying social benefits to such employees;

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

(c) the details of provision and law for employing contract labour in an establishment; and

(d) the State-wise details of action taken against such establishments which violate the statutory provisions under all labour laws, during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) No such information is available in this Ministry.

(c) The provisions and law for employing Contract Labour in an establishment is contained in Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. Section 7 provides for Registration of certain establishment In certain cases, Section 10 provides for prohibition of employment of contract labour, section 12 deals with licensing of contractors.

Further chapter V of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 containing sections 16 to 19 provides for welfare and health provisions of contract labour. Section 21 fixes the responsibility of contractor for making payment of wages and in case of his failure to make payment the responsibility lies with the Principal Employer. Rules framed by the Appropriate Government also provides for the conditions of license.

(d) The details of the enforcement of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in the Central Sphere are given in Statement.

Statement

*Enforcement of Labour Laws in Central Sphere Establishments
(2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14)*

<i>Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970</i>					
Sl. No.	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 Upto Dec, 2014
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	7268	8146	6990	2729
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	4962	4693	4084	1634
3.	No. of Irregularities	148772	149136	145451	101357
4.	No. of Convictions	3634	2913	3259	1510

Investment in equity by EPFO

697. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Trustees of Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has decided to legally examine whether Governments notification on the new investment pattern is binding on it;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the EPFO is also analyzing whether it can invest in equity in view of the scheme provisions of 1952; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) to (d) As per Para 52 of Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, Ministry of Labour & Employment has approved a new Investment Pattern on the analogy of the one notified by Ministry of Finance on 2nd March, 2015 wherein there is 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.

Labour reforms

698. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of labour laws in operation in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to classify above laws into different codes as a part of labour reforms;
- (c) if so, the details of proposed classification; and
- (d) the reasons for delay in classifying the same when the recommendation had been made by Second National Labour Commission in 2002?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) There are 44 Central labour laws in force in the country. Details of these Labour Laws are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Ministry of Labour & Employment has started the exercise of drafting four Labour Codes related to Wages, Industrial Relations, Social Security & Welfare; and Safety & Working Conditions by rationalizing and amalgamating the relevant provisions of various labour laws.

(d) Labour Law reforms are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the hour. Action has been initiated on the various recommendations of the Second National Commission on Labour.

Statement*List of 44 Central Acts*

Sl. No.	Name of the Act
1.	The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
2.	The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
3.	The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986
4.	The Mines Act, 1952
5.	The Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare (Cess) Act, 1976
6.	The Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labor Welfare Fund Act, 1976
7.	The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946
8.	The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976
9.	The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972
10.	The Cine Workers Welfare (Cess) Act, 1981
11.	The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976
12.	The Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981
13.	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
14.	The Building and other Constructions Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.
15.	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.
16.	The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.
17.	The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
18.	The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
19.	The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.
20.	The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988
21.	The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
22.	The Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Sl. No.	Name of the Act
23.	The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
24.	The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
25.	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
26.	The Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981
27.	The Building and Other Construction Workers Cess Act, 1996
28.	The Apprentices Act, 1961
29.	The Factories Act, 1948
30.	The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961
31.	The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963
32.	The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962
33.	The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
34.	The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976
35.	The Trade Unions Act, 1926
36.	The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942
37.	The Working Journalists and Other Newspapers Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955
38.	The Children's (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1938
39.	The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923
40.	The Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959
41.	The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
42.	The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
43.	The Employers liability Act, 1938
44.	The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

Labour reforms

†699. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for comprehensive reforms in labour laws in order to reform the welfare of labourers in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Shramev Jayate programme has been started by Central Government to reform the labour laws; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) Review of the Labour Laws is an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the hour. Amendments in the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988 and the Apprentices Act, 1961 have been carried out. It is proposed to rationalize the multiple labour laws into 4-5 labour codes.

(c) and (d) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karyakram was launched on October 16, 2014. As a part of this, various schemes/initiatives were launched viz. (i) Shram Suvidha Portal in Central Sphere for ease of compliance of labour laws and self-certification (ii) Transparent Labour Inspection Scheme in Central Sphere (iii) Portability through Universal Account Number (UAN) for Employees Provident Fund (iv) Effective Implementation of revamped Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) for the labour in unorganized sector (v) Apprentice Protsahan Yojana (vi) Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) (vii) Training on modern construction techniques with certification by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) in consultation with construction companies (viii) Vocational rehabilitation centers for handicapped (ix) National brand ambassadors of vocational training (x) Flexi MoU for NCVT certified training programme (xi) Recognition of Skill Awardees.

Super speciality ESI hospital at Hyderabad

700. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the super speciality hospital at Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospital Sanathnagar, Hyderabad has been recently constructed with modern facilities;
- (b) if so, why some of its wings have been outsourced to a private hospital; and
- (c) if so, the details of wings that have been outsourced and reasons for outsourcing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) to (c) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Super Specialty Hospital in Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad

has been functioning since April, 2011. The hospital provides following super speciality services:

1. Dialysis	5. Nephrology
2. Neuro surgery	6. Pediatirc surgery
3. Neurology	7. Cardiology
4. Cath lab	8. Urology

Of the above super specialty services, Cardiac Cath Lab and Dialysis services are being provided through Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Super Specialists are normally not available in requisite numbers, especially on Government salary structure. The PPP mode offers a possible mechanism for utilizing strengths of Government Sector and Private Sector. The Private Sector partner is selected on competition basis.

In respect of the above mentioned two Super Speciality services, ESIC has offered Infrastructure and some other support to the Private Sector partner, which brings in manpower, equipment, etc. Parts of Ward Block and Casualty Block have been made available to the Private Sector partner for providing the above mentioned two Super Speciality services on PPP mode.

Annual health check up for mine workers

†701. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to provide health check up and some other facilities on annual basis to workers working in Iron, Manganese and Chrome ore mines and the members of their family;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would consider to provide health check up facilities on annual basis to workers working in other fields of the country also;

(d) if so, by when a decision will be taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

issued direction to all Welfare Commissioners to hold health checkup of all Iron ore, Manganese Ore, Chrome Ore, Limestone and Dolomite Mine, and Mica workers and their families. The other facilities available to the workers and their family members are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) So far 231 Health camps have been organized since July 2014. 22259 mine workers and their family members have been benefited.

(c) In addition to the workers working in Iron, Manganese, Chrome Ore Mines and their family members, Governments has also issued direction to provide health check up to Beedi & Cine workers and their family members.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Not applicable.

Statement

Welfare schemes for beedi/cine/IOMC/LSDM/MICA mines workers under labour welfare organisation

1. Health

Health care is provided to the beedi workers and their dependents through 7 hospitals and 204 dispensaries all over the country. One 15-bedded hospital is under construction at Jhalda {W.B.}. Recently Government has approved 4 new hospitals and 40 new dispensaries for beedi workers.

For Cine workers, there are 3 dispensaries for medical treatment;

To provide treatment to IOMC Workers and their families there are 3 hospitals and 16 dispensaries, for LSDM Workers and their families there are 32 dispensaries and for MICA workers there are 1 Hospital and 8 Dispensaries, all over the country.

Diversified Medical Assistance for Workers

Purpose	Nature of Assistance
Ophthalmic Problems	Financial assistance of ₹300/- for purchase of spectacles
Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T. B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for Subsistence allowance ₹ 750/- p.m. to ₹ 1000/- is paid to workers .
Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to ₹ 1,30,000/- to workers.

Purpose	Nature of Assistance
Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to ₹ 2,00,000/- to workers.
Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenditure on treatment, medicines, and diet charges incurred by workers, or their dependents.
Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendectomy ulcer, Gynaeco-logical diseases and prostrate diseases.	Reimbursement of expenditure upto ₹ 30,000/- to workers and their dependents.
Mental Diseases	Financial assistance for treatment of mental diseases, diet, railway fare and subsistence allowance to workers.
Leprosy	Financial assistance for ₹ 30/- per patient per day for indoor treatment ₹ 6/- per patient per day for outdoor workers. Subsistence allowance of ₹ 300/- per month with dependents and ₹ 200/- per month without dependents for workers.
Maternity Benefits	Grant of ₹1000/- per delivery to a female worker (for first two deliveries).
Family Welfare	Monetary incentive @ ₹ 500/- per head to the workers for undergoing sterilization.
Marriage of the daughter of widow/widower	Financial assistance of ₹ 5,000 each is given for the marriage of the two daughters of the widow/widower workers, and
Funeral Expenses	₹ 1,500 for funeral expenses of the deceased workers.

In addition to above following welfare schemes are specially formulated for the mine workers:

- (i) Scheme for artificial limb for workers working in mines;

- (ii) Scheme for fatal and serious accidental benefit, for workers;
- (iii) Scheme for payment for grant-in-aid to the mine managements who are maintaining hospital for the workers and their families;
- (iv) Scheme for organizing health camps;
- (v) Grant-in-aid for the purchase of ambulance, 75% of the cost or Rs.3.00 lakh whichever is less;
- (vi) Grant-in-aid for the purchase of Bus for transporting workers, 75% of the cost or ₹ 5.00 lakh whichever is less; and in case of mini bus, 75% of the cost or ₹ 3.00 lakh whichever is less;

2. Social Security

- (i) The Beedi workers and the Cine Workers are covered under the Group Insurance Scheme, wherein ₹ 10,000/- for natural death and ₹ 25,000/- on accidental death/total permanent disability and ₹ 12,500/- for partial permanent disability due to an accident are paid by L.I.C.

3. Educational Schemes

The benefits under the scheme are currently being transferred through NEFT/DBT system.

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Eligibility Wards of those workers who've put in least 6 months of continuous service in the respective sectors.	Benefits	
			Girls	Boys
1	2	3	4	5
				6
			Class	
			I to IV (for purchase of dress/books etc.)	
			250	250
			V to VIII	
			940	500
2	Financial Assistance for Education and Assistance under Skill Development (ITI)		IX	1140
			X	700
			PUC I & II	1840
			ITI*	1400
			Degree Course	2440
				2000
				10,000
				3000
				3000

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Professional Courses (BE/MBBS/BSc.-Agri.)	15000	15000
3	F.A. for purchase of School Bus	Minimum children 50 for Bus and 30 for Mini Bus of the Mine workers (LSD & IMC)	1. 75% of the actual cost or 5 lacs for a normal bus 2. 75% of the actual cost or 3 Lacs for a mini bus		

* Scheme approved by Ministry (DGET)

4. Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS)

Under the RIHS 2007 which is effective from 1.4.2007, the Implementing Agency is Ministry of labour and Employment, through the Welfare Commissioners in the field under the Director General labour Welfare. The subsidy of ₹ 40,000/- is released in two equal installments. The workers' contribution is Rs.5,000/-, which is deposited after the administrative approval granted by DGIW's Office. The workers' contribution of ₹ 5000/- shall be refunded to him, along with the 2nd installment.

In addition to above individual housing scheme, the management is granted ₹ 40,000/- for type-I houses and ₹ 50,000/- for type-II houses for providing accommodation to the workers on charge of nominal rent.

5. Water Supply

Mine managements are provided with 75% of the actual cost incurred for the arrangements of drinking water facilities.

6. Recreation

For organizing sports/games, social and cultural activities for workers and their families following provisions are there:

- (i) For purchase of sports gear, 75% of actual cost subject to the maximum ₹ 10,000/- in a financial year.
- (ii) For organization of sports/games/tournaments activities by the Department, 75% of the cost subject to maximum ₹ 40,000/- per tournament in a financial year.

- (iii) Provision for celebration of three national festivals ₹ 2,500/- per function subject to maximum ₹ 7,500/- in a financial year.
- (iv) Provision for celebration of seven social functions ₹ 2,000/- per function subject to maximum ₹14,000/- in a financial year.
- (v) ₹ 10,000/- for purchase of colour T.V. set and ₹ 4,000/- for Black & White T.V. sets to the mine managements to be placed at workers colony.

Collection and use of construction workers' Cess

702. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and year-wise details of construction cess so far collected in the country since its introduction;
- (b) the details of amount from the above fund so far spent on construction workers since collection of the cess;
- (c) the number of workers benefited from the above cess; and
- (d) what role the Ministry has on spending the above cess?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) State-wise details of cess collected under the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 and amount spent are given in Statement (*See* below).

- (c) The data regarding number of workers benefited from the cess is not maintained at the central level.
- (d) The responsibility of collection of cess and its utilization for welfare of workers lies with the respective State governments and the State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards.

The Central Government can issue directions under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 to the State Governments and the State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards for carrying into execution the provisions of the Act.

Statement

State-wise detail of cess collected and amount utilized under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act., 1996 as on 31.12.2014 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Amount of cess collected (₹ in Crore)	Amount Spent (₹ in Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	993.94	73.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.96	4.56
3.	Assam	205.09	1.82
4.	Bihar	374.33	8.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	424.26	227.8
6.	Goa	36.9	0
7.	Gujarat	73.09	5.99
8.	Haryana	1276.36	42.74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51.22	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	282.44	93.6
11.	Jharkhand	21.09	0.11
12.	Karnataka	2225.45	112.07
13.	Kerala	954.5	888.27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1288.88	473.27
15.	Maharashtra	2666.09	163.98
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	48.37	0.23
18.	Mizoram	16.14	8.93
19.	Nagaland	3.49	0.05
20.	Odisha	312.32	0.34
21.	Punjab	554.99	97.92
22.	Rajasthan	203.4	22.3
23.	Sikkim	30.52	2.77
24.	Tamil Nadu	901.9	345.47
25.	Tripura	86.63	4.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1169.08	99.52
27.	Uttarakhand	39.17	0.16
28.	West Bengal	290.62	4.59
29.	Delhi	1504.23	150.61
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.87	0.59
31.	Chandigarh	53.18	1.39
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.08	0
33.	Daman and Diu	16.63	0.02
34.	Lakshadweep	1.71	0
35.	Puducherry	56.58	24.27
TOTAL		16214.51	2859.86

Reforms in the factories act and the apprentices act

703. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering major reforms in the Factories Act and the Apprentices Act along with other laws;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether, it is also a fact that Government is yet to discuss with the trade unions across the country about these proposed major reforms in the said Acts; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) to (d) Tripartite Consultation meeting with Employers Organisation, Central Trade Union Organisations, Concerned Ministries and State Governments was held on 19.02.2015. The Government of India has proposed comprehensive amendments to the various provisions under the Factories Act, 1948. The main objective of the Act is to address the concern related to safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories. The major amendments proposed in the Factories Act, 1948 include:

- Relaxation of restrictions on night work for women in factories subject to certain conditions
- Increase in limit of overtime to 100 hours (existing 50 hours) in a quarter
- Introduction of a new Sub section regarding compounding of offences
- Provisions of Personal Protective Equipment for safety of Workers /More precautions against fumes and gases
- Empowerment of Central Government to make Rules (presently only State Governments make Rules).

As far as the Apprentices Act is concerned, suggestions/recommendations. were received from various agencies including the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) to make changes in the Apprentices Act, 1981. These were discussed in an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) having representatives from Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Micro Small Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Defence and Planning Commission.

The recommendations of IMG were discussed in the CAC meeting held on 11th July, 2014 wherein the trade unions participated. Simultaneously, these recommendations were also posted on web-site for inviting the comments of public at large. The amendments were carried out after considering suggestions from different stakeholders.

Schemes and projects for unorganized labourers

704. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware of the recent survey on the unorganised labour sector in the country which has revealed that more than 40 crore people work as labour force in unorganized sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken by Government and the list of schemes and projects implemented by Government for the welfare of unorganized labourers in the country;
- (d) the State-wise total amount allocated, disbursed and spent in the last five years; and
- (e) the State-wise total number of labourers from the unorganized sector who got benefited in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the last/recent survey on the unorganised labour sector. According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2011-12, the total employment in both organised and unorganised sector in the country was of the order of 47 crores. Out of this, about 8 crores were in the organised sector and the balance 39 crores in the unorganised sector.

(c) With a view to providing social security to unorganized workers the Government enacted the “Unorganised Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008”. As per the act, Central Government is mandated to formulate and notify, from time to time, suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to (a) life and disability cover, (b) health and maternity benefits, (c) old age protection and (d) any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers.

Unorganised Workers’ Social Security Act, schedule I lists the following schemes as welfare schemes for unorganised workers:

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)
- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)
- (iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)
- (iv) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (v) Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension. (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries)
- (viii) Janshree Bima Yojana and Aam Admi Bima Yojana. (Department of Financial Services)
- (ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)
- (d) and (e) The details are given in Statement.

Statement

1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) : Under the scheme, assistance is provided to person of 60 year and above and belonging; to family living below poverty line (BPL) as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. The scheme is run by Ministry of Rural Development (MORD). A Central Assistance of ₹ 200/- per month is provided to person in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of pension is done by State/UT Government. The Scheme is implemented by Rural Development Department and in a few states by Women and Child Development Departments.

Sl. No. States/UTs		Number of beneficiaries reported (IGNOAPS)			
		2011- 2012	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1386401	1856680	1792333	857666
2.	Bihar	3525109	3819350	4294650	4470795
3.	Chhattisgarh	600957	662861	682076	675937

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Goa	2136	2136	2136	2136
5.	Gujarat	355087	402552	454563	503231
6.	Haryana	131326	147191	147191	147191
7.	Himachal Pradesh	94220	84825	85707	86831
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	126914	129000	NR	NR
9.	Jharkhand	732991	636213	554239	770953
10.	Karnataka	933891	1239641	966595	895818
11.	Kerala	254397	289141	339582	555026
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1281512	1476300	1574443	1417428
13.	Maharashtra	1071000	1200000	1118000	1186072
14.	Odisha	1777083	1777083	1418631	1418631
15.	Punjab	177040	166233	7964	NR
16.	Rajasthan	632860	696933	758654	714786
17.	Tamil Nadu	1204245	1150537	1436444	1392083
18.	Telangana				612955
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3799208	3844153	3854824	1514062
20.	Uttarakhand	252827	251438	252930	248812
21.	West Bengal	1883799	1310280	1310280	1886739
NE States					
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	32033	31209	31209	NR
23.	Assam	802963	750501	785836	785836
24.	Manipur	63112	72514	64547	NR
25.	Meghalaya	84256	50997	48924	47965
26.	Mizoram	27402	26359	25251	25469
27.	Nagaland	48052	47191	47191	54898
28.	Sikkim	181091	18707	NR	21821
29.	Tripura	157286	152550	142055	163151
SUB TOTAL		21456216	22292575	22196255	20456292

1	2	3	4	5	6
UTs					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NR	1011	777	813
31.	Chandigarh	3784	3744	2792	NR
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	8891	NR	NR
33.	Daman and Diu	NR	1115	2194	NR
34.	NCT Delhi	140791	386068	NR	376568
35.	Lakshadweep	NR	738	NR	NR
36.	Puducherry	23607	23607	NR	NR
SUB TOTAL		168182	425174	5763	377381
GRAND TOTAL		21624398	22717749	22202018	20833673

NR: Not Reported

2. National Family Benefit Scheme:-

Objective:- Under this Scheme a BPL household is entitled to compensate amount of money on the death of primary bread winner aged between 18 and 59 years. This Scheme is run by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)

Benefits:- An amount of ₹ 20000/- is provided as assistance to the family.

Identification, Sanction and disbursement of Pension are done by the State/UT Government. The Scheme is implemented by Rural Development Department and in a few State by Women and Child Development Departments.

Details of no. of beneficiaries reported under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries reported			
		2011-2012	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		NFBS	NFBS	NFBS	NFBS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22369	58000	11300	NR
2.	Bihar	36804	29446	29384	8650
3.	Chhattisgarh	10471	11577	10210	5286
4.	Goa	569	NR	65	65
5.	Gujarat	3484	4936	2320	1225
6.	Haryana	5668	2054	3575	670

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1287	1807	1968	1094
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3000	770	NR	NR
9.	Jharkhand	9369	3036	11451	2560
10.	Karnataka	18684	4592	16998	4775
11.	Kerala	1974	342	297	NR
12.	Madhya Pradesh	36648	37988	8687	16496
13.	Maharashtra	17000	36000	13596	35572
14.	Odisha	14861	15000	24697	11887
15.	Punjab	519	213	NR	NR
16.	Rajasthan		NR	15170	NR
17.	Tamil Nadu	13082	12415	12731	7208
18.	Telangana				9
19.	Uttar Pradesh	94023	113653	81956	52485
20.	Uttarakhand	1908	2246	2490	5000
21.	West Bengal	25099	33787	22494	10583
NE States					
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	NR	NR	NR
23.	Assam	8830	10471	3349	7391
24.	Manipur	NR	NR	673	NR
25.	Meghalaya	2000	2000	443	363
26.	Mizoram	365	197	197	NR
27.	Nagaland	600	650	450	642
28.	Sikkim	56	63	NR	NR
29.	Tripura	1900	1778	2500	804
SUB TOTAL		331070	383021	277001	172765
30.	A&N Islands	NR	NR	47	NR
31.	Chandigarh	80	50	64	NR
32.	D&N Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR
33.	Daman & Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
34.	NCT Delhi	1168	2700	NR	2827
35.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR
36.	Puducherry	NR	NR	NR	NR
SUB TOTAL		1248	2750	112	2827
GRAND TOTAL		332318	385771	277113	175592

NR : Not Reported

*Total expenditure of funds under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) (in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015 (released upto December, 2014)			
		Total Allocation	Total Expenditure	Total Allocation	Total Expenditure	Total Allocation	Total Expenditure	Allocation for IGNOAPS	Expenditure on NFBS	Allocation on NFBS	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40949.02	51471.47	67563.36	65595.73	62495.43	62862.61	22549.98	25729.98	2181.20	
2.	Bihar	97147.75	75185.79	101216.67	64799.29	132391.73	119563.21	92573.78	75514.87	7171.80	1730
3.	Chhattisgarh	23506.54	20518.2	23072.95	22435.59	28551.35	25927.42	16350.89	13876.36	3000.00	1040.4
4.	Goa	129.00	NR	292.00	42.02	274.21	3.64	96.54	NR	45.00	
5.	Gujarat	8998.00	8344.66	13246.21	10172.33	18143.76	10930.80	6406.75	5404.08	2139.00	235.30
6.	Haryana	6929.82	7404	7505.39	5580	7796.01	7148.00	4075.84	513.00	830.80	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2934.39	2795.69	3098.36	3600.24	3323.01	4477.80	2307.47	2585.09	136.80	218.3
8.	J & K	2372.00	3280.206	4308.89	2828.24	3888.20	2916.00	3945.04	NR	104.40	
9.	Jharkhand	27728.08	22833.97	18215.64	23354.87	29198.87	25200.56	14135.14	9948.3	2829.60	505.62
10.	Karnataka	39782.87	37448.64	45649.44	47390.06	53350.01	51369.92	26451.22	15892.77	3662.40	954.58
11.	Kerala	8594.37	8719	9164.00	15423.33	13986.50	16858.66	3787.37	9160.00	871.60	

12.	Madhya Pradesh	53973.36	42857.02	54351.43	51028.79	74453.83	50622.59	35294.64	31418.52	6165.20	3073.36
13.	Maharashtra	20505.99	29567.18	43866.00	29353.42	72258.14	30719.64	24863.54	21332.6	6997.40	1699.47
14.	Odisha	51086.43	36453.06	74305.32	73641.06	71294.94	68364.29	40716.56	19826.34	4939.40	2377.4
15.	Punjab	4414.00	4365.83	5783.11	5475.52	6739.34	2050.29	4256.69	2302.69	534.60	
16.	Rajasthan	25538.44	23035.38	25513.08	24776.49	31275.40	32447.54	15415.70	17495.46	2469.40	1752.56
17.	Tamil Nadu	31909.00	39267.64	57350.39	38550.54	58519.36	71276.79	21369.35	27991.16	3689.00	533.94
18.	Telangana							16115.96	13429.97	1558.80	131.7
19.	Uttar Pradesh	131679.43	108741.96	163952.23	109609.43	157951.23	124000.48	96449.86	25204.39	14615.00	10497
20.	Uttarakhand	7578.09	6803.02	7904.87	7927.82	9957.35	8523.72	4756.56	4991.28	961.60	63.40
21.	West Bengal	47504.93	58411.07	78165.01	71459.4	83156.12	84480.70	54862.99	18590.63	4310.60	2116.6
NE States											
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	504.12	604.54	1138.98	913.33	1057.28	1105.82	792.83	NR	83.00	
23.	Assam	11207.50	16875.71	22504.42	15613.5	21584.02	19481.90	13408.32	14234.45	1704.80	1522.55
24.	Manipur	1893.93	1374	1697.50	1517.85	2371.73	1758.96	1803.13	NR	133.80	
25.	Meghalaya	1486.49	1492.42	1062.00	1069.06	1889.26	1915.99	1289.11	1095.09	156.20	94.36
26.	Mizoram	792.78	837.3	867.57	577.35	803.72	839.11	640.96	569.72	47.20	
27.	Nagaland	1027.72	1315.67	1677.27	1048.51	1534.80	1639.13	1431.35	596.40	128.40	70.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28.	Sikkim	455.53	370.85	236.00	562.26	573.51	324.29	511.45	1605.7	40.00	
29.	Tripura	3978.37	3816.88	4491.91	6212.61	5352.17	5529.97	4190.38	3320.87	236.20	282.46
	UTs										
30.	A&N Islands	198	198.00	230.69	10.29	246.99	15.74		13.67		
31.	Chandigarh	158	167.79	189.61	170.75	201.96	180.55		NR		
32.	D&N Haveli	238	233.00	272.14	NR	292.29	0.00		NR		
33.	Daman & Diu	32	32.00	43.44	NR	50.34	1075.79		NR		
34.	NCT Delhi	3709	3709.00	4860.31	NR	5458.53	0.00	2556.18	9982.16		282.7
35.	Lakshadweep	22	22.00	27.44	NR	30.68	0.00		NR		
36.	Puducherry	682	682.00	873.00	436	998.71	999.00	398.16	265.44	56.60	
	GRAND TOTAL	659646.95	619239.946	844696.61	691240.09	961450.78	834610.91	417919.03	377507.99	71799.80	29181.70

3. Janani Suraksha Yojana:

Objective: it is a centrally sponsored scheme with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by prompting institutional delivery among pregnant women. This scheme is run by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The scheme focuses on poor pregnant woman with special dispensation for States that have low institutional delivery rates, namely, the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha and J&K. While these States have been named low performing States (LPS), the remaining States have been named high performing States (HPS). The Scheme also provides performance based incentives to women health volunteers known as ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) for promoting, institutional delivery among pregnant women.

Eligibility: Eligibility for Cash Assistance : The eligibility for cash assistance under the JSY is as shown below:

LPS	All pregnant women delivering in Government health centres, such as Sub Centers (SCs)/Primary Health Centers (PHCs)/Community Health Centers (CHCs)/First Referral Units (FRUs)/general wards of district or State hospitals or accredited private institutions.
HPS	All BPL/Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) women delivering in a Government health centre, such as SC/PHC/CHC/FRU/general wards of district or State hospital or accredited private institutions.
LPS & HPS	All BPL/Scheduled Caste/Scheduled. Tribe (SC/ST) delivering in accredited private institutions.

Cash Assistance for Institutional Delivery (in ₹) : The cash entitlement for different categories of mothers is as follows:

Category	Rural area		Total	Urban area		Total
	Mother's package	ASHA's package*		Mother's package	ASHA's package**	
LPS	1400	600	2000	1000	400	1400
FIPS	700	600	1300	600	400	1000

Cash assistance for home delivery : BPL pregnant women, who prefer to deliver at home, are entitled to a cash assistance of ₹ 500 per delivery regardless of age of women and the number of children.

Identification: Beneficiary to provide a copy of mother and child protection card/JSY card, discharge certificate, caste, BPL Certificate etc. after ascertaining the eligibility of the mother cash assistance under JSY is paid to the mother. The department of Health and Family Welfare is the nodal agency for implementation of the Scheme in the States.

Beneficiaries: The number of pregnant women including labourers/ workers who benefitted from JSY State-wise and year-wise during the last three years is as below:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of JSY Beneficiaries		
		2011-2012	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
A. High Focus State				
1.	Bihar	1432439	1829916	1695843
2.	Chhattisgarh	334098	277653	290276
3.	Jharkhand	559507	282169	283562
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	132645	127041	143129
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1085729	979822	1010824
6.	Odisha	634468	547648	530089
7.	Rajasthan	1008490	1072623	1106262
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2327830	2186401	2388204
9.	Uttarakhand	87937	89506	95344
10.	Himachal Pradesh	21811	13626	15766
SUB TOTAL		7624954	7406405	7559299
B. Other States				
11.	Andhra Pradesh	261860	341041	383135
12.	Goa	1673	1387	1100
13.	Gujarat	342211	308880	253005
14.	Haryana	66084	61902	44076

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Karnataka	454544	407611	383251
16.	Kerala	105205	116816	138527
17.	Maharashtra	302040	364039	403405
18.	Punjab	109587	79511	96873
19.	Tamil Nadu	340454	358224	457770
20.	Telangana			
21.	West Bengal	787604	659996	363655
SUB TOTAL		2771262	2699407	2524797
C. Union Territories				
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	386	298	366
23.	Chandigarh	536	449	899
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1104	786	1203
25.	Daman and Diu	NA	0	145
26.	Delhi	20145	21722	12096
27.	Lakshadweep	643	494	992
28.	Pondicherry	5236	3728	3754
SUB TOTAL		28050	27477	19455
D. North East States				
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	12135	12200	11827
30.	Assam	412559	421359	451748
31.	Manipur	17173	18145	17064
32.	Meghalaya	18905	21082	20151
33.	Mizoram	12326	12057	12871
34.	Nagaland	15863	17609	13390
35.	Sikkim	3285	2668	2383
36.	Tripura	20871	18682	15502
SUB TOTAL		513117	523802	544936
GRAND TOTAL		10937383	10657091	10648487

Details of funds allocated and utilised by different States/UTs during the last three years is given below

		(₹ in crores)					
SL.	States/UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
No.		Alloc.	Expen.	Alloc.	Expen.	Alloc.	Expen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Janani Suraksha Yojana							
1.	Bihar	250.9	244.91	244.29	299.97	354.35	315.14
2.	Chhattisgarh	68.85	54.23	61.32	46.44	70.88	43.90
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	1.19	2.33	1.14	2.11	1.23
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.93	25.40	20.57	22.4	22.40	26.44
5.	Jharkhand	69.7	56.71	89.25	59.33	89.71	62.40
6.	Madhya Pradesh	188.1	131.40	191.41	176.57	210.25	193.07
7.	Odisha	108.3	109.94	110.24	99.81	120.06	98.28
8.	Rajasthan	184.1	158.79	181.41	179.69	217.11	179.30
9.	Uttar Pradesh	475.3	430.85	521.9	428.01	471.24	445.30
10.	Uttarakhand	15.12	13.86	13.51	14.77	15.39	16.28
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.41	0.99	1.42	1.12	2.18	1.30
12.	Assam	93.39	85.21	81.07	79.59	92.45	91.53
13.	Manipur	2.2	1.32	1.68	1.53	2.17	2.46
14.	Meghalaya	1.28	1.19	2.14	1.48	2.63	1.14
15.	Mizoram	1.78	1.26	1.39	1.17	1.39	1.43
16.	Nagaland	2.73	1.83	1.82	1.44	2.06	0.88
17.	Sikkim	0.59	0.44	0.44	0.29	0.51	0.28
18.	Tripura	3.36	2.77	2.82	1.85	3.13	2.32
19.	Andhra Pradesh	32.88	23.44	31.79	28.5	45.47	37.34
20.	Goa	0.1	0.14	0.12	0.1	0.12	0.08
21.	Gujarat	21	19.93	25.81	27.33	33.83	39.60
22.	Haryana	6.6	5.19	6.3	4.14	5.92	7.14
23.	Karnataka	38.54	43.00	42.45	32.94	66.20	52.20
24.	Kerala	13.55	8.97	12.13	8.84	16.08	13.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Maharashtra	35.28	35.96	30.23	32.01	31.23	45.14
26.	Punjab	6.46	9.27	8.07	5.52	10.43	9.20
27.	Tamil Nadu	34.52	26.93	35.72	26.92	36.02	41.83
28.	West Bengal	58.37	59.14	60.16	55.8	51.70	32.29
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.07
30.	Chandigarh	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.06
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15	0.08	0.13	0.05	0.14	0.08
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.06	0	0.04	0.01
33.	Delhi	2.18	1.27	1.85'	1.35	2.24	0.93
34.	Lakshadweep	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.17
35.	Puducherry	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.25	0.35	0.25
TOTAL		1741	1606.13	1784.45	1640.53	1979.98	1762.82

4. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme: Objective: The main objective of the scheme is to enable weaver community to access, the best of health care facilities in the country. This scheme is run by Ministry of Textiles (office of the Development Commissioner for handlooms).

(a) Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) : All Handloom Weavers and ancillary workers, male as well as female between age group of 01 day to 80 years are eligible. Four members in a family are covered to avail benefit under the scheme. State director, incharge of Handloom verify the eligibility of the weavers.

(b) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY): All handloom weavers male or female between age group of 18 to 59 years and who is earning atleast 50% of his income from handloom weaving are eligible to be covered. State Director, incharge of Handlooms verify the eligibility of the weavers.

Mode of Registration: The beneficiary has to fill up an application for enrollment and submit the same to the nodal agency (Director incharge of Handlooms and Textiles) along with his/her share of premium. On receipt of the form, the nodal agency after Seruting of the application form and if found eligible, accept the premium amount and forward the lists of such beneficiaries along with premium amount to the implementing agencies.

Implementing agency :

- (a) For HIS- ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited
- (b) For MGBBY- Life Insurance Corporation of India

Name of State	Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana					Health Insurance Scheme				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto 30.11.14)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto 30.09.15)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Andhra Pradesh	77378	74997	70962	52185	140000	140043	140043	140043	140043	
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1787	6000	6000	6000	6000	
Assam	54811	58607	58323	26674	355322	387563	387563	387563	387563	
Bihar	0	545	858	858	46300	46300	46300	46300	46300	
Chhattisgarh	1582	2695	249	0	4900	4953	4953	4953	4953	
Delhi	3572	5736	0	0	500	00	0	0	0	
Gujarat	5926	5766	6373	6381	5000	5018	5018	5018	5018	
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	0	0	
Haryana	0	130	115	0	23100	23000	22999	22999	22999	
Himachal Pradesh	6217	6349	4673	2735	11900	12030	12017	12017	12017	
Jammu and Kashmir	468	616	607	203	15000	16265	16265	16265	16265	
Jharkhand	0	0	418	745	15000	15002	15002	15002	15002	
Karnataka	41448	42593	44171	412112	45000	45000	45000	45000	45000	
Kerala	11263	13359	5672	923	18900	13084	13084	13084	13084	
Madhya Pradesh	1464	1039	1269	57	18030	15720	15019	15019	15019	

Maharashtra	1086	1122	695	917	1527	1687	1687	1687
Manipur	16235	9334	50115	237	34587	51135	51135	51135
Meghalaya	14000	0	15500	11942	30000	30919	30919	30919
Mizoram	59	0	0	0	1129	1386	1386	1386
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	50000	39501	39501	39501
Odisha	33195	33102	28698	5418	48300	46531	46531	46531
Puducherry	0	1765	1575	0	0	00	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	0
Rajasthan	2986	2376	2821	401	4565	4983	4983	4983
Sikkim	104	180	262	129	400	342	342	342
Tamil Nadu	264992	244134	234649	0	314233	270296	270046	270046
Telangana	0	0	0	16443	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	1000	24692	200	21831	9367	9367	9367
Uttar Pradesh	11449	9920	11952	8433	202325	178316	178316	178316
Uttarakhand	1423	819	1065	1109	4000	3297	3297	3297
West Bengal	41906	34062	54204	27054	352300	381714	381714	381714
TOTAL	591564	550246	599236	204256	1766377	1749452	1749452	1749452

5. Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme : Hindicraft constitutes an important segment of the unorganised sector of our economy. In order to address the welfare needs of artisan in terms of health and dwelling insurance, this scheme has been envisaged. This Scheme is run Ministry of Textiles.

(a) Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana :

Objective: This Yojana aims of financially enabling the artisans' community to access the; best of health care facilities in the country. This scheme covers title artisan, his wife and two children.

Eligibility: All craft persons whether male or female, between the age group of one day to 80 years will be eligible. The scheme will cover the artisans' family of four, comprising self and any other three members of the family from among the dependent parents, spouse and children.

Benefits: The Insurance Company shall pay/reimburse expenses incurred by the artisans in course of medical treatment availed, of in any hospital or nursing home within the country, subject to limits/sublimits. Contribution by Government of India is ₹ 697/ or ₹ 797/-, contribution by the Handicraft artisan is ₹ 200/- in case of general category artisans and ₹ 100/- from artisans belonging to North Eastern Region and SC/ST communities/ Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

Beneficiaries and Expenditure:

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
No. of Beneficiaries	36039	730994	805391	
Funds Released	24.18 cr	31.97 cr	26.15 cr	

*Figures for 2013-14 under this scheme not made available by the scheme Ministry

6. Pension to Master Craft Person :

Eligibility: Master craftsperson of 60 years or more age who are recipients of National Awards or Merit Certificates or State awards in Handicrafts and whose private income is less than ₹ 30000/- per year and who is not receipt of similar financial assistimee from any other source.

Benefit: Monthly pension of ₹ 2000/- per month.

7. National Scheme for welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension :

Objective: Under the scheme basic amenities such as housing, drinking water, construction of coimmunity's hall and tubewells are provided for fishermen in their fishing village. Insurance coverage is also provided to fishermen engaged actively in fishing. Financial assistance to fishermen during lean fishing season is also provided.

Eligibility: All active fishermen, fisheries cooperatives, SHGs etc. are eligible for availing assistance under the scheme. The Scheme is implemented by the State Governments, who identified the beneficiaries and send proposals to central Government. The nodal agency is the State Government, however for Group Accident Insurance components, National Federation of fisheries cooperative (FISHCOPFED) is the nodal agency appointed by the Government of India.

Benefits:

(a) Under the model fishermen villages component assistance for construction of low cost fishermen houses has been enhanced from ₹ 50000/- per dwelling unit to ₹ 75000/- per dwelling unit, similarly assistance for construction of community hall/common facilities has been increased from ₹ 175000 to ₹ 200000/- cost of installation of tubewell/drinking water facilities has been increased from ₹ 30000/- to ₹ 40000/- (₹ 45000 for NER).

(b) The coverage for Group Accident Insurance for active fishermen is ₹ 2 lakh during accidental death and ₹ 1 lakh in case of partial permrinent disability.

(c) Under saving-cum-relief, the relief amount during the three month fishing ban period is ₹ 900/- per month. Under the component ₹ 900 each is contributed by the fisherman., central Government and the States. ₹ 2700, thus collected, is distributed to the fishermen during the three month fishing ban period.

(d) Under Training and extension, assistance is provided for organizing of training, seminar and workshops for fishers on various fishery related activity. Assistance is provided for meeting travel requirement, training manual, and resource person fees etc.

Physical and Financial achievement during the last three years under National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen

Year	Component	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	Beneficiaries approved
2011-12	SCR			2511.67	439770(covered)
	Housing			1220.47	3041 (houses)
	T&E			115.97	3400(trained)
	Insurance			557.92	3904003(insured)
TOTAL		3900	4516	4406.03	
2012-13	SCR			1945.46	302567(covered)
	Housing			1354.33	4462(houses)

Year	Component	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	Beneficiaries approved
	T&E			12.40	600(trained)
	Insurance			626.28	3984185(insured)
TOTAL		5000	4089.00	3938.47	
2013-14	SCR			2487.70	4325692(covered)
	Housing			1583.50	7822(houses)
	T&E			113.93	3100(trained)
	Insurance			556.60	4325692(insured)
TOTAL		5000	5500	4741.73	

8. Janshree Bima Yojana for Handicraft Artisans : Objective: The objective is to provide life insurance protection to the Handicraft Artisans, whether male or female, between the age group of 18-60 years.

Eligibility: All craft Person whether male or female, between the age group of 18-60 years will be eligible to be covered under this Yojana.

Benefits:

- (a) Life insurance cover towards natural death shall be a sum of ₹ 30000/- per member.
- (b) For accidental death or permanent disability, the coverage shall be maximum of ₹ 75000/- per member and the Permanent partial disability, the coverage shall be: maximum of ₹ 37,500/- per member.
- (c) Added benefits in the form of an associated scheme of LIC 'Siksha Sahyog Yojana under which not more than 2 dependent children of the beneficiary studying in the classes 9th to 12th are given ₹ 300/- per quarter per child as educational allowance for a maximum period of 4 years or till they complete 12th standard, which ever occur earlier.

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Beneficiaries	137765	245933	187603	16089
Funds Released	0.21 cr	0.82 cr	1.2 cr	cr

9. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) : Objective: The main objective of this scheme is to provide life insurance cover to the economically backward sections of the society. AABY extends life and disability covers to Persons between the age of 18 years to 59

years living below and marginally above the poverty line under 47 identified vocational/occupational group.

Eligibility: The beneficiary should be between the age of 18 years to 59 years should be head of the family or an earning member of the family under the eligible groups. AABY is also extended to all RSBY beneficiaries, provided they meet the other eligibility conditions under the AABY scheme.

Benefits: AABY provides insurance cover for a sum of ₹ 30,000/- on natural death, ₹ 75,000/- on death due to accident, ₹ 37,500/- for partial permanent disability (has of one eye or one limb) due to accident and ₹ 75000/- on death or total Permanent Disability (loss of two eye or two limbs) due to accident. The scheme also provide an add-on-profit, where in scholarship of ₹ 100 per month per child is paid on half-yearly basis to maximum of two children per members studying in 9th to 12th standard.

Mode of Premium contribution: The total annual premium under the scheme is ₹ 200/- per beneficiary of whom 50% of ₹100/- is contributed from the social security fund created by the Central Government and maintained by LIC. The balance of 50% (*i.e.* ₹ 100/-) of the premium is contributed by the State Governments/UTs in case of 'Rural Land less Households'. For other groups: it is contributed as case may be by the State Government/ Nodal Agencies/ Individual.

Under AABY, towards 50% share of Government for premium, the money is contributed in the 'Social Security Fund' and 'AABY Scholarship Fund' maintained by LIC, by the Central Government, but no release of money is done to States. The year-wise fund allocated/spent for the last three years and for the current year under AABY is as follows:

(in crores)	
Year	Funds released under AABY to LIC
2012-13	175.00 [^]
2013-14	4.50
2014-15	149.99

[^] Erstwhile AABY and JBY had merged and renamed as Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) w.e.f. 1st January, 2013.

Fund released under erstwhile JBY during 2012-13.

*State-wise Social Security lives covered during 2011-12, 2012-13,
2013-14 and 2014-15*

Sl.No.	States	Total Social Security lives as at 31.03.2012	Total Social Security lives as at 31.03.2013	Total Social Security lives as at 31.03.2014	New lives as at 31.01.2015
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10101823	11277341	10584511	1103576
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	12056	12985	15566
3.	Assam	152236	291442	273151	55146
4.	Bihar	542920	354443	423099	303786
5.	Chandigarh	37482	994	16552	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	3269630	3961067	3193747	1597545
7.	Delhi	51633	51121	34280	8450
8.	Goa	46564	46668	45816	5158
9.	Gujarat	1535337	1582701	1173517	182951
10.	Haryana	13019	78249	64278	10482
11.	Himachal Pradesh	28147	68520	72995	17058
12.	J&K	80524	118141	100922	44639
13.	Jharkhand	111476	195663	296501	166796
14.	Karnataka	1723179	1834849	3618290	755604
15.	Kerala	895200	1169815	1704141	216381
16.	Madhya Pradesh	7897644	8861218	9350686	283350
17.	Maharashtra	5342452	5629587	7218147	357548
18.	Manipur	0	28804	24644	7494
19.	Meghalaya	0	9118	23567	17402
20.	Mizoram	1731	4132	4555	726
21.	Nagaland	0	18237	8439	357
22.	Odisha	364557	1309319	996426	1063790

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Puducherry		78784	94925	21110
24.	Punjab	38841	84365	112559	1199196
25.	Rajasthan	2843348	3022175	2979335	795751
26.	Sikkim	15686	2582	2402	129
27.	Tamil Nadu	1570752	1495965	1225590	601943
28.	Telangana				1850737
29.	Tripura	46927	46557	44772	2235
30.	Uttar Pradesh	3098689	4599578	5116319	938059
31.	Uttarakhand	649918	6819531	714286	44991
32.	West Bengal	1278433	1200947	773955	82410
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1379	1675	
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		466	466	
35.	Daman and Diu		214	214	
36.	Lakshdweep		203	203	
	Co-Aanganwadi	1983008			
	Co-Kvic	274256			
TOTAL		43995412	48118653	50307950	11750366

10.Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) :

‘Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana’ (RSBY) was launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India to provide health insurance coverage to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. Under the scheme, the BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector are provided smart card based cashless health insurance cover of ₹ 3000/- per annum. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. During the course of implementation, apart from BPL families, RSBY coverage has been extended to 11 occupational groups of unorganised workers viz. Building and other construction workers, licensed railway porters, street vendors, MGNREGA workers (who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year)., Beedi workers, domestic workers, sanitation workers, mine workers, rickshaw pullers, rag pickers and auto/taxi drivers. It is the endeavour of the Government to extend Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to all unorganised workers in a phased manner. From 01.04.2015 onwards, this scheme is transferred to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Objective: The objective of RSBY is to provide protection to BPL households from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalization.

