

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 2nd March, 2016/12th Phalgun, 1937 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)... मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री ने हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के एक दलित छात्र ...(व्यवधान)...

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

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of CAPEXIL, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I
lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 32 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:—
 - (a) S.O. 356 (E), dated the 4th February, 2016, authorizing the Tobacco Board to admit from the date of publication of this notification and upto the 31st March, 2016 the registered traders and dealers of the Tobacco Board to purchase at its auction platforms in the State of Karnataka the excess flue cured Virginia tobacco produced by the registered growers and flue cured Virginia tobacco produced by the unregistered growers in the State of Karnataka.
 - (b) S.O. 357 (E), dated the 4th February, 2016, relaxing the operation of the provisions of the said Act in the State of Karnataka from the date of publication of this notification and ending on 31st March, 2016 and permitting the sale of excess flue cured Virginia tobacco crop of the registered growers and flue cured Virginia tobacco crop of the unregistered growers at the auction platforms authorized by the Tobacco Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4298/16/16]

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

- (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the CAPEXIL (formerly Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, 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 (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4295/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of Library, Museum and Cultural Centre 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 Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 2014-15, 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 (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4304/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, 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 delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4303/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4305/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 123 of the Daman and Diu Panchayat Regulations, 2012, along with delay statement:—
 - (1) No. 30, dated the 20th August, 2014, notifying the Daman and Diu Panchayats (Election Procedure) Rules, 2014 (in English only).
 - (2) No. 61, dated the 9th October, 2015, notifying the Daman and Diu Panchayats (Election Procedure) Rules, 2014 (in Hindi only). [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4109/16/16]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 5/49/PRI/(DELI-PAN)/2014-15/63, dated the 26th June, 2015, publishing the Daman and Diu Panchayat (Election Procedure) (Amendment) Rules, 2015, under Section 123 of the Daman and Diu Panchayat Regulation, 2012.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4494/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Accounts (2014-15) of NHRC, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 160 (E), dated the 11th February, 2016, publishing the Border Security Force Headquarters Group 'C' (non-combatised) posts, Recruitment Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT.4114/16/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (a) Annual Accounts of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at
(a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4154/16/16]

...(Interruptions)...

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee, in its meeting held on the 1st of March, 2016, allotted time for Government Legislative and Other Business, as indicated below:

Business	Time Allotted
1. General Discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 2016-17.	Eight Hours
2. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	(To be discussed together)
(a) Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2016-17; and	
(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2015-16.	
3. General Discussion on the Budget (General) for 2016-17.	
4. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	Ten Hours
(a) Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2016-17; and	(To be discussed together)
(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2015-16.	
2. The Committee, on re-consideration, also revised the time allocation for the following Government Legislative Business:-	

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Carriage by Air (Amendment) Bill, 2015	One Hour
(b) The High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2015	One Hour

...(Interruptions)...

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS**Re. Notices for suspension under Rule 267**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that notices for suspension under Rule 267 were received from Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey and Shri Bhupinder Singh from the BJD and also from Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth and Shri S. Muthukaruppan from the AIADMK. Since the Motions were not drawn in the proper form, all the Motions are rejected. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Zero Hour Submissions. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Pramod Tiwari. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, गुजरात की मुख्य मंत्री की बेटी *...(व्यवधान)...* *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are speaking on some other subject. *...(Interruptions)...* Not allowed. *...(Interruptions)...* You are not speaking on the subject. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं कानून-व्यवस्था की बात कर रहा हूँ। *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are speaking on some other subject. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not allowed. You are speaking on some other subject. *...(Interruptions)...* Not allowed. *...(Interruptions)...* It will not go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is speaking on some other subject. *...(Interruptions)...* Ms. Anu Aga. No. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. Would you like to start? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, the House is not in order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be recorded. *...(Interruptions)...* What can I do? *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan, you raised the issue yesterday for the whole day. When asked, you had promised me that today you will not take it up and disrupt the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you doing it today again? *...(Interruptions)...* What are you doing? *...(Interruptions)...* Let me ask him. I am talking to him. *...(Interruptions)...* You want discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay. If you want discussion, give a proper notice. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me deal with this. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Members, please listen.