Table: 1 Year-wise number of beneficiary families covered under RSB Y

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Number of families covered)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 31.03.2014)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh		2184	2184*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39615	14158	
3.	Assam	198443	176906	1416919
4.	Bihar	7457951	7634503	6102774
5.	Chandigarh	4913		5854
6.	Chhattisgarh	1682022	2285345	2265370
7.	Delhi	146995	95597	
8.	Gujarat	2089625	1883179	1900903
9.	Haryana	656910	560241	465797
10.	Himachal Pradesh	173555	286492	341818
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	30533	35521	4988
12.	Jharkhand	1633223	1462235	1923138
13.	Karnataka	1525155	1650271	29417
14.	Kerala	1976453	2743665	3662511
15.	Madhya Pradesh		116510	608748
16.	Maharashtra	2116995	1747157	234252
17.	Manipur	39221	66753	68140
18.	Meghalaya	96093	78395	108321
19.	Mizoram	42438	103545	145842
20.	Nagaland	78204	143585	151806

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Odisha	1489590	3388096	4238040
22.	Puducherry		9486	9486
23.	Punjab	225895	226878	236764
24.	Rajasthan		732889	2511663
25.	Tripura	212702	505327	505327
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4305048	5396503	5541225
27.	Uttarakhand	365212	334694	285435
28.	West Bengal	4602306	5766731	5748689
TOTAL		31189097	37446846	38515411

*Only Rangareddy district which is now a part of Telangana State.

Table2: Utilization of funds in RSBY year wise is as under

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Final Estimate	Expenditure
1.	2011-12	313.42	984.30	984.30	922.97
2.	2012-13	1568.56	1177.60	1177.60	1056.79
3.	2013-14	1265	847.00	891.92	885.91
4.	2014-15	1324.30	539.74	-	312.37*

*As on 31.01.2015

Table 3: Release of Premium Under RSBY to States/UTs

Sl.No.	Name of State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(As on 31.01.2015)					
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	112.02	53.49	60.59	-
2.	Punjab	4.87	8.88	5.58	1.58
3.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
4.	Himachal Pradesh	5.58	10.53	9.03	2.42
5.	Haryana	27.30	18.24	13.01	3.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Bihar	150.19	245.20	152.71	-
7.	Kerala	65.93	118.57	115.49	110.43
8.	West Bengal	164.28	214.93	160.45	49.14
9.	Maharashtra	59.69	35.02	13.88	-
10.	Uttarakhand	6.92	9.05	1.78	-
11.	Uttar Pradesh	191.70	64.44	72.56	36.47
12.	Jharkhand	23.66	56.68	51.25	5.51
13.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
14.	Delhi	3.90	3.86	0.00	-
15.	Chhattisgarh	69.28	37.60	48.34	58.81
16.	Assam	12.82	6.78	35.68	-
17.	Nagaland	3.86	6.33	2.07	-
18.	Tripura	6.36	23.68	18.70	7.94
19.	Meghalaya	4.43	2.27	1.79	0.56
20.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
21.	Karnataka	0.96	45.14	31.59	-
22.	Odisha	3.64	76.53	70.51	17.36
23.	Mizoram	3.52	5.39	4.31	10.35
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1.16	0.53	-
25.	Manipur	2.06	3.37	2.52	-
26.	Puducherry	0.00	0.29	0.00	-
27.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.05	2.82	8.21
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2.43	0.00	-
29.	Rajasthan	0.00	6.88	10.72	-
TOTAL		922.97	1056.79	885.91	312.36

Unemployed youth

705. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unemployed youth has drastically increased in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12.

As per results of the last three surveys, number of unemployed youth in the age group of 15-29 years estimated on usual status was 0.89 crore in 2004-05, 0.86 crore in 2009-10 and 0.84 in 2011-12.

Contractualisation of work force

706. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether contractualisation of workforce has become a reality in the country resulting in labour violence;

(b) if so, whether there is a need to provide social security benefits as well as better and decent wages to contractual workers;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government has not finalized the amendments in Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(f) the time by when the amendments in Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act are likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) to (c) Any establishment can employ contract workers in any job or process unless it is prohibited under section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. However, the establishments engaging contract workers have to follow the statutory provisions contained in labour laws.

The interest of contract labourers in terms of wages and other service conditions are

safeguarded under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. As far as the security in term of wages is concerned, as per Rule 25(2)(v)(a) of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, the wages of the contract labour shall not be less than the rates prescribed under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and in cases where the contract workers perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer doing the same or similar kind of work. The liability to ensure payment of wages and other benefits is primarily that of the contractor and, in case of default, that of the principal employer.

The social security aspects of contract labourers under, Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 and Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 are enforced by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation and Employees State Insurance Corporation respectively provided the establishments in which contract labourers are working are covered under the said Acts.

(d) to (f) The proposal to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition), 1970 is under active consideration of the Government.

Unclaimed EPFO funds

707. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the announcements made by the Finance Minister in his budget speech that the unclaimed Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) funds will be transferred to the proposed Senior Citizen Welfare Fund and another to let low wage earners choose between Provident Fund and National Pension Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Ministry thereto; and

(c) the estimated unclaimed funds so far, the main reasons for not having claimants and the steps proposed to be taken to make the claims hassle-free for the dependents of the deceased contributors who have failed to give their nominees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) Union Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for the year 2015-16 has proposed the creation of a

Senior Citizen Welfare Fund from approximately ₹ 6000 crore unclaimed deposits in Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) corpus and ₹ 3000 crore in Public Provident Fund (PPF) for appropriation of these amounts to a corpus which will be used to subsidize the premiums of vulnerable groups, such as, old age pensioners, BPL cardholders, small and marginal farmers and others.

Besides, with respect to EPF, the Budget Speech mentions about providing options to the employee to opt EPF or New Pension Scheme (NPS).

Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) maintains a corpus of contributions and deposits made by its members. As per the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952, employee/member is free to claim the amount at any time. EPFO maintains a record of "Inoperative accounts" which are defined as "accounts wherein there has been no deposit/withdrawal in the last 3 years or more". Under the provision of the Act, the said corpus is maintained by EPFO as a "Trustee".

An amendment to EPF & MP Act 1952 is required to implement the Budget announcement for providing options to the employees to opt EPF or New Pension Scheme (NPS). The same has been included in the proposed comprehensive amendment to the EPF & MP Act, 1952.

(c) As per Annual Accounts of the EPFO for the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 27,448.54 crore has been classified as Inoperative Accounts.

All these accounts have legitimate claimants. The amount paid to the claimants from Inoperative Accounts in the last three years is as follows:

(₹ in crore)	
Financial Year	Amount paid
2011-12	955.51
2012-13	2890.40
2013-14	4316.71

As per para 70 (iii) of EPF Scheme, 1952, in case no nomination or family members subsists, the whole amount shall be payable to the person legally entitled to it.

Number of iron ore mines in Goa

708. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of iron ore mines in Goa;
- (b) the total number of mines in operation;
- (c) by when the mines not in operation are going to commence their operations; and
- (d) the details of legal/administrative issues to be resolved before all the mines are brought under operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) As informed by the Government of Goa, at present, there are 271 iron ore valid mining leases in the State of Goa.

- (b) No iron ore mine is in operation in the State of Goa at present.

(c) and (d) No time-frame can be indicated since mining operations are done by the mining lease holders. The mining lease holders have to obtain necessary approvals / clearances under various statutory laws such as Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957, Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and rules made thereunder before commencement of mining operations, as applicable

Higher royalty demands on mines by States

709. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide higher royalty, cess on mines to many State Governments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the State Governments have been demanding it for a long time from now; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) and (b) No Sir. The Ministry of Mines has as recently as 1st September 2014 revised the rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing); and the revised rates of royalty have been published in the Gazette of India *vide* Notification No.630 (E) and 631 (E) dated 1st September, 2015.

As per section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Central Government is empowered to enhance or reduce the rate at which royalty shall be payable in respect of any mineral, provided that the Central Government shall not enhance the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once during any period of three years.

(c) and (d) For purpose of revising the rates of royalty on major minerals (other than minor minerals, coal, lignite and sand for stowing), the Ministry of Mines had constituted a Study Group on 13.9.2011 to make suitable recommendations in this regard. The Study Group also included representatives of the State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha and Rajasthan.

Mineral rich States had been urging for increase in the rates of royalty on various minerals, specifically for iron ore. States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan had been demanded a hike ranging from 12% to 32% *ad valorem* basis for iron ore.

The Study Group considered the demands of the State Governments. Based on the report of the Study Group Report, the Government has revised the rates of royalty and dead rent on minerals (other than minor minerals, coal, lignite and sand for stowing) on 01.09.2014.

Iron ore reserves in the country

†710. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated quantity of iron ore reserves and the total estimated number of iron ore mines suitable for mining in the country;

(b) the quantity of iron ore being exported from the country every year and names of the countries;

(c) whether Government will impose a ban on iron ore exports keeping in view the future needs of the country; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) As per information made available by Indian Bureau of Mines, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Mines,

- (i) estimated reserves / resources of iron ore in the country are 31.32 billion metric tonnes as on 01.04.2013;
- (ii) 197 working and 596 non-working iron ore mines are in the country as on 15.04.2015.

(b) Country-wise details of quantity of iron ore exported during the last three years and the current year from the year 2011-12 to 2014-15 (upto October, 2014) are as follows:

Country	(Quantity in million metric tonnes)			
	2011-12	2012-13 (R)	2013-14 (P)	2014-15 (P) (upto October, 2014)
China	43.79	16.08	13.47	2.91
Japan	1.94	1.54	1.96	1.04
Korea	0.84	0.13	0.41	0.29
Other	0.57	0.36	0.46	0.14
TOTAL	47.14	18.11	16.30	4.38

P: Provisional; R: Revised

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

(c) and (d) Export of minerals including iron ore is guided by the Export-Import Policy of the Government. To conserve natural resources and to meet the domestic requirement, duty on export of iron ore has been increased from 20% to 30% ad valorem basis on all grades of iron ore (except pellets) with effect from 30.12.2011. Export duty of 5% has been imposed on iron ore pellets with effect from 27.01.2014.

Exploitation of gold resources by foreign firms

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

- (a) whether during 2014 the foreign firms were keen to exploit gold resources in the country;

(b) if so, the names of these companies and the States where these companies are keen to participate in the exploitation of gold;

(c) whether these companies have submitted any application for prospective licences to explore and exploit gold resources in Karnataka, Kerala and Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) As per provisions of section 5(1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, mineral concessions for gold can be given only to an Indian National or a company as defined in clause (20) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, question of exploitation of gold by any foreign firm does not arise.

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

Targets for reduction of oil imports

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

(a) whether Government is planning to reduce the oil imports in the coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the conservative measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) In order to reduce import dependency on crude oil, Government has taken/is taking a number of initiative to increase domestic production of crude oil and to promote conservation of petroleum products. 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 Respository 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.

(c) The Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA), under the Ministry of Petroleum & 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.

Deviation from Standard tendering procedure by ONGC

713. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) deviated from the standard

tendering procedure and hired a rig viz. Dhirubhai Deepwater KG-1 (DDKG-1) for Reliance Industries Ltd. without calling for competitive bids for period of four years on untenable grounds at an operating day rate of US dollars 495,000 for first 180 days and at US dollar from 181st day onwards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and appropriate action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) ONGC has informed that Rig DDKG-1 was hired on assignment basis as an outcome of shortage of rigs in the market for drilling ultra-deep water acreages, after obtaining approvals from Executive Committee, Executive Purchase Committee and ONGC Board.

ONGC has further informed that the decision of hiring of this Rig DDKG-1 was taken in the light of its availability and also on account of pressing need to ensure completion of Minimum Work Programme (MWP) of drilling exploratory wells in the NELP Deep Water blocks as per the respective Production Sharing Contract (PSC) of the blocks signed with the Government of India. Non-completion of MWP would have made ONGC liable to pay the cost of unfinished work programme/Liquidated damage as per the provisions of PSC.

ONGC has also stated that rig DDKG-1 was hired on assignment basis on such rates, terms and conditions that there was no loss to ONGC.

The alleged irregularity in hiring of the rig DDKG-1 as observed by C&AG is being examined by the Government and based on the outcome of the examination, appropriate action will be taken in the matter.

Impact of restrictive shipping norms on PSU refineries

714. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Sector refineries lose out on crude oil deals and private refiners are capitalizing on attractive crude oil offers from major global firms because of restrictive Indian shipping norms that apply only to them;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether present Indian shipping norms bar State-run companies from buying and shipping crude oil on Cost and Freight (CFE) basis;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Central Government to remove the restrictions to help the State-run-refineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (d) As per the existing policy of Ministry of Shipping, all import contracts are to be finalised on Free on Board (FOB)/Free Alongside (FAS) basis in respect of Government owned/controlled cargoes on behalf of the Central Government Departments/ State Government Departments and public sector undertakings under them. For chartering of vessels, Oil PSUs float enquiry on global basis. If any Indian Ship Owner participates, then they have the Right of First Refusal. This procedure is adopted for all spot and time charter vessels. As per the Ministry of Shipping, the rationale of the policy for Government Departments and PSUs to import on FOB basis only is to ensure full utilisation of available Indian tonnage and to build national shipping tonnage.

Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has been taking up the matter with Ministry of Shipping for permitting Oil PSUs to import of crude oil on FOB as well as CFR basis. In response, Ministry of Shipping has conveyed that the oil PSUs may approach Ministry of Shipping for grant of No Objection Certificate for CFR imports on a case-to-case basis. Accordingly, OMCs are being allowed to import crude oil on CFR basis after obtaining the approval of Ministry of Shipping on case to case basis.

(e) In the year 2005 and 2007, Government decided to allow oil PSUs, viz. Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited to charter ships directly instead of routing their requirements through Ministry of Shipping.

Dependence on import of crude oil

†715. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the consumption of petro-products and for fulfilling needs of oil refineries in the country, supply of crude oil will become more dependent on the import of the same in the forthcoming years;

(b) if so, the percentage of this likely dependence in the next five years; and

(c) the growth in the percentage of dependence as against the existing percentage of dependence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) The requirement of crude oil imports for consumption of petro-products and fulfilling the needs of oil

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

refineries 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.

In order to reduce import dependency on crude oil, Government has taken/is taking a number of initiative to increase domestic production of crude oil and to promote conservation of petroleum products.

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 Reository 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.

Besides, 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.

Complaints against LPG dealers

716. SHRI RAJ BABBAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints regarding non-supply of LPG to the consumers by the LPG dealers regularly in various parts of the country particularly in Uttarakhand;
- (b) if so, the OMC-wise and State-wise action taken against the erring LPG distributors during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether these distributors are also involved in black marketing/diversion of LPG cylinders for commercial purpose;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the action taken by Government against the dealers/distributors found involved in such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (f) The possibility of malpractice/irregularities in subsidized domestic LPG cylinders cannot be ruled out due to the lower retail price of subsidized LPG for domestic use *vis a vis* the market price.

State/UT/OMC-wise (including Uttarakhand) details of established cases of delay in refill supplies and black marketing (overcharging and diversion) by LPG distributors during last three years are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*) respectively.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that inspections are carried out by their Field Officers, Anti Adulteration Cell and Vigilance Department at LPG godowns and showrooms of LPG distributorships. If an LPG distributor is found guilty of any malpractice, punitive action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUB TOTAL EAST	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chattisgarh	1	2	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	0	12	3	15	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
Maharashtra	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
SUB TOTAL WEST	1	15	9	25	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	11
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	21
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUB TOTAL SOUTH	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	22
ALL INDIA	27	22	59	108	6	4	4	14	3	5	36	44

Statement-II
No. Of irregularities established against the distributorships for blackmarketing - (Diversion + Overcharging)

State/UT	IOCL				BPCL				HPCL			
	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	Total	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	Total	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chandigarh	5	2	0	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Delhi	15	17	24	56	3	1	2	6	0	5	10	15
Haryana	5	6	21	32	1	0	3	4	13	2	7	22
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	2	10
Punjab	1	2	15	18	4	1	3	8	14	13	3	30
Rajasthan	24	6	5	35	1	2	0	3	12	10	13	35
Uttar Pradesh	44	35	107	186	9	10	29	48	33	40	37	110
Uttarakhand	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	8	12
SUB TOTAL NORTH	94	69	175	338	19	16	38	73	77	77	80	234
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	5	1	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	29	6	15	50	2	3	2	7	1	18	4	23
Jharkhand	3	10	10	23	2	0	0	2	0	3	1	4
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	7	0	9	16	3	0	0	3	8	16	3	27
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	6	7	5	18	1	1	3	5	3	4	1	8
SUB TOTAL EAST	50	27	43	120	8	4	5	17	12	41	9	62
Chhattisgarh	3	2	2	7	0	1	1	2	13	2	9	24
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Gujarat	11	10	15	36	0	0	0	0	10	16	22	48
Madhya Pradesh	18	22	13	53	3	2	0	5	12	19	23	54
Maharashtra	22	1	19	42	12	10	15	37	29	43	24	96
SUB TOTAL WEST	54	35	49	138	15	13	16	44	65	82	78	225
Andhra Pradesh	16	3	5	24	2	2	0	4	32	29	24	85
Karnataka	6	2	12	20	1	0	0	1	49	31	47	127
Kerala	22	5	5	32	0	0	0	0	10	20	12	42
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	19	14	28	61	1	0	1	2	9	7	1	17
Telangana	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	22
SUB TOTAL SOUTH	67	24	50	141	4	2	1	7	122	87	84	293
ALL INDIA	265	155	317	737	46	35	60	141	276	287	251	814

Laying of gas pipeline from Jagdishpur to Haldia

717. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) is planning to lay gas pipeline from Jagdishpur, Uttar Pradesh to Haldia, West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the details of the project;
- (c) the name of the important places through which the pipeline will pass; and
- (d) the tentative date of augmentation and completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. GAIL has been authorized by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to lay natural gas pipeline from Jagdishpur (Uttar Pradesh) to Haldia (West Bengal). GAIL has planned to execute Jagdishpur-Haldia Pipeline project (JHPL) in phases. Phase-I of the pipeline project having a total length of 747 km and an estimated investment of ₹ 3957 crore has been approved by GAIL Board for execution. The cadastral survey shall be completed by June 2015.

(c) and (d) The proposed pipeline will pass through the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal and cities of Phulpur, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Gaya, Patna and Barauni shall be connected under Phase-I. The pipeline is scheduled to be commissioned by 2018-19.

Making 'give it up' LPG subsidy plan compulsory

718. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to make the 'give it up' LPG subsidy plan compulsory for the tax payers of our country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and by when such decision is likely to be taken; and
- (c) how much of LPG subsidy can be saved if such a decision is taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

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

Diverting subsidy from well-off to poor people

719. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Ministry is planning to divert the subsidy to poor people in lieu of the subsidy given up by the well-off people of the country;
- (b) if so, whether any specific guideline has prepared by the Ministry;
- (c) how much poor people will get advantage of such initiatives and the advantages that will be given; and
- (d) how much of such funds will be directed through this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (d) Government has launched an initiative to encourage domestic LPG consumers, who can afford to pay the market price for LPG, to voluntarily surrender their LPG subsidy. This will enable population dependent on fossil fuels such as firewood etc. access LPG, a clean fuel, and a long way in improving their environmental and living conditions.

This Ministry has implemented a scheme known as CSR fund scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families for release of new LPG connection through Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana in the country. As per the scheme, the security deposit (upto ₹ 1600/-) for one cylinder and Pressure Regulator, for releasing the connection is met from CSR fund of 6 Oil Companies namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Oil India Limited, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, GAIL (India) Limited

Exploration of new oil reserves

†720. DR. SANJAY SINH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of segments in the country identified with the possibility of oil reserves;
- (b) the details of new reserves explored by Government during the last five years; and
- (c) the quantum of crude oil produced from these new reserves?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) India has 26 sedimentary basins. Prognosticated resources of the order of 28.1 billion tonnes (oil and oil equivalent of gas) of hydrocarbon have been estimated in 15 of these basins including deep water areas.

(b) and(c) Details are as under:

	ONGC	OIL	Pvt./JV
Number of Discoveries (2010-11 to 2014-15)	105	39	26
Crude Oil produced from the new discoveries in Million Metric Tonne in the year 2014-15	0.226	0.241	0.0017

Price of crude oil

721. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the international price of crude oil in June, 2014 at which India bought it;
- (b) the lowest price to which it fell by December, 2014 – January, 2015;
- (c) the price of petrol and diesel in India in June, 2014 and at the end of January, 2015; and
- (d) the international price of crude oil at the end of February, 2015 necessitating an increase of more than ₹ 3 per litre of petrol and diesel in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) The average price of Indian basket of crude oil for the month of June 2014 was \$ 109.05/barrel.

(b) The lowest price of Indian basket of crude oil during 2014-15 was \$ 43.36/barrel on 14th January, 2015.

(c) The price of Petrol and Diesel at Delhi, as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), at the end of June, 2014 and January, 2015 are given below:

	(₹ Litre)	
	Petrol	Diesel
As on 30th June 2014	71.56	57.28
As on 31st January 2015	58.91	48.26

(d) The prices of Petrol and Diesel are linked to their respective prices in the international market and not to crude oil prices. Since, the prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on their prices in line with the international prices and market conditions. The average prices of Indian basket of crude oil along with Petrol and Diesel in the international market during the month of January and as on 27th February, 2015 are given below:

		(\$/barrel)	
	Indian Basket of crude oil	Petrol	Diesel
Average for January 2015	46.59	54.66	59.82
As on 27th February 2015	59.85	73.41	72.31

Request from British Petroleum for fuel retailing license

722. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from British Petroleum for fuel retailing license in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far by Government in this regard;

(c) the details of criteria fixed for issue of such license;

(d) whether British Petroleum has made their investment in petroleum sector in India; and

(e) if so, the sector-wise details of investments made by them as an individual company and also with its partners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) to (e) An application for authorization 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) 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 ₹ 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.

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.

Failure of TAPI gas pipeline to take off

723. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the TAPI pipeline project has failed to take off as the four countries-Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India have not been able to get an international firm to head a consortium, which would lay and operate the pipeline;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has urged Turkmenistan to relax law as it has maintained that its law does not provide for giving foreign firm an equity stake in upstream gas fields, to give way for an international company to construct the proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) The 21st Steering Committee Meeting of the TAPI project has set 1st September, 2015 as the target for completion of selection of the Consortium Leader.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Production and selling price of steel

†724.DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the quality type, quantity and per tonne price of steel imported in the country during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14; and

(b) the details of production price and selling price of steel including its demand and supply status in the country during each year of the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) Quality-wise information on import of steel is not maintained in the Ministry. However, details of category-wise import, quantity imported, value of imports and per tonne price of such imports of steel in the country during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given below:

Category-wise Import of Iron & Steel

Category	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Quantity in '000 T	Value (₹ Cr.)	₹/Per Tonne	Quantity in '000 T	Value (₹ Cr.)	₹/Per Tonne	Quantity in '000 T	Value (₹ Cr.)	₹/Per Tonne
Bars & Rods	679.56	3719.43	54732.92	865.97	4777.66	55171.20	528.49	3705.54	70115.61
Railway Material	12.08	80.85	66928.81	18.77	122.75	65396.91	4.39	44.53	101435.08
Plates	995.38	4991.15	50143.16	1186.25	6036.77	50889.53	667.95	4019.07	60170.22
HR Sheets	76.92	302.84	39370.77	198.74	702.22	35333.60	127.67	473.26	37069.01
HR Coil/ Strip	2255.94	8778.40	38912.38	2394.19	9004.23	37608.67	1317.22	5197.97	39461.67
CR Coil/ Sheets	1756.25	8387.85	47760.00	1923.65	10082.77	52414.78	1662.66	9094.32	54697.41
GP/GC Sheets / Coil	394.64	2011.12	50960.88	432.74	2349.91	54303.05	380.27	2235.51	58787.44
Electrical Sheets	292.15	2330.08	79756.29	395.52	3091.51	78163.18	349.45	2808.62	80372.59

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Steel is a deregulated sector. Its production price and selling price etc. are, therefore, the concern of individual steel producers. Data on production for sale, import, export and real consumption of total finished steel in the country during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given below:

(in million tonnes)			
Year	Production for Sale	Import	Export
2011-12	75.69	6.86	4.59
2012-13	81.68	7.93	5.37
2013-14	87.67	5.45	5.98

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC).

Steel project at Karimnagar and Bayyaram

725. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a heavy project of steel industry is coming up in Karimnagar district and Bayyaram in Khammam district in Telangana; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. As required by the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, the feasibility of establishing and Integrated Steel Plant in Khammam district of Telangana has been examined by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and has reported that the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of the project is presently not sufficient for positive Net Present Value (NPV).

Level playing field for foreign investors *vis-a-vis* Indian steel makers

726. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has a policy of giving a level playing field for the foreign investors in steel industries *vis-a-vis* Indian steel makers;
- (b) whether in case of the proposed POSCO Steel Project in Odisha, the policy of level playing field has been violated, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to remove concessions/

benefits/facilities given or promised to POSCO are modified suitably to ensure a level playing field between the foreign investor and Indian steel makers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) to (c) Steel is a deregulated sector. Investments and production in the steel projects are, therefore, results of conscious decisions of the concerned investors based on commercial prudence and market dynamics. Ministry of Steel plays the role of a facilitator and coordinator between steel investors and the Central/State Governments.

Low labour-output ratio in steel production

727. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that labour-output ratio in the steel production as compared to other countries is very low in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any specific study has been conducted in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of the number of personnel working in the public sector steel production unit in the State of West Bengal and the total output produced in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI) : (a) and (b) Labour productivity in steel plants vary widely depending upon their configuration, age, technology, product mix & level of automation. The labour productivity of the Indian steel companies vary in the range of 300-1800 Tonnes of Crude Steel (TCS) per man per year, as compared to the estimated labour productivity of around 330-2200 TCS/ man/ year in steel companies abroad.

(c) and (d) No specific study has been conducted by Ministry of Steel on labour productivity. However, Department of Public Enterprises has carried out a benchmarking study for select CPSEs in the Iron & Steel Sector *viz.* SAIL & RINL which *inter-alia* also covered labour productivity.

(e) As per the information submitted by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), as on 1/4/2015, there are 21924 personnel working in the production units of SAIL situated in the state of West Bengal. The total crude steel output of the units of SAIL in the State of West Bengal in the year 2014-15 was 2.31 MT.

Historical cities in the country

†728. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the major historical/mythological cities in the country and the steps taken for development of seven major puries *i.e.* Ayodhya, Mathura, Gaya, Kashi, Kanchi, Avantika and four places of Kumbh mela *i.e.* Haridwar, Prayag, Ujjain and Nasik; and

(b) the details of the special arrangements made for holding 'Singhashta Mahakumbh' in Ujjain in 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has launched a new Plan Scheme "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 which twelve important pilgrimage cities Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kedarnath, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi and Velankani have initially been identified for development. Four projects one each in Gaya and Puri and two for Mathura have been sanctioned under the scheme in 2014-15. Identification of more cities under the scheme is a continuous process subject to availability of resources.

Details of projects and amount sanctioned earlier under "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits" (PIDDC) for development of the places mentioned are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of projects and amount sanctioned earlier under "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits" (PIDDC) for development of the places

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
	Bihar	
	2012-13	Nil
	2013-14	
1.	Joint Dev. of Tourist Amenities at Gaya Railway Station in Association with Ministry of Railways.	518.00
2.	Development of Tourism infrastructure Pattherkatti, Gaya under Destination in Bihar	500.00
	2014-15	
3.	Development of Basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya in Bihar (Prasad Scheme)	428.92

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
	Madhya Pradesh	
	2012-13	
1.	Development of Ujjain as a tourist destination	420.80
2.	CFA for Dev. of Wayside Amenities for Bhopal, Indore and Ujjain Division in MP (Part-I) - Total ₹759.00 lakh (Ujjain-₹138.00 lakh)	138.00
3.	Dev. of Ujjain Mega Circuit in MP	4000.00
	2013-14	Nil
	2014-15	Nil
	Uttar Pradesh	
	2012-13	
1.	Construction of Garwa Ghat on left bank of the Ganga River, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	401.32
2.	Supply & fixing of signages for various historical places and roads in Varanasi in UP	389.35
	2013-14	
3.	Const. of Rain Basera and Public Conveniences at Bhagwan Awadhoot Ram Sthal in Dist. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	59.37
4.	Provisions of basic tourist facilities at main Ghats of Varanasi as Mega Destination in Uttar Pradesh	1800.23
5.	Dev. of Mathura-Vrindavan, District Mathura as Mega Destination in Uttar Pradesh	790.03
	2014-15	
6.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as a Mega Tourist Circuit (Phase-II) in Uttar Pradesh under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Schemes	1493.17
7.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan District Mathura, Uttar Pradesh under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Schemes	935.76
8.	Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath [Dhamekh Stupa in Samath, Chaukhandi Stupa in Samath, Tomb of Lalkhan (Rajghat) in Samath and Man Mahal in Banaras]	455.49
9.	SEL at Samath-District Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh	483.63
	Uttarakhand	
	2012-13	Nil
	2013-14	
1.	Development of Eco Tourism around Holy Dargah of Hazrat Alauddin Ali Ahmed Al Sabir (Sabir Kaliyar) near Haridwar in Uttarakhand	798.92
	2014-15	Nil

Problems being faced by tourism industry

729. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that tourism industry has been adversely affected in various parts of the country during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details of reasons and problems being faced by tourism industry; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir. A positive growth has been registered in Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during each of the last three years. The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) has also registered a positive growth during 2011, 2012 and 2013. The number of DTV's is not available for the year 2014. The details of number of FTAs and DTV's during 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 along with the growth over previous year are given below:

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
FTAs (in million)	6.31	6.58	6.97	7.70
Growth rate (%)	9.2	4.3	5.9	10.6
DTV's (in million)	865	1045	1145	NA
Growth rate (%)	15.6	20.9	9.6	NA

NA: Not Available

- (b) Does not arise.
- (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) New Schemes: In the Budget for 2014-15, following two new schemes were announced:

- (i) Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Infrastructure Development as Theme-Based Tourist Circuits. The five thematic circuits initially identified under this scheme are: 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 Vellankani.

(iii) 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 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.

- (iv) **Restriction on gap for re- entry lifted:** The restriction of two-month gap on re-entry of foreign nationals coming to India on Tourist Visa and Tourist Visa on Arrival has been lifted with effect from 4th December, 2012.
- (v) **Central Financial Assistance:** Ministry of Tourism operates various schemes through which Central Financial Assistance (CF A) is provided to States/Union Territories (UTs) and other central agencies for overall development of tourism in the country.
- (vi) **Cleanliness and Hygiene:** To tackle the problem of hygiene and cleanliness at tourist destinations, the Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of launching the Campaign Clean India with a vision to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness and hygiene practices at tourist destinations. This campaign is to be sustained through involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).
- (vii) **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.

- (viii) **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.

- (ix) **Human Resource Development** : In order to bridge the huge skill gap existing in Hospitality Industry, Ministry of Tourism has adopted a multi pronged strategy to strengthen institutional infrastructure for training and education. At present, there are 21 Central Institutes of Hotel Management (CIHMs), 15 State Institutes of Hotel Management (SIHMs), 7 Food Craft Institutes (FCIs) and 5 Indian Institutes of Tourism and Trave Management (1 Head quarter and 4 Functional Centres). Apart from these, 15 new SIHMs and 15 FCIs have been sanctioned.

Formulation of a new tourism policy

730. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated a new tourism policy to promote tourism in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the salient features of the policy; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated by Government in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism had formulated a National Tourism Policy in the year 2002 with a view to positioning tourism as a major engine of economic growth, enhancing employment potential within the tourism sector as well as to foster economic integration through direct linkages with other sectors. The Ministry has now initiated the process of formulating a National Tourism Policy 2015 keeping in mind changes in the global tourism scenario and with the aim of positioning India as a “Must See” destination for global travellers, encouraging Indians to explore their own country and realising the potential of tourism as a major engine for economic growth, employment generation and poverty alleviation in a responsible framework.

Increasing contribution of tourism to GDP

731. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India needs to construct 180,000 additional hotel rooms at a cost of US \$ 25.5 billion by 2016;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in most countries tourism contributes to nearly 9 per cent of GDP and to catch up with other countries India needs to increase its tourist arrivals;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the tourist arrivals to the country remained more or less stagnant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per the Report of the 'Working Group on Tourism' for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) set up by the Planning Commission, for a projected annual growth of 12% in Foreign Tourist Arrivals, the requirement of additional hotel rooms under classified category in 2016 over 2010 is estimated to be 1,90,108 hotel rooms.

(b) As per the records available, some countries like Brazil and New Zealand have contribution of tourism sector in GDP of about 8.6% and 8.7% respectively. However, contribution of tourism sector in total GDP of India is better than some of the countries like Canada, South Africa, Indonesia and Australia. As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India (TSA) 2009-10 and subsequent estimation, the contribution of tourism to total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 were 6.76% and 6.88% respectively.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There has been a positive growth in the number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during each of the last five years. The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) along with the growth over previous year during 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 are given below:

Year	FTAs (in million)	Growth Rate (%)
2010	5.78	11.8
2011	6.31	9.2
2012	6.58	4.3
2013	6.97	5.9
2014	7.70 (PR)	10.6

(PR) Provisionally Revised

Growth in tourism sector

732. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth registered in tourism sector during the last three years is substantially lower than estimated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof and if not, the data existing with Government for the aforesaid period;

(c) whether the tourism industry has sought various relaxations including tax rebate and infrastructural development for its sustenance;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by Government thereon; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by Government to achieve the desired growth in tourism sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) The growth registered in Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during last three years were better than the provisional estimates of FTAs except for the year 2012.

(b) The provisional estimates and final figures of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India along with the growth rates over previous year is given below:

Year	2012	2013	2014
Provisional FTAs (in million)	6.65	6.85	7.46
Growth rate (%)	5.4	4.1	7.1
Final FTAs (in million)	6.58	6.97	7.70*
Growth rate (%)	4.3	5.9	10.6

Provisionally revised

(c) and (d) The Tourism Industry has requested the Government of India for the following fiscal benefits including tax rebate and relaxations:

- (i) Inclusion of tourism infrastructure like hotels/resorts/tourist lodges/banquet halls/convention and exhibition centres etc. for benefits of Section 32 AC of Income Tax Act 1961 by lowering the minimum threshold investment limit to ₹ 5.00 crores.
- (ii) Extension of benefits under Section 35 AD of Income Tax Act, 1961 to business concerns who are making capital investment in setting up of smaller category of hotels/ guest houses/ dharamsalas/ tourist hostels/ motels/ wellness facilities/ medical facilities and other associated infrastructure like installation of house boats/ adventure and leisure tourism facilities.

- (iii) Weighted deduction of 200% in line with Research & Development sectors in India for expenditure incurred towards marketing and promotional activities of the country as inbound tourism destination.
- (iv) Establishment of special tourism zones in India.
- (v) Lower withholding of tax and interest paid to foreign banks or financial institutions for loan taken in tourism sector.
- (vi) Deduction in respect of profit and gains from taxable income for business of hotels, convention centres and other tourism specific infrastructure.
- (vii) Foreign exchange earning linked deduction on profits for Income Tax computation.
- (viii) Exemption on Service Tax from Heritage Hotels and Heritage Trains.
- (ix) Exemption on Service Tax on room tariff to be increased.
- (x) Service Tax to be exempted for unit to be set up within special tourism zones.
- (xi) Exemption on Service Tax on all the incidental activities or services like hotel stay, Rent a Cab, Tour Operators etc. if the main event is exempted by Government from the ambit of Service Tax.
- (xii) Extend CENVAT credit on the entire tourism components of Travel intermediaries on abated value (tour operators, travel agents, rent a cab operators) as against just on the same line of business.

(e) 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) **New Schemes:** In the Budget for 2014-15, following two new schemes were announced:

(i) Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Infrastructure Development as Theme-Based Tourist Circuits. The five circuits initially identified under this scheme are: 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 Vellankani.

(iii) **e- Tourist Visa :** The Tourist Visa 011 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 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.

- (iv) **Restriction on gap for re- entry lifted:** The restriction of two-month gap on re-entry of foreign nationals coming to India on Tourist Visa and Tourist Visa on Arrival has been lifted with effect from 4th December, 2012.
- (v) **Central Financial Assistance:** Ministry of Tourism operates various schemes through which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to States/Union Territories (UTs) and other central agencies for overall development of tourism in the country.
- (vi) **Cleanliness and Hygiene:** To tackle the problem of hygiene and cleanliness at tourist destinations, the Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of launching the Campaign Clean India with a vision to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness and hygiene practices at tourist destinations. This campaign is to be sustained through involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).
- (vii) **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.

- (viii) **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.

- (ix) **Human Resource Development :** In order to bridge the huge skill gap existing in Hospitality Industry, Ministry of Tourism has adopted a multipronged strategy to strengthen institutional infrastructure for training and education. At present, there are 21 Central Institutes of Hotel Management (CIHMs), 15 State Institutes of Hotel Management (SIHMs), 7 Food Craft Institutes (FCIs) and 5 Indian Institutes of Tourism and Travel Management (1 Headquarter and 4 Functional Centres). Apart from these, 15 new SIHMs and 15 FCIs have been sanctioned.

Foreign exchange earned by the tourism department

733. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds earmarked by Government for tourism department for its expenditure in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;
- (b) the expenditure made each year;
- (c) the percentage of total annual budget earmarked by Government for tourism department each year; and
- (d) the details of foreign exchange earned by the tourism department as revenue during each of the above mentioned years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) to (c) The Budgetary Allocation (both Plan & 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 (BE)	Total Budget of Govt. of India	Ministry of Tourism in percentage of Total BE for the Year	Revised Estimate Ministry of Tourism	Expenditure
2012-13	1282.98	14,90,925.29	0.086%	1020.28	934.26
2013-14	1357.30	16,65,297.32	0.082%	1050.31	1029.19
2014-15	1966.71	17,94,891.96	0.110%	1182.99	946.47

(Provisional)

- (d) The Ministry of Tourism is not a revenue generating department. However, tourism sector contributes significantly to the foreign exchange earnings. The foreign exchange earnings from tourism in India during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as follow:

Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
2012-13	100104.00
2013-14	109559.00
2014-15	120646.00

More funds for development of tourism

734. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments including Punjab have urged the Union Government for more funds for the development of tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the central budgetary allocation for tourism development to various States of the country including Punjab during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In Budget Estimate (BE) 2015-16, there is no provision under the Plan of “Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits” (PIDDC), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the Ministry of Tourism.

Most of the States have requested for funds particularly for the ongoing projects under the scheme.

(c) Details indicating Central Financial Assistance (CFA) released to various States/UTs/ Agencies as per CGA website during the last three years are given in Statement.

Statement

Details indicating Central Financial Assistance (CFA) released to various States/UTs during the last three years

2012-13		(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency Name	Total Releases
1.	Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	4,762.12
2.	Chennai Port Trust	862.33
3.	Cochin Port Trust	1,121.66
4.	Goa Govt.	50.00
5.	Gujarat Govt.	389.40

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency Name	Total Releases
6.	Karnataka Govt.	3.00
7.	Kerala Govt.	245.59
8.	Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation Limited	613.12
9.	Tamil Nadu Govt.	253.84
10.	Arunachal Pradesh Govt.	2,876.47
11.	Manipur Govt.	53.00
12.	Nagaland Tourism Board	3,421.26
13.	Odisha Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	465.42
14.	Sikkim Govt.	3,526.78
15.	West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	3,596.88
16.	Delhi Tourism & Transportation Development Corporation	951.74
17.	Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Board	2,383.89
18.	Haryana Tourism Corporation Ltd.	886.12
19.	India Tourism Development Corporation	959.53
20.	Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	221.80
21.	Jammu and Kashmir Govt.	8,226.67
22.	Madhya Pradesh Govt.	5,763.98
23.	Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	2,280.27
24.	Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board	1,170.74
TOTAL		45,085.61

2013-14

1.	Andhra Pradesh Govt.	1,216.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	3,916.28
3.	Cochin Port Trust	108.76
4.	Karnataka Govt.	484.11
5.	Kerala Govt.	2,193.40
6.	Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation Limited	2,855.63
7.	Arunachal Pradesh Govt.	2,804.32

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency Name	Total Releases
8.	Manipur Govt.	2,314.34
9.	Mizoram Tourism Development Authority	1,610.95
10.	Nagaland Tourism Board	1,942.14
11.	Odisha Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	373.60
12.	Sikkim Govt.	2,960.22
13.	Aga Khan Foundation	988.97
14.	Bihar Govt.	1,345.13
15.	Haryana Govt.	31.09
16.	Haryana Tourism Corporation Ltd.	846.59
17.	Himachal Pradesh Govt.	5.00
18.	India Tourism Development Corporation	1,757.35
19.	Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	106.12
20.	Jammu and Kashmir Govt.	7,423.01
21.	Madhya Pradesh Govt.	3,905.39
22.	Punjab Govt.	1.00
23.	Punjab Heritage and Tourism Promotion Board	367.39
24.	Rajasthan Govt.	56.17
25.	Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	972.13
26.	Uttar Pradesh Govt.	175.68
27.	Uttarakhand Govt.	99.67
28.	Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board	2,807.16
	TOTAL	43,668.43

2014-15

1.	Andhra Pradesh Govt.	2,115.04
2.	Cochin Port Trust	106.77
3.	Karnataka Govt.	1,372.71
4.	Maharashtra Govt.	2,696.59
5.	Mormugao Port Trust	175.81

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency Name	Total Releases
6.	Puducherry Govt.	100.00
7.	Telangana Govt.	1,222.58
8.	Arunachal Pradesh Govt.	4,038.72
9.	Assam Govt.	687.08
10.	Manipur Govt.	2,750.00
11.	Mizoram Govt.	291.48
12.	Nagaland Govt.	1,335.14
13.	Odisha Govt.	1,739.19
14.	Sikkim Govt.	1,513.20
15.	Bihar Govt.	2,871.28
16.	Chhattisgarh Govt.	238.02
17.	Haryana Govt.	798.25
18.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited	200.00
19.	Jammu and Kashmir Govt.	3,683.70
20.	Madhya Pradesh Govt.	3,346.60
21.	Punjab Govt.	935.25
22.	Rajasthan Govt.	1,249.25
23.	Uttar Pradesh Govt.	1,062.72
24.	Uttarakhand Govt.	4,312.03
TOTAL		38,841.41

Tourist destination/spots as international tourist places

735. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified any tourist spot/tourism destination in the country, eligible to be declared as an international tourism place;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government is taking any initiative to

declare tourist spots as international tourist spot in order to boost tourism in that area as well as the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) to (c) The development and promotion of tourism and identification of new tourist centres in the country is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) 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.

MoT does not have any Scheme to declare any tourist spot as an international tourist spot. However, many destinations in India attract international tourists.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets. As part of its promotional activities, the Ministry of Tourism releases campaigns in the international & domestic markets under the Incredible India brand-line to showcase various tourism destinations and products including its cultural heritage. In addition to this, the Ministry of Tourism promotes various tourism destinations and products through its websites and publicity and promotional material produced by it from time to time.

Motion of funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh for promotion of tourism

736. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan has been formulated or proposed to be formulated in view of the vast potential of tourism in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated and sanctioned by Government to the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism including formulation of any action plan is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. 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 continuation of Scheme, availability of funds and submission of Utilization Certificates for funds released to them in the previous years.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned total CFA of ₹ 199.25 crore for development of tourism infrastructure to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh during Twelfth Plan (upto 2014-15).

Promotion of domestic tourism

737. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive scheme/plan to promote domestic tourism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Promotion of tourist destinations and products is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

However the Ministry of Tourism also promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic market. As part of its promotional activities, the Ministry of Tourism releases campaigns within the country under the Incredible India brand-line to showcase various tourism destinations and products including Jammu and Kashmir and North East Region of India. In addition to this, the Ministry of Tourism promotes various tourism destinations and products through its website and publicity and promotional material produced by it from time to time.

New Tourism Policy, 2015

738. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has finalised the New Tourism Policy, 2015;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and salient features thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Tourism Board to speed up and promote tourism in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria fixed for selection of members of the said board and the time by when it will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism is currently in the process of formulating a National Tourism Policy 2015 with the aim of positioning India as a “Must See” destination for global travellers, encouraging Indians to explore their own country and realising the potential of tourism as a major engine for economic growth, employment generation and poverty alleviation in a responsible framework. One of the suggestions received for the Policy includes the setting up of a National Tourism Authority/Board.

Attracting domestic and foreign tourists

739. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts and effective measures taken by Government to attract more domestic and foreign tourists and their safety during their tours and travels;
- (b) the steps taken by both Government and private tourist operators to create goodwill and confidence in minds of the foreign tourists visiting the country;
- (c) the measures taken by Government to alert and inform correct and complete data on tourist destinations preferred by foreign tourists with latest state of the art facilities using IT and Wifi technology; and
- (d) the revenue generated through foreign tourist inflow in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The important steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism to increase the arrival of Foreign and Domestic tourists to India are as below:

- (i) Launch of e-Tourist Visa for citizens of 45 countries.
- (ii) Promotion of the destination through the Incredible India Campaign across the globe.
- (iii) Participation in major International Tourism & Travel Fairs & Exhibitions.
- (iv) Organising Road Shows to promote tourism destinations and products of country in major tourist source markets in collaboration with stake holders.
- (v) Development and promotion of “Niche Tourism” products.
- (vi) Creating an increased pool of trained man power in Hospitality & Tourism sectors for delivery of quality service to the tourist.
- (vii) Organising International Buddhist Conclave once in 2 years to show case the Buddhist Heritage and International Tourism Mart for showcasing the tourism potential of North East being held every year.

- (ix) Release of regular domestic advertisement campaign in national print & electronic media
- (x) Launch of new plan schemes of 'PRASAD' and 'Swadesh Darshan' for developing world-class infrastructure in the respective destinations/circuits. Under PRASAD, twelve cities namely Amritsar, Ajmer, Amaravati, Dwaraka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Kedarnath, Kamakhya, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi and Vellankani have been identified for development. Through 'Swadesh Darshan' scheme Government of India has identified tourist circuits based on specific themes namely 'North-East', 'Himalaya', 'Buddhist', 'Krishna', 'Coastal',
- (xi) Providing financial assistance to tourism service providers approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India or by the State Tourism Department in the case of North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir through its Scheme of Market Development Assistance (MDA) for Promotion of Domestic Tourism.

In order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists, the Ministry of Tourism has taken following steps:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Issue of Guidelines on Safety & Security of Tourist including Tips for Travellers to States and UTs. which covers the following aspects:
 - Precautions to be taken during pre-travel arrangements.
 - Travel information on calamities/situations by the State Government.
 - Identifying, locating tourists in times of emergency.
 - Government communication and inter agency coordination.
 - Regulations of service providers (Transport Services, Accommodation Sector).

- Regulating leisure and recreational services including adventure sports.
 - Address insolvencies and dispute settlement.
 - Enforcement.
- (v) Issue of Welcome Card to all international tourists arriving at 9 e-Tourist Visa designated international airports in the country.

(c) Launched the 'Incredible India' mobile application to assist international and domestic tourists to access information about Ministry of Tourism recognized tourism service providers and receive quality and reliable services from them.

Launch of 'Incredible India Help Line' *w.e.f.* 26.12.2014 on pilot basis which is accessible 24x7 and 365 days to provide authentic information to tourists and also guide them during emergencies.

(e) The revenue generated through foreign tourist inflow in the last five years is given below:

Year	FEE in Rupees crore
2010	64889
2011	77591
2012	94487
2013	107671
2014	120083

Improving transport infrastructure for tourists

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

(a) whether India ranks 39th and 43rd in the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index, 2011 for Air Transport Infrastructure and Ground Transport Infrastructure, respectively;

(b) if so, the present status in this regard;

(c) whether India ranks in respect of Airport density at 135 amongst 139 countries and 90 in respect of quality of roads;

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto;

(e) the steps taken by Government to improve the quality of transport infrastructure; and

(f) the details of integrated plan approved and monitored by the Ministry as part of the Product/Infrastructure Development of Destination and Circuits Scheme (PIDDCS)?

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

(b) As per the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI) 2013, of the World Economic Forum, the rank of India in Air Transport Infrastructure and Ground Transport Infrastructure was 39 and 42, respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per TTCI 2011, India ranks 135 and 90 in respect of Airport density and Quality of roads amongst 139 countries.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Tourism is in continuous touch with the other Central Ministries *viz.* Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Ministry of Shipping for ensuring better connectivity at various tourist destinations and upgradation of facilities for tourists. The Inter-Ministerial coordination is done through meetings and also various committees constituted for coordination.

Various initiatives taken by the Ministry of Tourism for ensuring better connectivity include:

- (i) Improvement of road connectivity leading to the tourist sites, especially from the National Highways/State highways and other entry points under the scheme "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits".
- (ii) Assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for Improvements to roads within the Panchayat limits for Rural Tourism projects identified by them (This shall not include major road which connects the village).
- (iii) Ministry of Tourism has a scheme for assistance to Large Revenue Generating Projects. Under the scheme, Projects like Tourist trains, Cruise vessels, Cruise Terminals, and last mile connectivity to tourist destinations (air and cruise including heli tourism) etc. would qualify for assistance.
- (iv) Extending financial assistance to the Port Trust for Development of cruise terminals under the Scheme for Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development.

(f) The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects under Centrally Sponsored Scheme *viz.* Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) to various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, prioritized in consultation with them, as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se* priority, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and subject to availability of funds.

During 2014-15, a total amount of ₹ 342.37 crore (provisional) was released to various States/UTs under PIDDC scheme. During the current financial year *i.e.* 2015-16, no allocation has been made for PIDDC to States. However, an amount of ₹ 20.00 crore has been proposed for UTs by the Ministry of Finance.

New Schemes

In the Budget for 2014-15, following two new schemes were announced:

- (i) Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Infrastructure Development as Theme-Based Tourist Circuits. The five circuits initially identified under this scheme are: 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 Velankani.

Finalisation of MSP for MFP

741. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) to what extent the changes in forest rules help the tribals to get a large pie of ₹ 50,000 crores annual trade of Minor Forest Produce (MFP);
- (b) whether Government has finalized the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether definition of Minor Forest Produce has been given; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA) : (a) No such estimation has been made by the Government.

(b) and (c) The Government has finalized and declared the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 10 Minor Forest Produce (MFP). The details are as under:

Sl. No	Minor Forest Produce(MFP)	Minimum Support Price (MSP) declared by the Govt. (₹ ./Kg).
1.	Tamarind	22.00
2.	Honey	132.00
3.	Gum Karaya	108.00
4.	Karanj Seed	21.00
5.	Sal Seed	10.00
6.	Mahua Seed	22.00
7.	Sal Leaves	21.00
8.	Chironjee Pods with seeds	100.00
9.	Myrobalan	11.00
10.	Lac	
	(a) Rangini	230.00
	(b) Kusumi	320.00

(d) and (e) As per clause 2 (i) of the “Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, “minor forest produce” includes all non-timber forest produce of plant origin including bamboo, brush wood, stumps, cane, tussar, cocoons, honey, wax, lac, tendu or kendu leaves, medicinal plants and herbs, roots, tubers and the likes.

Status of implementation of National Sports Policy

742. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the implementation of the National Sports Policy prepared by the UPA Government during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the response of the State Governments to such implementation; and

(c) the games identified by the Ministry under this policy and what is the performance of these games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports had proposed a new comprehensive National Sports Policy in 2007-08, the draft of which was discussed with all stakeholders viz, State Governments, Indian Olympic Association (IOA), National Sports Federations, eminent sportspersons and sports administrators. After careful consideration of the whole matter and in view of the new initiatives taken by way of introduction of the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) in 2008, which has since been revised as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) in 2014, for broad-basing of sports in the country, the Government decided that the existing National Sports Policy 2001 is sufficient to achieve the goals of both mass participation in sports and promotion of excellence in sports and decided to withdraw the draft comprehensive National Sports Policy. Accordingly, the policy was withdrawn with the approval of the Cabinet.

At present, the National Sports Policy, 2001 is in existence, which among other objectives have two main objectives viz, promotion of excellence in sports and broad-basing of sports. The schemes of the Department of Sports and Sports Authority of India are aimed at achievement of these twin objectives. State Governments are actively associated in the implementation of the Schemes pertaining to them. National Sports Federations recognized by the Ministry are given financial assistance towards conduct of national championships, organizing coaching camps, participation in international tournaments abroad and conduct of international tournaments in India, etc. under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs. In several sports disciplines including shooting, wrestling, badminton and boxing, India has performed well by winning medals in major international events.

India's bid for 2024 Olympics

743. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether India is exploring the idea to host the coveted 2024 Olympics and if so, whether India has sounded International Olympics Committee to this effect;

(b) whether India has studied the Rio De Janeiro's 100 billion dollars infrastructure budget for the 2016 Olympics and whether India will be able to decide on the bid by the deadline of September 15, 2015; and

(c) Whether India had declined the chance to host the 2018 Asian Games reportedly on grounds of financial burden involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) and (b) The Government has not taken any decision on whether India should bid for 2024 Olympics. All requisite steps related to the bid before the deadline will be taken only if a decision is taken to the effect that India should bid for 2024 Olympics.

(c) The 18th Asian Games 2018 was initially awarded to Hanoi, Vietnam by Olympic Council of Asia (OCA). However, due to financial constraints, the Government of Vietnam announced its withdrawal from hosting the 2018 Asian Games. After the withdrawal, the OCA had stated that Indonesia, China and the United Arab Emirates are candidates for the replacement of Hanoi. The last date for submission of bids by the concerned National Olympic Committees to OCA was 7-7-2014. Indian Olympic Association (IOA) had also expressed interest in India hosting 18th Asian Games 2018 and sought the in-principle approval of the Government for the same. Since the IOA had not submitted the requisite details before the deadline, the Ministry did not give its permission. 18th Asian Games 2018 has been awarded to Indonesia by OCA.

Objectives of PYKKA

†744. SHRI HARIVANSH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the objective behind the Panchayat Yuva Krida Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) launched in 2008-09 and whether the campaign has successfully achieved its target;

(b) the number of panchayats covered so far under this scheme; and

(c) the number of youth trained so far under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Khel Abhiyan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) The objectives behind the Panchayat Yuva Krida Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) launched in 2008-09 were as under:

- To provide universal access to sports in rural areas and promote a sports culture among both boys and girls;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- To harness available and potential sporting talent among rural youth through a well designed competition structure from the block level;
- To put in place an effective mechanism to identify and nurture sporting talent in rural areas;
- To make focused efforts to give adequate training and exposure under existing schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and Sports Authority of India to promising sportspersons coming out of this process;
- To promote both indigenous and modern games; and
- To create seamless integration between the competition structure right from the panchayat level through to the national level in order to facilitate exponential growth in the number of high performing sportspersons.

The PYKKA Scheme has by and large achieved its targets. However, the scheme was revisited and renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) with effect from 01.04.2014.

(b) 67931 panchayats (65943 village panchayats and 1988 block panchayats) have been covered under the PYKKA Scheme.

(c) The PYKKA Scheme did not envisage imparting of training to the youth. However, 27, 280 Kridashrees (sports volunteers) have been trained under the scheme.

New high priority category for sports disciplines

745. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has created a new high priority category while reclassifying sports disciplines for financial assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has included nine disciplines in the new category that would be eligible for complete support for national and international championships; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) High priority category has been created to put focus on and incentivize those sports disciplines played in the Olympics in which India has won medals in the last conducted Asian Games as well as Commonwealth Games or in which India has good chance of winning medals in Olympics.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The nine high priority disciplines are (i) Athletics, (ii) Badminton (iii) Hockey (iv) Shooting (v) Tennis (vi) Weightlifting (vii) Wrestling, (viii) Archery and (ix) Boxing.

Setting up of sports universities/colleges/schools

746. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of sports universities/colleges/schools set up in the country along with the functions and objectives thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to open more sports universities/colleges/schools and residential universities in various parts of the country for promotion of sports in the country; and

(c) if so, the location-wise details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose and the time by when the said sports institutions are likely to be opened and made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) Under the administrative control of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, there are three institutes *viz.* Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior (Deemed to be University) with a North Eastern Regional Centre, at Guwahati and Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Thiruvanthapuram and Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala along with its courses being offered at Bangalore and Kolkata Centres of Sports Authority of India (SAI). The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not maintain data about the State Government run or privately managed sports universities/colleges/schools imparting physical and sports education in the country.

(b) and (c) There is a proposal for setting up of a National Sports University (NSU) in Manipur. The proposed location for setting up of the University is at 44-Yaithibi Khunou, Thoubal district of Manipur. A provision of ₹ 50.00 crores has been made in the Budget

for Financial Year 2015-16 for the purpose. About 200 acres of land will be required for setting up of the university which has been identified by the State Government. The project is proposed to be completed in five years. The NSU at Manipur is in the conceptual stage.

It is also proposed to set up National Sports Academies for seniors and juniors at various places in the country to nurture sports talent spotted through the National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) and other sources. The scheme is in the conceptual stage.

Inhuman living conditions offered at 15th Para-Athletic Championship

747. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 15th National Para-Athletic Championship was held in Ghaziabad last month and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the participating athletes were put in inhuman conditions and deprived of even the bare minimum facilities expected at a national event and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the incident;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and punitive action taken by Government against officials responsible for the mess; and

(e) the year-wise details of funds allocated and released by Government to the Paralympic Committee of India for organizing the above event and also during last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) Sir, the 15th National Para Athletics Championship was conducted by the Uttar Pradesh Paralympics Association from 20th to 22nd March, 2015 at Ghaziabad, U.P. under the aegis of Paralympics Committee of India (PCI), the National Sports Federation (NSF) for Para-Sports.

(b) to (d) There were media reports about the pathetic infrastructure at the venue and lack of basic amenities for the athletes during the entire period of the event.

Sports Authority of India (SAI) conducted an enquiry and submitted its report to the Ministry. As per the report, the event was organised at the Janhit Para Sports Academy,

Govindpuram, Ghaziabad (U.P.) which did not have facilities for conduct of a national championship and also lacked allied facilities required for differently-abled athletes such as ramps, disabled-friendly toilets, lodging facilities, etc. There was total lack of planning in conceptualisation and conduct of the event.

Based on the report submitted by SAI, a show-cause notice to PCI was issued on 16-04-2015. The Government received letter dated 15-04-2015 from the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) suspending PCI with immediate effect for an unlimited period of time. Keeping in view the serious complaints from different quarters including players and media, alleging poor management in the conduct of the 15th National Para Athletics Championship, 2015, enquiry report submitted by SAI and suspension of PCI by the concerned International Federation, the Government suspended the recognition given to PCI *vide* order dated 22-04-2015 with immediate effect.

(e) Sports Authority of India received the proposal from PCI on 05-03-2015 seeking financial assistance for the above event and approved reimbursement of ₹ 2 lakhs. The details of financial assistance given to PCI during the last three years is as under:

Year	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
2012-13	175.46
2013-14	143.40
2014-15	196.03
(upto December, 2014)	

Participation of players of Government departments in sports competitions

†748. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the players of Railways, Defence, Department of Post and of other departments have got the right to participate in the national sports competitions;

(b) if so, the details of the percentage of the participation of the players of the Department of Post in the national sports competitions and the percentage of the players of Defence, Railways and of other departments therein during last three years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the schemes of the Ministry for the players, who have got jobs through sports quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) Participations of sports persons in national championships organised by the National Sports Federations (NSFs) and the National Games organised by the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) is as per the constitution of the respective NSFs and IOA, which provide for the participation from the State Associations or other affiliated units such as Sports Promotion and Control Boards of Defence, Railway, Police, Petroleum and Sports Clubs etc.

(b) The Ministry does not maintain the details of the percentage of the participation of the players from different participant units including those of the Department of Post in the national sports competitions.

(c) Under the Scheme titled “Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons” sportspersons who have won medals in Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and World Cups/World Championships (in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines) and Paralympic Games, after they attain the age of 30 years or retire from active sports, whichever is later, are eligible for monthly pension.

Medal winners in international Sports competitions are also eligible for cash awards under the Ministry’s Scheme of Special Awards for Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches.

Schemes of Pension and Cash Awards are applicable to eligible sportspersons including to those who have got jobs through sports quota.

Financial help to achievers in sports

749. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing any financial help to those who are achievers in the field of sports at the State and national level; and

(b) if so, what is the amount fixed and to what levels *i.e.* State, National and international levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) and (b) The Ministry provides

financial help under a scheme named 'National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons' to the outstanding sportspersons who are achievers at national and international level only and who are living in indigent circumstances. There is a provision for providing *ex-gratia* financial assistance to outstanding sportspersons, now living in indigent circumstances whose annual income is less than ₹ 2 lakh. Outstanding sportsperson as defined in the Scheme is 'a sports person who has achieved a position within first 3 in individual events or within first 2 in team events in a recognized National Championship, or one who represents or has represented the country in an International Competition at least twice'. As per objectives of the scheme, the funds of the National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons can be utilized for the following purposes:

- (i) to provide suitable assistance to outstanding sportspersons now living in indigent circumstances;
- (ii) to provide suitable assistance to outstanding sportspersons injured during the period of their training for competitions and also during the competitions, depending on the nature of the injury;
- (iii) to provide suitable assistance to outstanding sports persons who bring glory to the country in international field and who are disabled as an after effect of their strenuous training or otherwise and to provide them assistance for medical treatment;
- (iv) to administer and apply the funds of the Fund to promote the welfare of the sports persons generally in order to alleviate distress among them and their dependents in indigent circumstances;
- (v) to administer and apply the funds of the Fund for active sportspersons individually or collectively as a group;
- (vi) to encourage and provide assistance in cash or kind (sports equipment, kit etc.) to budding sportspersons, in their pursuit for achieving excellence in sports;
- (vii) to do all other things which are incidental to the above objectives.

The financial assistance being provided under the National Welfare Scheme is as under:

- (i) Assistance to sportspersons living in indigent circumstances: A lumpsum *ex-gratia* financial assistance may be granted to an outstanding sportsperson now living in indigent circumstances, subject to a maximum of ₹ 5 lakh.
- (ii) Assistance for injuries sustained during training for and participation in

international competition: A lumpsum financial assistance to an outstanding sportsperson or his/her family may be granted under the Scheme:

- (a) in case of sustaining a fatal injury during training for, or participation in, an international competition, subject to a maximum of ₹ 5.00 lakh;
- (b) in case of sustaining injury other than a fatal injury, subject to a maximum of ₹ 2.00 lakh provided that the assistance shall in no case be less than ₹ 10,000/-.
- (iii) Assistance to Families of Outstanding Sportspersons: A lumpsum financial assistance, not exceeding ₹ 2.00 lakh in each case, may also be provided to the families of outstanding sportspersons in indigent circumstances.
- (iv) Assistance for Medical Treatment: Financial assistance not exceeding ₹ 2.00 lakh may also be provided for medical treatment of an outstanding sportsperson in indigent circumstances.
- (v) Assistance to Sports Promoters: Lumpsum financial assistance, not exceeding Rs. 50,000/- may be provided to referees, coaches and umpires, who were eminent, but are not well off and are in indigent circumstances.
- (vi) Discretionary powers to the Chairperson: The Chairperson may sanction the assistance in deserving cases even to those who, technically, are non-eligible, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case. The Chairperson will have the discretion to decide the quantum of assistance.

Funds for development of youth in Assam

† 750. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funds earmarked for the development of youth in Assam during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the amount of expenditure and achievements thereof;
- (c) whether proposals of Assam is pending with Ministry;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time-frame for their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) and (b) Funds for the development

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of youth are not earmarked individual State/UT-wise under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, but are sanctioned/released as per the requirement and utilization of funds under various Schemes/Programmes. The amount of expenditure incurred during the last three years for the State of Assam is given below and achievements are given in Statement (*See below*).

Sl. No	Name of Scheme/Programme	Expenditure in State of Assam (in ₹)		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	99,89,160	27,51,850	6,53,95,725
2.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	96,01,650	1,19,06,046	1,18,31,063
3.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development (RGNIYD)	31,64,230	6,44,805	52,61,119
4.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	5,75,00,000	6,41,00,000	7,30,00,000
5.	National Youth Corps (NYC)	69,00,000	1,76,00,000	1,52,00,000
TOTAL		8,71,55,040	9,70,02,701	17,06,87,907

(c) to (e) All the proposals for grant-in-aid from state level NGOs for the year 2014-15 from various States/UTs are pending under the Scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (including 128 proposals received from Assam) in the Ministry due to paucity of funds. The pending proposals will be considered (as per the Scheme Guideline) as per the availability of funds.

Statement

Achievements during the last three years in the State of Assam under the Ministry of Youth and Sports

National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) : Under this Scheme 56 Organisations from Assam have been given grant-in-aid in the last three years to conduct various programmes such as National Integration Camps, Second Chance Camps, Career Guidance cum Counselling, Youth Exchange Programme etc. The Assam Youth Festival for North East was held from 19-21 February, 2013 at Guwahati, which was funded under this Scheme. Further, the 19th National Youth Festival was held from

8-12 January, 2015 where in around 5000 delegates from all over the country participated in the Festival. A total amount of ₹ 5.40 crores was sanctioned to the State Government of Assam for conducting the National Youth Festival under this Scheme.

National Service Scheme (NSS) : Under this Scheme of NSS, apart from its regular activities, Pre Republic Day Camp was organised in Guwahati from 21 to 30th September 2012, where more than 200 NSS volunteers from 10 States participated. Further Mega Camp of 12 days with around 307 participants was organised from 13 to 24 December, 2013 at Tezpur University, Tezpur. Another Mega Camp was again organised at Majuli and Dibrugarh from 19 to 30 January 2015 with around 400 participants.

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development (RGNIYD) : During the last three years Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development have conducted 37 various training programmes/workshops/exhibitions in Assam.

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) : NYKS under its core programmes is implementing annual programmes such as Youth Club Development Programmes, Skill Upgradation Programmes, Awareness and Education Programme, Promotion of Arts and Culture, Provision of sports material to Youth Clubs etc.

NYKS also conducted 12 National Integration Camps, and 11 Adventure Camps during the period in Assam.

National Youth Corps (NYC) : The number of National Youth Corps volunteers deployed in Assam during 2012-13 is 523, during 2013-14 is 528 and in 2014-15, the total number of volunteer deployed is 484.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I am afraid the Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST D.N.A. AND TEHELKA

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं रूल 190 के तहत बोल रहा हूँ।

قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، میں رول 190 کے تحت بول رہا ہوں۔

It is the third paragraph of Rule 190 which is about the mode of raising a question of privilege. It is given at page No.66.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which Rule is it?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is Rule 190 wherein it is required to be taken up immediately after the questions that means the Question Hour since this is the first item of the agenda.

सर, आज सुबह हमारे एक नॉमिनेटेड मेम्बर ने यह इश्यू उठाया था, लेकिन उस वक्त शायद दूसरा आइटम लेना था, इसलिए आपने बताया कि आपने गलत नोटिस दिया है।

سر، آج صبح ہمارے ایک نومینٹڈ ممبر نے یہ ایشو اٹھایا تھا، لیکن اس وقت شاید دوسرا آئٹم لینا تھا، اس لئے آپ نے بتایا کہ آپ نے غلط نوٹس دیا ہے۔

श्री उपसभापति: उनका सब्जेक्ट अलग था, इसीलिए मैंने ऐसा कहा था।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मैं इस रूल के तहत उसी को कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि मैं भी सिग्नेट्री हूँ और तकरीबन 60 लोग across the party lines, इस प्रिविलेज मोशन के सिग्नेट्रीज़ हैं। इसलिए, as one of the signatories to it, मैं इस चीज़ को उठा रहा हूँ कि इस साल के 6 अप्रैल और 8 अप्रैल को 'डीएनए' और 'तहलका' में यह छपा कि राज्य सभा का जो टेलीविजन है, उसमें 2010 से लेकर 2014 तक 1,700 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए, जबकि सच यह है कि 1,700 करोड़ रुपये खर्च नहीं हुए हैं, सिर्फ 146 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। 146 करोड़ रुपये और 1,700 करोड़ रुपये में तो जमीन-आसमान का फर्क है। उन्हीं पेपर्स में यह भी लिखा गया है कि सीएजी ने राज्य सभा टेलीविजन की वर्किंग और फंक्शनिंग को क्रिटिसाइज़ किया है, जबकि सीएजी की ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है। उन्हीं पेपर्स में यह भी कहा गया है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने राज्य सभा टेलीविजन के खिलाफ कोई नोट सर्कुलेट किया है, जबकि ऐसा कोई नोट नहीं है। फिर relevance of television बताया है राज्य सभा के लिए। That becomes the privilege of the House. सर, यह निर्णय न तो आपने लिया है, न मैंने लिया है, न बीजेपी के किसी एक लीडर ने लिया है, न समाजवादी पार्टी, बीएसपी, जेडीयू के किसी लीडर ने लिया है, बल्कि General Purposes Committee, जिसको माननीय सभापति चेयर करते हैं और जिसमें राइट, लेफ्ट एंड सेंटर, सभी पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ के लीडर्स मेम्बर्स हैं, उसने यह फैसला लिया है। इसका मतलब है कि पूरी राज्य सभा ने irrespective of their political affiliation, यह निर्णय लिया है। इसके बारे में, the very relevance of Rajya Sabha TV, यह प्रिविलेज पूरे हाउस का बनता है और यही कारण है कि सभी पार्टीज़ के एक या दो मेम्बर्स ने नहीं, बल्कि 60 मेम्बर्स ने प्रिविलेज मोशन का नोटिस दिया है। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस प्रिविलेज मोशन को एंटरटेन किया जाए और इस पर कार्रवाई की जाए।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

’اجنب غلام نبی آزاد : میں اس رول کے تحت اسی کو کہہ رہا ہوں، کیوں کہ میں بھی سگنٹری ہوں اور تقریباً 60 لوگ across the party lines, اس پریویلیج موشن کے سگنٹریز ہیں۔ اس لئے، اس one of the signatories to it, میں اس چیز کو اٹھا رہا ہوں کہ اس سال کے 6 اپریل اور 8 اپریل کو ڈی۔این۔اے اور ’تہلکہ‘ میں یہ چھپا کہ راجیہ سبھا کا جو ٹیلی ویژن ہے، اس میں 2010 سے لیکر 2014 تک 1700 کروڑ روپے خرچ ہوئے، جبکہ سچ یہ ہے کہ 1700 کروڑ روپے خرچ نہیں ہوئے، صرف 146 کروڑ روپے خرچ ہوئے ہیں۔ 146 کروڑ روپے اور 1700 کروڑ میں تو زمین آسمان کا فرق ہے۔ انہیں پیپرس میں یہ بھی لکھا گیا ہے کہ سی۔ای۔جی۔ نے راجیہ سبھا ٹیلی ویژن کی ورکنگ اور فنکشننگ کو کریٹسٹائر کیا ہے، جبکہ سی۔ای۔جی۔ کی ایسی کوئی رپورٹ نہیں ہے۔ انہیں پیپرس میں یہ بھی کہا گیا ہے کہ فائنٹنس مسٹری نے راجیہ سبھا ٹیلی ویژن کے خلاف کوئی نوٹ سرکلیٹ کیا ہے، جبکہ ایسا کوئی نوٹ نہیں ہے۔ پھر relevance of television بتایا ہے راجیہ سبھا کے لئے۔ That becomes the privilege of the House. سر، یہ فیصلہ نہ تو آپ نے لیا ہے، نہ میں نے لیا، نہ بی۔جے۔پی۔ کے کسی ایک لیڈر نے لیا ہے، نہ سماجواदी پارٹی، بی۔ایم۔پی، جے۔ڈی۔(یو) کے کسی لیڈر نے لیا ہے، بلکہ General Purposes Committee, جس کو مائٹے سبھا پتی چیئر کہتے ہیں اور جس میں رائٹ، لیفٹ اینڈ سینٹر، سبھی پارلیمنٹل پارٹیز کے لیڈر ممبرس ہیں، اس نے یہ فیصلہ لیا ہے۔ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ پوری راجیہ سبھا نے، irrespective of their political affiliation, یہ فیصلہ لیا ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں the very relevance of Rajya Sabha TV, یہ پریویلیج پورے ہاؤس کا بنتا ہے اور یہی وجہ ہے کہ سبھی پارٹیز کے ایک یا دو ممبرس نے نہیں، بلکہ 60 ممبرس نے پریویلیج موشن کا نوٹس دیا ہے۔ اس لئے میں آپ سے نوٹس کروں گا کہ اس پریویلیج موشن کو اینٹرائین کیا جائے اور پُر کاروائی کی جائے۔

(ختم شد)

श्री उपसभापति: क्या आपने नोटिस दिया है? Have you given the notice?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yes, Sir.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं ज्यादा कुछ न कहते हुए विरोधी दल के माननीय नेता की बात से संपूर्ण तौर पर सहमत होता हूँ। श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस 1,700 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है। इस देश में यह सदन इस देश के सवा सौ करोड़ लोगों की धरोहर है। सभापति जी की चेयरमैनशिप में यहां जीपीसी बनी हुई है। फिर उन्होंने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री का कहा, कुछ नहीं।

महोदय, मैं यहां यह निवेदन कर दूँ कि इस देश में मीडिया की आजादी के लिए तो ऐसा है कि मीडिया की आजादी के बगैर देश नहीं चल सकता, दुनिया नहीं चल सकती। लोकतंत्र का यह एक एक बाजू है, एक बड़ी ताकत है। आज देश में यदि कोई जगह है, तो मैं यह कह दूँ कि चाहे आर्ट हो, कल्चर हो, संगीत हो, विज्ञान-ज्ञान हो, लोग सभी चैनल्स खंगालते हैं, देखते हैं, ऊब जाते हैं, तो सिर्फ राज्य सभा टेलीविजन की ओर आते हैं। यह एक ऐसी जगह है, जहां से पूरे देश को पूरा सच तो नहीं, दूर तक सच दिखाने का काम होता है। पार्लियामेंटरी मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इस विषय से गंभीर कोई सवाल नहीं है। देश में हजारों चैनल चल रहे हैं, अच्छे शो भी दिखाते हैं, खबरों को भी दिखाते हैं, लेकिन एक बात जो मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि हम ही नहीं, देश में अगर आज सबसे ज्यादा कुछ देखा जा रहा है, तो वह राज्य सभा का जो प्रसारण है, इसी को देखा जा रहा है। यहां बहस जिस ताकत के साथ, जिस मजबूती के साथ होती है, उससे सरकार को जरूर दिक्कत होती है,

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री शरद यादव]

लेकिन अगर बहस जीवंत न हो, तो लोकशाही और लोकतंत्र के कोई मायने नहीं रहता। तो यह चैनल ऐसा है, यहां का प्रसारण ऐसा है, जो आपकी अगुवाई में है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह सदन ऐसा है, जिस पर हमला होता रहता है। आज ऐसी मर्यादा टूट गई है और बाहर से लोग डिक्टेट तक करते हैं कि यहां किसको एक्सेप्ट करना चाहिए, किसको क्या कर देना चाहिए, इसमें कैसे होना चाहिए, हाउस को क्या करना चाहिए, हम उस पर कभी नहीं बोले। हमारे सदन के लोग भी कभी नहीं बोले, क्योंकि जो हम राजनीतिक लोग हैं, हमारी बरदाश्त की जो शक्ति है, वह ज्यादा है।

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, ठीक है, हो गया।

श्री शरद यादव: आप इसको प्रिविलेज मानेंगे, मान लिया। मैं मानता हूँ कि आपकी न्याय बुद्धि इसे मानेगी। मैं तो इसके मायने को रखना चाहता हूँ कि यह खबरों को देने वाला एक ऐसा अकेला ठिकाना है। इस सदन के बाहर जो यह राज्य सभा टेलीविजन संस्था है, उसके सीईओ, सीएजी से लेकर सबके लिए असत्य छप जाए या कोई ऐसी चीज छप जाए और इसे हमारे आसपास डाल दिया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, शरद जी।

श्री शरद यादव: इसलिए इसको तत्काल स्वीकार करके इस पर बहस भी होनी चाहिए और जिन लोगों ने ऐसा किया है, उनको सख्त से सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिए। बाकी बाद में रहे, क्योंकि मर्यादा हमारे लिए भी है और मर्यादा लोगों के लिए भी है। वेंकैया जी, यहां बैठे हैं, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We do not want a discussion on this.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, हम सिर्फ समर्थन कर रहे हैं, जो नेता विरोधी दल ने कहा और शरद जी ने कहा है। इसमें कहीं न कहीं कोई साजिश नजर आ रही है, क्योंकि इधर लगातार देख रहे हैं कि राज्य सभा का चैनल, राज्य सभा, दोनों पर एक तरीके से साजिश के तहत कुछ न कुछ आक्रमण हो रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रिविलेज मोशन को आप एक्सेप्ट कर लीजिए, प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दीजिए, जिससे सब चीज सही-सही सामने आ जाए।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, मुझे भी एक मिनट बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**..

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): The LOP and other senior colleagues have effectively presented the issue and it is before the Chair. I urge upon the Chair to accept this and decide.

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, I have heard the Leader of the Opposition, but I must tell the House that the full facts of the case are not before the House. This is number one.

Number two, when we refer a matter to the Privileges Committee, we must be convinced that there is a privilege involved in this.

Number three, before we admit the motion, we have to be sure of how it is going to affect the image of the House also, *per se*. If there is something written against the House or against a particular individual or a Member of the House, or, if any motives are attributed to the Member of the House or the institutions themselves, then, that is a serious matter. If some comment is made about the utility of the channel, it is a fair criticism. Nobody can have objection to that. I may feel it as very important; others may feel it as not important. Why are you wasting public money? That can be matter of another opinion. That much freedom is there to the people, particularly in the media. So, what I suggest is before you take a decision about the admission of this motion, let us go through the full facts of the case, and then admit it. Otherwise we will be seen as if we are encroaching upon the rights of the media. That is another angle that has to be kept in mind. To be frank, except hearing the Leader of the Opposition, I am not well versed with the full facts. I do not know what is the notice, who are the Members who have given notice and what is the total content of the notice also because that is not circulated to the other Members of the House. Keep all these things in mind before taking a decision. That is my humble suggestion to you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's all.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Before taking a decision, you check up the figures. The facts are there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will see all aspects of it. Anyhow, I have got information from the Secretariat that a notice has already been received signed by many Members. Therefore, that notice will be examined and dealt with according to the law.

श्री शरद यादव : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु जी की बात को ठीक मानते हुए, यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस चैनल को सभापति जी हैड करते हैं और इस सदन में हम में से ऐसा कोई नहीं है, जो उनकी मर्यादा को कभी इस सदन में पार करता हो। मैं मानता हूँ कि आलोचना हो सकती है, सब कुछ हो सकता है, सारा अधिकार है, लेकिन यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि लोक सभा के चैनल को वहाँ स्पीकर देखते हैं और राज्य सभा के टी.वी. चैनल को कोई अकेले सी.ई.ओ. या कोई और नहीं देखता है, बल्कि यह तो केवल सभापति जी के जिम्मे है।

महोदय, इसी सदन ने, यूनेस्को हम सब ने मिलकर यह तय किया है कि इसके हैड

[श्री शरद यादव]

सभापति होंगे। इसलिए इसमें सारे तथ्य हैं। इसमें जो एक-दूसरे को जो लिखा गया है, उससे सब विपरीत है। इसलिए मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आपको इसे मानना चाहिए और आपको होल हार्टेडली इसका समर्थन करके इसे आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, रूल के अनुसार देखूंगा। We will examine it in accordance with the rules.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I am also one of the signatories. We were listening to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. There are no two opinions on what he is saying. There is one issue here. There I have slight divergence. The question is utility. Now, this House in its collective wisdom has decided on its utility. How can we expect a fair criticism? Considering the privileges of this House we have our own channel. The other House is having its own channel and that channel is also disseminating information. So, this channel is also doing exactly the same. So, that is where the question of the privilege of this House is involved, when the authority, right and decision of the House to have a dedicated channel is being questioned. That is why we have all signed this petition.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be examined according to the rules. We have the Rule Book.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are having an enlightened debate. There is nothing wrong. I am not joining issue with either Sharadji or Anand Sharmaji. My only worry is that after all, everything will come up for public scrutiny tomorrow, including comments. Keeping that in mind, one should understand, criticism or a comment on the channel is not a comment on the Chairman. Let that be very clear. Criticism about the contents of the channel's telecast is not a criticism of the House, which has decided, in its collective wisdom, to have a channel of its own. There is nothing wrong with that. We unanimously passed a legislation such as the Judicial Appointments Commission. We hear criticism about that too. So, there is criticism even at that level! So that being the case, we are in a democracy and the Parliament has got its importance and the media also has its importance. So, while taking a decision, keep all these things in mind, particularly the contents, the facts that have been mentioned, or twisted and misrepresented, and then take a considered view. That is what I have said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. All aspects would be looked into and we would deal with it according to the rules in the Rule Book.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, more than 60 Members have signed the notice, and they are from most parties. It is not a partisan issue. This is not a question of criticism. This House is in the forefront for defending the freedom of expression. But this is malicious. Contrary to record, nobody was contacted. This is an attempt to malign the entire House. If malicious attempts are allowed...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will examine that. Now, let us take up a Bill for introduction – The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015. Shri D. V. Sadananda Gowda to move.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division in the High Courts for adjudicating commercial disputes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Sir, I have a small submission to make. On the last occasion, another Bill, the Delhi High Courts (Amendment) Bill, was introduced by me. In the meanwhile, some objections had been raised in this House and they said that The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015 and that Bill should be taken together. Now, it is my request that since the Delhi District Bar Associations are going on strike, that Bill needs to be passed at the earliest. My earnest request is, both the Bills may be taken together at the earliest, because this Bill already, right from 2003, has passed through various stages. It has gone to the Standing Committee; it has gone back to the law Commission; it was also passed by the Lok Sabha and then, withdrawn. All these things have happened. So, both these Bills may be taken up together.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. But now you have introduced only this Bill.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Yes, Sir. The other Bill has been kept on hold by this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then, the Government can include in the List of Business both the Bills, one after the other, and then we can discuss them together, if the House has no objection to that.

SHRI K.T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, the two Bills have nothing to do with one another. The Government is trying to, on the one hand, increase the jurisdiction of the subordinate courts, of the district Judges, up to Rupees two crores, and, on the other, they are bringing the other Bill by which they are saying that the corporate benches in the High Court will have the jurisdiction of Rupees one crore. So, they want to give with one hand and take it away with the other. I wish to submit, let this Bill that has been introduced now be sent to the Standing Committee. The other Bill has already been examined by the Standing Committee. Sir, the clubbing of the two is unnecessary. It would only cause delay. It will perpetuate the woes of the litigants in the whole of Delhi. All the Bar Associations of all District Courts are on an indefinite strike. And the hon. Minister should think about the plight of the litigants.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, you have now introduced it. Let the time come and we will decide.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Yes, at the time of discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Minister. Let the time come and we will decide. In any case, now it is not there in the List of Business. The Government can propose this to be listed in the List of Business. When it comes into the List of Business, the House will decide how to go about it. There is no problem. We need not take a decision now about it, about something which is yet to come.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, Delhi Bar Association people are going on strike. That is why I made this request for taking up the two together.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that, you have to enlist it first.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, since Mr. Tulsi has raised it, we may go into this question. As far as the Delhi High Court Bill is concerned,

you have the Standing Committee Report already. The last paragraph of the Report very clearly says that these two have to be integrated together. It refers to the Commercial Courts Bill and, therefore, it refers to the integration of the two. As far as Commercial Courts Bill is concerned, under the UPA Government, it has already gone through the Standing Committee once.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Select Committee.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It has already gone through the Select Committee once. Therefore, this whole effort of Mr. Tulsi is to delay these Bills so that strikes take place; we are not going to fall a prey to this game of yours.

SHRI K.T. S. TULSI: No. How am I delaying it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Of course, you want to delay. You go there and instigate a strike and you come here and try and delay it. That is what you are doing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know, I was the Chairman of the Select Committee.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): This is very wrong, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): यह कोई तरीका नहीं है बोलने का..*(व्यवधान)*..

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

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : यह उनका राइट है।...*(व्यवधान)*... ये कैसे बोल रहे हैं? ये ऐसे ही बोलते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कोई तरीका नहीं है...*(व्यवधान)*...उनका राइट है बोलने का...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you saying?

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : मैं यह कह रही हूँ कि यह तरीका नहीं है बोलने का। उनका राइट है बोलने का...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We will take care of that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will take care of that. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री अरुण जेटली : स्टैंडिंग कमेटी भी हो चुकी है, सेलेक्ट कमेटी भी हो चुकी है, फिर दोनों बिल क्यों न पास हों?...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI K.T. S. TULSI: Sir, the hon. Leader of the House has accused me of having instigated a strike. I want to know, when did I instigate, how did I instigate, whom did I meet, what did I say. This is very improper. This is not justified. I have done nothing of the sort. This should be removed from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You reply to it. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said and you replied. Both are on record. Now, please...
...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): No, no. The question is not that.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Why this discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, you have to protect the Rajya Sabha Members.
...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, it was a technical thing which the Leader of the House knows. It is the pecuniary jurisdiction. You have brought in one Delhi court...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, there is no issue before us now.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: What he said was in contradiction to clubbing them.
...*(Interruptions)*... The Standing Committee...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no issue before us now. Then, what are we discussing?

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Now, the question is... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no issue before us.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: The issue is, you have asked the Minister to take it up when it comes. What he brought to the notice is that the two Bills have a contradictory...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That the House will decide at that time; I said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. I have only said that the Government can list the two Bills in the List of Business and the House can decide whether the two should be taken up together or not. It is for the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is for the House to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, sit down. It is for the House to decide. I only said that. It is for the House to decide whether they are to be taken up together or

not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your fight? Tell me, Mrs. Viplove. Your name itself is Viplove, which means revolution. And you are...

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: I am requesting, let any inquiry be held by the...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. One second. Tulsiji, the hon. Minister said something and you think it is an allegation. You replied to it. You replied to it *suo motu*.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI : So, if the Chair is allowing it to go on record, then...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let him not take it personally. I withdraw what I have said. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is, let both the Bills be taken up together, because you know, if they are not taken up together, it is going to foment trouble. You know that very well.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You are now satisfied. Now, let me take up the Real Estate (Regulation) Bill, 2013.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, इस पर मेरी आपत्ति है।

शहरी विकास मंत्री; आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु): नरेश जी, सुनने के बाद कहिए। मैं जो कहूंगा, पहले उसे सुन लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me call you. Nareshji, sit down, please. Let the Minister say something about it and whether he moves or does not move it, even I want to know. Shri Venkaiah Naidu to move the motion. I am calling you to move the Motion.

The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013

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, the problem in this House is with too many advocates being in the House... *(Interruptions)*... I am not a practising advocate fortunately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called you for moving the Motion.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, there are many advocates here and they are in white dress, not black dress. We advocate for the countrymen.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I would request the House to hear me out and then we will take a view. We will hear even Nareshji also. I have no problem about that. Sir, this Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha in August, 2013. Subsequently, the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Urban Development in the month of September. Then the Standing Committee discussed the Bill and gave its Report on 13th February, 2014 to both the Houses. Official Amendments, that I am proposing to move, are based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee and also otherwise. Sir, there is a lot of criticism about the real estate sector among the public because certain fly-by-night operators are not following any rules and regulations; they are not following any standard practices, thereby taking the consumers for a ride. I am trying to be brief. I am not going into the details because I gave a word that I would first take the House into confidence and then go by the collective wisdom of the House. Keeping that in mind, today we have a noble objective of “Housing for All by 2022”. Mere Government’s efforts alone will not suffice. It is a fact. I must admit it. The Government alone cannot construct houses for all by 2022. So, you need private participation also, and public-private participation is the only way out. That being the case, while allowing private participation, which is already in vogue, after giving certain concessions in the Budget and also allowing FDI and then also giving certain income tax concessions for the housing sector, it has become all the more important to have some sort of regulations. That is the purpose of this Bill. The Bill was brought by the previous Government and it was referred to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee made some recommendations. We have agreed to some of the major recommendations, and we could not agree to some of the recommendations. I held extensive consultations with various stakeholders, including the real estate people, CREDAI, NAREDCO, consumer associations from different walks of life, and certain well meaning advocates also came and made their presentations. I myself was present in two consultations. Then I had also asked the Secretary to give them a hearing about what problems they were facing because some stringent provisions were being made, *vis-a-vis* regulations. So, that opportunity was also given to them. I have also taken the States into confidence. There was a national level meeting of States. The States also have given their views. Keeping all those views in mind and also going by the views expressed by some of the Members earlier, this Bill has been brought in.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving it?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Just a minute, Sir. This Bill is already there before the House. I am moving only for the consideration of the Bill because it is already a property of the House. My friend, Shri Naresh Agrawal, seems to have given a notice for referring it to a Select Committee. What I am suggesting is, I am very keen — I had

a word with the Leader of the Opposition also — that this Bill should be passed at the earliest. Keeping that in mind, if the hon. Members have some apprehensions, I am ready to defer this Bill by two-three days; I will talk to others also and then again come back to the House when we meet on 5th May or so.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : मैं जल्दबाजी से कुछ करना नहीं चाहता हूँ। त्यागी जी, थोड़ा हंसना।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : मैं कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : आप कहते नहीं हैं, लेकिन मेरी ओर ऐसे देखते हैं। शरद जी, को देखिए कितने प्रसन्न हैं और कैसे बोलते हैं।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : मैं आपसे प्रसन्न हूँ।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : आप त्यागी हैं और हम लोग साधारण हैं। Sir, keeping that in mind, what I am suggesting is that if there is further consultation needed informally, I am willing to consult the Members of various parties and take their meaningful suggestions, if any, or try to dispel the misunderstandings or reservations that they have and then we take this forward. There are two ways to this. One is, I move this Bill for consideration. But my Government does not have majority in this House. I am very clear about it. The other is that we refer it to the Select committee. But that will take some more time. The public is already impatient. The hon. Supreme Court of India has, recently said that we have to take a decision about this Bill within a particular time-frame. Keeping that observation in mind, keeping the public mood in mind and keeping the complaints that are coming against the real estate sector in the recent days, — we have examples in Noida, Gurgaon, etc. where certain serious allegations have been made — instead of leaving the consumers to their fate and asking them to go to courts, it is better to address them through a regulator. Like, we have the Regulator for Telecom, Electricity, and other institutions, we are also proposing to have a regulator here. This is the backdrop of this case. I don't want to take advantage and then give a lengthy speech. Keeping that in mind, I would like the House to take a view. My humble suggestion is, let me defer this for some more time and, in the meanwhile, if there are any meaningful suggestions, we will consider them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us agree to that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी, ऐसा नहीं है कि हम लोग किसी रियल स्टेट को बंद करने के लिए आए हैं। मैं यहां यह क्लियर कर देना चाहता हूं कि इससे गांव का किसान भी जुड़ा हुआ है। अगर रियल स्टेट बूम करेगी, तो गांव के किसान को जमीन का पैसा मिलता है। आज उसकी कीमत कितनी हुई है, इसके लिए आप नोएडा को देखिए, फरीदाबाद को देखिए, गुडगांव को देखिए और गाजियाबाद को देखिए। यह पूरे देश से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है, इसलिए एक नया तरीका हो गया है कि दो-तीन दिन में हर चीज तय करें। इससे पहले Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill और उससे पहले The Coal Mines (Special Provision) Bill, सब में कह दिया गया कि तीन दिनों के अंदर कर दीजिए। यह तीन दिनों वाली बाइंडिंग गवर्नमेंट की है। श्रीमन्, इससे सदन का कोई सदस्य सहमत नहीं है। यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जाए और अगले सत्र में आए। इसके लिए इतनी जल्दी क्यों है? अगर कहीं कोई गलती हुई है, तो आपने इतने दिनों से उसको नहीं रोका, तो देश पर महीने, दो महीने में कौन सा पहाड़ टूटा जा रहा है? इसलिए जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनाने के लिए मूव किया है...