* Not recorded.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, we want to raise a matter after this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, if you have given a proper notice, hon. Chairman will examine that notice as per the rules of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. I do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will ask the Government also. There is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have given a proper notice, hon. Chairman will examine it as per rules and take a decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will inform whether it is admitted or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the meantime, I have no objection if the Government has to say anything about it. I have no objection even if the discussion is taken up as per the notice. I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने जिस इश्यू को रखा है, उसको expunge किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the words of Shri Pramod Tiwari are to be expunged, the words of the hon. Minister should also be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि AIADMK के ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स जिस मुद्दे को उठा रहे हैं और शायद कांग्रेस के मेम्बर्स भी यही चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्होंने जिस मुद्दे को उठाया है, this issue is very serious issue. ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस दिन में हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह इश्यू चिदम्बरम के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने का है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... चूंकि कांग्रेस के साथी भी इसी मुद्दे पर शोर मचा रहे हैं, इसलिए दोनों पार्टियां चाहती हैं कि चिदम्बरम साहब के खिलाफ जो नामी-बेनामी संपत्ति का मुद्दा है, इसको लेकर पूरे देश में जो तमाम तरह के सवाल खड़े हुए हैं, उन पर डिस्कशन के लिए हम तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसका रिप्लाय भी हम देंगे और इसमें जो भी जिम्मेदार होगा, उसके खिलाफ कड़े-से-कड़े प्रावधानों के तहत कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए, हम इस मत के भी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर चेयर यह तय करती है, तो हम उसके लिए तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They don't understand Hindi. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please speak in English. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, they understood. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we are ready for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request them to give notice. Then, we are ready for discussion and our Minister will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is clear. Now, you go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, what do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we want to raise the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Leader of the Opposition wants to say something... ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Ghulam Nabi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I don't agree for the discussion ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, nobody is agreed for the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... The notice is with the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to what is happening. See, the notice is with the hon. Chairman, if they have given. I said that the hon. Chairman will examine it as per the rules of the House and come back. That is all what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government said that they have no objection to having a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, whatever is happening since yesterday is Government-sponsored. ...*(Interruptions)*... I raised it yesterday and I would like to repeat it today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Congress Members, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, they can't hold the House to ransom. We have the right to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maitreyanji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, ये हंगामा करें तो ठीक है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... डिबेट होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए, डिबेट होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, please stop. Mr. Anand Sharma, are you opposing the discussion? What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The House is being misled. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am adjourning the House for ten minutes. House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

The House re-assembled at twenty-six minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a matter to raise.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the Opposition wants to say something.
...(Interruptions)... Yes, what do you want to say? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Okay; okay, LOP. ...(Interruptions)... Let the LOP speak first, after that, you can speak. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे आज के इकोनॉमिक्स टाइम्स में जो हेडलाइन्स "Gujrat CM Daughter's partners. ...(Interruptions)..." *

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائنے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، مجھے آج
کے اکانومکس ٹائمز میں جو ہیڈلائٹس "Gujrat CM Daughter's partners
...(مداخلت)..." *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...(Interruptions)... Have you given a notice?
...(Interruptions)... Have you given a notice? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: *

* جناب غلام نبی آزاد :

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given a notice? ...(Interruptions)... Have you given a notice? ...(Interruptions)... No; no. ...(Interruptions)... No; no, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, you are speaking without giving a notice. ...(Interruptions)... It is the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... It is the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: *

* جناب غلام نبی آزاد :

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am continuing with the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, you have not given a notice. ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: *

* جناب غلام نبی آزاد :

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... I will go with the ...(Interruptions)... Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...(Interruptions)... No, I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... Shri P.L. Punia. ...(Interruptions)...

*Not recorded.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: *

* جناب غلام نبی آزاد :

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... You give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हमारे लोगों ने नोटिस दिया हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ہمارے لوگوں نے نوٹس دیا ہوا ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you shouting?. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already told you. ...*(Interruptions)*... First go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, what do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the AIADMK wants to have a discussion on the Aircel-Maxis deal. ...*(Interruptions)*... There should be a discussion in the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already given a ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: There should be a discussion on the Aircel-Maxis deal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, I have already given a ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already given a ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already given a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Hon. Chairman is examining it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has no objection to this discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, the Government has no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Hon. Chairman is examining it. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, you please go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ali Khan, you have not given a notice. What are you agitating for? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ali Khan, ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking the Congress Members why they are shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to understand why you are shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not given any notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not given any notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. So many things appear in the newspapers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