श्री उपसभापति : मूव नहीं किया है। मैंने मूव करने के लिए परमिशन नहीं दी है। नोटिस होगा, मूव नहीं किया है। मूव कहां किया है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नोटिस दिया है।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Bill, that was introduced in 2013, is substantially different from the Bill that has been introduced by Shri Venkaiah Naidu. All the pro-consumer, pro-public provisions of the 2013 Bill have been diluted in this Bill. To argue that there is an urgency and that we should pass this Bill in the next couple of days, because we want to protect the public, flies in the face of the evidence. All the Amendments that have been made to the original Bill go against the interests of the public and the consumers. So, I request that this should be referred to a Select Committee and, in the next Session of Parliament, the Report can be submitted.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would also suggest the same thing. In the original Bill, which was widely scrutinized by the Standing Committee, and the Bill, which we are facing now, that is, the 2013 Bill along with official Amendments, there are substantive differences, and it needs scrutinisation. That is why a Select Committee be appointed and let them go into it and report in the next Session.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, as the hon. Minister has stated, the objectives of the Bills are very noble. We all know how lakhs of people have been taken for a ride by unscrupulous players in this country. They have to be protected. There are thousands of cases going on in Consumer Courts, and this Bill provides that Fast Track Courts would be set up. We welcome all that. At the same time, you cannot throw the baby out with the bath water. Industry cannot be killed. They have certain reservations

which must be addressed. And, I think, all stakeholders need to be consulted. The hon. Minister has stated that he is willing to set up a Select Committee. In the past also, we have seen that Select Committees have done very, very good work in five, six or seven days. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a right to give my suggestion. You can differ with it. So, I would recommend that a Select Committee be set up straightaway and before this House adjourns on the 13th, we should be able to present the Report so that this can be taken up. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a very important Bill. The Bill is dealing with a State subject, namely land. The Central Government has no *locus standi* to introduce this Bill, and although Parliament has no legislative competency to enact this law it must be referred to the Select Committee or the Central Government must withdraw this Bill. This is my humble submission.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, where we are going to go I am not able to understand. This matter, whether the Parliament of India has got the jurisdiction or not, has been referred to the Attorney General of India. The Attorney General of India, after a thorough study, has opined that it is within the legislative competence of Parliament to enact a Bill. And earlier, a Bill has come here. It was referred to the Standing Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even if there is no legislative competence, it should have been raised when it was introduced. It was not raised.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not on technicalities. At the end of the day, I want the consumers to be benefited. I want even the real estate people not to be harassed also. I have no problem if people say it also. I am not considering the real estate people or the developers or the builders are the enemies of the nation. They are also performing their responsibilities. But we need to have certain regulations and you must also safeguard people from the unscrupulous elements which are trying to exploit the situation and then, spoiling the name of the sector. That being the case, we must find out a via-media where the larger interests of the consumers as well as those people are taken into consideration. Sir, we are trying to bring transparency. We are trying to hasten up the proposals for a speedy clearance of projects also and then, that being the case, on the one side, we are saying you are going slow, and on the other side, you are saying no, no; this much time is not sufficient ...*(Interruptions)*... I have confidence in the wisdom of the Members of the House that they can complete the job at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Shri Tyagi, there is nothing more to say. और कुछ नहीं बोलना है।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the Government is going slow. We have no complaints on going slow. It is going too fast.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, आदरणीय मंत्री जी ने मेरा ज़िक्र किया है। मैं तो इनको बहुत प्यार की नजरों से देखता हूँ। हमारा और इनका जो तलाक हुआ था, उसमें गाली-गलौज भी नहीं हुई थी, क्रुएल्टी के आरोप भी नहीं लगे थे और हमारे तलाक में इद्दत की जो मियाद थी, वह भी अभी खत्म नहीं हुई है। इसलिए ऐसा नहीं है कि मैं आपको बुरी नजर से देखता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one suggestion from the hon. Minister that he needs a few days.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): No.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please let me complete. Allow me to speak. I have also the right of a Member. Isn't it? So, I am invoking that right. One suggestion given by the Minister is that two, three days or a few days may be allowed to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you impatient like this? Allow the Minister for further consultation with the Opposition and others also so that he will try to have a compromise. Maybe, he can bring some amendments also. He may think of bringing amendments also. That is one thing. The other suggestion which came from this side is that it should be sent to the Select Committee. Now, if it is to be sent to the Select Committee, a resolution has to be taken. First, the Minister has to move the Bill. He has not moved the Bill. After his motion only, Shri Naresh Agrawal can move his motion for which my special permission is required because it is an Amendment Motion. One day's notice is required. You have not given that notice. So, there should be a consensus of the House on that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सेलेक्ट कमेटी के लिए वन डे नोटिस की जरूरत नहीं है, अमेंडमेंट के लिए वन डे नोटिस की जरूरत है। हमने अमेंडमेंट नहीं दिया है। हमने सेलेक्ट कमेटी का नोटिस दिया है, इसके लिए वन डे बिफोर की जरूरत नहीं है। आप रूलिंग देख लीजिए, रूलिंग में कहीं नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. We will come to that. Anyhow, what I am going to say is that the House is supreme. The House can take any decision. If your Motion has to be accepted, the House can decide. I have no objection to that. That is the point. However, that process can be started only if the Minister moves the Bill. He has not moved the Bill. That is the point. So, now, the Minister is of the view that he should be given 2-3 days. So, why don't we consider a via-media and give 2-3 days and see what can be done?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what I suggest is: If I consult some of my colleagues and if they are still of the view that it should go to a Select Committee, then, I will consider it and then we can go accordingly. इसमें क्या प्रॉब्लम है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. यह ठीक है।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): ये ठीक कह रहे हैं कि दो-तीन दिन के बाद वे कंसल्टेशन कर लेंगे, इसके बाद सेलेक्ट कमेटी की राय से यह हो जाएगा। इसमें क्या दिक्कत है?

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है। See, I think, the hon. Minister has said that within 2-3 days he will do consultation and if all of you want Select Committee he himself will come with that proposal. There is no problem. So, I think, we allow him...(Interruptions)...Okay. So, I hope...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, 4 तारीख तक तो हॉलिडे है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : हाँ, 5 तारीख को कर लेंगे। He can come on 5th or 6th or 7th. The House is up to 13th. See, the House is for discussion, dialogue and then we arrive at decision. We have had discussion and we arrived at decision. So, I am, with the consent of the House, deferring the Bill for a couple of days for the Minister to facilitate consultation and then come back to the House during this Session itself.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am eager to come back at the earliest.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the hon. Minister will consult, come back and consider the proposition for sending the Bill to a Select Committee. That has to be taken together.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. Tapanji, something will emerge out of consultation. He will come with that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, क्या इससे चेयर मिनिस्टर को बाउंड करती है कि यह इसी सत्र में लाएँ? मिनिस्टर कंसल्ट करें, लेकिन कंसल्ट करने के बाद अगर वे इस सत्र में लाने को राजी नहीं हैं, तब यह डेफर तो है ही।

श्री उपसभापति : मैंने बोला, 'in this session only'

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आपने यह कहा कि मिनिस्टर इसी सत्र में लाएंगे।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) : इन्होंने यह कहा, 'He will come back after consultation process'.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: In this session. Mr. Deputy Chairman, we will do like this. यह नेसेसरी नहीं है। पीठ का यह जो आदेश है, इसमें यह बाउंड नहीं होना चाहिए कि कंसल्ट करने के बाद वे कब आएँ, इस सेशन में आएँ या मानसून सेशन में आएँ। आपकी यह जो रूलिंग है कि इसी सेशन में आएँ, यह रूलिंग ठीक नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, आप मेरी बात सुनिए, आप बैठ जाइए, what has been said by the Minister is, after consultation, if there is no agreement and if the House wants a Select Committee, he is amenable to that, he is agreeable to that. It is after that statement, I asked him to come back in this Session itself.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, यह प्वाइंट ठीक नहीं है, 'in this session only'. यह चेयर की रूलिंग से हटना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : यह क्या झगड़ा है?

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : नहीं, यह रूलिंग चेयर की नहीं है, Okay, agreed. It is not for the Chair. The Government is keen to have consultation at the earliest and come back to the House in this Session itself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the Bill is deferred for a couple of days. The Government is to come back after consultation during this Session itself.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: For referring it to Select Committee. You also tell that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that the Minister has not even moved the Bill. It is only after moving the Bill, you can think about the Select Committee.

Now, we will take up discussion on the working of the Ministry of Law and Justice. Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan to initiate the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Law and Justice.

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to initiate the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Law and Justice. It is a very important Ministry. We are celebrating 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar who is the architect of the Indian Constitution.

Sir, at this juncture, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to three

departments of the Ministry of Law and Justice. They are: Legislative Department, the Department of Law and the Department of Justice. But, at the same time, we are not only ruled by the domestic rule of law but we are also ruled by the international laws. Many conventions and multi-lateral treaties are now binding the citizen of India. Knowingly or unknowingly, the citizens are controlled by the international laws. Take the case of multi-lateral treaties. They are already submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and they cover a lot of subjects including human rights, refugees, narcotic drugs and psychopathic substances, traffic in persons, absence of publication, health, international trade and development, transport and communications, navigation, economic statistics, education and cultural matters, declaration of death of missing persons, status of women, freedom of information, penal matters, commodities, maintenance obligations, law of sea, commercial arbitration, law of treaties, outer space, telecommunications, disarmament, environment, fiscal matters, etc. In such a way, more than a hundred other conventions are binding the citizens of India. But there is no follow-up of implementation of the international treaties where we are participating. In certain cases we are signing treaties, in certain cases we are ratifying the treaties, in certain cases we are bringing the domestic laws. But many of the treaties are not followed by the domestic law. The Ministries/ Departments involved in this are widening by the day. We can take the examples of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Department of Atomic Energy, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Space, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Environment & Forests and Climate Change, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Science & Technology, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Culture and so many other Ministries. We have got more than 108 Ministries. Every Ministry is bound by the international treaties. But, at the same time, we don't have a separate Department for International Law in our Government set up. Every nodal Ministry is having its own advisors. For example, when the Ministry of Finance goes for *bilateral* relationship of investment, it is getting some advice. They fix certain *ad hoc* period for the Ministry's advisors. Similarly, the Ministry of Environment & Forests and Climate Change is having its own system of seeking the help of the Treaties Division of the Ministry of External Affairs for the international obligations and other things when they want to go for negotiations. On many issues, the nodal Ministry is only giving some feedback to the Treaties Division of the Ministry of External Affairs. They are going and negotiating with different countries. I have some

[Dr. E. M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

personal experience of representing in many cases on behalf of India. Counsels are there and professional groups are coming up around the world. Take, for example, the World Trade Organisation. If the U.S. is representing, it will have 150 counsels, professional groups, who are totally involved in negotiations and they know how to go about it. China too is having a similar system. Even a small country like the Netherlands is having so many counsels. But we are depending on our own Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries who are getting the feedback at the time of negotiations in the Treaties Division. This is how we are running the Government. At the same time, we want to be a super power and we want to be a hub of international investment. If the international law is not enforced, the International Law Department is not there in India and the Law Ministry is not having any accountability on that part to see whether the domestic law is properly followed by the nodal Ministry or not, but, at the same time, we are bound by the international obligations. If we violate on any count, then we are answerable to the international bodies. How many bodies are there! Take the United Nations itself, and it is having many bodies to make treaties and laws. And we are party to it. More than 120 conventions have been held on different subjects. We are having different United Nations bodies. Take, for example, the Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Food and Agricultural Organisation, International Labour Organisation, Office of Disarmament Affairs, Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues, Office of Special Representative of Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, United National Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Democracy Fund, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, United Nations Human Settlement Programme, United Nations Inter-regional Crime and Justice Research Institute, United Nations International Research and Training Institute for Advancement of Women, United Nations Population Fund, Regional Commissions, the World Health Organisation, the World Intellectual Property Organisation, World Meteorological Organisation, World Tourism Organisation, Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organisation, Preparatory Commissions, International Atomic Energy Agency, Organisation for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, International Civil Aviation, International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Maritime Organisation, International Telecommunications and International Seabed Authority.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*.]

Other than that, there are non-UN organisations like WTO, World Group, International

Finance Corporation, Universal Postal Union, World Intellectual Property Organisation, the Hague Conference on the Private International Law, Permanent Court of Arbitration, International Institute of Unification of Law, Commonwealth Secretariat, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, Antarctic Treaty System, etc. In such a way, we are going on having many representations, but without any concurrence of the Parliament. The Parliament is not at all informed of any of the covenants or any of the treaties. Nobody is accountable. They take the provisions of the Constitution of India whereby international treaties are binding upon the country. This authority is given to the Executive, no doubt. But, at that time, we thought that this is sufficient. But now we need the accountability part. Our country is giving a lot of democratic process to every system. Now, we need the International Law Department to be created. I can even say to the extent that the rule of law is not the domestic law alone. The rule of law of international law is now prevailing upon the citizens of India. Therefore, now the Law Ministry should get next to the Prime Minister's position. Even now we are following the colonial system of Home Ministry becoming second to the Prime Minister. Nowhere is it relevant now. We have to take into consideration that all the Departments are now covered under the international obligations and treaties. India is governed by international treaties. Therefore, we have to oblige by bringing a proper accountability part from the Cabinet. The Cabinet is answerable for everything. They cannot say that the nodal Ministry has said like that, the External Affairs Ministry has said like that. Therefore, this is the way they have done it. But when they are coming up with a follow up measure of the domestic law on the basis of the international treaty, then only this Parliament knows that this is the lacuna, this is the weakness, this is the way India has moved away from the international obligations.

Therefore, Sir, this is high time to see that the Ministry of Law is upgraded. It should have its own International Department, covering all the nodal Ministries by consultation. They should do it in a professional way. It should not be by way of hierarchy or by way of having a person who entered in the Legal Services and then he is having promotion to that extent after 25 years, having the institutional memory. Now, the institutional memory is overlooked by the international memory of the present status. What is happening today in international forums is that sitting in Geneva and in some other country, they are making some obligations. But our representation is very, very weak in the international conventions and also in the treaty-making bodies. Therefore, I feel, Sir, this is high time to make International Law as a separate department in the Ministry of Law. Similarly, till now, the Ministry of Justice was with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Law and Justice had recommended, as early as 2004-05, that it

[Dr. E. M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

should be separated from the Ministry of Home Ministry. They were keeping it with the Ministry of Home Affairs to get the information of the background and other things of the Judges to be appointed. The Secretary would not get appointment with the Home Minister at all. He or she even could not even tell the Home Minister that so many vacancies, say 350, were there in the High Courts and they had to be filled up. Those days are gone. The UPA-I had separated it from the Ministry of Home and attached it with the Ministry of Law. Therefore, the things are now moving. The Secretary is reporting to the Minister of Law. Therefore, it has speedily been coming up. We are making laws and having constitutional support for making the laws, not only on a particular subject, but on many issues of Judiciary. Article 124 of the Constitution of India deals with the appointment of Judges. So, starting with the appointment of Judges to constitution of the Supreme Court and increasing the number of judges, everything is within the powers of the Parliament. Dr. Ambedkar and the Constitution makers very subtly made such provisions that Parliament is supreme, even though the Executive and the Judiciary are at par with the parliament. How? Let me tell you. Take Article 124. It deals with the establishment of the Supreme Court. Whether it is appointment of Supreme Court Judges or it is the removal of the Supreme Court Judges, everything is within the powers of Parliament. Similarly, if we take Article 141, the law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all the courts. Article 142 deals with the enforcement of decrees or the judgement. The execution of the judgement of a court is by way of legislation made in the Parliament. If you see Article 146, the power to appoint only the staff is given to the Supreme Court of India. The power to appoint Judges was not given to the Supreme Court of India. But, what is happening now? This Government has brought a law within its first 60 days, the honeymoon days, to establish the National Judicial Appointment Commission. We appreciated it. We congratulated the Government. If you delay it, then, the court may give you some issues on the scams and other things. And, then, you will be bogged down. Since you are having a majority after 20 years, this Government wants to set aside the things that happened from the 1993 judgement of the Supreme Court. The pre-1993 situation should be restored and that is why you brought forward the Act to appoint the National Judicial Appointment Commission. But what is happening now? The Attorney General of India has requested the Supreme Court to widen the Bench by having a 11-member Bench to decide on the validity of the National Judicial Appointment Commission. Can we give the powers to Judiciary to appoint themselves? Can the Judges appoint themselves or their brothers and sisters or their grandsons as Judges? Is the same power given to the Parliament? The Parliament is elected by the people. We have got a fixed period of five years or six years, depending upon the House.

3:00 P.M.

If we want to come back, we can come only if the people re-elect us. The Parliament has got a right only to appoint its own staff within the secretariat. No Ministry can appoint its Secretary or IAS officers. They have to go through the UPSC process. That is what the Constitution says. *(Time-bell rings)* Therefore, the Executive is also having restrictions. It can appoint its officers only through the UPSC. Therefore, it is high time that the Government deal with this matter very carefully. Not acting according to the statutory obligations...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि यह एक बड़ा इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है। आज सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और कहीं न कहीं हम लोगों के बीच एक टकराव की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। यह भी चेलेन्ज हो गया है कि क्या पार्लियामेंट को पावर है या नहीं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपका समय आएगा, तब आप बोल लीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, आप इसमें कोई टाइम लिमिट मत करिए, हम लोगों को अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। अगर आप टाइम लिमिट करेंगे, तो यह जो इतना इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है, यह कैसे होगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह एक ऐसा इश्यू है, इस पर कोई पांच मिनट में अपनी बात कैसे कहेगा? पांच मिनट में तो खड़े होकर बैठ ही सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इसमें पांच मिनट, चार मिनट की जो फॉर्मेलिटी है, यह नहीं होनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): टाइम मैं तय नहीं करता हूँ। टाइम जो तय होता है, वह चेयर तय करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, सदन तय करेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): अगर आप लोग चाहें, तो दो-दो मिनट और एक्सट्रा दे सकता हूँ। इससे ज्यादा तो मेरे हाथ में नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप इस मुद्दे पर जितनी अच्छी तरह से बोल सकते हैं, उसी पर कॉन्सेंट्रेट करें। आपको कौन रोक रहा है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, हमारा जो हाउस है, इसमें बड़े सीनियर एडवोकेट्स हैं, जिनमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट के, हाई कोर्ट के, डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट के, सबके हैं। अगर सबने अपना व्यू नहीं रखा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैं तो आपको रोकूंगा नहीं। आप इसके अंदर इसी पर कॉन्सेंट्रेट करें, लेकिन एक ही इश्यू पर करें, दूसरी चीजों पर कम कर दें। कौन आपको रोक रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: प्लीज, इस पर आप न रोकें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : I will complete within five minutes.
...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैंने घंटी बजाई है, मैंने रोका नहीं है। इसका मतलब यह है कि मैं आपको आगाह कर रहा हूँ कि आपका टाइम हो गया है। मैंने रोका तो नहीं है। I can't just be a spectator here. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, already two minutes have been taken away from my time. ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मुझे घंटी बजाकर आगाह तो करना ही पड़ेगा कि इतना टाइम आपका है। यह बताना तो पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... Let us not have an argument here please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): It is in jest. I mean, you will also enjoy it. You have not only, like Mr. Naresh Agrawal said, lawyers of the Supreme Court or lawyers of the High Court but a large number of non-practising lawyers are also here.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I will give them also all the respect. येचुरी जी, आपको भी मैं पूरा रेस्पेक्ट करके दो मिनट ज्यादा दूंगा।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Good.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, what I want to stress finally on this issue of ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Let us not waste time, please.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा): वाइस चेयरमैन साहब।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपका नंबर आएगा, मैं आपको टाइम दूंगा।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: सर, जैसा नरेश जी ने कहा कि यहां सीनियर एडवोकेट्स हैं। मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि यही फर्क है कि हम यहां देश के लिए एडवोकेसी करने आए हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Let us not have a debate on this, please. Let us not have a debate on this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: No, no. All are advocates.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Let us not have a debate. ...(Interruptions)... मैं खाली आपको आगाह कर रहा हूँ,

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, I will complete it within five minutes. Actually, on the judicial aspect, we are now empowered by the people's verdict. From 1991 onwards, we were having a coalition Government system. Now, we are having a full mandate. Therefore, the Government should not shy away from taking a stand according to the Constitution. Within the powers of the Constitution, the Parliament is supreme and it has got its own in-built system of giving the power to the Parliament to decide on the appointment of Judges, taking action on the Judges and reconstituting the Judges, reconstituting the courts, establishing the courts and making the procedure for their day-to-days affairs also whether it is regarding making the court fee system or how to conduct the cases. Everything is given in the Constitution. The powers have been given to the Parliament. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, you gave me five minutes. I will finish it within that time.

Thirdly, many of the Judges, when they are retiring, are making certain observations. But while they are sitting as Judges also, they are making certain observations. I don't want to quote the name of the Judge. But a sitting Judge has said, 'Government's filing more cases is a sign of governance deficit.' Why are there so many cases pending? More than 2.18 crores of cases are pending throughout India. There are many reasons. But we can take two reasons alone. One is, many of the cases, 70 per cent of the cases, are related to the Government. Whether it is the State Government or the Central Government, it is a party to the litigation. There should be a system by which the Law Ministry should work out a system by having a networking through all the counsels who are appearing for the Government of India to find out what is the stage of the case, why the case is delayed, whether proper affidavit has been filed, whether evidence is given before the court, what is the fate of the case, etc. If the judgement is proper, according to the law, then why would you want an appeal against it? Six lakh crore rupees are locked up in the Tax Tribunal alone. Our tax money is locked up there because of appeals made by the Government. Why do we have to do that? ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, you have allowed me five minutes. Kindly look at the clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Fifteen minutes were allotted to you. There are four-five speakers. I have already given five minutes extra to you.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, kindly give me one more minute. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Sir, I would like to finish my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, यदि ऐसा है, तो सारे लोग मिलकर इसका बायकॉट कर देते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): बायकॉट का क्या मतलब है, ...(व्यवधान)... आपका तो नंबर ही नहीं आया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, हम लोगों से ही चेयर को पावर मिली है और हमें भी चेयर से पावर मिली है।

श्रीमन्, चेयर जो व्यवहार कर रहा है कि एक मिनट दे दूंगा या दो मिनट दे दूंगा, जैसे हम भीख मांग रहे हों, ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): नहीं ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। बी.ए.सी. में आप भी तो थे। क्या आप बी.ए.सी. में नहीं थे?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हां, था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): उस समय क्या डिसाइड हुआ था?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्री ऑवर्स डिसाइड हुए थे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): हां, तो श्री ऑवर्स के हिसाब से ही तो बोलने के लिए समय देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : वह समय तो बढ़ सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)... वह कोई पत्थर की लकीर नहीं है। ऐसा नहीं है कि बी.ए.सी. में तीन घंटे डिसाइड हो गए, तो तीन घंटे ही मिलेंगे। सदन में तमाम बातें हैं। समय बढ़ भी सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप टाइम से ही तो चलेंगे, या तो आप डिसाइड कर लो कि अनएंडिंग चलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हां, तो कर लीजिए। इस सदन की सहमति ले लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): हां, तो कर लीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप प्रस्ताव लाइए। ... आप प्रस्ताव लाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): फिर आपने बी.ए.सी. में क्यों डिसाइड कर दिया? ...(व्यवधान)... नरेश जी, आप विराजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... समय की मांग की कोई बात नहीं है। आपको नाराज होने की भी जरूरत नहीं है। आप विराजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : ऐसे सदन नहीं चलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): सदन तो समय के हिसाब से ही चलेगा, आपके हिसाब

से नहीं चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि आप सोच रहे हैं कि आपके हिसाब से चलेगा, तो सदन आपके हिसाब से बिलकुल नहीं चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : नरेश जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेश जी, एक मिनट के लिए आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : इसका मतलब है कि जो आपके मन में आएगा, जो आप चाहेंगे, वह करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन आपको करने की क्या जरूरत पड़ गई? ...**(व्यवधान)**... समय के हिसाब से चलेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश शर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, क्या आप भी बहस किए जा रहे हैं। दो मिनट की ही तो बात है। अभी तो उनका टाइम भी बचा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : श्री सतीश जी, अभी इनकी पार्टी के चार स्पीकर और बोलने के लिए बचे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... They have four speakers. अगर ये चाहें, तो इनके चारों स्पीकर्स का टाइम इन अकेले स्पीकर को ही दे दें, तो अच्छा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ओ.के.। आप विराजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I will consult on this and tell you. Please sit down. ... **(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप विराजिए।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक मिनट के लिए मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि लॉ एंड जस्टिस मिनिस्ट्री पर चर्चा के लिए तीन घंटे का समय अलॉटेड है, लेकिन इस मंत्रालय पर बहुत से लोग, बहुत ज्यादा बोलना चाहते हैं और बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय रखना चाहते हैं, तो मुझे लगता है, उन्हें अपने विषय रखने देने चाहिए।

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, regarding the backlog of cases, pending cases accruing every day, we would like to look at the issue in a different way. The system of governance is on the basis of decision-making. If a Desk, whether it is the Joint Secretary or anybody else who is in a position to take decisions, takes the responsibility and takes a proper decision, there would be no need for going to the court. If they take decisions according to the rule of law, the cases would not go to the courts. But the tendency of the bureaucracy and also the politicians now is, 'why should we bother ourselves; let us go to the court. Let them go and seek remedy in the court. Let the courts decide.' Even in major cases, the accountability part is missing. I would request the Law Ministry to enforce it properly. Every Ministry, every Desk that has the power to take decisions, is accountable. If they are not doing that, and if a case goes to the court, because they have not been able to take a decision, then action must be taken against that particular Government servant who is responsible for that. If this happens, the two crore cases pending in the courts would just vanish. Now, we feel that it is the

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

courts alone that can take decisions and pass judgements, even on welfare activities. They are even giving directions to the Parliament. They say, 'you must enact the law within a particular period'. Just now the Minister for Urban Development said that the Supreme Court has directed it. How can they direct the Parliament to enact a law? Let us do our job and let them do their job when a dispute comes up before them. It is our business to make the law. Sir, we have to see to it that every person is responsible for taking action. If I am talking now, I am responsible for taking a decision on whether to put a point or not. Similarly, every person has to take the decision, not the Judges alone. Now, we are multiplying into many tribunals. But none of the tribunals has its vacancies filled up by the Government. Every tribunal is lying vacant. In every tribunal, posts of judicial members and other members are vacant. This is the reason of backlog cases. Every day you are producing new regulatory authorities and new tribunals. Your Green Tribunal passed the law if anyone is caught burning waste material in the open, he has to pay a fine of ₹ 5,000. Where is the executive? What is the executive doing? Whether the executive is enforcing environmental laws or not, or, whether the Mayor or the Municipality is working properly or not? It is high time to think about it. We should not blame the system alone. It is the system of governance that makes the proper disposal of the matters, redresses the grievances and gives response to the people. That is the response of the governance. With this observation, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, अभी माननीय नाच्चीयप्पन साहब कह रहे थे कि लिटिगेशन बहुत लंबा हो जाता है और बहुत से मुकदमे पेंडिंग रहते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं न तो अपने राज्य के लिए कुछ मांगने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, न किसी और के लिए कुछ मांगने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन जो सिस्टम है, उसको अगर हम ठीक ढंग से चला लें, तो एक लिटिगेंट को बहुत बड़ी रिलीफ मिल सकती है, इसलिए मैं आपको कुछ सजेशन देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सर, मैं खुद पेशे से वकील हूँ। ठीक है कि मैंने हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में प्रैक्टिस नहीं की, लेकिन जहां मैंने प्रैक्टिस की, तो जो-जो lacunae, जो-जो difficulties मैंने आम आदमी के लिए देखी हैं, मैं उनको आपके साथ शेयर करना चाहता हूँ। जैसे नाच्चीयप्पन जी ने अभी कहा कि अगर हम अपने ऑफिसस को responsible नहीं बनाएंगे, तो कोई भी जस्टिस जहां मिलना चाहिए, वहां न मिलकर अदालतों में मिलेगा, क्योंकि Section 80 CPC के रूप में एक बहुत बड़ी प्रोटेक्शन स्टेट को, सरकार को दी गई है। किसी ने सरकार से कोई रिलीफ लेना है, तो उसको दो महीने का नोटिस देना पड़ता है। 1984 में जब मैंने प्रैक्टिस शुरू की, तो मेरे फादर मुझे कहते थे कि आज से एक साल पहले अगर Section 80 का नोटिस चला जाता था, तो सरकार हिल जाती थी, लेकिन आज क्या हो गया है? यह तो मैं 1984 की बात कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन आज नोटिस दे दो, तो वह नोटिस रद्दी की टोकरी में चला जाता है, ultimately litigation में उसको आना पड़ता है। सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अगर आज से ही डायरेक्टिव जारी कर दो कि अगर किसी ने Section 80 का नोटिस दिया है और

उसको जो रिलीफ मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिला और उसके कारण लिटिगेशन शुरू हुआ है, तो अगर लिटिगेशन के बाद उसको रिलीफ मिलता है, तो उसका जितना खर्च आएगा, वह उस अफसर को देना पड़ेगा, जिसके कारण सरकार को लिटिगेशन में जाना पड़ा। तो मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि सेंटर और स्टेट का 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा लिटिगेशन खत्म हो जाएगा।

दूसरी बात मैं एक एकजाम्पल से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे शहर के पास एक गांव है - बीड़ा, उसमें 800 रुपए के एक लॉग के लिए झगड़ा हुआ, वुड लॉग पर। झगड़ा हुआ और करते-करते 17 केस हो गए। एक तरफ मैं वकील था, दूसरी तरफ कोई दूसरा था। उस समय मैं एमएलए भी था और मैं प्रैक्टिस भी करता था। तो जज साहब ने कहा कि आप एमएलए हो, इनका कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ क्यों नहीं करा देते? मैंने कहा कि कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ नहीं होगा। आप हम दोनों वकीलों को बाहर रखिए और इन पर एक दबाव डालिए कि अगर आपने कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ नहीं किया, तो मैं सबको अंदर कर दूंगा। ऐसा करने पर दूसरी पार्टी मेरे पास आई कि खन्ना साहब, आप हमारा मुकदमा खत्म करा दीजिए। मैं एक दिन दोनों पार्टियों के साथ बैठा और कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ के कारण 17 मुकदमे खत्म हो गए। तो कोर्ट कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ क्यों नहीं कराता? उसका एक कारण है। सर, जो सजेशन मैं आपको देने वाला हूँ, उसमें आपको न तो सैलरी ज्यादा देनी है, न ही आपको कोई ज्यादा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलप करना है। जो existing इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, उसमें अगर आप एक केस... जो वकील हैं, वे जानते हैं कि जज जब एक केस डिसाइड करता है, पांच साल या छः साल बाद, तो डिजीजन देने के उसको पांच युनिट मिलते हैं। वह तीन-चार साल मेहनत करता है, तो उसको पांच युनिट मिलते हैं। तो आप ऐसा कीजिए कि अगर कोई जज कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ करा देता है, तो उसको सात युनिट दे दीजिए। तो उसकी न तो कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ की कोई अपील होगी। वह कम से कम हाई कोर्ट तक उस लिटिगेशन को खत्म कर देगा। उसमें सरकार का कुछ बिगड़ने वाला नहीं है, तो सात युनिट देने से वह जज effort भी करेगा और इंटरेस्ट भी लेगा, तो लिटिगेंट को भी उसका फायदा होगा। दूसरी बात मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अदालतों के बारे में हम यह सोचते हैं कि ये 'temples of justice' हैं, लेकिन 'temples of justice' में लोग एक आशा के साथ, एक होप के साथ जाते हैं, किन्तु वहां पर उनको न्याय नहीं मिलता। उसका कारण क्या है? कारण यह है कि वहां का जो सिस्टम है, वह सिस्टम, जब हम लॉ पास करते हैं, वह litigant के फेवर में है या litigation बढ़ाने के लिए है, उस समय यह बात भी हमें सोचनी चाहिए। सर, मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूँ कि कोर्ट में होता क्या है। एक बार एक लम्बरदार जी कोर्ट में पेश हुए तो जिस तरह से रूटीन में हम कहते हैं कि कसम खाओ, जो कहोगे, सच कहोगे — उस समय जज साहब अपना काम कर रहे थे, हम अपना एविडेंस करवा रहे थे — तो उस लम्बरदार ने कहा कि मुझे यह बताइए कि मैं सच कौन सा बोलूँ? मैं सच पंचायत का बोलूँ, पुलिस स्टेशन वाला बोलूँ या अदालत वाला सच बोलूँ? उस समय सबको curiosity हो गयी कि यह क्या कह रहा है। अदालत में सन्नाटा सा छा गया। उस समय उसने differentiate किया कि सच कौन सा बोलना है। उसने कहा कि जब हम पंचायत में बोलते हैं तो हम पूरा सच बोलते हैं, जब पुलिस स्टेशन में बोलते हैं तो आधा सत्य और आधा असत्य बोलते हैं और जब हम आपके यहां अदालत में आते हैं तो हम पूरा असत्य बोलते हैं, इसलिए आप बताइए कि सच कौन सा बोलना है? इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे ज्युडिशियल अफसर, मैं उनके ऊपर कोई बात नहीं कहना चाहता, उनका माइंडसेट कैसा है। इतने प्रोविजंस बने हुए हैं, जिनके कारण हम frivolous litigation को कम कर सकते हैं। मैंने तो अपनी 15 साल की

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

प्रेक्टिस में कभी नहीं देखा कि किसी कोर्ट ने ऑर्डर किया हो कि इनके खिलाफ 182 लगा दो - अगर कोई केस असत्य है, असत्य कम्प्लेंट है — कभी किसी ने नहीं किया। फैसला किया, अपने युनिट डाले और बात खत्म हो गयी। क्या कभी किसी कोर्ट ने perjury के केस के बारे में रिकमेंड किया? हम लोग लॉ वाले समझते हैं। अदालत में डाक्युमेंट पेश हुआ, अदालत में असत्य बोला, क्या अदालत ने रिकमेंड किया कि इसने असत्य बोला है, इसके ऊपर perjury का केस डाल दो? अगर existing law को हम इम्प्लीमेंट करवाने के लिए कामयाब हो जाते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत सारी लिटीगेशंस को कम करने में हम कामयाब हो सकते हैं। सर, मुझे सिस्टम में रहते हुए Human Rights Commission में काम करने का मौका मिला। दस महीने मैंने वहाँ पर काम किया। वहाँ पर एक जनरल रूटीन थी कि कमीशन जब डेट देता था तो दो महीने की डेट देता था और पहली डेट पर अफसर आकर कहता था कि रिपोर्ट तैयार नहीं है, हमें कुछ और टाइम दिया जाए तो कमीशन में रूटीन थी कि दो महीने और दिए जाते थे। वह फिर आता था और कहता था कि थोड़ी सी फार्मेलिटी रहती है, दो महीने का टाइम और दे दीजिए। इस तरह से 6 महीने तक कमीशन में रिपोर्ट नहीं आती थी। मैंने एक प्रयास किया। मैंने जो प्रयास किया, वह विद्वान लॉ किया। माननीय लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब, मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि जब भी आपकी जर्जों की कॉन्फ्रेंस होती है, उस वक्त उनको थोड़ा सा कहिए कि वे इस लॉ को समझते हुए within law जो प्रोविजन है, उसको फालो करते हुए बहुत बड़ा न्याय कर सकते हैं। मेरे पास जब पहला केस आया तो उसने वही रिक्वेस्ट की कि सर, दो महीने का टाइम दे दीजिए, एसएसपी की रिक्वेस्ट है। मैंने अपने स्टेनो को बुलाया। मैंने कहा कि आपको दो नहीं, तीन महीने का टाइम देते हैं, लेकिन जब तक यह रिपोर्ट नहीं आएगी, तब तक आपकी सेलरी मैं attach करता हूँ। वह एकदम कहने लगा कि नहीं सर, मैं कल ही लेकर आता हूँ। मैंने कहा, नहीं, अब ऑर्डर विद्वानों नहीं होगा, मैं आपकी सेलरी attach करता हूँ, जब आप रिपोर्ट लाएंगे, मैं आपकी सेलरी रिलीज कर दूंगा। मैंने दस महीने वहाँ पर काम किया, 4,300 केसेज को डिसाइड किया, मैंने अलग-अलग जगह पर इन्स्पेक्शन करके 30 रिपोर्ट्स सबमिट कीं और मेरे कोर्ट में, जब भी मैं लिखता था, 15 दिन में रिपोर्ट आ जाती थी। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग सीट पर बैठे हैं, अगर वे इस सिस्टम को पूरा समझने के लिए सेंसेटाइज हो जाएं, अगर वे समझें कि हम न्याय देने के लिए हैं, हम गरीब को देखें, किसान को देखें कि वह हमसे अपेक्षा रखकर आया है कि हम उसको न्याय देंगे, तो सिस्टम में रहते हुए हम बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं। सर, मैं बहुत दिन से सच कर रहा था। आपमें से भी काफी लोग एमएलए, सरपंच, ब्लॉक समिति मेंबर आदि पदों से उठकर आए होंगे। बहुत से लोगों को पुलिस स्टेशन में जाने का मौका मिलता होगा। जब हम पहले पुलिस स्टेशन में जाते हैं तो क्या देखते हैं कि एक साइकिल से लेकर ट्रक तक, वहाँ पर करोड़ों की प्रॉपर्टी पड़ी हुई है। अगर पुलिस वाले से पूछते हैं कि ये क्या है, तो वह कहता है कि यह किसी ने सुपुर्दगी पर नहीं ली। इसका कारण यह है कि वहाँ पर पड़ी हुई प्रॉपर्टी की न तो पुलिस को चिंता है, लेने वाला अगर जाएगा, वकील करेगा, सिक्वोरिटी देगा, इसका बहुत लम्बा प्रोसिजर है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 2008 में रिट पेटिशन नम्बर 14 दायर हुई। उस कोर्ट ने कितना अच्छा लिखा है, माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर सभी स्टेट्स और यहां पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सभी डिविजनल कमिशनर, एसएसपी और स्टेट को डायरेक्ट किया है, मैं उसे कोट कर रहा हूँ, जो उन्होंने

verdict लिखा है, वह बहुत balanced है और जो आम आदमी से संबंधित है। मैं उसको कोट कर रहा हूँ, “It is a matter of common knowledge that as and when vehicles are seized and kept in various police stations, not only do they occupy substantial space in the police stations but upon being kept in open, are also prone to fast natural decay on account of weather conditions. Even a good maintained vehicle loses its road worthiness if it is kept stationary in the police station for more than fifteen days. Apart from the above, it is also a matter of common knowledge that several valuable and costly parts of the said vehicles are either stolen or are cannibalized so that the vehicle becomes unworthy of being driven on road.” ये कॉमन बात है।

“To avoid all this, apart from the aforesaid directions issued hereby above, we direct that all the State Governments/Union Territories/Director General of Police shall ensure macro implementation of the statutory provisions and further direct that the activities of each and every police station, especially with regard to disposal of the seized vehicle be taken care of by the Inspector General of Police of the division / Commissioner of Police concerned of the cities / Superintendent of Police concerned of the district concerned.” एक बहुत बड़ी बात जो उन्होंने लिखी है -

“ In case any non-implementation is reported either by the petitioner or by any of the aggrieved party, then, needless to say, we would be constrained to take serious view of the matter against an erring officer, who have to be dealt with iron hands.”

आज तक करोड़ों रुपये की प्रापर्टी पुलिस स्टेशनों में पड़ी है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि इसका डिस्पोजल करने से स्टेट्स को भी बहुत बड़ा फायदा होगा, अगर इसका auction किया जाए, जिस सामान को कोई लेने नहीं आता है, उसके लिए कानून बनाया जाए। इसलिए मैं छोटी-छोटी बातों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज निचले स्तर पर कितना नुकसान आम आदमी का हो रहा है।

सर, मैं एक बात और आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। अभी नाच्चीयप्पन जी, जब बोल रहे थे कि हमने बहुत से ट्रिब्यूनल और कमीशन बना रखे हैं। क्या इनका कोई कोआर्डिनेशन, कोआपरेशन है? मैं आपको छोटा-सा उदाहरण देता हूँ। जब मैं कमीशन में था, तो मैंने एक जेल का इन्सपेक्शन किया, तो वहां पर बिहार का एक ड्राइवर था, मैंने उससे पूछा कि कितने दिनों से जेल में हो, तो उसने बताया कि दो साल से ऊपर हो गए। जब पूछा कि केस कौन-सा है, तो बताया कि 304 (ए) का है और जिसकी मैक्सिमम पनिशमेंट दो साल है। मेरा मानना है कि अगर जेलों की, पुलिस स्टेशनों की इन्सपेक्शन ह्यूमैन राइट्स कमीशन का मेम्बर, हाई कोर्ट का जज और जेलों को देखने वाले ए.डी.जी. (पी) हैं, ये सभी इकट्ठा करें, तो बहुत सा जस्टिस हम वहां दे सकते हैं। जब मैंने जेल अथॉरिटी से रिपोर्ट मांगी कि उसे दो साल से ऊपर जेल में क्यों रखा हुआ है, तो जब रिपोर्ट आई, उसमें बड़ी खुशी से बताया कि हमने उसे रिलीज कर दिया, लेकिन वह दो साल से अधिक जेल में कैसे रहा, जबकि मैक्सिमम सजा दो साल की है? ऐसे बहुत से केस आपको मिलेंगे।

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

मैं एक और सजेशन माननीय मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूँ। गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत कोशिश की है कि जब कोई एक्सीडेंट होता है, इसके लिए बहुत ऐड्स आती हैं, इसके लिए एनजीओज और बहुत से लोग काम भी करते हैं कि तुरंत ही इंजर्ड व्यक्ति को शिफ्ट किया जाए, लेकिन इसमें हम कामयाब नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। अगर टाइमली इंजर्ड व्यक्ति को शिफ्ट कर दिया जाए, तो कम से कम दस या पन्द्रह परसेंट लोगों का जीवन बचा सकते हैं। सर, the Evolution of National Emergency Management Mission है, इनकी एक रिपोर्ट है। इन्होंने लिखा है कि जो एम्बुलेंस 108 आई है, उसके कारण कम से 33 मिलियन जो लाइव हैं, उनको टाइमली ऐड देकर सेव किया है। अब यदि एक्सीडेंट होता है, तो Section 304 (a) में दो साल की सजा है। जो बात मैं कहने वाला हूँ, यह बात मेरे मन में क्यों आई, यह इसलिए आई कि मेरा एक दोस्त कनाडा से आया था। उसने यहां आकर एक BMW गाड़ी ले ली। वह लुधियाना में कहीं जा रहा था और वह स्वयं ही अपनी कार ड्राइव कर रहा था, तो अचानक कुछ बच्चे पतंग का पीछा करते हुए भाग रहे थे। उनमें से एक बच्चा भागते-भागते उस गाड़ी से टकरा गया। मेरे दोस्त ने गाड़ी रोकी और बच्चे को अपनी कार में डालकर इलाज के लिए दयानन्द मेडिकल कॉलेज में ले गया। वहां पर जाते ही डाक्टर ने कहा कि पैसे जमा कराओ। उसने पैसे भी जमा करा दिए। इसके बाद उसने डाक्टर से पूछा कि क्या अब मैं जा सकता हूँ, तो डाक्टर ने कहा नहीं, अब हम पुलिस बुलाएंगे। कुछ देर बाद पुलिस आ गई, तो पुलिस ने कहा कि जब भी इस बच्चे के कोई parents आएंगे, तो आपके ऊपर केस रजिस्टर होगा। यदि वे कहेंगे, तो हम आपको छोड़ देंगे, लेकिन तब तक आपको इंतजार करना पड़ेगा। उसका सारा दिन इसी काम में चला गया। वह मुझ से आकर कहने लगा कि मैंने क्या गलती की है? मैंने यह गलती की कि मैंने उस injured को hospital में shift किया। अगर मैं भी वहां से भाग आता, तो मुझसे कौन पूछता? अगर कोई मुझसे पूछता भी तो कम से कम जो मुझसे पूछने के बाद होना था, वह सब तो मेरे साथ पहले ही हो गया। इसलिए सर, मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि आप Section 304 (a) में एक अमेंडमेंट कीजिए, जिससे हम बहुत सी life save कर सकते हैं। अगर कोई accident करने वाला व्यक्ति किसी injured को hospital में shift करता है, उसको बचाने में मदद करता है, तो उसको कम से कम वार्निंग देकर छोड़ दिया जाए, ताकि हम उस injured की जान बचा पाएं। इसमें कोई बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा काम नहीं है। इससे हम बहुत से लोगों की जान भी बचा सकते हैं।

सर, मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि कानून बनाते समय सोशल ऑस्पेक्ट्स का ध्यान रखा जाए। हमने यहां बाद में जितने भी अमेंडमेंट्स किए, जैसे IPC और एविडेंस एक्ट में किए, हम उनमें बहुत ज्यादा अमेंडमेंट्स नहीं कर पाए। क्योंकि अग्रेजों ने इस ढंग से बनाया था कि उसमें स्कोप कम था, लेकिन जितने भी हमने अमेंडमेंट्स किए हैं with the passage of time हमने देखा कि उस कानून का मिसयूज हुआ है, जैसे 498(a) है। लॉ कमीशन को भी एक रेकमेंडेशन देनी पड़ी कि अब इसका मिसयूज होना शुरू हो गया है। सर, जहां हम ऐसा कोई एनेक्ट करते हैं, तो सोशल ऑस्पेक्ट्स को देखने की बहुत जरूरत है।

सर, मैं लास्ट में एक रिक्वेस्ट करते हुए, अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि Advocates लोगों को न्याय दिलवाने में बहुत help करते हैं। यह जरूरी नहीं कि सभी Advocates

अमीर हों। वे काम करते-करते जब एक स्टेज पर आ जाते हैं, तो ऑपटर रिटायरमेंट उनकी सोशल सिक्योरिटी का भी ध्यान रखा जाए। नए-नए Advocates को ओथ कमिशनर की नौकरी का चांस मिलता है, वैसे तो Advocates रिटायर नहीं होते हैं, लेकिन एक स्टेज पर बहुत से Advocates काम नहीं कर पाते हैं। उनकी सोशल सिक्योरिटी के बारे में यदि कुछ कर सकते हैं, तो वह अवश्य करें। बाकी जो लोकल लैंग्वेज हैं, उनके बारे में मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह है कि कोर्ट की लैंग्वेज लोकल लैंग्वेज होनी चाहिए। इसका कारण यह कि जब कोई गांव से आने वाला व्यक्ति एविडेंस देता है, तो वह जो लैंग्वेज यूज करता है, वह साधारण लैंग्वेज यूज करता है। जब उसका ट्रांसलेशन होता है, तो कई बार वह ट्रांसलेशन उतना अच्छा नहीं हो पाता है। जो उसकी बोलने वाली इंटेंशन है, उसका और ट्रांसलेशन का आपस में समन्वय मुश्किल हो जाता है। मुझे याद है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हमारा ट्रेनिंग का एक पार्ट था। हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट में विजिट करने गए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जज के सामने विटनेस ने कहा कि उसको फावड़े से मारा। फावड़ा क्या होता है, यह न तो वकील समझा पा रहा था और न ही जज साहब को समझ में आ रहा था, क्योंकि वह लोकल लैंग्वेज में एविडेंस दिया गया था। इसलिए इस बात को समझते हुए हर स्टेट में लोकल लैंग्वेज को importance दी जाए। सर, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए यह निवेदन करूंगा कि Section 304 (a) में आपको अमेंडमेंट करना होगा। मंत्री जी, मैं आप से रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ कि उसके नोटिस के आने के बाद अगर Section 80 कोई रिलीफ नहीं देता है, तो कोर्ट में लिटिगेशन में रिलीफ मिलता है, तो सारा खर्चा उस आफिसर को डालना पड़ेगा। जो मैंने यूनिट कहे हैं, कम्प्रोमाइज करवाने वाले एक जज को यूनिट दिए जाएं और Advocates के बारे में भी उनको सोशल सिक्योरिटी देने का प्रयास करें। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : धन्यवाद। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव। वैसे तो आपके पास 9 मिनट हैं, लेकिन आप 15 मिनट में तो खत्म कर देंगे न? मैं पहले से कह दूँ, नहीं तो फिर नरेश जी आपके लिए खड़े हो जाएँगे।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, जब वकील लोग बोलते हैं, तो वे कानून और विधि मंत्रालय के बारे में परस्पर अपने तरीके से बोलते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : अभी वकील कितनी अच्छी तरह से बोले हैं।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : अब आप देखिए कि यह जो मंत्रालय है, मैं बोलना शुरू कर रहा हूँ, इसमें कानून और न्याय, ये दो चीजें हैं। आम आदमी के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि कानून बहुत सरल हो और न्याय सस्ता हो। माननीय मंत्री जी, इस प्रिंसिपल को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप कभी विचार करें कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में ये दोनों चीजें हैं? क्या कानून इतना सरल है? स्थिति यह हो गई कि जब हम लोग पॉलिटिकल सायंस पढ़ते थे, तो यह सवाल पूछा जाने लगा कि भारत का संविधान वकीलों का स्वर्ग है। उसकी एक-एक धारा का लोग इतना इंटरप्रेटेशन करते हैं कि अगर दस लोग एक धारा का इंटरप्रेटेशन करेंगे, तो दस तरीके से करेंगे। नतीजा यह होता है कि न्यायालय में मामला जाता है, विलम्ब होता है और लोगों के लिए न्याय पाना इतना महंगा हो जाता है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में तो सुनील दत्त जी को संजय के केस में अपनी कोठी बेचनी पड़ी, मुम्बई और महाराष्ट्र के सारे लोग जानते हैं। एक-एक पेशी के लिए, दो मिनट के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक वकील जाते हैं और दो लाख से लेकर

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

पंद्रह-बीस लाख रुपए तक लेते हैं। यह स्थिति है। जब न न्याय सस्ता है और न कानून सरल है, तो लोगों के लिए यह जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है, यह लोगों को राहत नहीं दे पा रहा है। नतीजा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में लोअर कोर्ट्स से लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक बड़े पैमाने पर लगभग तीन करोड़ के आसपास मुकदमे लम्बित हैं। आप जजेज की नियुक्तियाँ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में नियुक्तियाँ होने के बाद भी, मिश्रा जी बेहतर जानते होंगे, 90 वैकेंसीज़ हैं। आप एक तरफ कोशिश करते हैं कि लोगों को न्याय जल्दी मिले, लेकिन न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्तियाँ नहीं हो पातीं। नियुक्तियों में भी यह दुनिया का अकेला ऐसा अभाग्य देश है, जिसमें स्वयं जज ही जज की नियुक्ति करते हैं। हालाँकि मैं गवर्नमेंट को धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि उसने इसमें संशोधन किया है, पता नहीं सुप्रीम कोर्ट इसको वैलिड रखे या न रखे, लेकिन यहाँ जज, जज की नियुक्ति करते हैं। सारी दुनिया में एक्जीक्यूटिव जज की नियुक्ति करता है, लेकिन यहाँ जजेज स्वयं अपनी नियुक्तियाँ करते हैं। सब अपने लिए अपने तरीके की व्यवस्था करते हैं। इसके लिए एक्जीक्यूटिव को बहुत मजबूत होना पड़ेगा। एक्जीक्यूटिव को, न्यायपालिका को, सबको बराबर अधिकार हैं, अपने-अपने क्षेत्र के अधिकार हैं। आप कानून का पालन कराएँगे, न्यायालय कानून की व्याख्या करेगा, कानून तोड़ने वाले के लिए दंड निर्धारित करेगा, हम यहाँ बैठ कर कानून बनाएँगे, लेकिन स्थिति यह हो गई है कि अब चाहे गवर्नमेंट की पिछले 10-15 साल से कमजोरी रही हो, सुप्रीम कोर्ट से आदेश होने लगा है कि आप कानून भी किस तरह का बनाएँगे। क्या यह व्यवस्थापिका या लेजिस्लेचर के अधिकार क्षेत्र में एन्क्रोचमेंट नहीं है? अभी-अभी हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह पूछा कि इसे कितने दिनों में बनाएँगे। यह पूछना सुप्रीम कोर्ट का बिज़नेस नहीं है, यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का काम नहीं है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का काम तो यह है कि अगर हम कानून बनाएं, तो वह उसका ज्यूडिशियल रिव्यू करे, वह उसको गलत घोषित कर दे, असंवैधानिक घोषित कर दे, अल्ट्रा वायरस घोषित कर दे। संसद कानून बनाए या न बनाए अथवा किस तरह का कानून बनाए, कोई न्यायालय संसद को इस तरह का निर्देश नहीं दे सकता है, लेकिन हमारे यहां यह हो रहा है। इससे कई बार स्थिति ऐसी हो जाती है, जैसे अभी जब National Judicial Appointments Commission के लिए जज का नाम मांगा गया, तो चीफ जस्टिस ने इसके लिए मना कर दिया। जब न्यायपालिका और एक्जीक्यूटिव में झगड़े की नौबत आ जाती है, तो कई बार दिक्कतें पैदा हो जाती हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहूँगा, जब अमरीका में 1931 में बहुत बड़ी मन्दी थी, उस समय 1932 में रूज़वेल्ट राष्ट्रपति चुने गए थे। उन्होंने संसद से डील लॉज बनवाए कि अर्थव्यवस्था को स्टेबल रखें, लेकिन न्यायपालिका ने उनको रद्द कर दिया और बार-बार उसने ऐसा किया। उस समय अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति, फ्रैंक्लिन डी. रूज़वेल्ट को गुस्से में यह कहना पड़ा कि अगर न्यायपालिका इसी तरह से काम करेगी, तो हम न्यायपालिका को अपने लोगों से पैक कर देंगे, भर देंगे। हालांकि कभी ऐसा हुआ नहीं, लेकिन अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति के उस बयान के बाद, 1936 से लेकर आज तक अमरीका में फिर कभी भी यह नौबत नहीं आई कि न्यायपालिका ने राष्ट्रपति या एक्जीक्यूटिव से लड़ने या झगड़ने की कोई कोशिश की हो। वहां ऐसा फिर कभी नहीं हुआ, लेकिन यहां पर ऐसा हर रोज होता रहता है। यहां पर हर रोज हम दब जाते हैं।

डेमोक्रेसी में जनता की कलेक्टिव विल को संसद रिप्रेजेंट करती है। संविधान ने अंततोगत्वा हमारी विधायिका को यह बताया है, चाहे इस पर जितनी भी बहसें हुई हों कि कौन सर्वोच्च है, कौन नहीं है। यहां मैं इसका एक उदाहरण बताना चाहता हूं, उत्तर प्रदेश असेंबली में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण केस हुआ था, जहां केशव सिंह नाम के एक लड़के ने पर्चा फेंक दिया था और उसको गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। विधान सभा ने उस लड़के को चार-पाँच दिन की सजा दे दी और जनरल वारंट के तहत उसको जेल भेज दिया गया। दो दिन बाद, एक वकील साहब थे, जो उसको जमानत पर लखनऊ हाई कोर्ट से छुड़वा लाए। उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा सेशन में चल रही थी। विधान सभा ने तुरन्त कोर्ट का रूप लिया और वारंट जारी करके लखनऊ के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट और एसएसपी को यह आदेश दिया कि आप उस जज और उस वकील को गिरफ्तार करके सदन के सामने लाइए। चूंकि यह मामला लखनऊ बेंच का था, इसलिए वह जज इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट चले गए, वहां से डिवीजन बेंच ने उनको एंटिसिपेट्री बेल दे दी। जब इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने उनको एंटिसिपेट्री बेल दे दी, तो उत्तर प्रदेश असेंबली ने यह कहा कि इन दोनों जजों को और दोनों वकीलों को गिरफ्तार करके सदन के सामने लाया जाए। इस स्थिति में स्वयं राष्ट्रपति को बीच में आना पड़ा। जब राष्ट्रपति ने यह देखा कि न्यायपालिका और विधायिका का झगड़ा शुरू हो गया है, तो राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में न्याय के लिए भेज दिया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस वक्त कहा कि हां, यह ठीक है कि जमानत दे सकते हैं, इसके बाद भी इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में वह मामला चलता रहा। जब इस केस का फैसला आया, तो इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने एक ऐतिहासिक जजमेंट दिया, जो केशव सिंह केस में अब भी देखा जा सकता है कि एक बार जब विधायिका जनरल कोर्ट का रूप ले लेती है और जनरल वारंट के तहत किसी को सजा दे देती है, तो उसकी अपील सुनने का अधिकार हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी न्यायालय को नहीं है। इस जजमेंट का नतीजा यह हुआ कि केशव सिंह को, जिसका केवल एक दिन का समय रह गया था, कई साल बाद दोबारा गिरफ्तार करके लाया गया और जेल भेजा गया।

इस तरह कोर्ट ने स्वयं यह स्वीकार किया है कि विधायिका इतनी ताकतवर है, लेकिन हमारे यहां रोज़ाना यह होता है कि हाई कोर्ट मनचाही बातें करने लगता है।

न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता के लिए बहुत सारी बातें की गई थीं और उम्मीद की गई थी कि हमारी न्यायपालिका स्वतंत्र होगी, लेकिन हमने स्वयं इस तरह की स्थितियां पैदा कर दीं कि अब न्यायपालिका स्वतंत्र भी नहीं रह गई है। यह एक मायने में स्वतंत्र है, लेकिन यह उम्मीद की गयी थी कि रिटायरमेंट के बाद कोई लाभ वाले पद पर उनको नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए, वरना लालच में फिर जजेज़ फैसले देने लगेंगे। अब होने क्या लगा है? फ़लां कमिशन का चेयरमैन जज होगा, मानवाधिकार आयोग का चेयरमैन जज होगा, नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल का चेयरमैन जज होगा, प्रेस काउंसिल ऑफ़ इंडिया का चेयरमैन जज होगा। यानी जितने कमिश्ंस हैं, सबके चेयरमैन जज होंगे। क्या जरूरी है कि ये जज ही हों? हरेक का यही हाल है, कोई बचा नहीं है। इससे होता क्या है? बहुत सारे जजेज़ ऐसे होते हैं, जिनके मन में यह लालच होता है कि अगर हम गवर्नमेंट के अनुसार फैसला देंगे, तो हो सकता है कि रिटायरमेंट के बाद हम किसी कमिशन के चेयरमैन बना दिए जायें। यहाँ तो आप समझ लीजिए कि जो पोलिटिकल साइंस का स्टूडेंट होते हुए मैंने कभी नहीं सोचा था, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड चीफ जस्टिस रंगनाथ मिश्रा साहब को ये कांग्रेस के लोग राज्य सभा में ले आये थे।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

उस वक्त इसी हाउस में मैं भी मेम्बर था। अब वे गवर्नर बने। तो जब ये चीजें होने लगेंगी, तो न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता कहाँ रहेगी? ...(समय की घंटी)... माननीय मंत्री जी, एग्जिक्यूटिव की कमजोरी की वजह से न्यायपालिका निरंकुश भी होती जा रही है और लालच की वजह से उसकी स्वतंत्रता पर भी असर पड़ रहा है। आपको इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखना पड़ेगा।

जब अप्पायंटमेंट्स होते हैं, तो मेरा आपसे एक अनुरोध है कि इस देश की बहुत बड़ी आबादी ओबीसी और एससी/एसटी की है। कई बार तो इनमें से एक आदमी भी नहीं होता है। एक चीफ जस्टिस होकर रिटायर हुए, वे तब बने, जब हिन्दुस्तान के एक राष्ट्रपति ने फाइल पर यह कह कर दस्तखत करने से मना कर दिया कि आप शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के कम से कम एक आदमी का नाम इसमें लाइए। जब नारायणन साहब ने उस फाइल पर दस्तखत करने से मना कर दिया, तब एक जज ऐसे हुए, बालकृष्णन साहब, जो चीफ जस्टिस बन कर रिटायर हुए। तो इस कम्युनिटी का कोई जज नहीं है। एक और चीज है। आप ज़रा इतिहास मँगाकर देख लीजिए। कितने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज के लड़के जज हैं, हाई कोर्ट के जजेज के लड़के और रिश्तेदार जज हैं। अगर किसी नेता का लड़का नेता बन गया, तो आलोचना होने लगती है या वह किसी पद पर पहुँच जाए, तो आलोचना होने लगती है। हमारे यहाँ, इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में तो हर बार अप्पायंटमेंट होता है, तो कोई ऐसा बंच नहीं है, जिसमें कुछ न कुछ ऐसे नाम न हों, जो किसी जज के लड़के, दामाद या रिश्तेदार आदि न हों। ...(समय की घंटी)... आज यह स्थिति है।

श्रीमन्, यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि लोगों को सस्ता न्याय मिले, सही न्याय मिले। आज जजमेंट रिजर्व हो जाता है। मान्यवर, जजमेंट रिजर्व हो जाता है, उसकी कोई समय सीमा नहीं है। छः महीने में सुनायें या एक साल से अपने पास जजमेंट रखे हुए हैं। लोग कहते हैं कि साहब, इसके लिए कोई कानून ही नहीं है और जब तक चाहे, तब तक जजमेंट रिजर्व रखे रहते हैं। मैं किसी की आलोचना की दृष्टि से यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ। जब मैं यह कहने जा रहा हूँ, तो इसका मतलब यह भी नहीं है कि ज्यूडिशियरी या न्यायपालिका में ईमानदार लोग नहीं होते। वहाँ एक से एक ईमानदार लोग होते हैं। लेकिन, लम्बे अरसे तक जब किसी फैसले को सुरक्षित रखा जाता है, सुनाया नहीं जाता है, तो दलाल घूमने लगते हैं, यह मैंने स्वयं देखा है और सुना है। कोई औचित्य नहीं है कि फैसला लम्बे अरसे तक या छः-छः महीने तक सुरक्षित रखा जाये। क्यों सुरक्षित रखा जा रहा है? आखिर लोग क्या सोचेंगे? यह सब हो रहा है। ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि आज न्यायालयों में इतने बड़े पैमाने पर लंबित मुकदमे हैं। आप जरा यह पता करा लीजिए कि अपील के कितने मामले सुने जाते हैं, अपील पर फैसले कितने होते हैं। कोटा पूरा करते हैं पीआईएल पर, रिट हो गई और मैंने इतने केसेज किए। अपील के कितने केस सुने गए? बीस-बीस साल से केस क्यों पड़े हैं? कोई सुनने ही वाला नहीं है, कोटा पूरा कर लिया और हो गया। जब विंटर वेकेशन होती है, हमारे मिश्रा जी एडवोकेट जनरल भी रहे हैं, ये बड़े वकील हैं, बीच में जो सात-आठ दिन का गैप होता है, उन दिनों में सब जज चले जाते हैं। कोई नहीं रहता है, एक काम कोई नहीं करता है, बीच की छुट्टी ले ली और चले गए। जज कितना काम करे, कितने फैसले हुए, कितनी अपीलों को सुना गया, इसके लिए असली मेजरमेंट जो है, बैरोमीटर जो है, वह यह है कि अपील के कितने केसेज सुने गए और फैसले हुए। दो रिट आ गईं,

पीआईएल आ गई और कह दिया गया कि हमने पांच केसेज सुन लिए, लेकिन जिसमें दिमाग की जरूरत है, जिसमें पढ़ना पड़ जाएगा, सुनना पड़ेगा, कुछ करना पड़ेगा, उस तरह के केसेज को कोई सुनता ही नहीं है। उन पर डेट्स पड़ती रहती हैं और इस तरह से क्लाइंट मरता रहता है।

अगर आपको गरीब आदमी को राहत देनी है, सस्ता न्याय दिलाना है, तो यह निश्चित करना पड़ेगा कि लोगों को जल्दी न्याय मिले। आज गरीब आदमी को न्याय नहीं मिल पा रहा है। गरीब आदमी कोर्ट जा ही नहीं पाता है। अगर उसके पास पैसा हो, वकील कर सकता हो, तो वह अपनी जान बचा सकता है। चूंकि उसके पास पैसा नहीं होता है, इसलिए उनकी जान भी चली जाती है। हम तमाम ऐसे मामले जानते हैं, जिनमें झूठे केसेज में 302 में लोगों को फंसाया गया, उनको सजा हुई, क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा नहीं था, इसलिए वे अच्छा वकील नहीं कर सकते थे। उनके केस को सही तरीके से लड़ा नहीं गया और उनको आजीवन कारावास से मृत्यु दंड तक हो गया, निर्दोष लोगों को। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आपका बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है, देश के सारे सिस्टम्स को प्रभावित करने वाला मंत्रालय है। लोगों को सही न्याय मिल सके, सस्ता न्याय मिल सके, यह हो जाए और संसद की तथा कार्यपालिका की गरिमा बनी रहे, हर मामले में ऐसा न लगे कि अब आपको वही करना होगा, जो ऊपर से सुप्रीम कोर्ट निर्देश दे रहा है। इस पर भी कोई न कोई अंकुश लगाने की बात करनी होगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): श्री के. सी. त्यागी जी, आपके आठ मिनट हैं, लेकिन आप दस मिनट तक ले सकते हैं।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मुझे आपसे यही आशा थी कि मेरे बोलने से पहले ही आपकी instructions आ जाएंगी। मैं उसका भी सम्मान करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): ताकि आप उसी हिसाब से चलेंगे।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली सरकार के समय सरकारी पक्ष की तरफ से बोलते हुए हमारे मित्र श्री राजीव शुक्ल ने इस पूरे सिस्टम पर बड़ी बारीकी से बहस की शुरुआत की थी और ऐसी दूसरी बानगी प्रो. राम गोपाल जी के वक्तव्य में मुझको दिखी है, जिसमें उन्होंने बुनियादी और सतही सवाल उठाने का प्रयास किया है। सदन के अंदर तो हम ये सब बातें करते हैं, बाहर जाकर इन बातों को करने की न इजाजत है और न व्यवस्था है। डा. अम्बेडकर ने अपनी शुरुआती उल्लेख में कहा था कि इसका अर्थ 'सबको न्याय और सस्ता न्याय' है। इसके अंदर सब चीजें हैं, न तो सबको न्याय है और न सस्ता न्याय है और सारा जो ठीकरा है, वह संसद के सर फोड़ा जाता है। सर, किसी अदालत में — चूंकि हमें राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते दर्जनों बार जेल जाने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है ...**(व्यवधान)**... राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते, किसी और स्कैंडल में नहीं। सर, जेल की हमने कई परिस्थितियाँ देखी हैं। पिछले दिनों मुझे होम मिनिस्ट्री की कंसल्टेटिव कमिटी की मीटिंग में जाने का मौका मिला। एक आदिवासी जिला सुकमा है, जहाँ 570 लोग बन्द हैं। यहाँ मध्य प्रदेश या छत्तीसगढ़ के मेरे साथी होंगे। वे 570 के 570, सारे आदिवासी हैं, उनमें से एक भी नॉन-आदिवासी नहीं है। ऐसी 70 महिलाएँ हैं, जो पिछले तीन साल से बगैर ट्रायल के ओवरलोडेड जेल में रह रही हैं। वजह पता नहीं है। सर, यूँ तो पूरे देश के सब विभागों में गड़बड़ है, लेकिन हमने जेलों के अंदर जितना

[श्री के. सी. त्यागी]

बेरहमी का बर्ताव देखा है, उतना कहीं नहीं है। वहाँ पर भी प्रिविलेज क्लासेज हैं। हमने देखा है, जब पैसे वाले जेल जाते हैं, तो उनके लिए अंदर एसी है, अंदर मालिशिया है, उनके कपड़े बाहर से धुलकर आते हैं, वहाँ मोबाइल से लेकर इंफॉर्मेशन के जितने सेंटर्स हैं, वे काम कर रहे हैं। कई जगह जेलों में छापे पड़ते हैं, पता नहीं कितनी तरह की चीजें पकड़ी जाती हैं, और जिनका मैं जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता। 'सबको न्याय और सस्ता न्याय' यह बात कल्पना भर बनकर रह गई है।

अभी प्रो. राम गोपाल जी अंडरट्रायल का जिक्र कर रहे थे। कोर्ट ने जमानत दे दी है, लेकिन जमानत कौन भरे? दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल से और दो रुपये की चोरी में पाँच-पाँच साल से वे जेलों में पड़े हुए हैं। यह कैसा न्याय है? यह तो अन्यायिक व्यवस्था हो गई। हमने कई बार पूछा। मैं आपातकाल में मेरठ जेल में था। वहाँ सुबह के वक्त मेरे गाँव के बाजू के चार-पाँच किसान बैठे रो रहे थे। मैंने जाकर उनसे पूछा कि क्या प्रॉब्लम है? उन्होंने बताया कि साहब, हम सौ-सौ, डेढ़-डेढ़ सौ बीघे के जमींदार हैं और हम यहाँ कर्जा वसूली में लाए गए हैं और सुबह-सुबह हमारे हाथ में झाड़ू दे दिए गए। उन्होंने कहा कि साहब, हमने तो अपनी पूरी जिंदगी में यह काम नहीं किया, वे रो भी रहे थे और झाड़ू भी लगा रहे थे। वहाँ काम करने का ऐसा तरीका था और अथक भ्रष्टाचार था। क्या देश की ऐसी कोई जेल है, जहाँ एक मुलाकात बगैर भ्रष्टाचार के हो जाए? उस समय जेल में हम लोग तरसते थे कि कोई मुलाकाती मिलने आए। आपातकाल में तो वैसे भी डर की वजह से घर वाले भी छोड़कर चले गए कि पता नहीं ये वहाँ से आएँगे कि नहीं आएँगे। अन्तोनी साहब की पार्टी ने आपातकाल में ऐसी दुर्गति कर दी कि कई लोगों को उनकी बीवियाँ छोड़कर चली गई कि ये नहीं लौटेंगे। 'टाडा' के अंदर भी यही हुआ। जब हम समाजवादी पार्टी में थे, तब हम लोगों ने मुम्बई के 'टाडा' के मुकदमे उठाए थे। उनमें 99 परसेंट मुस्लिम्स थे और हमें मुम्बई शहर के अंदर ऐसे दो दर्जन से ज्यादा किस्से मिले कि 'टाडा' का मुजरिम जेल से 20 साल के बाद आएगा और उसकी बीवी ने किसी दूसरे आदमी से शादी कर ली। उसके पति ने अपनी बीवी से कह दिया कि मैं लौटकर नहीं आऊँगा, 'टाडा' लगा हुआ है। उसने जेल से ही तलाक दे दिया, जिसके बाद उसने कहीं और शादी कर ली।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब तो कोई भी होली बुक नहीं रही, हम लोगों पर तमाम तरह के इल्जाम लगते हैं। अब तो जजों पर भी यौन शोषण के इल्जाम लग रहे हैं, वे भी कोई होली ग्रन्थ तो बचे नहीं। अभी लोक सभा के 60 एमपीज ने यह लिखकर दिया है कि किस तरह से एक जज ने एक महिला ट्रेनी के साथ किस तरह का दुर्व्यवहार किया। अभी ऑनरेरी चेयरमैन साहब ने उसको लुक आफ्टर करने के लिए कमिटी बनाई है। वहाँ पर पुलिस कस्टडी से लेकर जेल जाने तक महिलाओं का बहुत निर्मम शोषण है। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक ताजा उदाहरण, जिसका जिक्र राम गोपाल जी कर रहे थे, यह बहुत भयानक है। राजीव शुक्ल जी को पिछली बार दिया गया अपना वक्तव्य शायद याद हो, इन्होंने सारे सवाल उठाए थे। सर, इन्होंने arbitration का सवाल उठाया था। Arbitration यहाँ नहीं होता है। हमारी तो कमिटी की मीटिंग के लिए भी अभी डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने मना कर दिया कि बाहर नहीं जाते, arbitration cases जेनेवा में होते हैं। चूंकि यहाँ गरमी रहती है, तो यहाँ arbitration नहीं हो सकता। Arbitration के लिए जो जज जाते हैं, उनके लिए एक करोड़ रुपये से लेकर पाँच करोड़ रुपये तक के पैकेजेज हैं। पार्लियामेंट की कमिटी कहीं जाएगी, तो उसके लिए 10 तरह की इंस्ट्रक्शंस हैं कि no five stars hotels, etc., लेकिन इनके arbitrations के लिए कोई

restriction नहीं है। जेनेवा, लंदन के अलावा कहीं और इनके arbitrations नहीं होते। दूसरा, काफी दिन पहले एक मांग उठी थी। जब भैरो सिंह शेखावत जी आपके स्थान पर सुशोभित थे, तो एक एंटी-करण का विषय हम लेकर आए थे। मैं अपने सभी माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ, यह एक नॉन-पार्टी इश्यू है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के और हाई कोर्ट के जितने भी रिटायर्ड जस्टिस हैं, उन सबकी जांच के लिए एक कमेटी बननी चाहिए। हमारे लिए तो बड़ी कमेटी बन रही है। इस राज्य सभा के चार एम.पी. दस-दस हजार रुपए के मामले में अपनी मेम्बरी खो बैठे। बुलंद शहर का मेरा एक साथी भारतीय जनता पार्टी से था, प्रो. छत्रपाल सिंह, वह हमारे साथ कभी लोक दल में था। एक सवाल पूछने के दस हजार रुपए के इलजाम में उसकी मेम्बरी चली गई।

सर, मैं एक रिटायर्ड चीफ जस्टिस को जानता हूँ, जिसके मकान के बाहर बेटे का प्रॉपर्टी डीलर का बोर्ड लगा हुआ था कि फलां सिंह, सन ऑफ श्री जस्टिस फलां सिंह, रियल इस्टेट कंसलटेंट। उसको कैसे इजाजत मिल गई? उसके असेट्स की जानकारी आप लीजिए। कभी मुझे उसके घर के बाहर से गुजरने का मौका मिला, तो मैंने वह बोर्ड देखा और इसी शहर के अंदर जो पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए की कोठी है, उसने बहुत सस्ते दामों में ले ली। उसके बाप ने उसके साथ कुछ अच्छा काम किया होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर): ऐसे सिंह तो नहीं होते हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप बदनौर नहीं कह रहे हैं, सिंह कह रहे हैं।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, आप तो हुकुम हैं। हुकुम को कौन हुक्म दे सकता है? राजस्थान में हम आप लोगों को 'हुकुम' बोलते हैं। बड़े हुकुम हमारे भैरों सिंह जी थे, उनके बाद जसवंत सिंह जी थे, आज आप हमारे हुकुम हैं। यह हुकुम की परंपरा जो है, चली आ रही है, लेकिन आपके बारे में एक अच्छी बात यह है, जो शायद सदन के कई सदस्यों को मालूम नहीं होगी, कि आप मीरा के परिवार से हैं, यानी जो रघुवंशी परंपरा थी उसको छोड़कर भक्ति युग की परंपरा मीरा से शुरू होती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप सब्जेक्ट पर आइए।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, हम और नरेश जी किसी भी सब्जेक्ट पर आ जाते हैं। हमारे ऊपर और नरेश अग्रवाल जी के ऊपर कोई सीमा नहीं लग सकती है। हम एक विषय पर बोलते-बोलते दूसरे विषय पर जा सकते हैं। सर, यह डायवर्जन तो आप ही ने किया है, मैं माफी चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): दो मिनट कम नहीं होते।

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मेरी बात खत्म हो गई है, मेरा जो थीम था खत्म हो गया। अब मैं दो-तीन चीजों के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। एक तो इस सिस्टम को पार्लियामेंट अपने हाथ में ले। जुडिशियरी की इंडिपेंडेंसी इतनी हो कि कोई पॉलिटिकल लीडर सिफारिश करे कि अमुक को छोड़ दीजिए, मुक्त कर दीजिए, तो उसके पक्ष में कोई भी पार्लियामेंटेरियन नहीं है। कोई जज, जिसका जिक्र प्रो. राम गोपाल जी ने भी किया था, यानी सुप्रीम कोर्ट का रिटायर्ड जज, जिसने संविधान के प्रति कसम खाई है, वह महात्मा गांधी के बारे में ऐसी बात कह जाए। क्या ऐसा किसी मुल्क में संभव है?

[श्री के. सी. त्यागी]

4:00 PM

सिर्फ इसी मुल्क में यह संभव है। क्या आप चीन में माओ-त्से-तुंग के बारे में, पाकिस्तान में मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना के बारे में, हनोई में हो ची मिन्ह के बारे में या किसी और मुल्क में जो वहां का राष्ट्रपिता हो, उसके बारे में ऐसी बात कह सकते हैं? वह साहब प्रेस कॉउन्सिल में भी हैं, उन्होंने गांधी जी को गाली दी है और कभी मोहब्बत में हमारे घर वाले मित्र विश्वनाथ जी, that he was a fit case for some commission.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: प्रेस कॉउन्सिल में किसने बनवाया था?

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: वह भी आपके मित्र ही रहे होंगे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र में भी बहुत सारी बीमारियाँ हैं और जब सारा समाज खराब है, तो आप जुडिशियरी को कैसे होली, गीता, कुरान मान सकते हैं? वे जमाने चले गए, जब जगमोहन लाल सिन्हा जी थे, जिन्होंने मिसेज गांधी के खिलाफ मुकदमे में न सिर्फ उन्हें डिसक्वालिफाईड किया, बल्कि छह साल के लिए चुनाव लड़ने पर रोक भी लगा दी। क्या आज किसी जज से ऐसी उम्मीद की जा सकती है? सर, हमारी हाउस कमेटी के आजकल जैसे आप सदर हैं, मैं लोक सभा की कमेटी का मेम्बर था, एक जज साहब की यह भी सिफारिश थी कि मुझे बड़ा मकान मिलना चाहिए। हमें मिल जाएगा, तो हमारा तो कैन्सिल कराने पर लग जाएंगे। आपके बारे में भी शिकायतें आ रही हैं कि आप अच्छे मकान नहीं दे रहे हैं। जया जी भी बैठी हैं, इनकी भी शिकायत है कि इनको अच्छा मकान नहीं मिल रहा। तो मेरा इतना कहना है कि इन सारे मामलों पर जिस तरह का एटीट्यूड जुडिशियरी का है, जितना भ्रष्टाचार वहां पर है, उसे देखना होगा। अपनी बात खत्म करने से पहले मेरा एक निवेदन है, मेरे बहुत बढ़िया मित्र हैं अरुण जेटली जी, रविशंकर प्रसाद जी छोटे भाई हैं, गौड़ा जी आए हैं, कोई नहीं बचा, जिसको मैंने अपनी तकलीफ न बताई हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक लाइन में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। गाजियाबाद से नई दिल्ली 20 किलोमीटर है और सहारनपुर से 70 किलोमीटर है। दिल्ली से नैनीताल 270 किलोमीटर, चंडीगढ़ 275, जयपुर 280, ग्वालियर 300, शिमला 370, इलाहाबाद 700 और लाहौर 410 किलोमीटर दूर है। इस प्रकार, सर, हम पश्चिमी यू.पी. के लोगों के साथ इतनी बड़ी ज्यादाती हो रही है। यह कैसा सबका न्याय और कैसा सस्ता न्याय है? क्यों नहीं आप पूरे एन.सी.आर. का एक कोर्ट बनाते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... लाहौर में चले जाएं, तो और भी अच्छा है। हम तो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं को लांघने वाले लोग हैं। हमारे लिए पाकिस्तान, नेपाल, बांग्लादेश आदि सब एक जैसे देश हैं। गौड़ा साहब, मैं आपसे रिक्वैस्ट करूंगा और मैंने चिट्ठी भी लिखी थी और आपने उसका टैक्नीकल जवाब दिया है। अब हम गांव के लोग भी इतना जान गए हैं कि जब राज्यों के री-ऑर्गेनाइजेशन होते हैं, तब इस तरह की जरूरत पड़ती है, जिस प्रकार का आपने मेरी चिट्ठी का जवाब भेजा है।

महोदय, अभी तेलंगाना और आंध्र प्रदेश का बंटवारा हुआ है। दोनों राज्यों के अलग-अलग कोर्ट हैं और हैदराबाद की भी अलग कोर्ट होगी। एक राज्य में तीन-तीन कोर्ट और वैस्टर्न यू.पी. की 6 करोड़ की आबादी के लिए एक भी कोर्ट नहीं है। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में 8 लाख केस पेंडिंग हैं। जजों की

नियुक्तियाँ हैं, लेकिन उसकी बिल्डिंग ही एक्सपेंशन को अलाऊ नहीं करती है। इसलिए इस विषय पर बैठकर तरीके से सोचिए। इस विषय में डॉग्मैटिक मत बनिए। इसलिए सबका न्याय हो, सस्ता न्याय हो, इसे आगे बढ़ाने के लिए पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट की एक बेंच शीघ्र स्थापित कीजिए।

महोदय, अब तो हर चीज के पी.आई.एल. में फैसले हो रहे हैं। हम खदर पहनें कि नहीं, यह भी कोर्ट तय करेगी। प्याऊ कहां लगेगी, यह भी कोर्ट तय करेगी। इसमें हमारा भी निकम्मापन है। अगर इन सारी व्यवस्थाओं को हमने दुरुस्त किया होता, तो अदालत आज हमारे सामने यह काम नहीं करती। उसके बढ़ते हुए इंटरवेंशन को रोकिए, वरना एक दिन पूरे देश में जुडिशियरी का ही राज हो जाएगा और वही तय करेगी कि क्या करना है। ... (व्यवधान)... सबका साथ, सबका विकास, 14-15 परसेंट लोगों को छोड़कर, मैं आपसे डिसएग्री करता हूं।

महोदय, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट की एक बेंच खोलने के लिए विशेष तौर से गौड़ा साहब से निवेदन करता हूं। मैं निजी बात को यहां कोट नहीं करना चाहता हूं। जेटली साहब, खुद मानते हैं कि पश्चिमी यू.पी. के लोगों के साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है। जब ये सारी चीजें आएँ, तो मैं चाहता हूं कि हाइकोर्ट की एक बेंच इलाहाबाद में है, एक लखनऊ में है, इनके साथ एक गाजियाबाद या आगरा में भी बना दीजिए। मैं कोई ऐसा टिपीकल गाजियाबाद या मेरठ वाला नहीं हूं जो यह कहूं कि गाजियाबाद या मेरठ में ही बननी चाहिए। मेरा यही निवेदन है कि पश्चिमी यू.पी. में भी उसकी एक शाखा खोलिए, ताकि सबका न्याय और सस्ता मिल सके, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. You have seven minutes. You can go up to ten minutes, please.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, when we are discussing on the working of the Ministry of Law and Justice, first of all, I would like to highlight about the three Departments which are functioning under the Ministry of Law and Justice. All of us know that these are (i) Department of Legal Affairs; (ii) Legislative Department; and (iii) Department of Justice. So far as the Department of Legal Affairs is concerned, they are handling the functioning of thirteen major areas. I don't want to go into the details because of paucity of time, and you may start ringing the bell then. Similarly, the Legislative Department acts mainly as the service provider because they are engaged in the preparation of notes for Cabinet, drafting of Government bills, etc., etc. And, the Department of Justice also deals with 13 major subjects, and I need not elaborate on it, as I said, because of paucity of time. But, Sir, the focus which is, particularly, being given today by different hon. Members, is on the justice rendering system, that is, the Justice Delivery System through High Courts, District Courts, Subordinate Courts, Tribunals, etc. We are, no doubt, in a state of disarray because things have not improved. We as a nation took a pledge to ourselves that justice should be within the reach of the common man, at the doorsteps of the common man and so many measures have been adopted by

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

the successive Governments from time to time, even to the extent of setting up of Gram Nyayalayas under the Panchayat Act, so that the rural people for each and every litigation, may be petty litigation, have to come to the district headquarters or the sub-divisional headquarters. It need not be.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

So, in this way the successive Governments have tried to emphasise on the principle that I have stated, justice at the doorsteps of the common man, but when we go and scrutinize the functioning of judiciary as a whole, no doubt Tyagiji has rightly pointed out, that because of the default or deficiency on the part of the Executive and, to some extent, the Legislature, I must admit that the people of this country are, sometimes, subjected to even judicial excess. If I use this term 'judicial excess', I think, it will explain everything. While on the one hand, while discussing the functioning of the Ministry I must congratulate the officers and the staff who are attached to the three Departments I have mentioned because they are doing a commendable job. As a Member of this august House since 2011, as a Member of the Standing Committee related to the Ministry of Law and Justice since 2011, I have found that the officers and staff of the three Departments are doing a commendable job under severe constraints, but the other side is so dark -- the justice rendering system, the justice delivery system -- that it is going day-by-day out of the reach of the common man. How is this to be addressed? In spite of several measures taken by Government at different times, things are not improving. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav and other hon. Members have rightly pointed out about some areas. One area is, nowadays some judicial officers are more interested to dispose of or to entertain the Public Interest Litigation. Shri Satish Chandra Misra is also here. He knows better than us. In S. P. Gupta case, probably, the Supreme Court commented and it is in the judgment itself that sometimes, this Public Interest Litigation becomes a publicity interest litigation or a paisa income litigation and there are so many professional nowadays, who are moving PIL, one after another, for good reasons, valid reasons or no reasons. Some companies, because of their inter-company rivalry are putting some NGOs or even some members of legal fraternity to move a PIL and to stall something. Even our developmental projects of the country are, sometimes, being stalled by some NGOs under the garb of PIL.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think there is a judgment saying that when a PIL is moved, the petitioner's *bona fides* should be established.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: There should be *locus standi* and the petitioner should go for a deep research on the subject and then come before the court

and in most of the cases these principles are not taken care of, I am sorry to say, in spite of the judgment. Sir, now it has gone to the extent that even sub-judicial officers are also very interested because their names are also appearing day-in-and-day-out. At the top of the newspaper you will find, today this PIL has come up, this verdict has been given or some observations have been made. It has gone to the extent that whether Members of Parliament will use red beacons in their car or not. That is also being determined by the apex court and the judgment is that those who are holding Constitutional post are only entitled for that. Where the Constitution says that the Constitutional posts will enjoy such powers or privileges, including the use of red beacons? लाल बत्ती की गाड़ी एम.पी. लोगों को नहीं मिलेगी। हमने तो कभी नहीं ली और ज़िंदगी में कभी नहीं लेंगे, वह दूसरी बात है, लेकिन जो प्रिविलेज था, उसको समाप्त कर दिया गया। But, judges, irrespective of their position, will enjoy it. Some senior officers and bureaucrats also enjoy.

Another point is, the Supreme Court also decided that if a Member of Legislature or a Member of Parliament is punished by a district court or even a lower court for three years, his right to appeal has gone and is not entitled to be a Member of the Legislature or Parliament. Suppose, a criminal defamation case is instituted against me and, as per the IPC, punishment for this is three years. And, if a lower court gives a punishment of three years against me then I am gone from the political scenario. I am removed from the political scenario once and for all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Afterwards, what if the higher court exonerates you?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No. As soon as the punishment is declared, I am debarred from contesting election. That has become the judgment of the day. And, we are silent! The entire Parliament is silent! The entire legislature is silent!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are silent, why should you blame the Supreme Court for that?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No, no. That is altogether a different question. Why are we silent? I am asking it to myself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that you cannot blame the Supreme Court. You cannot blame the Supreme Court for your silence.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I am asking it for myself. Why are we silent?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): It is the judgment of the Supreme Court. That is the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. If the Supreme Court has given a judgment, the Parliament is supreme. Why are you keeping quiet if you are so concerned?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, that is the moot question that I am putting here on this occasion of discussion on the working of the Ministry of Law and Justice... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is a Parliamentarian. That is why I am asking him... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, some hon. Members, I think, Avinashji, he is not here, has raised a very valid point. There are thousands of innocent people languishing in different jails even after getting bail order from court. They are not being released, because they could not produce surety. And, Sir, so many people are at the mercy of judge. It is the discretion of the judge to grant bail or not to grant bail. There is no bail Act in our country. In England there is a Bail Act. In our country, after sixty-seven years of Independence, we do not have any bail Act! We are at the mercy of the judicial officers. Here, My Lord or His Lordship will decide whether I am entitled to bail or not looking at the case records hurriedly within minutes and declare whether I will get bail or not, even the anticipatory bail. Why don't we follow a similar Bail Act prevailing in England and in many other advanced countries? So, I request the hon. Law Minister to look into this aspect whether a Bail Act can be introduced by the Government.