No; no... *(Interruptions)*... So many things will appear in the newspaper... *(Interruptions)*... That is no paper for me. ... *(Interruptions)*... No, no. ... *(Interruptions)*... You go back. ... *(Interruptions)*... See, the House can take up only those issues for which notices are given. ... *(Interruptions)*... If a notice is proper that will be examined. ... *(Interruptions)*... So many things will appear in newspapers. ... *(Interruptions)*... The Chair cannot take cognisance of that. ... *(Interruptions)*... So, please go back. ... *(Interruptions)*... No; this is irresponsible. ... *(Interruptions)*... I don't agree. ... *(Interruptions)*... No, no. You also go back. ... *(Interruptions)*... You are also doing; they are also doing. ... *(Interruptions)*... I would request all the Members to go back to their seats. Let us start the discussion. ... *(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ... *(Interruptions)*... I would request. ... *(Interruptions)*... I have already told you. ... *(Interruptions)*... No need of saying again. ... *(Interruptions)*... It is very clear. Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, what I said is very clear. ... *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mistry, this is indiscipline. ... *(Interruptions)*... Without giving a notice ... *(Interruptions)*... Without giving a notice, you are obstructing the House. ... *(Interruptions)*... I have not received any notice. ... *(Interruptions)*... No, no. ... *(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him. ... *(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him. ... *(Interruptions)*... You go back. ... *(Interruptions)*... I have already allowed him. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIA. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, we need an assurance from the Chair, and also from the Government. ... *(Interruptions)*... We need an assurance. ... *(Interruptions)*... It is very clear. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 1200 hrs.

The House then adjourned at thirty-two minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

EPF claims

*61. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to bring in more employees from Public and Private sector as well as from unorganized sectors into the ambit of EPF, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the zone-wise total number of EPF accounts and the amount accumulated in their accounts as on 31st March, 2015;

(c) the number of EPF accounts not updated and undistributed interest lying in Interest Suspense Account and closing balance as per consolidated Annual Accounts of the EPFO till 31st March 2015; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for speedy disposal of EPF claims of the EPF subscribers?

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) Yes, Sir. The Government has enhanced the wage ceiling for coverage under Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 from ₹6500/- per month to ₹ 15000/- per month with effect from 1.9.2014. As a result, the employees drawing wages of more than ₹ 6500/- and less than or equal to ₹ 15000/- per month working in establishments on which the EPF & MP Act applies have been brought into the ambit of the Act, mandatorily.

(b) The zone-wise total number of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) accounts and the amount accumulated in the accounts as on 31st March, 2015 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(c) The Annual Accounts of 15.54 crore subscribers for the year 2014-15 have been updated. However, a total of 3,25,944 accounts are pending for updation as on 31.01.2016.

There is no account known as 'Interest Suspense Account'. However, para 51 of the Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952 provides for 'Interest Account' in which interest income to the fund is credited and interest to the members are paid, out of this account. As per Annual Accounts of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for the financial year 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 2843.26 crore is lying in Interest Account upto 31.03.2015.

The closing balance in Interest Account as on 31-03-2015 is ₹ 33.770.09 crore.

(d) The following steps have been taken by EPFO for speedy settlement of claims:

- (i) EPFO has allotted a unique Universal Account Number (UAN) to its members for portability and consolidation of all previous accounts. The

employees whose details like AADHAR Number and Bank Account Number have been seeded in their UAN and whose UAN have been activated by their employers, may submit claim forms directly to the EPFO without attestation of their employers.

- (ii) EPFO has been mandated to settle claims within 20 days.
- (iii) Online Transfer Claim Portal (OTCP) has been introduced to facilitate seamless transfer of claims.
- (iv) The process of settlement has been simplified and certain manual processes have been done away with.
- (v) The authorities for approval of settlement have been reduced from 3 to 2 levels.
- (vi) An online payment facility has been developed for employers for payment of dues. The facility is available for 56 nationalised and private sector banks. The internet banking (INB) facility enhances efficiency and payment and ensures anytime, anywhere online access while usage of existing internet bank account to make payments online. This facility has been provided at no cost to the employer. At present, 92 per cent of contribution is being received electronically.
- (vii) National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) has been introduced for payments. Over 99 per cent of all payments, including monthly pension payments, are effected electronically.
- (viii) Process for transfer claims has been re-engineered.
- (ix) A multilevel supervision is being done at different heirarchies.