Sir, now, it has become a fashion, of late, to say that whatever enacted by the British Parliament 100 years back or 150 years back is draconian. It has become a fashion. The press is writing. We are also fighting, particularly keeping an eye on the Land Bill. They have had a series of Acts; I need not mention all. But I will mention only two-three—the Indian Evidence Act dates back to 1872 and we are still following it; General Causes Act, 1897; Explosives Act, 1884; Indian Police Act, 1861; Indian Penal Code Act, 1860; Indian Trust Act, 1882; Indian Contract Act, 1872, although some Amendments have been given effect to from time to time, still we are following. So, only because the Acts are old or they are passed during the British Parliament, it need not be said that all are draconian Acts. Wherever Amendments are required, the Government must look into it. The Department concerned must look into it.

Sir, kindly give me two-three more minutes because it is a very serious subject and at my initiation in the Business Advisory Committee, this subject has come up for discussion today. I insisted on this discussion as this is a very serious subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should have initiated it then.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: The largest Opposition Party took the opportunity and I can't help it.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): He is a very eminent lawyer also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is making very valid points.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Both the Criminal Procedure Code and the Civil Procedure Code have been amended to some extent. But they require further Amendments. For years together, the cases are going on, particularly in the civil cases. The learned lawyers who are practising on the civil side know that during their life-time the case might not be resolved or might not come to an end. In the Calcutta High Court I have found that still there is a civil case of 1930 pending before it!

The main question is the vacancies of judges and the pendency of the cases. Many hon. Speakers have spoken on it and I will highlight only the bullet points. There were recommendations from various bodies because more than three crore cases are pending now-a-days in the country. Mostly they are in the higher courts, not in the district or subordinate courts. So, the ratio is much in the higher courts. Several bodies like the Law Commission of India, the National Commission, to review the working of Constitution and the Law Ministry have proposed ways in which the issue of pendency of courts may be addressed.

Sir, on the timeframe for disposing cases, there is no timeframe. I am not asking for a mandatory provision. There must be some flexibility. But there should be some rationale also. How long should a case continue? For decades together? When would there be a full stop? So, there should be a rationale, yet not mandatory for making a timeframe.

Sir, similarly, on the creation of special courts, the Government tried morning courts and evening courts. Funds were allocated. The funds are lying idle. It is not being utilized properly by the States. Therefore, this should be taken note of. Additional courts need to be assessed by the High Courts. The High Courts should themselves assess the pendency. The Supreme Court should itself assess the pendency and should also assess how to address the problem.

Sir, on the vacancies of judges, you know how many vacancies are there. On this also there were several recommendations. One recommendation was that recruitment of

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

judges should be on the break even point. The recruitment of new judges should focus on the number of judges required to break even and to dispose of the backlog within three years. It was a very important recommendation yet to be adopted by the Government. I request the hon. Minister to look into this. Fix the number of judges based on the pendency.

On the appointment of retired judges, there should be a cooling period. Ram Gopalji was saying that there is no retirement for the judges. Even after retirement, the very next day, they get a new appointment in a tribunal. It has become a breeding ground for judges. There may be hundreds of valid reasons. But there should be some cooling period also.

Sir, on the strength of judges, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, as the Law Minister, introduced and we passed legislation on the Constitutional Amendment, on the National Judicial Appointments Commission, which is now in knee deep water. What to speak of the other Bills which lapsed due to the dissolution of the Lok Sabha twice, the Judicial Accountability Bill and the Judicial Enquiry Act. What about the corruption Tyagiji was talking about, corruption in Judiciary?

Lastly, Sir, I say that an eminent jurist, who subsequently became the Speaker of the other House, made a public statement once that nowadays justice is a purchasable commodity. At that time, there was uproar in the country. Being a lawyer, I could not support this. I asked a few of my clients, "Do you support this view?" All of them said, "Yes." With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech, and I request the hon. Minister to look into the suggestions that I have made. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, due to paucity of time, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government certain issues confronted by the Department of Law and Justice with regard to the functioning of the Ministry, the allocations that are made, the issues confronted by the Judiciary, confronted by the advocate community and the general public.

Sir, as regards the pendency of cases before the various courts, I wish to state certain statistics. Sir, as for the working strength of the judges, in the Supreme Court, there are about 28 judges, and there are about three vacancies. Sir, in the High Courts, the working strength is 640; in the district courts, the working strength is 15,115. Sir, the pending cases in the Supreme Court is about 67,000; the number of pending cases in the High Courts is about 44.06 lakhs; and the number of pending cases in the subordinate courts is 2.7 crores. Sir, the burden per judge was calculated. In the Supreme Court, it is 2,288

cases per judge. The burden per judge in the High Courts is 6,983, and the burden per judge in the district courts is 1,776. Sir, there are so many cases pending. What are the reasons for the pendency? Why the temple of justice is not being accessed by the general public? And what faith will the general public have in the Judiciary? Sir, all these issues have been analysed, have been gone into, and several mechanisms have been drawn, but without yielding any result.

Sir, my suggestion to this and the functioning of the Ministry with regard to the disposal of the cases is filling up the vacancies of the judges. We know that the matter is pending before the Supreme Court, but a mechanism must be drawn. Sir, I also went through the Report presented by the Standing Committee on Law and Justice. Sir, the Committee has already recommended to draw a mechanism to identify the vacancies in advance, and thereafter make appointments so that the process of appointment does not exceed one month.

Sir, in the same way, there are many obsolete laws; there are many laws which have to be repealed. Sir, we have to identify those laws which are no longer needed or relevant and can be immediately repealed. Sir, we have to consider in a wider connotation, in a wider perspective the suggestions for revision amendments given by expert groups in various Ministries and Departments with a view to coordinating and harmonizing them. In the same way, Sir, we have to consider the reference made to it by Ministries and Departments in respect of legislations.

Sir, I would also like this august House to examine the law with regard to matters concerning poverty; that has also to be given primacy. We will have to examine the law which affect the poor and carry out post-audit for socio-economic legislations. Sir, we also have to take up all such measures as may be necessary to harness law and the legal services in the service of the poor. It is the need of the hour. Sir, all these issues are important. We also have to eliminate the delays, ensure speedy clearance of arrears and reduction in cost so as to secure quick and economic disposal of the cases without affecting the cardinal principle that the decision should be fair and just. We have to examine that. Sir, there must also be simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices of delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means for achieving justice.

Sir, at this juncture, I would also like to draw the attention of this august House to this important issue also. With regard to several issues, a person has to access the Supreme Court. A person in the South, a litigant in the South, confront with several

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

situations, several difficulties to access the temple of justice, which is the Supreme Court. The Members of this hon. august House know that article 130 of the Constitution of India reads, and I quote, "The Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time appoint." Sir, taking this constitutional provision into consideration, I would only urge the Government to set up a special Bench, a regional Bench for catering to the needs of the general public of the Southern States in Chennai. That is my request and we request the Government to study, to take adequate steps to also consult the Supreme Court in this aspect.

Another issue to which I would like to draw the attention of this House is the issue pertaining to the use of the regional languages in the High Court. Sir, we know that article 348(2) of the Constitution read with Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 clearly envisages the use of the State official language in judgements, decrees and proceedings of the High Court." Sir, it has been a long-pending demand of the people of Tamil Nadu -- and it has also been urged several times by our people's Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma -- that Tamil must be used and it must be used in the High Courts, and the Government must take adequate steps. Hon. Amma had urged the Government several times about this. Sir, I also raised a Special Mention before this august House and the reply received by me from the hon. Minister states that they had taken the issue before the Supreme Court and it was not acceded to. Sir, I only urge upon the Minister that the matter may be reconsidered, taken up again with the Supreme Court and all the languages, all the regional languages, may be permitted to be used in all the High Courts as it is done in four States. As of now, it is permitted in four States and the same may be permitted in regard to Tamil also.

Sir, I also wish to draw the attention of the House to the appointment of Notaries. When Ravi Shankarji was the Law Minister, I raised a Special Mention and I received a reply with regard to that. Sir, there was an amendment which restricted the appointment of Notaries. There is an amendment. However, due to the growing commercial transactions and also due to increase in population -- the quintessence at this juncture is that -- several Notaries have to be appointed to cater to the needs of the public. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister to accede to the request of the Tamil Nadu Government seeking additional Notaries for the State of Tamil Nadu. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Sir, with regard to the judicial infrastructure, I would only draw the attention of the hon. Deputy Chairman that in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12, no funds were allocated to

the State of Tamil Nadu. Thereafter, for improving the judicial infrastructure, ₹ 19.53 crores and ₹ 73.43 crores, for the years 2013 and 2014, were allocated. I would like to urge upon the Minister to make an allocation of about ₹ 75 crores for improving the judicial infrastructure in the State of Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the filling up of vacancies in several tribunals which are now headless. For example, the Cyber Crime Appellate Tribunal is now headless. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, there are about 2,876 cyber crime cases which are pending with the Cyber Crime Appellate Authority, under the IT Act, 2012, and about sixty per cent of these cases have not even been heard.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Pandianji, please conclude.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to fill up the vacancies in the appellate authorities which are headless now.

Finally, I would like to conclude by saying that there are several achievements in the State of Tamil Nadu, in the judicial department. I would just highlight three, Sir. For improving the quality of legal education, National Law Schools, like the IITs for Engineering, AIIMS for Medical Sciences, must be established to improve the education of the law students in all the States. For instance, Law School has been established by our revered leader, the people's Chief Minister, Puratchi Thailaivi Amma, at Srirangam. Therefore, on the lines of the School of Excellence, on the lines of the Law School established at Srirangam, National Law Schools must be established in every State of this country.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. A lot has already been said on this subject. हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कोर्ट्स के बारे में और functioning of the judiciary के बारे में ज्यादातर बातें कह दी हैं। समय इतना कम है, जिसमें इतने गम्भीर टॉपिक को सामने रखा जाना है, इसलिए मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि उन बातों को रिपीट न करूं। हमने अपने कैरियर में जो एक एक्सपीरिएंस किया है, हमारा तहसील से लेकर सिविल कोर्ट तक, कलेक्टर से लेकर डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट तक और हाई कोर्ट से लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक 40 सालों का वकालत करने का एक्सपीरिएंस रहा है। इसके बाद बार एसोसिएशन और बार काउंसिल की मेम्बरशिप से लेकर बार काउंसिल की अध्यक्षता करने तक का मुझे मौका मिला। फिर उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहां 20 करोड़ लोग रहते हैं, उस समय की माननीय मुख्य मंत्री और हमारी पार्टी की लीडर, सुश्री

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

मायावती जी ने हमको वहां का एडवोकेट जनरल बनाया। इस सारे एक्सपीरिऐंस को ध्यान में रखते हुए, आज जो बातें मेरे मन में हैं, मैं अपनी उन बातों को रखना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, जहां तक न्याय देने की बात है, हमारी लीगल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री, जिसके ऑनरेबल लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर बैठे भी हुए हैं, का दायित्व बनता है कि जो गरीब व्यक्ति है, उस तक न्याय पहुंचे। हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि अमीरों को न्याय नहीं मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन जो वंचित हैं, जो गरीब हैं, जो गाँव में रहते हैं और जो तहसील तक भी आने के लिए सक्षम नहीं है, उन तक आप किस तरह से न्याय पहुंचाएं, यह आपका दायित्व बनता है। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण दायित्व है, लेकिन आज सरकार इसके लिए क्या कर रही है? हम लोगों ने ज्यूडिशियरी के बारे में ऑलरेडी बहुत कुछ कह दिया है। इस पर और अधिक समय खर्च न करते हुए मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा, आज जो हमारे लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब हैं, इनसे पहले हमारे सम्माननीय रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी लॉ मिनिस्टर थे, जो स्वयं इस क्षेत्र में बहुत एक्सपीरिऐंस रखते हैं। चांस की बात है कि आज जो इस देश के फाइनांस मिनिस्टर हैं, वे स्वयं भी कंट्री के एक बहुत ही एमिनेंट लॉयर है। इन सबको सभी अदालतों का एस्पीरिऐंस है। जो परेशानियां हैं, चाहे वे लिटिगेंट सफर कर रहे हों, चाहे वे एडवोकेट सफर कर रहे हों, चाहे वे ज्यूडिशियरी के लोग सफर कर हों, उनका पूरा-पूरा ज्ञान इन लोगों को है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उन चीजों को ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत है। जब आज हम लोग यहाँ लॉ मिनिस्ट्री पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो हम लोग कैसे इन चीजों को इम्प्रूव करें, जिससे कि हम लोग सस्ता न्याय, निर्धन को न्याय, उनको त्वरित न्याय दे सकें, इसकी तरफ आगे बढ़ें। उसके लिए जब मैं बजट को देखता हूँ तो बहुत ही शॉकिंग सीन देखने को मिलता है। डा. बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने जब कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाया, तो उन्होंने उसको इस तरीके से बनाया कि आप एग्जिक्यूटिव भी हैं, लेजिस्लेटिव भी हैं और ज्यूडिशियरी भी हैं। उन्होंने ज्यूडिशियरी के लिए जो प्रोविजंस बनाये, चाहे वह लोअर कोर्ट्स से लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक हो, इसी को ध्यान में रख कर बनाया कि जो गरीब जनता है, जो गरीब लोग हैं और जो इस देश के नागरिक हैं, वे चाहे किसी भी वर्ग के हों, उनको न्याय मिल सके, लेकिन आज उसके ठीक विपरीत हो रहा है। बजट बढ़ाने की जगह बजट घटाया गया है। यह मैं इसलिए भी कह रहा हूँ कि हम सदन में जो अपनी बात रख रहे हैं, शायद आप ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के सामने इन बातों को रख सकते हैं और उससे शायद आपकी मिनिस्ट्री को थोड़ा फायदा हो जाये।

सर, जो पिछली बार का बजट था, उसको घटा दिया गया है। आज के दिन जो इनका बजट है, आप सिर्फ उसको देखें। उसमें जहाँ मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ लॉ एंड जस्टिस, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का बजट है, तो आपने उसमें 562 करोड़ रुपये रखा है। यह सिर्फ सुप्रीम कोर्ट के लिए है, जहाँ पर कुछ मुकदमे हैं, 40 लाख या 45 लाख मुकदमे हैं। आंकड़े आपके सामने पहले से रख दिए गए हैं, इसलिए मैं उनको रिपीट करना नहीं चाहूंगा। आपने पूरे देश में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के नाम पर, डेवलपमेंट एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की फैसिलिटीज के नाम पर बजट में जो प्रोविजन किया है, वह पिछले वर्ष 936 करोड़ था, जोकि बहुत ही कम था। इस देश की अदालतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, 3 करोड़ मुकदमों की पेंडेंसी को देखते हुए, नम्बर ऑफ जजेज को देखते हुए और नम्बर ऑफ कोर्ट्स को देखते हुए वह बहुत ही कम था। लेकिन, उसके बावजूद आपने उसको घटाकर 562 करोड़ पर लाकर छोड़ दिया है। 562 करोड़ रुपये में आप

कौन सा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ायेंगे, आप कौन सी स्कीम्स लायेंगे या आप कौन से बेनिफिट्स लायेंगे, जिससे ये जो लिटिगेंट्स हैं, इनको जल्दी से न्याय मिल सके?

सर, आज की अदालतों का क्या हाल है? लोअर कोर्ट्स की अदालतों, तहसील की अदालतों और सिविल कोर्ट्स की अदालतों में जो लोग वकालत करते हैं या जो लोग वहाँ मुकदमे के लिए जाते हैं, उन सबको बहुत अच्छे तरीके से मालूम है कि आज वहाँ बरामदों में कोर्ट्स लग रही हैं, पार्टेशन कर-कर के बरामदों में कोर्ट्स लग रही हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में जब बहुजन समाज पार्टी की सरकार थी, तो कन्नौज में, जो एक जमाने में देश की एक बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट कैपिटल भी रही है, वहाँ पर अदालत में मुझे एक बार इनवाइट किया गया कि आप आइए और यहाँ पर आकर देखिए। एक जज साहब मुझे वहाँ लेकर गये और मुझे दिखाया कि वहाँ पर जो एक टॉयलेट था, उसमें ऑफिस चल रहा था। वहाँ उस टॉयलेट में ऑफिस चल रहा था, यह स्थिति थी। यह बात दूसरी है कि जब मैंने यह बात उस समय की मुख्य मंत्री, सुश्री मायावती जी की नॉल्लिज में लायी, तो उन्होंने बजट देकर वहाँ पर पूरी नयी अदालत बनवाई, वहाँ सारा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर दिया और उसको ठीक किया। लेकिन, आज पूरे देश में क्या स्थिति है? इसी तरह की स्थिति पूरे देश में है। आप जजेज की अप्वायंटमेंट नहीं कर रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ हाई कोर्ट में ही 90 वैकेंसीज़ हैं, लोअर कोर्ट्स में भी वैकेंसीज़ हैं, जहाँ 8 से 10 लाख मुकदमे पेंडिंग हैं। आज आप कह सकते हैं कि हम वैकेंसीज़ नहीं भर सकते, लेकिन इसके पहले भी क्या बात थी? चाहे ये लोग सरकार में रहे हों या आप लोग सरकार में इसके पहले भी थे, आपके पास मौका था कि इन वैकेंसीज़ को भरते। हमने एक बार नहीं, कई बार इस बात को यहाँ उठाया। आज से 15 वर्ष पहले आपने आंकड़ा निकाल कर कहा था कि जिस हाई कोर्ट में 160 जजेज की जरूरत है, उन 160 जजेज की जगह पर वहाँ 80 जजेज भी नहीं हो पाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में है। हमारे साथी त्यागी जी ने वेस्टर्न यूपी की बात कही। हम लोग कई बार इस बात को उठा चुके हैं कि वेस्टर्न यूपी की एक बेंच होनी चाहिए। 36 वर्षों से तो मुझे ही एक्सपीरिएंस है और मैं देख रहा हूँ। जब मैं 1993 में उत्तर प्रदेश में बार काउंसिल का चेयरमैन था और वहाँ गया था, तो उस समय मैंने वहाँ देखा था कि वेस्टर्न यूपी की बेंच के मामले पर एक स्ट्राइक, एक दिन की स्ट्राइक continuous for 40 years चल रही है, वह इस बात के लिए कि वहाँ पर वेस्टर्न यूपी की एक बेंच बने, लेकिन उस पर कोई तवज्जो नहीं दी जा रही है। यह आपके ज्यूरिस्ट्रिक्शन में है, इसलिए मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ। खाली न्यायालय ही आपके jurisdiction में नहीं है। आपको जो पावर्स दी गई हैं, उनमें इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के साथ-साथ हाईकोर्ट की रिलोकेशन करने की भी पावर आपके पास है। वह बात दूसरी है कि इसके लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिक्वेस्ट आपके पास आनी चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में जब सुश्री मायावती जी मुख्य मंत्री थीं, तब उन्होंने स्टेट के दोनों सदनों से यह प्रस्ताव पास करा कर सेंटर के पास भेजा था कि आप वेस्टर्न यूपी में एक बेंच बनाइए। आप इसको चाहे किसी भी जिले में बनाए, लेकिन वेस्टर्न यूपी की एक बेंच बनाइए। यह बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि यह स्ट्राइक खत्म होनी चाहिए। इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के सात जजों की बेंच बना कर रोज की सिटिंग करके या अल्टरनेट डेज़ की सिटिंग करके वकील हड़ताल क्यों करते हैं, इस पर निर्णय करना है। उस पर सुन रहे हैं कि वकील हड़ताल क्यों करते हैं और उनके ऊपर क्या एक्शन लिया जाए। लेकिन जो इश्यू है, वह यह है कि हड़ताल क्यों हो रही है, पिछले चालीस वर्षों से हड़ताल क्यों चली आ रही है, उस पर जाने की जरूरत नहीं समझी। इस बात को न न्यायालय समझ रही है और न केन्द्र की सरकार समझ रही है, वे इसको इसी तरह से

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

रखना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि इस विषय को अब आगे और पेंडिंग मत रखिए। वेस्टर्न यूपी के वकीलों ने पिछले सेशन में पार्लियामेंट का घेराव भी किया था, ठीक है, आपने उनके ऊपर वाटर कैनन चलाया, लाठियां चलाई और उनको भगा दिया, लेकिन आप उनको इतना मजबूर मत कीजिए कि ऐसा स्टेज आ जाए कि वेस्टर्न यूपी के सारे काम बंद हो जाएं। ऐसी स्टेज मत आने दीजिए। उसके पहले इस पर निर्णय लीजिए। चूंकि जूडिशियरी के बारे में बहुत कुछ कह दिया गया है, इसलिए उसको मैं रिपीट नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

सर, मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हम लोग जब यहां राज्य सभा में बात करते हैं, हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, लोक सभा में जो चर्चा हो रही है, उसको पूरा देश देख रहा है। वह पूरे देश में टेलिकास्ट होता है, लेकिन कोर्ट के अंदर क्या हो रहा है? कोर्ट के अंदर किस तरह से प्रोसीडिंग्स हो रही हैं, कोर्ट के अंदर किस तरह से वकीलों के साथ बर्ताव हो रहा है, वहां किस तरह से निर्णय लिए जा रहे हैं, इसका कहीं कोई लिखित में क्या, देखने को भी नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि केन्द्र सरकार को इसको देखना चाहिए और इस पर इस तरह का कोई लेजिस्लेशन लाना चाहिए और इस तरह की व्यवस्था बनानी चाहिए, जिसमें जो कोर्ट्स की प्रोसीडिंग्स हैं, वहां पर किस तरह से काम हो रहा है, यह पता चल सके। आज वकील अगर कोई बात कह देता है, तो Contempt of Courts Act में उसको जेल हो जाती है। एक पूर्व चेयरमैन, बार काउंसिल ऑफ यूपी ही नहीं, वे बार काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया के भी थे, उनको जेल हो गई थी, क्योंकि उन्होंने कुछ बात कह दी थी। Contempt of Courts Act यह कहता है कि अगर आप तथ्यों को सत्य भी कह रहे हैं, लेकिन उनकी गरिमा के खिलाफ है, उनका contempt है, तो आपको जेल हो जाएगी। वे contempt हो जाएंगे और आपकी सर्टिफिकेट छिन जाएगी। इस तरह का Contempt of Courts Act किसने बनाया है? इस पार्लियामेंट ने बनाया है। इस तरह की पावर देने के लिए हम जिम्मेदार हैं। हमको सोचना चाहिए, कुछ चीजें, जो हमारे अधिकार में हैं, उनको तो हम लोग देखें। हम लोग जब जूडिशियरी की बात कर रहे हैं, हम लोग कह रहे हैं कि किस तरह से मिसयूज हो रहा है, abuse हो रहा है, किस तरह से बर्ताव हो रहा है, किस तरह से जजमेंट्स हो रहे हैं। जब पेंडेंसी इतनी हो जाती है, तो कहा जाता है कि पेंडेंसी इतनी क्यों हो गई। गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने मिल करके एक मेथड बना दिया कि दूसरे स्टेट के चीफ जस्टिसेज स्टेट में आएंगे और वे आकर वहां पर बैठेंगे। उस स्टेट का चीफ जस्टिस वहां नहीं होगा। इस तरह से इस सिस्टम का total failure हुआ है। वह समझ भी नहीं पाते हैं, तब तक वह इसी तैयारी में रहते हैं और जो वेकेंसीज हैं, उसके पीछे भी मुख्य कारण यही है, क्योंकि वे जो दूसरे प्रदेश से आते हैं, वे यह देखते हैं कि कब हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट पहुंच जाएं और हम अपने यहां कोई ऐसा काम न करें, जिससे हमारे खिलाफ लोग हो जाएं। इसी वजह से वेकेंसीज पेंडिंग रहती हैं, जो अनवरत चलती आ रही हैं। ऐसी जगह पर वेकेंसीज पेंडिंग हैं, जहां पर जिस दिन अप्वाइंट होता है, यह नहीं है कि आज अचानक वेकेंसी हो गई है। जिस दिन जज का अप्वाइंटमेंट होता है, उस दिन उसकी डेट ऑफ रिटायरमेंट पहले से फिक्स होती है, यह मालूम होता है कि इस तारीख को ये 62 साल के हो जाएंगे और ये रिटायर हो जाएंगे। इसके बावजूद भी हम उसको पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं। हम उस सिस्टम को ऐसा बनाए हुए हैं कि हम उसको पेंडिंग रखना चाहते हैं और पेंडिंग रखते हैं। हम उसमें उनके भागीदार बन जाते हैं। इस वजह से वहां पर केसेज भी पेंडिंग रहते हैं और अप्वाइंटमेंट भी पेंडिंग रहते हैं।

आज आपको पावर दी गई है कि आप सिस्टम को ठीक कीजिए। इस सिस्टम को ठीक करने के लिए आपको इसमें कुछ कंडीशन्स डालनी पड़ेंगी। गरीबों को न्याय मिले, इसके लिए लीगल एड कैम्पस लगाए जाते हैं और आपने इसके लिए लीगल सर्विस अथॉरटी एक्ट बनाया। लीगल सर्विस अथॉरटी एक्ट के तहत क्या होता है? Legal Aid camps लग जाते हैं, जिनमें हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस या जजेज आकर बैठ जाते हैं और फिर वे वहाँ आकर निर्णय लेते हैं। वहाँ कौन-से मुकदमे लगते हैं? अखबारों में निकलता है- 'इस कैम्प में 5,000 मुकदमे तय कर दिए गए, 15,000 मुकदमे तय कर दिए गए, इतना बड़ा डिस्पोजल हो गया।' लेकिन, किस मामले का डिस्पोजल हुआ? जो गाड़ियों के चालान हुए हैं, जो फाइन है, जिसमें या तो आप फाइन दे दीजिए या चालान भर दीजिए, उस तरह के मुकदमे पूरे तीन महीने तक ढूँढ़े जाते हैं और उसके बाद चीफ ज्यूडिशियल मजिस्ट्रेट से कहा जाता है कि इनको लगा दीजिए। कैम्प में जितना खर्चा होता है, उनके रहन-सहन के लिए बनाने में जितना खर्चा होता है, उससे शायद कम फाइन वहाँ पर मिलता है, लेकिन यह कहा जाता है कि इतने हजार केसेज का डिस्पोजल हो गया।

कोर्ट्स में क्या हो रहा है? जैसा कि हमारे साथियों ने कहा और जैसा कि सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी ने कहा कि Paise Income Litigation, Personal Interest Litigation और Political Interest Litigation आजकल सबसे ज्यादा फाइल हो रहे हैं। इस चीज का मैंने खुद एक्सपीरिएंस किया है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में बहन मायावती जी की जो पाँच साल की सरकार रही, उसमें हमने 107 PILs को डिफेंड किया है। 107 PILs against petitions in those five years. जिन्होंने PILs फाइल किए हैं-- चेयर ने कहा था कि उसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट की एक जजमेंट आई है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि उसको डिटेल्स देने पड़ते हैं। आपने सही कहा। यह जजमेंट उत्तराखंड के हाई कोर्ट की थी, जिसमें एडवोकेट जनरल के बारे में एक PIL फाइल हुई थी कि एडवोकेट जनरल की अप्वाइंटमेंट इल्लिगल डिक्लेयर की जाए। क्यों, क्योंकि वे incompetent हैं। Constitution में लिखा है कि एडवोकेट जनरल वह बन सकता है, जिसकी क्वालिफिकेशंस हाई कोर्ट जज बनने के लायक हैं। उसमें कहा गया कि ये 62 साल के ऊपर हो गए हैं, हाई कोर्ट जज नहीं बन सकते, इसलिए इनकी अप्वाइंटमेंट unconstitutional है। इस इश्यू को लेकर इससे पहले एक बार नहीं, तीन बार निर्णय हो चुके हैं, लेकिन फिर PIL फाइल हो गई। उसके बाद जब वह मैटर सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक आया तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सारे हाई कोर्ट्स को यह डायरेक्शन दिया कि आप गाइडलाइंस फ्रेम कीजिए, अपने हाई कोर्ट्स रूल को अमेंड कीजिए और वहाँ डालिए कि वन, टू, थ्री, फोर, ये सब चीजें देखी जाएँ। उन्होंने गाइडलाइंस बनाई, लेकिन गाइडलाइंस बनाने के बाद क्या हुआ? PILs कम नहीं हुईं, PILs उससे ज्यादा बढ़ती गईं और उसमें एक कमी रह गई। आज अगर सरकार सिर्फ एक चीज कर दे कि PILs के बारे में एक लेजिस्लेशन लाकर, जिसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी आपके एक्शन पर इंटरफियर न करे, आप सिर्फ इतना कह दीजिए कि जो PIL फाइल करते हैं, उनको अपना असेट्स भी डिक्लेयर करना पड़ेगा। जिस दिन वे PIL फाइल कर रहे हैं, उस दिन उनकी क्या इनकम थी, उनके क्या असेट्स थे, उनकी क्या लाइबिलिटीज थीं, उसको वे बताएँ। आप यह जानकारी ले लीजिए और उसके पाँच साल बाद यह देखिए कि उनकी क्या लाइबिलिटीज हैं और उनके क्या असेट्स हैं। मैं ऐसे लोगों को जानता हूँ, जिन्होंने पाँच साल पहले PIL फाइल की थी, तब उनकी यह हैसियत थी कि उन्होंने कहा था कि हम एक सोशल वर्कर हैं और हमारे पास कुछ नहीं है, हम सोशल वर्कर हैं, इसलिए हम PIL में आ गए हैं।

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

आज उनके खाते में 25 करोड़ रुपये मौजूद हैं। ऐसे PIL petitioners हैं। वह रुपया कहाँ से आ रहा है, किस तरह से आ रहा है? आज के जो PIL एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, उनका यही काम है। अगर आप उनकी आमदनी के बारे में जानकारी लेने लगेंगे और यह इश्योर कर लेंगे तो आधी नहीं 1/10 PILs रह जाएँगी। जो प्रोफेशनल PIL वाले हैं, वे सामने नहीं आएँगे, बल्कि ऐक्चुअल PILs वाले आएँगे।

आपकी एक ड्यूटी एडवोकेट्स के बारे में भी ध्यान रखने की है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... Sir, I will conclude in a few minutes. आपकी एक ड्यूटी यह भी है और Advocates' Welfare Fund Act के तहत यह लिखा है कि आपको उनको देखना है, लेकिन आप एडवोकेट्स के बारे में क्या करते हैं? हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि आप एडवोकेट्स के बारे में भी ध्यान रखिए, लेकिन Advocates' Welfare Fund के बारे में आप क्या देते हैं? केन्द्र की सरकार कुछ नहीं देती है। केन्द्र की सरकार को Advocates' Welfare Fund में एडवोकेट्स के लिए, जिससे कि अगर उनकी रिटायरमेंट हो रही है या वे infirm हो गए हैं अथवा वे नहीं जा सकते हैं और उनको मजबूर होकर कोर्ट जाना पड़ रहा है, तो उनकी social security purposes से आप कोई स्कीम शुरू कर दीजिए। आप कह दीजिए कि हम इसी स्कीम में देंगे। आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कुछ तो फंड दीजिए या Advocates' Welfare Fund Act के तहत हर स्टेट में जो बॉडी बनी हुई है, उसको दीजिए, so that they are enabled to do something for the advocates.

आपने जो बजट दिया है, वह सामने रखा हुआ है। मैं लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि पूरे देश में आप जो कोर्ट फीस लेते हैं, वह बहुत heavy कोर्ट फीस होती है। उस कोर्ट फीस की वजह से आधे आदमी तो कोर्ट ही नहीं जा पाते, इसलिए वे सीधे हाई कोर्ट जाते हैं। वह लोअर कोर्ट नहीं जाता है। वह सीधे हाई कोर्ट जाता है कि वहां सौ रुपए की स्टाम्प ड्यूटी लगाकर सौ करोड़ रुपए के बारे में पिटीशन कर लेगा और सुप्रीम कोर्ट चला जाता है, क्योंकि सौ करोड़ रुपए के बारे में पिटीशन सौ रुपए में कर लेता है और अगर वह लोअर कोर्ट में जाएगा तो उसे करोड़ों रुपए की स्टाम्प ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है। इसके बारे में आप सोचिए कि हाई कोर्ट्स का और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का बर्दन कैसे कम किया जाए और कोर्ट फीस एक्ट में फीस को ईज करने का कुछ प्रोविजन कीजिए। चूंकि जो गरीब आदमी है, वह हाई कोर्ट में जाकर हाई कोर्ट के वकीलों की फीस और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वकीलों की फीस बीयर नहीं कर सकता, इसलिए कम से कम वह लोअर कोर्ट में जाने का तो रहे, इसलिए आपको इसमें इस तरह का इंतजाम जरूर करना चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, जो सरकारी वकील हैं, उनको आप अच्छी खासी फीस देते हैं। आप सरकारी वकीलों को फीस देते हैं, तो उनका जब आप अपायंटमेंट करते हैं, उस समय उनके अपायंटमेंट में एक मेंडेटरी प्रोविजन कर दीजिए। आपके यहां बहुत लोग चक्कर लगाते हैं कि आप हमें सरकारी वकील बना दीजिए। हमें भी इसका एक्सपीरिएंस है, इसलिए हम कह रहे हैं और उस समय वे हर चीज करने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं। आप उनके लिए एक कंडीशन यह डाल दीजिए कि अगर आप सरकारी वकील बनना चाहते हैं, तो आपकी टर्म्स एंड कंडीशंस में यह भी होगा कि जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो किसी भी जाति या किसी भी धर्म के हों, जो अफोर्ड नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो बिलो पावर्टी लाइन के हैं, उनके लिए आपको फ्री मुकदमा लड़ना पड़ेगा और फ्री एडवाइज देनी पड़ेगी। अगर कोई कंप्लेंट आएगी, तो

आपके खिलाफ हम एक्शन लेंगे और हम आपको हटा देंगे। ऐसा नहीं है कि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बहन मायावती जी ने यह करके दिखाया है, It was done in the State of UP. इस तरह का डिस्मिशन लेकर उसको इंप्लीमेंट कराया गया। वह बात दूसरी है कि सरकारी वकीलों की फीस उस समय कम थी, उस को भी कई गुना बढ़ाकर उसको एक लेवल पर लाकर यह कंडीशन डाली गई कि आप उनको फ्री सलाह देंगे, फ्री उनके लिए मुकदमा लड़ेंगे। इस बात को उनको कहा गया।

उपसभापति जी, बस आखिरी बात कह कर के मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। जहां तक जुडिशियरी का सवाल है, जुडिशियरी में क्या हो रहा है, उस पर ऑलरेडी सबने कह दिया है, जिसको मैं रिपीट नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन हमें इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखना है कि लोअर कोर्ट जुडिशियरी को भी हमें देखना चाहिए। लोअर कोर्ट जुडिशियरी की कंडीशन आप इम्प्रूव नहीं कर रहे हैं। हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास तो पावर है, वह 226 में यह कह सकते हैं, जैसा कि हो चुका है, उत्तर प्रदेश में हो चुका है, उन्होंने डायरेक्शन दी, बेंच बनाकर बैठ गए, उन्होंने कहा कि जजों को लाल बत्ती दीजिए। फिर उन्होंने कहा कि लाल बत्ती ही नहीं, आप एस्कॉर्ट भी दीजिए, आप इतनी पुलिस दीजिए, आप यह वाली गारद लगाइए। वे सब डायरेक्शंस दे सकते हैं, आपको मानना है, क्योंकि आप बाउंड हैं और अगर नहीं मानेंगे तो आप कांटेम्प्ट ऑफ कोर्ट झेलेंगे। सुप्रीम कोर्ट जो कहेगी, वह आपको मानना पड़ेगा, लेकिन लोअर कोर्ट जुडिशियरी की ओर भी हमें थोड़ा ध्यान देना है, जहां ढाई लाख मुकदमों पेंडिंग हैं। लोअर कोर्ट्स के जो जजेज हैं, आप उनकी कंडीशन पर भी ध्यान दीजिए कि किस कंडीशन में वे रह रहे हैं, किस जगह वे बैठ रहे हैं, उनके कोर्ट रूम्स किस तरह के हैं, आप उनको किस तरह की सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं। आप उनको कोई गाड़ी नहीं देते, आप उनके ठीक से रहने के लिए कोई प्रोविजन नहीं करते, आप उनके घरों की तरफ नहीं देखते हैं, वहां कोई जाता ही नहीं, क्योंकि जाने की कोई जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ती है। हमें तो हाई कोर्ट के जज के घर जाना है, या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज के घर जाना है, जो बंगले में रह रहे हैं। लोअर कोर्ट जुडिशियरी कहां रह रही है, किस तरह के कमरों में बैठ रही है, जैसा मैंने उदाहरण दिया, उस तरह से बैठकर निर्णय दे रहे हैं। इसके बारे में देखने की जरूरत है, उनके सेलरी स्ट्रक्चर को इम्प्रूव करने की जरूरत है, उनकी टर्म्स एंड कंडीशंस को और इम्प्रूव करने की जरूरत है। इस बात को भी एन्शोर करने की जरूरत है कि जहां महिला जजेज हैं, जो लोअर कोर्ट्स जुडिशियरी में हैं, उनको पूरी सुविधाएं मिलें। आप उनके लिए सुविधा करिए कि उनके साथ कोई भी हरेसमेंट न हो, जिस तरह का हरेसमेंट एक लेडी जज के साथ हुआ और हम लोगों ने यहां राज्य सभा में मोशन मूव किया था कि उसको इम्पीचमेंट के लिए देखा जाए। तो इसके लिए इस तरह की व्यवस्था कीजिए कि कोई हिम्मत न करे, चाहे वह हायर कोर्ट जुडिशियरी वाला हो, चाहे कोई दूसरी जुडिशियरी वाला हो। लोअर कोर्ट में ही जो हायर कोर्ट जुडिशियरी वाले हैं, वे महिलाओं को तंग न कर सकें, हरेस न कर सकें, जिससे कि महिलाएं कम से कम जुडिशियरी की तरफ तो आएंगी। आज हाई कोर्ट में और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कितनी महिलाएं जज हैं, यह आपसे छुपा नहीं है।

...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभापति जी, इसके साथ ही मैं आखिरी बात कहता हूँ कि आपको सभी वर्गों का ध्यान रखना है। आपका जो यह कहना है, जो आप बार-बार कहते हैं, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से हर बार आप

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

कहलवा देते हैं कि हम हर दिन एक पुराना कानून खत्म कर रहे हैं। आप उनको असली फैक्ट बता दीजिए कि कौन से कानून आप खत्म कर रहे हैं। उनसे आप ऐसी बात कहलवा देते हैं, पब्लिकली कहलवा देते हैं कि हर दिन हम कानून खत्म कर रहे हैं, इतने हजार कानून हमने खत्म कर दिए, लेकिन जो नया एक्ट बनता है, उसमें जो पुराना प्रोविजन है उसको आप डिलीट कर रहे हैं, जो ऑलरेडी ऑब्सोलीट हो गया है। महोदय, उसकी आपने एक गिनती बना ली है और प्रधान मंत्री जी को बता दिया कि ये देखिए हमने 1,000 पुराने कानून खत्म कर दिए। वे लॉ खत्म नहीं किए, जो ऑब्सोलीट चीज है, उसे डिलीट कर दिया है। इसलिए इस प्रकार की चीजें मत करिए, बल्कि जो वाकई में ऑब्सोलीट चीजें हैं, उन्हें खत्म कीजिए।

महोदय, मैं लास्ट बात कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। अगर आप सबका ध्यान नहीं रखेंगे, तो न्याय नहीं दिला सकते हैं। आज पूरे देश में गिनती कर के देख लीजिए कि कितने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग हाई कोर्ट में बैठे हुए हैं और कितने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट में बैठे हुए हैं। हम लोग जब रिजर्वेशन की मांग करते हैं कि हायर जुडीशियरी में हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए, वह इसीलिए करते हैं, मजबूर होकर करते हैं, क्योंकि आज पूरे इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में जहां 160 की स्ट्रेंथ है, वहां एक भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का जज नहीं है। यह बात मैं पिछले आठ साल से यहां कह रहा हूं। जब उन्हें न्याय देने की बात होती है, तो जो मानसिकता होती है, जिसके तहत आप उन्हें जज नहीं बनने दे रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से आप उन्हें वहां नहीं आने दे रहे हैं, फिर उसी मानसिकता से उनके मामलों में निर्णय भी होता है। इसलिए इस पर आप जरूर ध्यान दीजिए। अब चूंकि आप अपाइंटमेंट्स करेंगे, इसलिए इस बार इस तरह की गलती न हो। **(समय की घंटी)** उसे मैनटेन रखते हुए, क्योंकि श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने, जब वह एक्ट पास हो रहा था, तब इस बात का प्रॉमिस किया था और उनकी यह बात रिकॉर्ड पर है, एश्योरेंस है कि हम इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Misraji, please.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उन्होंने तब कहा था कि हम इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को हाई कोर्ट की जजशिप में रिप्रजेंटेशन मिले। इस बात का उन्होंने प्रॉमिस किया था। इसलिए इस बात का आप भी ध्यान रखिएगा। इतना कहकर ही मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is very rich with a number of advocates. This kind of discourse is very interesting.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I will only take ten seconds. In the court

also, when we speak, judges sometimes say: 'Please, enough. Sit down! Enough of nonsense.' Then we have to tell them we are paid for speaking nonsense and you are paid to listen nonsense. So, you have been made to sit at a place ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is there. But I was listening 'no nonsense'. I was listening only sense, more or less.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: You have been made to sit there. So, you have to listen to all this.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, but here, they are not paid to speak!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is the point. Therefore, it is not nonsense. It is only sense. Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh!

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as we have been discussing that there are many lawyers and advocates in this House, I would like to say that everyone of us is an advocate and advocating for the cause of the people for whom we are here. As our friend from that side, Natchiappanji, initiated the discussion on Law and Justice and since the time is very less, I join him fully for the suggestions he has made. As you know, every man today is an international man, whether you may accept it or you may not accept it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*

When we are talking of world leader, India will become a world leader. When we say that India will become a world leader, a Department of International Law and Justice is to be established in the Government of India. I strongly support this cause and it is better late than never. It should be done as early as possible for all international treaties, which are there to be solved.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as you know, you were in the House when we were having the Constitutional amendment on the National Judicial Appointments Commission. At that time, I told the Government – and I questioned the Government also – let the dignity of this Parliament, which will make an Act, not be challenged. Let there be no challenge between the Judiciary and the Legislature. Let there be no ego fight between the Legislature and the political Executive, the Government, and the Judiciary. Now, some of our Members say that India is the only country, at this time, where judges appoint the judges. At the same time, the Supreme Court and the Judiciary say that how the Government and the political Executive of the day will appoint judges.

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

5:00 P.M.

The matter is *sub judice*. Why are we congratulating ourselves on making such a Commission after 28 years of debate? At present, 32 million cases are pending in various courts of the country. How do we dispose of the cases? It is not that this was the concern of this House just in the last session. The Parliament is concerned about it for many years. In the last 28 years, we were trying to find the solution to this problem. The strength of judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts is 998. Out of that, 358 positions are vacant today. In the Allahabad High Court alone, out of the sanctioned posts of 160 judges, 78 positions are vacant. That is why an amendment to the Constitution was made by the House to create the National Judicial Appointments Commission which would make the appointments quicker. Now what has happened? I am sure nobody can say what will happen to it. Hon. Minister cannot give an answer to it because there is already a PIL in the Supreme Court and the matter is *sub judice*.

Every day we are making certain changes in our laws. Just now Misraji was referring to it. We were in the Select Committee on the Repealing and Amending Bill. I gave my suggestion to it. There are many laws which are obsolete today. There may be 1,200 laws which are obsolete today. Yesterday, we were debating the Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill. I said, "There are two Acts. One is the Companies Act, 1956. Another is the Companies Act, 2013. How come both are there?"

I would like to mention one thing here. If the House and the Government feel this way, how can we deliver justice to the people of this country quickly as enshrined in the Constitution of India? This is my appeal. Justice delayed is justice denied. The Thirteenth Finance Commission has allotted ₹ 5,000 crore for this system and ₹ 2,500 crore were sanctioned for morning and evening courts.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Take one or two minutes more.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, please allow me a few minutes more. Out of ₹ 2,500 crore, we have been able to spend ₹ 235 crore for morning and evening courts. We have been talking about delivery of justice at the door. There is no doubt that the State Governments at their level, whoever may be in power in the previous decades, tried to deliver justice at the door of the people of this country, but not judicially. That is why we have Lok Adalats. The Thirteenth Finance Commission has sanctioned ₹ 300 crore for Lok Adalats. But we could spend only ₹ 65 crore. Hon. Minister, the heavens will not

fall if we take a decision today. The poor person, who does not approach a higher court for his right, should be helped.

As far as reservation is concerned, the IAS, the IPS and the IFS...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have made valuable points.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I know that I am making valuable points. Members who got six minutes have spoken for 24 minutes. I am not doing that. When you are in the Chair, you should understand that we are all equal. We are all equals. Today, we are discussing justice in this House. We should be just. Sir, I am on the subject. I am giving you that figure which has not yet been discussed. We are talking about IAS, IPS, IFS and other Services. There is reservation at every level. What prevents reservation in this? If the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and minorities can become part of that, why not in this? In my Government in Odisha, under the leadership of our Chief Minister, hon. Naveen Patnaik, we have an Act. But, again, that has been challenged. We have an Act where at the lower level of the judiciary, we are giving reservation to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. That has been discussed here. We should find out a way. Now, through you, I request the hon. Minister that it is high time – last time also, I suggested this – that we should go for an amendment of Article 217(2) where minimum ten years' practice in a High Court is provided for. An amendment should be brought forward. I have told you that there are very eminent lawyers who are practising in district courts and lower courts. They deserve to be Judges of High Courts and to go to the Supreme Court. Why should we prevent them? Why cannot they? There is no reason. Nobody is able to address it. Nobody is able to give any reason as to why they are prevented and why they will not be allowed. Let the Constitution be amended in that respect. *(Time-bell rings)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, last two minutes. In this case, Sir, I would like to request that they should be allowed. It has been discussed that there should be a book or a directory of the advocates, the eminent advocates, practising in different courts in the country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, last two minutes. Thirty-two million cases are pending. Dr. Natchiappan has rightly raised that point. Out of them, how many cases are

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

at the Government level, because of the Executive in different departments like Education, Irrigation and other Departments and banks? The client has gone to court because of their fault and that is pending. You have heard that teachers and the wife of a Padmashree Awardee, for the last seven days, are on hunger strike. Such cases are there. People are running to courts for 40 years. Their cases are not decided. Let there be a new Article. A new Article should be inserted in the Constitution of India that there should be a limit for taking a decision in a case.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Who is responsible? Will action be taken against them or not? (*Time-bell rings*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Lastly, hon. Minister, you must understand that Law and Justice is not a small Department. Honestly speaking, you should be assertive. You have the right to give legal advice to all the Departments of the Government of India which are going astray and those which are not able to spend their money. Time saved is money saved.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: You adopt it. Let the Law and Justice Department ensure that in each Department, the projects of the Government of Odisha are cleared and litigation is avoided.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: You have that right.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): With these words, I expect you to conclude.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, with these words, I expect that something would come out of this debate as to how we will give timely justice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. Now, Mr. Balagopal.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: At the lower levels, courts should be established. Thank you.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, this subject is very, very important and very many discussions helped us open our eyes about the existing situation of the legal system in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I have one more point. Balagopalji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Last word is about the Benches of the High Courts. Our Chief Minister has also suggested for a permanent Bench of the High Court and a permanent Bench of the Supreme Court. We have completed 67 years of Independence. We have been a Republic for 65 years.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Okay. Your point is taken. Please.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: We should have Benches of High Courts in different places in States.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Balagopal, you please resume.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: And in five zones, there should be permanent Benches of the Supreme Court.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Only Mr. Balagopal now.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: He is overlapping my time, Sir. And my speech is being overlapped by his remarks about the Odisha High Court, even though I support that.

Sir, we all know that the symbol of justice is Lady Justice. She is depicted as a goddess with three items, a sword symbolizing the coercive power of a tribunal, a scale representing an objective standard by which competing claims are weighed, and blindfolded, indicating that justice should be impartial and meted out of objectivity without fear or favour and regardless of money, wealth, power or identity.

Sir, we all know about this goddess. But, in India, day by day, a large majority of common people are not getting justice based on these objectives, goals and values from the judicial system in the country. We collectively discussed it and we did something. But when we went into the Report of the Ministry, it was very clear that the Government was giving the least importance to the judicial system and the legal system in the country. Already, ten Members spoke here about the Budget. Year after year, the Budget has been coming down. In regard to the facilities, we find that there are some externally-

[Shri K. N. Balagopal]

aided schemes for providing access to justice. For expanding the access to justice, we are getting the UN aid for purposes of providing basic infrastructure for new courts, for family courts, etc. If we go through the report, the family courts are there, some other courts are also there. But there are many vacancies of judges. Even in the Supreme Court, vacancies are there. I think the High Court of Kerala has the maximum number of Judges that are in position. So, judges vacancies are there. But it is not only there in the higher judiciary, but even in the lower judiciary, Sir, vacancies haven't been filled up. Then, the salary scheme is different in different States. But this is a fact that the judges are not being properly paid. That is also a problem in the country. Sir, so far as facilities are concerned, we should have very good courts. Earlier, Misraji narrated his experience and spoke about toilets being used as courts. Toilets had been converted into court rooms, due to lack of accommodation. So, we have toilet courts, although it is not a good thing to say. You have mobile courts, but it is strange we have toilet courts too. But it is a reality, and this is the situation in the country. We have the modern systems working everywhere. We have computerisation, modern equipment and everything else. In the judicial system, there is some funding available. There is the e-court system up to the level of district courts, but they should be there even in the lower courts. Why should we wait for long to get things done? In this era where everything is done online, the reality is that we are not providing enough facilities to the lower courts. There should be a system to computerize the work done in courts and get everything done online. Then, there is a question of reservation in the case of Judges. That point has already been discussed and I support that issue. Even in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts, reservation must be there. Then, about decentralization of courts. There is a proposal about Gram Nyayalayas. We had passed the Gram Nyayalayas law in the Parliament. But it has not been given effect to. Actually, like the Panchayati Raj, many of the problems of local people can be resolved in their own areas. We have to do something about the Gram Nyayalayas. I hope the present Minister will do something during his present tenure. That will be a very good thing if it is done properly in the country. Then, we have been talking about access to justice. Both the aspects are there. One is: where are the courts situated? The other thing is, the cost of litigation. In both these aspects, the Indian judicial system is not friendly to the common people. About courts, earlier, Shri Pandian spoke about the Supreme Court. We, from Kerala, have to come to Delhi after travelling for 3,000 kilometres for filing a case. You have this situation even in States. In Kerala State, there is a High Court in Cochin, in Ernakulam. When it was a princely state, Travancore had a High Court. When State Reorganisation was done, the understanding was that one Bench will be in Trivandrum, that is, in the capital of the State. The High Court Judges were not

allowing that. ... because High Court Judge is not allowing that, we are not able to start a Bench at Trivandrum. These kinds of technicalities will not help our system. At Madurai there is a High Court Bench. In other States, High Court Benches are there. Even in respect of the biggest State of Uttar Pradesh, they are demanding for some High Court Benches. But they are not getting. So, Judges should go to the common people. At the time of British rule, circuit court system was there. What is the meaning of circuit? I also recently understood that circuit houses in many places in the country were for Judges. Earlier the Executive and Judiciary were the same. They were doing both the jobs. So, for the Judges who were going to the Taluka headquarters, there were circuit houses. Now, we are using them as guest houses. At that time circuit houses were used for sitting of the Judges. So, circuit houses were there during the British rule. Now, we do not have enough courts. Even in a district they have to travel 100 KMs. So, more courts should be there. There should be more Benches of High Courts, and also Benches of the Supreme Court. We have to do something on this issue.

Regarding the enforcement of legal issues, we have enough laws. How many laws are we passing in a day? It is just like making some bread. The Ministry is consistent. In a day we are making two or three laws. But how are we implementing?

Regarding the enforcement of labour laws, they are not enforcing any of these laws. I think, the Law Minister and the Labour Minister have to sit together and take a note of it. Sir, lawlessness and failing to enforce rule of law is promoting extremism in the country. If a contract labour or a downtrodden person is not getting even meager wages, they are not getting any justice from the courts. The Executive and Judiciary are not doing it. I am afraid, if it continues like this, then, extremism may aggravate. So, the enforcement system especially for the downtrodden and for labour, should be strengthened.

(Time-bell rings) I will make only two or three points. Regarding the Legal Service Authority and for legal services, the Government has allocated ₹ 134 crores. I do not know whether they will fulfil their promise.

Regarding pendency of cases, I will not go into the details. But today the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill was introduced. For commercial thing, you are going to have a separate court. For big business houses like Vodafone, we have a separate High Court. Fortunately, we are not having a Supreme Court for Vodafone and big business houses. That is very good. But for the poor man there is no separate court. The main issue is crores of cases are pending in various courts. The Government is not doing anything about it.

[Shri K. N. Balagopal]

Finally, about judicial research and other areas, we are not attracting young lawyers. I request the hon. Minister to formulate a special scheme to attract young lawyers. The young law graduates who are coming from the colleges are joining multi-national corporations. They are getting good salaries. Practising is becoming very difficult. Like JRF in the UGC, there should be a special scheme for law graduates by offering them attractive scholarships. They should be enrolled as Junior Legal Executives for two years, and absorbed against regular vacancies. You should create a few thousand vacancies in order to attract young and bright lawyers. If good Advocates are not coming, our system will be a failure. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the subject, namely, Law and Justice Ministry, the administration of justice, the issues connected with the judiciary, is so vast that it would require, at least, an hour even to touch every subject out of it. Since I have only a few minutes on hand, I will only be touching the tip of the iceberg. The hon. Law Minister may please make a note that the goal for the success in this direction is to have speedy and inexpensive justice to the less fortunate Indian populace, more particularly a large number of poor litigants in villages and in remote places. What best can we do with limited resources and means to ensure that justice visits upon the people who are unfortunately so placed as villagers in remote villages; poor people, who cannot afford to even travel to the courts? Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, when we talk of inexpensive justice, we will have to ensure that there is a provision under the Code of providing free legal aid. I am sorry to say that our experience tells us in various courts all over the country that the concept of free legal aid is a mere paper tiger. Hardly any worthwhile assistance is being extended to the needy poor who need, in true sense, legal aid. I think we will have to very seriously examine the mandate of our Constitution or the Code of Criminal Procedure in directing us that let us provide free legal aid to less fortunate litigants, who are large in numbers and who succumb to injustice either in the lowest court or in the first appeal court, but they seldom can reach the Supreme Court for want of funds and want of means. Sir, a lot of things have already been spoken about delay and backlog of cases, which I need not repeat. All figures are before us. When we talk of speedy justice, we look down with a sense of guilt that we are not able to deliver justice in time, and as rightly said 'justice delayed is justice denied'. The latest example, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would place before the House, which is making me hang my head in shame, is the 1987 incident of Meerut. The trial ended in 2015. You can imagine for a case of 42 multiple murders it took 28 years for windup in a trial court. What is this? As many as 19 accused persons, who were all Provincial Armed Constabulary men,

had to be acquitted because it was very difficult to get evidence after more than two-and-a-half decades in establishing a case or reaching the bottom of truth. This is nothing but failure of justice. This is just one instance. There are a large number of cases in our trial courts where murder trials, rape trials, dacoity trials are waiting for disposal, for hearing for over 10 years or 15 years. This is nothing but a mockery of justice. Our prisons are overflowing with a large number of people who cannot afford bail. How do we call it equality before law? How can we claim that we are doing justice to everybody when a poor cannot buy bail because he is not solvent enough? You have to buy bail even in this 21st Century, when we talk of free legal aid, when we talk of dispensing justice to everybody and treating everybody alike. Our prisons are overflowing with undertrial prisoners. The hon. Law Minister will please make a very serious note of this fact that how many undertrial prisoners are languishing in prisons beyond the period prescribed for ultimate punishment, even if they were found guilty. It is a matter of shame. I think we will have to suggest something whereby we can decongest our prisons. I am suggesting briefly that as far as bail applications are concerned, we need to have a relook at our bail procedure. As rightly pointed out, bail, restoration of personal liberty to a presumably innocent person is the mandate of the Constitution, and we must all assure that undertrial prisoners' stay in prison waiting for justice should be minimal. How can we do that? I am sorry to say that in a large number of courts all over the country bail applications are not being heard; bail applications are kept pending for months and months. This is something very shameful. I am, therefore, suggesting that in offences which are not punishable with death or imprisonment for life and for all lesser offences, there must be a mandate of law that bail applications must be decided within a short spell of time, say two weeks or six weeks; something reasonable. And if bail applications for such genuine reasons cannot be heard and disposed of, then, at least, interim bail should be given to the man who is seeking the bail if your Administration is unable to dispose of his petition. I am afraid that unless we take effective steps to ensure that our prisons do not have any more overflow of undertrial prisoners, we cannot be called as a civilized country because, as rightly stated, the country's civilization can be best gauged by the effectiveness with which its Criminal Justice System functions. And we are a failure as far as our Criminal Justice System is concerned, more particularly, in cases of teeming millions, poor people, who cannot afford good lawyers, who cannot approach higher courts. So, I hope, the hon. Law Minister will examine this aspect and take suitable steps. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri H.K. Dua. Not present.
Shri K.T.S. Tulsi.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I invariably have the distinction of being almost the last speaker in these debates...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, there are many more, some ten to twelve more speakers.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Then, I am fortunate. Sir, I want to say that in this supersonic age, where India is hoping to reach the Mars, the Judiciary is moving at a bullock cart speed and there is no hope for this bullock cart to speed up at all. If you take into account the fund allocation for infrastructure of the Judiciary, that is, the Ministry of Law and Justice, it has been reduced from ₹ 936 crores in 2014-15 to ₹ 563 crores in 2015-16, that is, a reduction of 39 per cent. It only indicates the priority given to the justice system, and if the justice system enjoys such a low priority with regard to the allocation of funds, there is nothing which the hon. Law Minister will be able to achieve, and I fully sympathise with him. If we take the total Plan and Non-Plan Budget of the Ministry of Law and Justice, it is now pegged at ₹ 977.83 crores. When the total Union Budget is of the order of ₹ 17,77,477 crores, the share of Law and Justice comes to 0.054 per cent. If that is the importance the nation gives to Law and Justice, then, obviously, it will only get bullock cart speed. I can very confidently say that there is no hope for revival of speeding up justice or improving the quality of justice. The anatomy of delay is that the judiciary is, perhaps, running on one tyre being flat, and it won't have the money to replace that tyre. People will have to make do with that. The crime is increasing. But the conviction rate is declining. And there is nothing that we can expect. Prisons are packed with undertrials. The conviction rate is falling as a result of the long delay. If you take into account the attack on the former Chief Justice of India, – at that time he was the sitting Chief Justice of India and there was a murderous attack made on him in the year 1977 – it is only after 40 years that the High Court managed to decide the case. Lalit Narayan Mishra's murder took place in 1975. The judgement came on 10th November, 2014, after full 40 years. Therefore, if that is the speed with which the nation seems to be reconciled, that is what we will get.

I don't want to repeat the points which have already been made, but I want to say that the rough-and-ready solution that is being offered is to increase the number of judges. That is hardly a solution because they work on the Parkinson's law. The Indian judge, on an average, concludes 525 matters in a year whereas an American judge is able to dispose of 1,335 cases per year. The reason is not that our judges are any inferior. The reason is that we give no facilities to the courts with which the modern technology can be made use of. There can be simultaneous transcription. They should be able to have the video recording of the depositions of the witnesses. I don't know why we want our courts to function in a manner in which there will be a maximum delay. There is no

hope for modernisation of police stations by which scientific evidence could be brought before the courts and conviction rate jacked up. We need mobile forensic vans. Where are they going to come from? There are no resources which have been allocated in the Budget even for the purpose of fast track courts. Fast track courts were the pet project of the Finance Minister, but it seems to have been abandoned. For modernisation of courts what was required — according to the Law Commission -- was ₹ 2,765 crores, and what has been allocated is ₹ 227 crores. Sir, it is hardly ten per cent. How is modernisation, when the money value is going down, going to be achieved? So, I have absolutely no hope for any improvement or that there is going to be any improvement. At least those improvements which do not require monetary inputs are with regard to the extension of court time. We can have evening courts so that we can get rid of cases which are 20-year old, 30-year old, 40-year old. There should be annual assessment report for judges which should be put up on the website. Everyone should know who is performing well. There should be compulsory service for lawyers to be able to help the poor. There should be abatement of cases which are more than ten years old. Otherwise, we are only cluttering our courts with cases which are not going to succeed in awarding sentence to anybody because in half of them the parties are dead or the witnesses are dead and nothing is going to come out with these cases. We are putting our good money to bad use. Thank you.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, इस देश के और हम सबके लिए एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय, जो कानून मंत्रालय है, न्याय मंत्रालय है, उसके ऊपर हम आज चर्चा कर रहे हैं। सदन में बड़े-बड़े वकील, eminent lawyers बैठे हैं। वे सालों-साल से वकालत कर रहे हैं। सभी ने अपने अनुभव यहाँ बताये। मैं भी जनता का वकील हूँ। मेरी बात थोड़ी अलग हो सकती है, लेकिन सभी का एक ही मानना है कि कानून सरल हो, न्याय सस्ता हो और उसके बाद मैं कहूँगा कि कानून मजबूत भी हो। जो हमारा कानून है, जो न्याय है, वह गरीबों को नहीं मिलता है। कानून के सामने जो क्लायंट खड़ा रहता है और जो बड़े वकीलों की फौज खड़ी होती है, तो उसके साथ कानून की व्याख्या भी बदल जाती है। उस बारे में भी हमें सोचना पड़ेगा।

सर, मैं दो-तीन बातें कहूँगा। हमारा जो संविधान है, संविधान के निर्माताओं ने बड़ी सोच-समझ कर कानून की किताब बनायी है। हम सब इस कानून को मानते हैं, संविधान को मानते हैं। अभी डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की 125वीं जन्म शताब्दी चल रही है। मैं उसी भूमि से, महाराष्ट्र से आया हूँ, तो मुझे भी कानून के बारे में कुछ जानकारी है। अभी-अभी, कुछ महीने पहले एक विवाद पैदा हुआ था। सामाजिक न्याय मंत्रालय ने एक बहुत बड़ी advertisement दी, जिसमें से 'secular' शब्द को निकाल दिया। उसके बाद विवाद हो गया कि यह 'secular' शब्द संविधान में है या नहीं है, Preamble में है या नहीं है या बाद में डाला गया है। मुझे लगता है कि हमारे संविधान में 'secular' शब्द का अर्थ क्या है, उस बारे में भी हम सभी को विचार करना पड़ेगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह देश सभी का है और हमारी जो कानून की किताब है, जो हमारा संविधान है, वह सभी धर्मग्रंथों से भी बड़ी है और पवित्र है। ईश्वर हो,

[श्री संजय राउत]

अल्लाह हो, जीसस हो, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा सेक्युलर कोई है, तो हमारी कानून की किताब, हमारा संविधान है, इसीलिए हमारे सर्वोच्च नेता, शिव सेना प्रमुख, बाला साहब ठाकरे जी ने उस वक्त सुझाव दिया था कि अगर हमारे देश से धर्म और जात की राजनीति को हटाना है, तो क्या करें। सबसे पहले कानून के मंदिर से उसको हटाना पड़ेगा। आज भी हम देखते हैं कि न्यायालय में, बाइबल हो या गीता हो या कुरान हो, उसके ऊपर हाथ रख कर हम शपथ लेते हैं, सच बोलने की। इस संबंध में हमारा सुझाव है कि हम संविधान के ऊपर हाथ रखें, हमारी जो संविधान की किताब है, उसके ऊपर हाथ रख कर सच बोलने की शपथ लेंगे और इसके लिए कानून बनना चाहिए और यह कानून सभी के लिए बाध्य होना चाहिए, तभी यह देश सेक्युलर होगा। जब हम न्यायालय से शुरुआत करते हैं और हम यहां से धर्म को निकाल नहीं सकते हैं, तब हम हमारे जीवन से और हमारी राजनीति से कहां निकाल पाएंगे।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर हम इस देश से जात और धर्म की राजनीति को हटाने की बात करते हैं, जैसा कि कल जावेद अख्तर साहब बोल रहे थे, उनका बहुत अच्छा सुझाव था। जब हम पैदा होते हैं, तो हमें धर्म लिखना पड़ता है, जात लिखनी पड़ती है। जब हम स्कूल में दाखिला लेते हैं, तो हमको धर्म और जात लिखनी पड़ती है। ये सभी कॉलम हमको निकालने पड़ेंगे। It is not applicable, we are all Indians. इस बारे में हमारे कानून मंत्रालय की तरफ से एक कानून बनना चाहिए, तभी सही मायने में यह सेक्युलर स्टेट बनेगा। अगर हम यह नहीं कर सके, तो हमें इसे सेक्युलर स्टेट कहने का अधिकार नहीं है।

हमारी दूसरी सोच यह है कि चाहे एविडेंस के अभाव से भले सौ अपराधी छूट जाएं, लेकिन एक निरपराध को सजा नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह हमारे कानून की पहली पंक्ति में लिखा है, लेकिन हमारे देश में मसरत आलम आसानी से छूट जाता है। छूटने के बाद वह पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाता है, पाकिस्तान का झंडा फहराता है, लेकिन 18 महीने जेल में रहने के बाद भी आसाराम बापू को बेल नहीं मिलती है। उनका अधिकार है बेल। उनके ऊपर जो आरोप हैं, उनके ऊपर जांच हो सकती है, जांच होने के बाद जो सजा है, वह सजा मिल सकती है, लेकिन उसकी जांच नहीं होती, उसको बेल नहीं मिलती है। एक व्यक्ति, जिसके ऊपर आरोप साबित नहीं होता, वह 18 महीने से जेल में रहता है, यह देश के कानून, न्याय और अधिकार के खिलाफ है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देश के बावजूद एक व्यक्ति को बेल नहीं मिलती है। मुझे लगता है कि कानून मंत्रालय को इसके ऊपर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

आज हमारे देश में हम न्याय की बात करते हैं, लेकिन न्याय की राह में बाधाओं का पहाड़ है। जैसा सभी ने कहा कि देश की अदालतों में पेंडिंग पड़े 3 करोड़ 14 लाख मुकदमों का सच क्या है। एक मार्च, 2015 को देश की लोअर कोर्ट्स में लगभग 2.64 करोड़, 24 हाई कोर्ट्स में 46 लाख और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 62 हजार केसेज पेंडिंग हैं। इसका कारण है कि जजों की संख्या बहुत कम है और अनावश्यक कानून हैं।

दूसरी बात है कि सालों-साल से केस, जैसा तुलसी साहब ने बताया कि बनारस के दोसीपुरा केस का फैसला आने में 130 साल लगे, अयोध्या केस का निर्णय 114 वर्ष के बाद आ गया है, रेल मंत्री

ललित नारायण मिश्र की हत्या का फैसला देने में कोर्ट ने लगभग 40 साल लगा दिए, अभी हाशिमपुरा केस के सभी 16 आरोपी 28 साल के बाद छूट गए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अभी सब बरी हो गए, 28 सालों में उन लोगों की जिन्दगी जो बरबाद हो गई है, इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? व्यवस्था में इस तरह से बदलाव करने की जरूरत है कि आदमी को जीते-जी न्याय मिले। मरे हुए इंसान को न्याय नहीं चाहिए। अभी हम जिंदा हैं, अभी लोगों को न्याय मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन हमें तो न्याय मरने के बाद मिलता है। वह भी नहीं मिलता है, दूसरी पीढ़ी, तीसरी पीढ़ी को भी न्याय नहीं मिलता है। कानून मंत्रालय को जल्दी न्याय देने के लिए उस तरह का सुधार करना होगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, अभी तो मैंने शुरुआत भी नहीं की है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have taken seven minutes. There are four Members in the 'Others' category. So, five minutes for each. You have taken seven minutes. Kindly take one minute more.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, इस देश में हमेशा समान नागरिक संहिता की बात होती है कि इस देश में एक कानून होना चाहिए, सबके लिए एक कानून होना चाहिए, लेकिन हम बार-बार यह कहते हैं कि इस देश में दो कानून नहीं हो सकते, इस देश में एक कानून होना चाहिए और सभी धर्मों के लिए कानून होना चाहिए। इस बारे में हमारे पूर्व कानून मंत्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने लोक सभा में लिखित उत्तर दिया है कि समान नागरिक संहिता के ऊपर हम बहस करने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन उस पर अब तक बहस नहीं हुई है। हमको सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आदेश दिया है, उसने दो बार कहा है कि अगर सामुदायिक नेतृत्व को मान्य है, सभी को मान्य है, तो उसके ऊपर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have taken eight minutes. I can understand. You see, the litigations are more and the judges are less. The Members are more and the time is less! Kindly conclude.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैं छोटी-मोटी बात नहीं कहूँगा, मेरी बात बहुत बड़ी है। आर्टिकल 370 इस देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I can understand, Mr. Sanjay.

श्री संजय राउत: आप अंडरस्टैंड नहीं करते, सर।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Take only one more minute and conclude.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, उस बारे में कानून मंत्रालय की राय क्या है? दूसरी बात, एक मसला बहुत सालों से पेंडिंग है कि मद्रास हाई कोर्ट का नाम चेन्नई हाई कोर्ट करना है और बॉम्बे हाई कोर्ट का नाम मुंबई हाई कोर्ट करना है। वह भी बहुत सालों से एक पेंडिंग मसला है, तो उस बारे में भी कानून मंत्रालय को जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

[श्री संजय राउत]

सर, एक बात और है। ये जो यहाँ बड़े-बड़े वकील बैठे हैं, बात भी करते हैं, लेकिन गरीब लोग उनकी फीस नहीं भर सकते। मिश्रा साहब, आपकी फीस हम नहीं भर सकते। तुलसी साहब बैठे हैं, मेमन साहब बैठे हैं, जेटली साहब बैठे हैं। अगर वकीलों की फीस के ऊपर सरकार कोई नियंत्रण लाती है, तो गरीबों को जल्दी न्याय मिलेगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Rajeev Shukla is not present. Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as Law Minister, he must ensure that the Ministry gives justice to the nation. There are certain reasons when I am saying this. Today, Members of Parliament and the House, as such, require to be given justice because, day in and day out, our powers are being snatched away without our realising it. Day in and day out, our powers are being reduced. Today, it is the Judiciary which exercises the powers of the Legislature. The question is, the role of the Judiciary...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister in the House now. If not the Law Minister, at least some Cabinet Minister should be there. *...(Interruptions)..*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The Cabinet Ministers are here. *...(Interruptions)..* Shri Dharmendra Pradhan is here. *...(Interruptions)..*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: लॉ मिनिस्टर इतनी देर से आपकी बात सुन रहे थे, वे थोड़ा *...(व्यवधान)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The Cabinet Minister has come. *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The duty of the Supreme Court or any Legislature, which is supposed to interpret, is to clarify the ambiguities existing in the law and not to create new legislations. If any word is ambiguous, they can clarify. That becomes a law! Today, the courts are enacting legislations in the form of interpretation! This is going on for many years. Therefore, the Law Ministry should constitute a Committee to look into the judgments based on which laws have been created. I am saying a more serious thing than this. Today, directions are given to the Government in the matter of Constitutional interpretation. Forget about this. I remember that I had said in the House a year ago that the day would come when courts would give instructions not to admit a Calling Attention, not to admit a particular Question and not to admit a particular discussion! That day will

come! And, today, if you see yesterday's decision of the Bombay High Court in the matter of Shobhaa De, the Privilege Committee of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly has been restrained from proceeding with the privilege proceedings. Can you imagine this? Whether the notice given by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly was correct or not is a different issue. But can the High Court give instructions or directions to the Privilege Committee not to proceed with any privilege proceedings? So, this is only the first step, I think, and the day will come when we will get instructions not to admit a particular question, etc. I am not going into the merits or demerits of Shobhaa De's case. I am on a point of procedure.

Secondly, one of the important aspects is this. They are enacting legislation, I said. Who laid down the principle of basic structure of the Constitution? Did Baba Saheb ever say that basic structure of the Constitution exist, and these are the parameters of basic structure? He never said it. Never have you seen in the Constitution anything called basic structure. The Supreme Court laid down a concept called basic structure, and today, we cannot touch that aspect. For any public interest, if we want to amend a particular law, and if the Supreme Court finds that that amendment touches the basic structure of the Constitution, you cannot do it. Therefore, such hurdles are being created by interpretation.

Thirdly, Sir, if national interest is to be fulfilled, laws of the country are to be simplified. Because if you simplify the law, the common man will understand it. For today's law and legal structure, everybody is to be blamed. Today's legal structure and legal procedure, common man does not understand. Therefore, unless you simplify these laws, it won't help. The Prime Minister takes pleasure in saying, "मुझे खुशी होती है, जब मैं कोई लेजिस्लेशन खत्म करता हूँ और मैंने बहुत सारे लेजिस्लेशन खत्म किए हैं।" कौन से खत्म किए हैं? Some obsolete laws have been taken out of the statute books, and that has to be done. उसको लेजिस्लेशन खत्म करना बोलना, "I take pleasure," he says, and not in creating laws, is not a correct proposition.

Sir, in the beginning of his term, the Prime Minister said, "My Government will believe only in single tier, no two tier, no three tier procedure." Where have you done it in single tier? Have you amended the Rules of Business of the Government of India wherein you have reduced the tiers? Have you constituted a Committee for that purpose? The same rules are going on. But the reality, it may be true. Just like in Gujarat, there was one-tier system, where one person was deciding. The same thing, they may be following here, but without any amendment to the Rules of Business of the Government of India.

(Time-bell rings)

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Sir, the Supreme Court has time and again said, “We are interfering in the Executive because the Executive is not doing the work; the Executive is not doing their duty.” They say that they don’t have power; they don’t say it in very clear terms that they have powers. They say that since the Executive is not doing the job, they are doing the job. Can the Prime Minister of India, in the same breath, say – whichever Prime Minister, I am not saying a particular Prime Minister – that because the Supreme Court is not functioning, there are lakhs of cases pending in the Supreme Court, therefore, he will pass the judgement? Can the Prime Minister of India say so? So, the substance is that the Executive cannot interfere in the affairs of the Judiciary; the Judiciary cannot interfere in the affairs of the Executive.

Sir, passing of judgement is a different thing. But off-the-cuff remarks that are made from the Bench by judges are something which is not acceptable. *(Time-bell rings)* They said once, “What was the Parliament doing? Was Parliament sleeping?” These were the types of remarks made by judges. Sir, I will now come to one local issue. Goa does not have a High Court. There are 28 States and 24 have got High Courts. Other four have been tagged with someone or the other. Even Delhi has got a High Court. Now the provision of having a High Court is incorporated in the Constitution. ...*(Time-bell rings)*.. You cannot tag two States for the purpose of establishing a common High Court. That is not mentioned anywhere. So, it is the right of every citizen to have an independent High Court.

Secondly, Sir, we had a High Court in Goa for many years and that Goa High Court had jurisdiction over other territories like Macau. You can imagine that it has jurisdiction even over Macau territory ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I was supposed to initiate this debate actually.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): There are two more speakers from your Party.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I am the ex-Chairman of the Standing Committee and he is the present Chairman.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Sir, I am aware of it. You can take two more minutes. Kindly adjust to the time.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Secondly, Goa deserves an independent High Court. We have got excellent Judges who have shone from time to time. Even our Judges are

in Supreme Court of Portugal. They are doing good work there. Sir, I come from a small village. But three High Court Judges were born in my own village. One is working, two have retired. Out of three, two were Chief Justices of High Court, one is of Bombay High Court and one is of Allahabad High Court. Out of three Judges, two were Chief Justices. Then, in the same village, there are two Members of Parliament – one is myself and there is an other Member. So, just imagine that one village produced three High Court Judges, including two Chief Justices.

Now, I come to my last point. Yesterday there was some discussion. Article 324 is there in the Constitution which is being largely misused by the Election Commission. As far as the seamen from Kerala and Goa are concerned, they were deprived of their rights. Lakhs of voters of Kerala and Goa and other places were deprived of their rights. By whom? It is by the Election Commission saying that they are not residing in their houses. Seamen were working on board the ship and others were in the Gulf countries. So, temporarily, when they are out on a job, you are depriving them of their voting rights and today you want to have proxy voting, e-voting, this voting, that voting. When they had not given up their rights, when law did not say that they did not have it, the Election Commission took their right. Sir, I am giving you a figure. As a result of that, when three lakh voters of Goa are outside, only 27 have been registered as voters. This is because of the Election Commission's attitude of depriving the genuine voters their right and now you have done this. Then, subsequently, when Vayalar Raviji was the Minister, he had to bring an amendment to restore our rights and they put the condition that you have to legislate in a particular manner. Because of that, ultimately, out of three lakh voters, only 27 are there from Goa and in the other places, similar thing is there.

Therefore, I appeal to the Law Minister to first restore the rights of the Parliamentarians and the Parliament before giving any justice to others.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, today I will follow a very unconventional method of intervention. I would like to make about eight or nine bullet point recommendations and then I will come to the narration because I am rather paranoid of your bell.

Sir, everyone has talked about the large-scale pendency in the courts. So, the courts have resorted to some method of resolving this thing by claiming that we are disposing. I will come to the statistics later on. But phoney figures of disposal are being given. So, the first bullet point is, we should aim at settlement-oriented delivery of justice rather than disposal-oriented delivery. Secondly, there are a lot of procedures and legal mumbo-

[Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna]

jumbo which we inherited in the colonial era and they still continue. I think these Augean stables should be cleared. There are a lot of pre-hearing formalities, inherited from the colonial era and, in fact, it takes a hell of a lot of time before the case moves from the Registry to the Benches. I think we should bring a lot of information technology into these areas in a substantial manner. In a country which boasts of its IT supremacy, we have still not thought of online filing of cases. I think we should do that. There should be a meaningful digitalization. We should also do away, at least in appeals, with the reconstruction of the paper books.

The third point is, there are very good experiments in UK and in the State of Victoria, in Australia, where all the procedures and formalities, pre-hearing formalities, have been converted into a corporatized structure. This, in the United Kingdom, is called Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunal Services. I think we should study this procedure and introduce a system by which all the back office formalities are taken over by a public sector organization and the Judges will be left free for hearing the cases.

Then, we should actually try for a cheaper and speedier dispute settlement mechanism. Actually, every department has experienced retired people who can be engaged in settling all these disputes rather than going to the court. In fact, my complaint is that the state is a predator, which drives the employees to resort to litigation. Forty per cent of the litigation cases are cases in which the state is a party. In fact, I feel that there should be a ban on the state filing appeals in cases which concerns its employees. Okay, let it be there in the first case. But where there is a practice of appealing and appealing again by the Government, this should be stopped.

Then, Sir, we have tried many other things like tribunals, arbitration and other quasi-judicial bodies, but they also emulate the same old practices and they have more of law and less of justice. There is a huge gap in staffing. That is a fact. I will come to the statistics later on. Why don't we think in terms of something like the Army, where you give Short Service Commissions? Why don't you recruit Judges for a short contractual period of two or three years? You may do that and dispose of all these cases. In fact, I don't know why we have not had a commission like the Union Public Service Commission for doing all these recruitments of jobs in the judicial service. When we inherited, from the colonial era, the Indian Civil Service, it had one Executive branch and one Judicial branch. Why don't you do some such thing and fill up all these gaps?

Sir, we had very good traditions earlier. We had *Nyaya Panchayats* in the 60s. We have abandoned them now. We had *Lok Adalats*. Small traffic offences and family disputes can all be taken care of by these *Lok Adalats*. You can engage young and fresh Law graduates to deal with these cases and dispose them of.

6:00 P.M.

Then, I come to arbitration. Arbitration follows the same set of conventions and procedures, and many arbitration cases last for a longer time than even the courts. I think we should have institutionalized arbitration rather than *ad hoc* arbitration.

For instance like the Diamond Merchants' Guild which decides its own cases. Then, lastly, my heart bleeds when I see old people, who should rather spend enjoyable time with their families or attend to their ailments and go to the hospitals, rather than spending time in court-corridors. There is no system of fast tracking of these cases which involve senior citizens. I think that there should be a strict rule, not being left to the discretion of the courts, that there should be automatic fast tracking of cases in which senior citizens are involved. Now, I come to the next point. We have a reputation of excellent track record in common law. We have a fiercely independent judiciary which brooks no interference by the Executive or the Legislature. Consequently, it is its own master of how to conduct its business and, in fact, therein lies its Achilles heel. Over the years, it has degenerated into a structure that cares more for the letter of the law rather than the spirit of the law. The net impact is that the system fails to render justice. Although we boast of our common law traditions, here is the latest finding of the World Bank 2015 Survey of Ease of Doing Business. In this survey, India ranks last three -- out of 189, India ranks 186. Only three notches above that of Angola, Bangladesh and Timor. What is the subject? The subject is, Efficiency in Contract Enforcement. This World Bank Report is based on a very detailed study which has been made of our courts here. The study says that in Hyderabad you need 770 days to enforce a contract after 46 procedural steps costing 17.8 per cent of the disputed claim. In Mumbai, you need 1,420 days and this costs 39.6 per cent of the disputed claim. This is the justice we are rendering.

There is no predictable pattern of procedure or system that is followed on a uniform pattern even among High Courts. Different Benches in the same High Court will give different interpretations of law with the result that litigants fall prey to lawyers who can manage favourable Benches. I have seen cases which get stagnated in the Registry itself for decades. Once you are lucky enough to reach a Bench, the average time of pendency is 15 years. In 2013, the pendency of cases in the District Courts was 2.76 crores; the pendency in High Courts was 46 lakhs and in the Supreme Court it was 66,349. It totals up to 3.25 crores of pending cases.

The courts say that let's expedite disposal. In 2011, there was a Kapadia Committee which claimed that 2 crores cases were disposed during that year leading to an average

[Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna]

of 1,200 cases annually per Judge, which is 100 cases per month and 3 cases per day assuming that they work 24x7x365. But they don't. They have a long summer vacation; they have a long *pooja* vacation in Kolkata. If you assume that they work 365 days, this is the figure that they are disposing, 1,200 cases annually, a veritable claim for Guinness Records. What is this disposal? This disposal means usually they refer the case back to the lower court, and this is called disposal. Now, I get reminded of a very amusing incident of my bureaucratic days. On the last day of the month when everybody is busy working on how much disposal they have done, I went to meet senior officer, who was an ICS officer. He said, "Don't disturb me today." I asked, "What are you doing?" He said, "I have to complete the disposal." Every file usually has multiple flags. What he did was that he took the flags, threw it out and said, "Where the hell is, flag 'A'?" So, he disposed it of. This type of disposal we are doing in the courts and we are not really settling the cases.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Ramakrishna.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, I will take only five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No; time is already over. We have to rise by 7 o'clock. The Minister has to reply. Take only one more minute.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, I will give the example of Australia and U.K.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Just give one country's example.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: The U.K. and Victoria State in Australia have found a solution to courts getting over-burdened with procedures and formalities. The U.K. has innovated a mechanism by creating an organisation in public sector, called Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Services, for taking on the back office provisioning of formats and procedures in courts. I think this is something worth emulating.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: All the above used systems get replicated in our system of *ad hoc* arbitration.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have made your points very well.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: We should prefer institutionalised arbitration, to the present *ad hoc* arbitration.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have given enough statistics. Thank you very much. Now, Shri A.U. Singh Deo.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Thank you, Sir. I know I have less time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You don't have time. Kindly restrict yourself.

श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिव: सर, मैंने प्रश्न संख्या 275 स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन में 12 दिसम्बर, 2014 को पूछा था - (a) whether Article 124(7) of the Constitution prohibits a retired Supreme Court Judge to plead or act in any court or before any authority within the country; (b) whether Parliament is deemed to be an authority within the meaning of Article 124(7) read with Article 12. If so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and (c) whether the practice of appointing retired Supreme Court Judges in various political capacities is morally correct, and whether it poses a serious danger to judicial independence, as a large number of Government cases are pending in Supreme Court; the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

मंत्री जी का उत्तर मेरे पास है। मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया कि legally सब ठीक है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि खाली legally ठीक है या morally भी ठीक होना चाहिए? जैसे हमारे राम गोपाल जी ने रंगनाथ मिश्रा जी का नाम लिया और जब रिटायर्ड चीफ जस्टिस केरल के गवर्नर बने, तो अंगुलियां उठीं। जब भी जस्टिस को किसी पॉलिटिकल इस्टीट्यूशन में रखा जाता है, लाया जाता है, तो लोग-बाग अंगुलियां उठाते हैं, ऐसा होना नहीं चाहिए। सर, मैं आपसे एक मिनट का टाइम ले रहा हूँ, मैं ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लूंगा, इसलिए आप बेल की तरफ न देखें।

Sir, as the Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Arun Jaitley, once suggested an embargo on the appointment of retired Justices of the Supreme Court or the High Court to the Commissions. Senior lawyer, Raju Ramachandran, says that all laws which require appointment of retired Supreme Court/High Court Judges must be amended to ensure that they are not given post-retirement benefits. It is possible to bring such amendments if Parliament wants revamping of various laws and applies its mind to the change.

सर, मैंने इसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी को 5 जनवरी, 2015 को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी। मैं इसको थोड़ा पढ़ देता हूँ, उसके बाद मैं बैठ जाऊंगा, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि समय की पाबंदी है। I quote, "Sir, the makers of our Constitution were anxious to insulate Supreme Court Judges from Executive and political pressures/influence, and to place them beyond the reach of any allurements or temptations which might cloud their judgment and deflect them from

[श्री ए. यू. सिंह दिव]

doing their duty. During deliberations by the Constituent Assembly regarding adoption of elective principles as basis for appointment of Judges, Dr. Ambedkar emphasised that Judges in India should be non-political and free from political pressures. The Constituent Assembly thus abandoned the idea of elective principles, transplanting its purpose, intent and mandate into Article 124(7) read with Article 12 of the Indian Constitution, which held that no retired Supreme Court Judge shall plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India, thus enunciating the salutary principle that Supreme Court Judges should be above all political parties and considerations. It further stated, "The Law Commission in its 14th Report on 'Reform of Judicial Administration' states that the Government is a party in a large number of cases in the highest court and the average citizen may get the impression that a Judge who might look forward to being employed by the Government after his retirement, does not bear on his work that detachment of outlook expected of a judge in cases where Government is a party. This may seriously affect independence of judges and should be discontinued."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, I am just concluding. Further it says, "Over hundred Members of Parliament have earlier written to the President on this issue. It may be perfectly all right for the justices to be appointed as heads of Judicial Commissions, etc., but since judicial reforms are being welcomed and taken up by you, I would sincerely request that this particular aspect should be taken up for consideration and a standard be set to bar SC and HC justices from taking up political posts on their retirement, in the larger public interest." Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. Now, Shri D.Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, while discussing the working of the Ministry of Law and Justice, I recall the profound words of Dr. Ambedkar. Much before we attained Independence, Dr. Ambedkar had said, and, I quote -- the Law Minister should take note of it -- "Law is the greatest disinfectant against inequality". This is what Dr. Ambedkar had said.

Sir, Dr. Ambedkar defined the Indian society as a society with graded social inequalities. Dr. Ambedkar wanted that the law should be used as an instrument for empowering the individual in our society. But the continued oppression of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes -- in spite of a plethora of laws to protect them -- is indicative

of the failure of the State, failure of the Government to use law as the greatest disinfectant against inequality, as Dr. Ambedkar wanted.

Sir, the Government must be duty-bound to uphold the majesty of law against exploiting classes, exploiting forces in our society. This failure of the Government to implement law for protection of weaker sections of our society is totally unacceptable.

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

Sir, I would like to tell the House about a judgement, which was given some time back, acquitting all those who belonged to *Ranvir Sena* in Bihar, who were accused of the murder of more than fifty dalits. They were murdered. It is a fact; nobody can hide it, but those accused were acquitted. Who committed that murder? Government is silent; law is silent. Some years back, dalits were murdered in Tsundur in Andhra Pradesh. All accused were acquitted and nobody has been punished but dalits were killed. What is the Government doing or what is the law doing? This is what one should take note of while we discuss the working of Ministry of Law and Justice. These are bitter realities, harsh realities, and, we will have to face these realities.

In this regard, I think, the Government should take note of certain other issues. First of all, there are under-trials, thousands of under-trials, who are mostly Scheduled Caste people, Scheduled Tribe people and also Muslims. No chargesheet, no trial, but they are under-trials and they are in prison. And, our law is silent, the Government is silent. This is the time that the Ministry of Law and Justice must play a pro-active role but it is not doing that. That is what I am trying to say. Sir, many issues have been raised. Again, I quote Dr. Ambedkar. He said, "Law has to be in tune with the evolving society and culture." Sir, I recall the Bar Association of India some time back adopted a Resolution that the climate change or global warming constituted a grave threat to life in an era when we face natural disasters which have become so frequent and so recurrent due to global warming and climate change. We need to have law and jurisprudence which would be consistent with the realities of life. This is one part. The other part I am asking the Law Minister. There are demands from different States. After all, India is a diverse country where we have different languages, different cultures, and we should be proud of our languages. They are all developed modern languages and developing modern languages. As my colleague said, Tamil Nadu is demanding that Tamil should be used as court language in High Court of Tamil Nadu and other courts of Tamil Nadu. Why can't we take a decision? Parliament is supreme. It can frame rules and laws, enact legislations. We can do it. Why is this delay? How long can we delay it? This is what we should look into -- how

[Shri D. Raja]

law should evolve. Then, my colleague said about the High Court Bench in Kerala. The High Court is there in Cochin, but the Bench should be in Thiruvananthapuram. They are asking this. Why not to accept it? Why is this delay?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you want it to be in Thiruvananthapuram? Do you want to contest from there?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is not that I am going to contest. My party contests. That is a different thing. But I am talking about the people of Kerala. They want the High Court Bench to be in Thiruvananthapuram. What is the difficulty in deciding on that? In the same way, there is a demand that Supreme Court Bench can be situated in South, and there is a demand that it should be in Chennai. We can take a decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I find that there is a demand that it can be in East also. So, India is a diverse country. There are demands. These demands are reasonable and law has to be evolved according to the requirements and according to the realities of our time.

Sir, coming to other issues, corruption is the most burning issue in our society, in our country. But how are we having the law to fight corruption? I am not going into the details, but with liberalization of economy, the corporate sector assumes the commanding heights of our economy, and corruption is mounting. Once we talked about public sector having commanding heights; now it is the corporate sector. You are allowing it to have the commanding heights of our economy. But corruption is mounting. I quote the Fourth Report of Second Administrative Reforms Commission on 'Ethics in Governance'. It observed, "Corruption in the private sector does not come under the purview of the Prevention of Corruption Act." This is the Government Commission's Report. It says, "As the corporate sector is considered to be the engine of economic growth in our country and is providing several services to people, which were being provided earlier by the Government, it is important to amend the law to bring the corporate sector within the ambit of the Prevention of Corruption Act." Now, I would like to know whether the Minister is prepared, the Government is prepared. You keep talking too much about corruption, but when it comes to action, where is your action? We want to see that. Sir, coming to other issue of electoral reforms, I can quote Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is another subject.

SHRI D. RAJA : I am coming to the end of my speech, Sir. Do not press the bell.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said that is another subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a big subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: No, no. I am not talking about electoral reforms in detail.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Election Commission of India is also related to the Ministry of Law and Justice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said electoral reforms is a big subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... For that, another discussion is needed!

SHRI D. RAJA: No, no. I am not going into the details. What I am trying to say is that when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was Prime Minister, he appointed a Commission on corruption. But the point here is that while there is a ceiling on expenditure to be incurred by individual candidates in elections, there is no ceiling on expenditure of political parties. That becomes a source of corruption. That becomes a source of use of black-money and our law is not adequate. That is where the Law Ministry must get its act together.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there are several legislations such as the Whistleblowers Bill, the Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011, which must be taken up without any delay. How long can you delay it? This is what the Law Ministry have to address.

Finally, I should talk about Judiciary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are taking a lot of time.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there is only one point about Judiciary. There is a wide perception that Judiciary is very much * It is spilling danger to the justice delivery institution. I would like to quote ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; listen to me. I am not allowing that statement. You can say that there may be corrupt judges. You do not say that the whole judiciary is corrupt.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am not saying that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You said that.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am not saying that. There is corruption ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you said that. I am telling you that even today, I have to say it, even today the ultimate hope of the citizens is Judiciary. I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are corrupt judges. That I agree.

SHRI D. RAJA: Okay; I amend this statement. There are problems of corruption. So, it affects justice delivery institutions. Sir, I would like to quote Shri K.R. Narayanan, the former President of India. He was Vice-President also. He occupied that Chair also. While inaugurating the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Supreme Court, he quoted British Editor Mr. Richard Ingrams, who wrote an article entitled 'Rich man's law'. In that article, he observed that the law courts are no more considered as cathedrals but as casinos where things are decided on the throw of dice. We need to address this challenge by reforming the Judiciary. Here comes the question of giving representation to socially oppressed classes – Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes – in Judiciary. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can call it reservation. Social representation of the oppressed classes ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is over. Now, Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. You have taken everybody's time.

SHRI D. RAJA: Otherwise, there is bound to be a severe crisis in our system of governance. I am talking in terms of good governance. If we have to ensure good governance, we must do this. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja is Raja. He is not listening to me. What can I do? Now, Shri Rajeev Shukla.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभापति जी, धन्यवाद, लॉ एंड जस्टिस मिनिस्ट्री पर हमारे सदन में जो बहस हो रही है, मैं इस पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सर, ज्यूडिशियरी को लेकर हमारे पहले के वक्ताओं ने तमाम तरह की बातें रखी हैं। सभी लोग इस बात को मानते हैं कि जो न्याय है, वह धर्म की तरह है और इसको उतना ही महत्व दिया जाता है, लेकिन मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि बजट के जो प्रावधान आए हैं, उनमें लॉ एंड जस्टिस मिनिस्ट्री के लिए जो प्रावधान होने चाहिए, जो रोडमैप होना चाहिए, वह बिल्कुल कहीं भी दिखाई नहीं देता है। न कोई इस तरह का धन सैंक्शन किया गया, आवंटित किया गया कि कोई बहुत बड़ा reform judiciary में हो पाए, न infrastructure के लिए इतना पैसा दिया गया कि judiciary में कुछ हो पाए और न ही ऐसी योजनाएँ पेश की गईं कि आप देश की न्याय व्यवस्था को सुधार सकें। जहाँ तक इस मंत्रालय का ताल्लुक है, तो बजट के मामले में बहुत निराशा है और मुझे लगता है कि मंत्री जी भी इस बात से सहमत होंगे। जहाँ तक राज्यों को पैसा देने की बात है, तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem?

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, मुझे अपना स्पेशल मेशन ले करना है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप डिस्कशन के बाद उसे ले कर लीजिए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: ऐसा भाषण के बीच में नहीं होता।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं आपको टाइम दूंगा।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: भाषण के बीच में ले नहीं किया जाता है।...(व्यवधान)...

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Since he is leaving, he wants your permission to allow other Member to lay it on his behalf.

श्री उपसभापति: यह अभी ले नहीं हो सकता। यह डिस्कशन के बाद हो पायेगा।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, राज्यों के लिए भी कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि उनको कम से कम इस मंत्रालय के लिए कोई पैसा दिया गया हो। हमारे यहाँ तो आम आदमी यह कहता है, वह भगवान से एक ही प्रार्थना करता है कि उसे न तो अस्पताल जाना पड़े और न ही अदालत में जाना पड़े। लोग यही मनाते हैं कि कोर्ट-कचहरी न जाना पड़े, क्योंकि जो एक बार इसके चक्कर में फँसा, तो उसके लिए बड़ी मुसीबत हो जाती है और वह उसी में जिंदगी भर लड़ता-सड़ता रहता है। सर, आपको भी एक केस का पता होगा। एक पोस्टमैन था, जिसका नाम उमाकांत था। यह किस्सा दो साल पहले अखबार में आया था। वह सस्पेंड हो गया। उस पर 29 साल केस चला। 29 साल के बाद वह बरी हुआ, क्योंकि उसके ऊपर कोई आरोप साबित नहीं हुआ। इस तरह, वह 29 साल तक सस्पेंड रहा और 29 साल बाद तनखाह के 57 रुपये मुआवजे के रूप में उसे मिले, लेकिन तब तक वह बूढ़ा हो चुका था। यह तो इस देश में ज्यूडिशियरी का हाल है, तो आप कैसे इसको सुधार सकते हैं? मैं इसके लिए किसी एक सरकार को ब्लेम नहीं करता हूँ। यह लगातार चलता आ रहा है। न्यूयॉर्क टाइम्स ने खुद लिखा था कि the wheel of justice in India has come to a standstill. Only God can save it. तो सोचिए कि क्या हाल है। मैंने पिछले दिनों एक सवाल लगाया था, जिसके जवाब में मंत्री जी ने खुद बताया है कि जो केसेज की पेंडेंसी है, उसमें 61,300 केसेज सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पेंडिंग हैं, 41.53 लाख केसेज हाई कोर्ट्स में पेंडिंग हैं और 2 करोड़ 64 लाख केसेज district and lower courts में पेंडिंग हैं। तो सोचिए कि यहाँ क्या हाल है। जो fast track लगाया गया था, तो fast track काफी successful हुआ, लेकिन मेरा मानना है कि ज्यादातर केसेज मजिस्ट्रेट्स के पास हैं। तो जो magisterial system है, उसके अन्दर भी fast track courts हमें लगाने चाहिए, तभी इसका हमें advantage मिल सकता है। Law commission की एक recommendation है कि there should be 50 judges per million population. So far, we have got 11 judges per million population. That number should also be increased. लेकिन, वह बढ़ाने की बात आप छोड़ दीजिए, इस समय 251 vacancies High Courts में हैं और 3 सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हैं। अभी जो हाल चल रहा है, उसमें यह है कि National Judicial Appointments Commission बनाया गया, इसमें सब कुछ हो गया, लेकिन अभी तक वह constitute

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

ही नहीं हो पा रहा है। जब पिछली सरकार थी, तो उसने वह बिल राज्य सभा में पास कराया था, लेकिन उस समय हमारे सत्तारूढ़ दल ने उसका विरोध किया था और उसके बाद वह बिल लोक सभा में पास नहीं हो पाया, तो वह चीज लटक गयी। अभी तक ये चीफ जस्टिस को नहीं समझा पाये हैं कि कम से कम वे आकर इसमें बैठें और दो eminent persons को nominate करें, जिससे National Judicial Appointments Commission constitute हो सके। उस मामले में बहुत तेज़ी बरतनी चाहिए।

सर, राम गोपाल जी ने जजेज़ के बारे में बात उठाई, पेंडेंसी के बारे में भी बात उठाई और तमाम बातें उन्होंने रखीं। यह बात तो है ही, लेकिन सबसे बड़ी चीज़ quality of judges है। हम कैसे जज ला रहे हैं, यह बड़ी जरूरी बात है। क्या आपको पता है, नीचे के कोर्ट्स को तो छोड़ दीजिए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स में तमाम जजेज़ ऐसे हैं who have got ghost writers. They cannot write judgements properly. They have hired people who are writing judgements for them. Certain judges have got ghostwriters. It is a very serious thing. What kind of people are you bringing in the Supreme Court and the Higher Courts? They cannot write judgements properly. Everybody knows about it. Most of the lawyers know that they have got ghostwriters. But you cannot help it because they have come after a certain process. But they have come without having that kind of competence. यह एक बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है, तो quality of judges के मामले में ध्यान रखना चाहिए। श्री डी. राजा ने अम्बेडकर साहब को क्वोट किया। अम्बेडकर साहब ने खुद कहा है और राज्य सभा टीवी में जो फिल्म दिखायी गयी, उसमें भी यह है कि जजेज़ भगवान के बराबर हैं। मुझे कई बार लगता है कि क्या ये इतने competent हैं कि ये भगवान की तरह फैसले कर सकें? मुझे तो इसी पर शक होता है। हम उनको सारी powers देने तो जा रहे हैं, लेकिन he was not in favour of giving absolute powers to judges. He was against giving absolute powers to the judiciary. But what have we done? We have given absolute powers to them. Or they have usurped absolute powers over a period of time. So, this is the weakness of the Executive and successive political leadership. I am not blaming one Government or the other Government. But successive political leadership has failed on that count.

सर, तीसरी चीज़ यह है कि most of the Judges are living in ivory towers. आज कल जजों में एक फैशन बन गया है कि किसी से बिल्कुल बात न करो, किसी से न मिलो, तभी आप ऑनेस्ट कहलाओगे। अगर आप किसी से मिले, किसी से बात की, तो आपको बड़ा खराब जज माना जाता है। उससे यह होता है, since they live in ivory towers they are not exposed to changes in the world. उनको पता ही नहीं है कि देश-दुनिया में क्या हो रहा है, कितना चेंज हो रहा है, क्या हो रहा है। जब उनके पास केसेज़ आते हैं, हजारों करोड़ के, लाखों करोड़ के, बिलियन्स ऑफ डॉलर्स के केसेज़ आते हैं, so they are not able to figure out कि करना क्या चाहिए। इस स्थिति में वे क्या करते हैं? एक जज ने खुद मुझसे कहा कि साहब, हमारी तो समझ में ही नहीं आता है, हम तो घबरा जाते हैं कि

यह हजारों करोड़ के केस, सैकड़ों करोड़ के केस! यह बात सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जज ने कही। ऐसी स्थिति में हम यह करते हैं कि जो वकील आते हैं, उनको तारीख पर तारीख देते हैं और उनसे समझने की कोशिश करते हैं कि यह मामला क्या है। यह इसी कारण से है कि जजेज का एक्सपोजर बहुत कम है, क्योंकि उनको यह समझाया गया कि आप बिल्कुल किसी से मत मिलिए, घर के अंदर बंद रहिए, घर से सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाइए, घर से हाई कोर्ट जाइए और वापस आ जाइए। ऐसे में आप worldly-wise हो ही नहीं पाते हैं, समझ ही नहीं पाते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि केसेज में सही जजमेंट नहीं आ पाते हैं। यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है, जिसको हमें देखना चाहिए कि हम किस तरह के जजेज ला रहे हैं। Competent Judges आने चाहिए।

सर, corruption in judiciary की बात उठाई गई, इस संबंध में मेरा यह मानना है कि खुद चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया, दो चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया ने कहा कि हमें इस बात की बड़ी चिंता है कि जुडिशियरी के अंदर भ्रष्टाचार आ रहा है और उन्होंने इस मामले में सख्त कदम उठाने की बात कही। यह बात सही है, मैं इस बात के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि कभी भी किसी जज की कम्प्लेंट होती है, they take the cognizance. Immediate action is taken, and inquiries are instituted. वह इस मामले में prompt हैं, लेकिन लोअर जुडिशियरी में तो there is corruption in abundance. लोअर जुडिशियरी में तो ओपनली पेशकार तारीख बढ़ाने का पैसा लेता है, सामने इकट्ठा होता है, लेकिन कोई स्टिंग ऑपरेशन भी नहीं करता है। हायर जुडिशियरी में यह जो शुरू हुआ है, यह बहुत खतरनाक बात है और इसके लिए मैं हायर जुडिशियरी के जो लॉर्ड्स हैं, उनसे ही रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि उन्हें ही यह देखना चाहिए, इसको रोकने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर हायर जुडिशियरी में करप्शन ज्यादा बढ़ गया ---- बहुत अच्छे जज हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि 70 परसेंट जजेज ऑनैस्ट हैं, लेकिन उन 30 परसेंट की वजह से अगर हायर जुडिशियरी में करप्शन बढ़ गया, तो लोगों का जुडिशियरी पर faith खत्म हो जाएगा। इस शिकायत को इनको किसी तरह से कंट्रोल करना चाहिए।

सर, जहां तक अंडर ट्रायल्स का मामला है, मुझे लगता है कि सको कुछ लोगों ने उठाया होगा, लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं है। अंडर ट्रायल्स लाखों की तादाद में जेलों में पड़े हैं, सड़ रहे हैं, उनकी जमानतें नहीं हो पाती हैं। वे अफोर्ड नहीं कर पाते हैं। सबसे ज्यादा अंडर ट्रायल्स दहेज के मामले में हैं। 80-80 साल की बूढ़ी महिलाएं जेलों में पड़ी हैं, बेचारों की जमानत नहीं हो पा रही हैं। इसमें दिक्कत यह है कि इसमें गवाह नहीं मिलते हैं, इसलिए इसके लिए कुछ रास्ता निकालना चाहिए ताकि अंडर ट्रायल्स का कुछ हो।

सर, जजेज की accountability भी फिक्स होनी चाहिए। जजेज की कोई accountability नहीं है। यह बात राम गोपाल जी ने भी कहा है, सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी ने भी कहा है तथा और कई लोगों ने भी कहा कि वे कुछ भी कर दें, उसमें कुछ नहीं है। चाहे वे अपने लिए मकान ले लें, कार ले लें, चलिए वह तो ठीक है, सुविधाओं की कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन उनकी भी कोई accountability फिक्स होनी चाहिए। जब इस देश में राष्ट्रपति से लेकर चपरासी तक की जवाबदेही है, तो जजेज की जवाबदेही क्यों नहीं है? दुनिया भर में हर एक के लिए कहते हैं कि आर टी आई लगाइए। जिसको देखिए, उसी को ऑर्डर कर देते हैं कि आर टी आई लगाओ, यह पी आई एल के दायरे में आता है, इसके खिलाफ अपील हो सकती है। इनके खिलाफ क्यों नहीं आर टी आई लगती है? ये अपने खिलाफ आर टी आई

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

की इजाजत क्यों नहीं देते? अगर सबको आर टी आई के तहत ला रहे हैं, तो इनको भी आर टी आई के तहत लाना चाहिए। अगर किसी भी politician का फंस जाए, तो समझ लीजिए कि वह रगड़ा गया, वह नहीं बचनेवाला। डेमोक्रेसी में सबके लिए बराबर होना चाहिए, किसी के लिए कोई छूट नहीं होनी चाहिए, या तो फिर यह होना चाहिए कि जो सुविधाएं उनको मिली हुई हैं, सबको वह सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए।

सर, इसके बाद महंगे न्याय की बात आती है। यहां वकील बहुत हैं, हमारे रवि शंकर प्रसाद भी बैठे हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जज से मैंने पूछा कि रिटायरमेंट होने के बाद अगर आपका, भगवान न करे, कोई केस फंस जाए, तो क्या आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मुकदमा लड़ पाएंगे? उसने कहा कि हम नहीं लड़ सकते हैं। हमारे पास इतना पैसा ही नहीं है कि हम मुकदमा लड़ सकें। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आम आदमी तो छोड़ दीजिए, मिडल क्लास भी छोड़ दीजिए, अपर मिडल क्लास का आदमी भी मुकदमा नहीं लड़ सकता है। इतने महंगे वकील हैं। होता यह है कि 14-15 नामी-गिरामी वकील हैं, इन्हीं के पास लोग दौड़ते हैं, क्योंकि अगर वे जज के सामने खड़े होंगे, तो फिर वह फैसला हक में मिल जाएगा और वे इतना पैसा लेते हैं कि आप उसके बारे में सोच भी नहीं सकते हैं। इस संबंध में मेरी सलाह यह है कि इसका एक ही तरीका है कि जज शक्ल देख कर न जाएं, कितना बड़ा नाम है, यह देख कर जजमेंट न दें। जिस दिन ऐसा हो जाएगा, उस दिन इस समस्या का हल हो जाएगा। वे जहाँ देखते हैं कि अच्छा, ये फलां जी हैं, ये फॉर्मर मिनिस्टर हैं, ये फलां रह चुके हैं, ये वो रह चुके हैं, तो फिर they get carried away. They should not get carried away. They should go by the merit of the case and by the arguments made by honourable counsels. यह गड़बड़ वहाँ पर हो जाती है और इस वजह से ये उसका पूरा फायदा उठाते हैं। इनकी फीस बढ़ती चली जाती है, करोड़ों में पहुँच जाती है। सर, अभी रुक जाइए, मेरा थोड़ा ही है। यह बड़ी मुश्किल है, इसलिए affordable justice का कोई प्रोविजन होना चाहिए। इसके लिए कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए, इस पर कुछ न कुछ कैप लगनी चाहिए कि कौन कितना ले सकता है और अच्छे वकील को एन्करेज करना चाहिए, भले ही वह यंग हो, जूनियर हो, लेकिन अच्छा काम करता हो। इसलिए जजेज को अपना ऐटिट्यूड बदलना चाहिए।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have to interrupt here. Sir, this is a sweeping remark, that the judges give relief only depending upon the face of the lawyers.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: I am not talking about all the judges.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: But this is a sweeping comment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That will be removed. That should not be.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: I am not talking about all the judges. I am talking about certain courts.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajeev Shuklaji, I have already said that there may be some corrupt judges, but don't make sweeping comments. And Judiciary, I repeat, is

the last resort for the litigant.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I have said, seventy per cent of judges are honest. This is what I have said. Where have I said that judges, the Judiciary, are corrupt? No, never. Seventy per cent of the judges are honest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: How can the Parliament say that there can be corrupt judges?

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : यह 30 परसेंट का आँकड़ा कहाँ से आया? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: वह by and large है! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, there may be corrupt judges. But you cannot make sweeping remarks. A majority of the judges are not corrupt. No doubt about it.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I have not made sweeping remarks.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): A majority of the judges are honest.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: You also said that in the Supreme Court, only when eminent lawyers with a proper face appear, they give relief.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, in certain courts, it happens.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Whatever he has said is the perception of the majority of the population of the country. I agree with him totally.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Actually, he is the beneficiary.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: वैसे राम गोपाल जी, उनकी पार्टी के कई मित्रों ने वकालत शुरू कर दी है! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Actually, he is also the beneficiary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ravi Shankarji, you did not hear his insinuation. He said you are the beneficiary. Yet, you have not reacted.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I completely deny that except to remind him that many of his eminent colleagues who have been former Ministers are there in the Supreme Court now. That is what I am saying.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: I am talking about them also. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am talking about them as well. They are also responsible.

[Shri Rajeev Shukla]

सर, तीसरी चीज़, जो आजकल शुरू हुई है, वह है, media-driven judgments. पता है कि यह केस ऐसा है, इसमें अन्याय हो रहा है, लेकिन मीडिया ने अगर स्टैंड ले लिया, तो certain courts and certain judges get carried away and, then, go by what the media says. ये चीज़ भी रोकनी पड़ेगी, क्योंकि क़ानून अंधा होता है, उसको टेलीविजन दिखाई नहीं देता और न उसे देखना चाहिए। यह एक बड़ी चीज़ है।

इसके अलावा, जैसा हमने पहले भी कहा था कि जैसे आई ए एस होता है, उसी तरह Indian Judicial Service introduce करनी चाहिए, जिसमें उनकी प्रॉपर ट्रेनिंग हो और वहाँ से IJS बनाकर भी जजेज़ को लाना चाहिए, सिर्फ वकीलों में से ही ये नहीं आने चाहिए। इसी प्रकार, इनकी छुट्टियाँ कम करनी चाहिए। जैसे स्कूलों में छुट्टियाँ होती हैं, उस तरह से ज्यूडिशियरी में भी छुट्टियाँ होती हैं। जैसे स्कूलों में बच्चों की गरमी की छुट्टी डेढ़ महीने के लिए हो जाती है, वैसे ही जजों की भी छुट्टी हो जाती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाँ, उससे भी ज्यादा। इसलिए ये छुट्टियाँ बंद करनी चाहिए, कम करनी चाहिए। अगर आप छुट्टियाँ देते हैं, तो फिर ऐसा न हो कि Judge on Vacation एक बेंच हो, बल्कि there should be at least ten Benches during the vacations. यह प्रावधान लोअर कोर्ट्स तक करना चाहिए, क्योंकि उस समय लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिलता। डेढ़ महीने की छुट्टी हो गई, अब चलो मसूरी, चलो शिमला, चलो दार्जिलिंग। इसलिए ये छुट्टियाँ कम करनी चाहिए।

सर, मेरा एक और सुझाव है। जो भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर होते हैं, उनका यह prerogative होता है, लेकिन मैं इसे मजाक में कह रहा हूँ कि कभी-कभी यह एक्सपेरिमेंट भी करना चाहिए कि जो वकील न हो, उसको लॉ मिनिस्टर बनाना चाहिए। क्योंकि जब प्रॉमिनेंट वकील लॉ मिनिस्टर बना दिए जाते हैं, तो वे इसलिए डरा करते हैं कि अगर कल को मैं मिनिस्टर न रहा तो इसी जज के सामने मुझे केस लड़ने जाना पड़ेगा। So, they always try to woo the judges. Their approach is always soft towards the Judiciary.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: As a practising lawyer and as a former Law Minister, I brought the National Judicial Commission. That is the reply to you.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: That is a personal explanation.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Not a personal explanation ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: पर्सनल झगड़ा घर पर रहे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: घर की लड़ाई यहाँ नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to conclude now.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: That is a personal explanation. लेकिन आज जो इस तरह के बड़े-बड़े वकील हैं, वे सर्विस टैक्स के दायरे में आने चाहिए, यह मैं अरुण जेटली जी से अपील करूंगा। इनसे मैं यह अपील करूंगा कि बड़े-बड़े वकीलों को सर्विस टैक्स के दायरे में लाओ, चाहे वे इस तरफ के हों या उस तरफ के हों। यही बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, it has been noted over the recent years that the Judiciary in our country has been unable to deliver timely justice for the reasons well known to us, like a huge backlog of cases, vacancies in the Judiciary and lack of policies and legislative proposals to improve the functioning of the Judiciary. What are the reasons for the backlog of cases? There are so many reasons, but I would like to take up one or two reasons. The number of cases in courts has risen whereas the number of courts has not increased to match the caseload. Secondly, the number of Government litigations has risen. In the previous year, out of the total number of cases that are pending, 30 to 40 per cent are Government litigations. So, to resolve this issue and to reduce the pendency of cases, the Government introduced, in the year 2009, a National Litigation Policy, which reduced the average time to clear the cases from 15 years to 3 years. In the year 2012, 25 per cent of the cases across the courts were pending for more than five years. Later in the year, 2014, the Law Ministry announced that a new National Litigation Policy would be formulated. The details of this are not available in the public domain. I do not want to reiterate it, but I have to mention again that the number of cases in the Supreme Court, as everyone said, is more than 60,000 which amounts to 0.21 per cent of the total pending cases; in High Courts, there are nearly 46 lakh cases, which amounts to 14.7 per cent and in the subordinate courts, there are around 2.5 crore cases which amount to 85 per cent. What can be done? My colleague, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, suggested that though non-mandatory, there must be a rationale time frame and the time frame should form the basis for the judges to dispose of the cases that too without compromising the quality of judgement. Just as my other colleagues have said, it should be a settlement and not a disposal. When the cases are disposed of, the quality of judgement should not be compromised. So, the time frame is very essential. There is a need for creation of special courts. As I said, 85 per cent of the cases are in subordinate courts. Out of that, 37.54 per cent cases are very, very minor cases like traffic challan cases, etc. To tackle these cases, we can create special courts, special morning and evening courts manned by the recent law graduates. I think these cases are very, very simple and can be handled very easily. These are petty cases. We need additional courts. Additional courts must be set up for tackling these cases. My next suggestion, with which many of my colleagues would agree, is court vacations should be reduced. Vacations in the higher Judiciary must be curtailed by, at least, 10 to 15 days. It is a legacy of the British colonial system. During the summer season, when the Britishers were here, they used to go to hill resorts, etc. But now we have got air-conditioners everywhere, even in court rooms and halls. So, when the cases are multiplying, when the cases are pending for years together -- many cases were cited here which have been pending for 15 to 30 years -- when so many undertrials are languishing in prisons without having proper trials, the courts are still being given

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

vacations for a longer period than what even a primary school is given. So, this must be reduced. This is sought in good interest, that is, to lessen the pendency of cases. The traffic is increasing because of the increase in population and we have to address that. So also when the population increases, the number of litigations also will increase. When an ordinary person in this country is hunted by power, is led down by the police, is not supported by the society, the only resort available to him is the court and the judiciary. And when he goes and waits for decades, he gets frustrated. In a democratic country if he loses the faith in the judiciary, his future is a very big question mark. So, I think, these things have to be taken into consideration. And to address these, what are the measures that have been taken? As everyone has spoken here, processes have been taken to amend the Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Procedure Code as well as the Commercial Division of High Courts. Since commerce and trade have increased and cases with regard to commercial disputes are increasing, a Bill was introduced to the effect that there would be a Commercial Division of High Courts which would deal with cases involving more than ₹ 5 crores. Then, the Select Committee suggested that it should be ₹ 1 crore, and the Bill, I think, lapsed. Again the Supreme Court has also suggested the same thing. The Law Commission has also recommended the same that a separate division of High Courts must be established which will go into cases involving more than ₹1 crore.

Another thing is arbitration. Arbitration is another method of disposing of cases which works, as far as our country is concerned, as per the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. But, over the years, several problems have been identified. Of course, arbitration is a very good method for disposing of cases. But there are some problems which we have come across. What are they? One is delays and huge costs associated with the arbitration process. Arbitration-related litigations, which remain pending before the Courts and challenged for an arbitral award, make it inexecutable and remain pending for several years. So, this has to be looked into. It has been observed that the framing of appropriate rules for fixation of fees for arbitration, conducting continuous sittings of the Arbitral Tribunal, making the appointment of the arbitrator as a non-judicial act, and hearing international commercial arbitrations in a timely manner by High Courts will help the Arbitration Act in disposing of cases much faster.

Another thing is vacancy of judges. As far as the Supreme Court is concerned, ten per cent posts are vacant; in High Courts, it is 35 per cent and in District Courts, it is 22 per cent. Mr. Misra spoke at length and he was very eloquent. He is a very senior lawyer who has experience in courts. In the Allahabad High Court alone, the place where he lives, 44 per cent of the total vacancies exist. The next is our place with 12 per cent. So, this has

to be addressed. The Department of Law and Justice has suggested that Judges' strength has to be increased by 25 per cent. But we would suggest that it should be 50 per cent. Considering the increasing number of cases and the number of Courts not being increased to match the caseload and the vacancies continuing, I think, the future will face much more problems which have to be addressed very seriously. The incumbent Law Minister has a very huge responsibility before him. It is not a sermon that is being deliberated here in this House. All legal luminaries, with all their experiences and expertise, have given him very good suggestions. I think the Department of Law and Justice has to coordinate with all other Departments and, only then, will the efforts so taken bring some solution to the pendency of cases and vacancies lying in the judiciary.

Then, about the retirement age, the retirement age of Subordinate Court Judges may be enhanced to 62 years and that of High Court Judges may be enhanced to 65 years. So, many High Court Judges, who want to become Judges of the Supreme Court, will, automatically, get their promotions if the age is increased to 65 years.

So also in the case of accountability for removal of judges, the Constitution provides that for removal of a judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court, it is only by way of an Impeachment Motion brought either in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha. But this is not enough in the general opinion. All these years, only our House had gone into an Impeachment Motion, say, three or four years back and it was a very great experience to all of us and the deliberations were quite noteworthy. It was only the intervention of the present Leader of the House, who was then the Opposition leader, which helped us in resolving that Motion. In all these years, after the Parliament was established, that was the only one example. Why is there this sort of lacuna? It means the clarity in the misbehaviour is defined to remove a judge. It is being suggested that the creation of an independent body like a National Judicial Council will alone solve. So also by way of 121st amendment we have brought in the National Judicial Appointments Commission which replaces the collegium, which is also pending in the Supreme Court. Sir, why is the Parliament enacting a law? It amends the Constitution for the appointment of judges. But the Supreme Court is holding that. So also, the Impeachment Motion is not enough to satisfy what is to be done. The National Council which is being expected is pending. So also, Sir, as many other Members here share, the Supreme Court Bench is needed in the South. It is being demanded for quite a long time, but only the Supreme Court is rejecting that. The second one is, as far as Article 348 (1) is concerned, the regional languages and Hindi could be used in the High Courts other than English and based on the Constitution when our Leader was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Assembly passed a unanimous resolution and it was sent through proper sources; the Supreme Court

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

again stalled that! What the Supreme Court is losing by way of enabling the High Courts to use the regional languages, we do not know. So, Sir, we need a Supreme Court Bench in the South in order to enable the litigants. Sir, the judges should not only look at the court's functioning, they should also look at the litigants and the regional languages must be allowed to be used as official languages in the High Courts. And thirdly, the most important one is that the reservation policy must be adopted in the appointment of judges it is being adopted in all other cases. With these words, I expect much from the hon. Minister who is capable of and I hope that some light will be thrown in the Department of Law and Justice in the coming days. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva, when I was the Lok Sabha Member I introduced a Private Member's Bill asking for a Supreme Court Bench in the South. But no ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): The confusion is whether it was in Rajya Sabha or in Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Here, I don't remember, but it was in the 80s.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Only the Supreme Court is not allowing. So the Government intervention could solve this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Actually, it is a very genuine demand. It is very difficult for a person from the South to come to the Supreme Court and conduct a case on one account. Second, exorbitant fees have to be paid. So, actually, justice is not being given. That is the real thing.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, a similar demand was made to set up a Supreme Court Bench in Guwahati.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not disagreeing with that.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: It has now been eleven years. In the 90s, the demand was made. But till now, it is not under the consideration of the Government. Will the Minister consider it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Praveen Rashtrapal. He is not here. Dr. K. Keshava Rao. He is not here.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, litigants must also be communicated in the language they understand. If Tamil Nadu High Court cannot have Tamil language, will the Tamil language be introduced in Patna or Paris? It is a colonial hangover and the demand of the people is that they have to spend a lot of money to understand the judgments given by the High Court. So it is the demand of the people. Likewise, in Karnataka also, Assembly has passed a resolution. So, will the hon. Minister also give us an idea when Tamil will be introduced in the Tamil Nadu High Court?

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): I will take only two minutes. Sir, thank you very much for allowing me at the fag end of the discussion.

I don't want to comment on details of the functioning of the Ministry of Law and Justice. But, there appears to be some confusion about concepts of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution and the 'judicial activism'. Sir, the basic structure of the Constitution was the outcome of the two contradictory judgments -- one in 1967 in *Golaknath Vs. State of Punjab* and second was in 1973 in *Keshavananda Bharati Vs. State of Kerala*. So far as *Golaknath* judgment is concerned, the judgment says that the Constitutional amendments, pursuant to article 368, are subject to Fundamental Rights review. Article 368 deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and the procedure laid down for amending it. Exactly opposite to this, the *Keshavananda Bharati* argument came that though Parliament is having the wide powers, Parliament cannot destroy the basic structure of the Constitution. One of the basic strengths of the Indian Constitution is, without mentioning many concepts explicitly in the Constitution, Constitutional ethos are carried along with those principles. For example, though till 42nd Amendment brought within the Constitution in 1976 and included the word 'Secularism', the word 'Secularism' was not there, it was a secular Constitution. Though word 'federation' is not there in the Constitution, in every possible sense, the Indian polity is federal in nature. So far as the judgment of *Keshwananda Bharti* is concerned, there was a thin margin. It was a Thirteen Judges Bench. It was six versus seven. Then, Justice H.R. Khanna, one amongst seven, vociferously argued for the basic structure. Due to paucity of time, I just mentioned what I felt at this point of time. So, that is why, it is not the judicial activism. Judicial activism would refer to taking decisions on behalf of the executive when the executive is weak. That is not synonymous with the basic structure of the Constitution. For instance, to mention only in half a minute, Parliamentary democracy; Fundamental Rights of citizens without any discrimination, federal character of the Indian polity; secularism; independence of judiciary; and State power to evolve affirmative action for the weaker sections are the basic structure of the Constitution.

[Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar]

7:00 P.M.

Lastly, though judiciary is not accountable to Parliament, the Minister of Law and Justice is accountable to the Parliament being a Member of either House of Parliament. That is why, it is quite necessary to ensure that the basic structure of the Constitution will always be ensured and not damaged.

हाई कोर्ट के बारे में, for Punjab and Haryana there should be separate High Courts. So, I demand that Telangana and Andhra Pradesh also must have separate High Courts. Mr. Ananda Rapolu is sitting besides me. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, discussion on this is over. Reply will be tomorrow.

Now, Message from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2015

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

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th April, 2015.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

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

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Special Mentions. I request hon. Members to lay them on the Table.

*Laid on the Table.

Shri Majeed Memon is not present.

Need to maintain the mandated character of regional rural banks so as to protect the interests of small and marginal farmers, artisans, etc.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, financial inclusion of the underprivileged, especially, in the rural area has been one of the planks on which the agenda of the UPA was built upon and pursued.

A trail-blazer in the sector, the Regional Rural Banks, had peaked in expansion till 1990s with the setting up of 196 RRBs with 14,500 branches in far-flung rural and tribal areas. Serving the poor with loans without collaterals, RRBs had to incur losses in the process which were to be treated as the necessary social cost for the social benefit of the poor.

With the growth graph having been plateaued since 1990s, the RRBs were reactivated from the deep amnesia by Dr. V.S. Vyas Committee constituted by the RBI with the amalgamation of RRBs to a leaner size of 56 from the earlier 196. Presently, RRBs have been spearheading rural operations of Government welfare schemes like MNREGA, NRLM and lately Jandhan Yojana.

It has been made out by experts working on rural banking sector that RRBs need additional capital infusion, solely from the present shareholders and Central Government. But in the proposed enactment of RRB (Amendment) Bill, 2014, the interests of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs seem to have been mortgaged to the vested interests of private sector.

I would, therefore, urge the Government to pay heed to the saner and most detached counsel from the rural banking sector and not to tinker with the existing RRBs Act, 1976, especially, Sections 5 and 6 by graciously withdrawing the said amendment Bill.

Demand for reviving scheme providing highly subsidized sanitary napkins to girls throughout the country

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Sir, in our country, menstruation and menstrual practices are clouded by taboos and socio-cultural restrictions for women as well as adolescent girls. Limited access to safe sanitary products and facilities is one of the reasons for less attendance in schools, high dropout rates and ill-health due to infection.

To address this problem, the Government of India approved a scheme in June, 2010

[Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy]

to provide highly subsidized (₹ 1 for a pack of 5 for BPL and ₹ 5 for APL) sanitary napkins to adolescent girls in rural areas to promote menstrual hygiene. It was launched in 150 districts to cover 1.5 crore BPL and APL girls every month. The objective was to procure napkins and supply them to States which, in turn, send them to the ASHAs who distribute them on a monthly basis as also create awareness regarding menstrual hygiene among rural girls. After some time, it was proposed that States would involve SHGs in manufacture of napkins.

There are 350 million girls in the country who need sanitary napkins, but, unfortunately, only 12 per cent of them get these napkins. This scheme was being implemented as a part of the Total Sanitation Campaign under the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. But, unfortunately, it is not being implemented now in rural areas. Some States like Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Bihar and Rajasthan have taken up similar initiatives, but other States have not.

In view of the above, and since the Prime Minister has initiated the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, I would request the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to revive this scheme by allocating more funds to it and implement it throughout the country without any further delay.

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

**Demand for stopping fishing by deep sea fishing vessels in
Indian Ocean to protect livelihood of traditional fishermen**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, fisheries is an important sector in India. With a coastline of over 8,118 km and an Exclusive Economic Zone of over 2 million square metres it provides direct employment to over 2.5 crore fishermen and to those indirectly depend on the sector and it also contributes to food security of the country. The Union Government has called for applications from foreign companies operating fishing vessels to obtain Letter of Permission to tap the oceanic resources of our nation. This is detrimental to the livelihood of fishermen. What is the urgent need for a new Deep Sea Fishing Policy? It is pertinent to note that in Meenakumari Commission Report there is a reference to Thoothoor fishermen of Kanyakumari and their skillful fishing techniques.

Usually fishing is done by trawlers and purse seine nets which totally deplete the marine biodiversity. Whereas Thoothoor fishermen are engaged in fishing by using single

line and long line hooks which harvests only the desired fish without harming any other species around. Gears used are drift nets in nature. This method of fishing is eco-friendly ensuring the sustainability of all marine living organisms. Fishing vessels spend nearly ₹ 40 lakh for the fishing equipment but Thoothoor fishermen spend less than ₹ 1 lakh as hook and long lines are best cost effective. Fishing vessels with all modern fishing equipment and use of technology procure 19,000 tonnes fish annually whereas Thoothoor fishermen harvest 45,000 tonnes annually. It has been a long cry for a separate Ministry exclusively for the fisheries sector in Government of India. Forty-five days' ban every year is not applicable to traditional fishermen of Thoothoor because they go so deep and their style of fishing does not disturb the fish breeding. The present Government of India Policy to permit Deep Sea Fishing Vessels will affect the livelihood of fishing communities adversely.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मुझे आपसे एक विनती करनी है। पहले इस पर सहमति बनी थी कि हाउस के लास्ट में स्पेशल मेंशंस आएंगे और उन्हें पढ़ने का मौका मिलेगा। चूंकि हम लोग पढ़ नहीं पाते और जनता हमसे जो अपेक्षा करती है, उसे हम बता नहीं पाते हैं, इसलिए हमारी गुजारिश है कि अब समय भी है, हमें थोड़ा पढ़ने का अवसर दें, ताकि लोग समझ सकें कि हम उनकी बात को उठा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे थोड़ा सा समय चाहूंगा। मुश्किल यह है कि हमारे पास अपनी बात को उठाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है। इस समय तक हम वेट भी कर रहे हैं और हमें कहने का अवसर भी न मिले तो थोड़ा सा अलाउ तो करिए।

श्री उपसभापति : आप ले करिए। कोई फर्क नहीं है। आप सब्जेक्ट बता दीजिए। It is already 7.00 p.m. What difference does it make? ..(Interruptions).. I am asking you: What difference does it make? Even if you lay it on the Table, it is the same as you read. It will be on record. It is your thinking that when you read it there is some difference. It does not make any difference. It is the same.

**Demand for taking steps for thorough cleaning of river Hindon
so as to make its water fit for drinking**

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, हिंडन नदी गाजियाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश की बहुत ही प्रतिष्ठित नदियों में से एक होती थी, जिसके कारण गाजियाबाद शहर की शोभा एक नया आयाम पूरा करती थी। यह नदी कालूवाला, सहारनपुर से निकल कर ग्रेटर नोएडा तक अपने शीतल एवं निर्मल जल से व्यक्तियों व कृषि की प्यास बुझाती रही है, लेकिन पिछले कुछ वर्षों से यह नदी लुगदी और कागज के कारखानों, आसवनियों और चीनी मिलों से बहुत अधिक मात्रा में निकलने वाले गंदे पानी व रसायनों के कारण तथा नदी के दोनों तरफ बसी हुई सघन आबादी से आने वाले सीवरेज से बेहद दूषित हो गई है। केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा भी यह सूचित किया गया कि इस नदी का जल गुणवत्ता के आकलन के बाद घुलनशील ऑक्सीजन, बायोकेमिकल ऑक्सीजन डिमांड, टोटल कॉलीफार्म और फीकल कॉलीफार्म के सम्बन्ध में मानदंड को पूरा नहीं कर रहा है। इसका जल

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

पारंपरिक शोधन के पश्चात् भी पीने के प्रयोजन हेतु उपयुक्त नहीं है। यहाँ तक कि प्रदूषण की मात्रा इतनी अधिक हो गई है कि अब इस जल का उपयोग सिंचाई के लिए भी किया जाना उपयुक्त नहीं है।

प्रति वर्ष पूर्वांचल के लाखों लोग इस नदी में छठ पूजा करते हैं और उनकी परंपरा के अनुसार सूर्य को अर्घ्य देकर स्नान करने की रीति है। परंतु हिंडन नदी का जल इतना प्रदूषित है कि अब तो पूर्वांचल के लाखों आस्थावान लोग अपने पर्व को भी मान्यताओं के अनुसार नहीं मना पाते।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार हरिद्वार, वाराणसी एवं गढ़मुक्तेश्वर आदि में गंगा, यमुना की सफाई व सुरक्षा पर ध्यान देकर जल को पीने योग्य बनाने का सकारात्मक प्रयास हुआ है, उसी प्रकार से हिंडन नदी की सफाई व सुरक्षा का समुचित प्रबंध करके इसके जल को पीने योग्य बनाया जाए।

**Demand for interlinking of rivers and nationalisation
of inter-State rivers in country**

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there can be no two opinions that water is very essential for human survival. Experts have said that by 2030, the demand for water will exceed supply by 50 per cent in some developing countries.

As far as India is concerned, water scarcity is a perennial problem during summer months. It is not only Tamil Nadu that is facing water crisis, but several other States are also facing this problem. At the same time, we are not able to channelize the excess water due to recurrent floods, in some other parts of the country.

To tackle this problem, the Government of Tamil Nadu, under the able guidance of Makkal Mudhalvar, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has been urging the Government of India to implement the interlinking of the rivers namely, Mahanadhi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Palar-Cauvery and also diversion of waters of the west-flowing rivers of Pamba and Achankovil to Vaippar in Tamil Nadu under the Peninsular Rivers Development Component.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has also requested that inter-State rivers should be nationalised so that water resources of the country could be optimally utilised.

Hence, I urge upon the Government of India that the rivers may be interlinked and inter-State rivers may be nationalised to tackle the constant drought and flood problem, that the country is facing currently.

**Demand for instituting 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, तब एक अच्छे गुरु के रूप में उन्होंने उन्हें 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, तथा 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 युग 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, इसलिए 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 जी के नाम पर कोच को सम्मानित करने हेतु, 'गुरु बाल्मीकि पुरस्कार' प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं सभापीठ के माध्यम से केन्द्र 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। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ahmed Patel is not present. Shri C.M. Ramesh is not present. Shri Motilal Vora is not present. Smt. Vandana Chavan is not present. Shri Sanjay Raut is not present.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 30th April, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past seven of
the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday,
the 30th April, 2015*