Statement-I

Zone-wise total number of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) accounts

(As on 31st of March 2015)

Zonal Office	Total Zone-wise EPF accounts		
	Unexampted	Exempted	Total
1	2	3	4
Delhi and Uttarakhand	14062009	625705	14687714
Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	6449003	98208	6547211
Uttar Pradesh and Bihar	7339216	278816	7618032
Haryana and Rajasthan	14820712	442057	15262769

1	2	3	4
Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh	15654304	329088	15983392
Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh	30617521	1994062	32611583
Karnataka and Goa	17554523	1893419	19447942
Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	13849759	557788	14407547
Tamil Nadu and Kerala	21673576	552522	22226098
West Bengal, Jharkhand and North Eastern Region	8864963	813186	9678149
ALL INDIA	1150885586	7584851	158470437

Statement-II

*Zone-wise closing balance of EPF Contribution Account
(Unexempted only) as on 31.03.2015*

Sl. No.	Political States	Amount in Crore*
1.	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha	27,812.12
2.	Delhi and Uttarakhand	24,976.62
3.	Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh	24,442.56
4.	Haryana and Rajasthan	20,731.96
5.	Karnataka and Goa	42,097.70
6.	Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh	81,078.66
7.	Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	12,532.87
8.	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar	14,158.50
9.	Tamil Nadu and Kerala	40,629.90
10.	West Bengal, North-Eastern Region and Jharkhand	19,805.55
	TOTAL	3,08,266.44

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply, especially in part (b), has elaborated on the various measures the Ministry is supposed to take towards the welfare of the employees and the labour class. But, the other day, the Finance Minister of the country shocked the labour class as well as the nation when he proposed the tax for the labour class on the Employees Provident Fund at the time of withdrawal. In fact, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister for Labour and Employment is in agreement with that proposal. This is number one. I also want to know whether the Finance Minister has

consulted him and his Ministry. If so, what was his response? If not, what proposal is he going to make? I want to know whether he is going to demand the total roll back of that proposal.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the hon. Member has not asked the supplementary within the purview of the question. But in spite of that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it is very much within the purview.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish his reply.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: In spite of that, I will answer his question. Regarding the EPF taxation, Sir, the first thing is, we are discussing with all stakeholders. This is number one. Number two is, we are in touch with the Ministry of Finance. Number three is, the Government will also consider these issues. Regarding other details, I can further say.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the unorganized sector workers constitute 93 per cent of the workforce and half of the GDP of the country. So, it is very important that this unorganized sector is also brought within the ambit of the EPF. That is the need of the hour. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has collected any complete data of unorganized sector workers in the country and whether the Government has decided to amend the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 making this Scheme applicable to all unorganized workers also.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, regarding this question on the unorganized sector data, according to the National Sample Survey and some other related data, approximately, 4,70,00,000 unorganized workers are there. Approximately, 30 crores are the construction workers, and if we take the entire unorganized sector workers, approximately, 35 crores are there. Our main focus also is that we want to give social security to the unorganized sector. In this social security, particularly for the unorganized workers, we are going to amend this EPF Act which now covers only 20 odd members. Now we are going to bring an amendment to this Act and bring it down from 20 to 10 so that there is more coverage under the EPF Act. This is the second thing which we want to do. Another thing is, for unorganized sector workers, under this Government, led by the hon. Prime Minister, we have taken up many new schemes for social security, particularly, the Pradhan Mantri Jan Suraksha Yojana where the premium is only one rupee a month, and, for the year, it is only twelve rupees. It gives an accident benefit of ₹ 2 lakhs. The second is, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana. That is also provided

at an yearly premium of ₹ 330. This would also give a benefit of insurance worth Rupees two lakhs. Similarly, there is the Atal Pension Yojana, which we are considering extending to unorganized workers as well.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, in response to the hon. Minister's reply to the question, I would like to draw the attention of the House as also the hon. Minister, who has said that stakeholders have been involved. I represent one of the important constituents of stakeholders and I have personally attended all the stakeholders' meetings. At no point of time did the stakeholders ever agree to taxing withdrawal from the Provident Fund, because it is not an income; it is an apportionment of the income earned for which they have already paid tax. So, please don't place the gun on the stakeholders' shoulders. With this Budget proposal, you are doing an offence to the working people.

My specific question is this: You have claimed to have taken many steps. You have mentioned them elaborately in your reply. The total number of subscribers is around 15 crore, that too, in the organized sector. And, if we really count the workforce in the organized sector, then, this hardly covers 35 per cent of the workers in the organized sector, who should be legally and lawfully covered by the EPF Act. Even among the workforce, legally and lawfully covered by the EPF, you could cover just 35 per cent. You have claimed to have issued UA Numbers. Please let us know, out of these 15 crore, who are only 35 per cent of the legally covered workforce, how many have been operationalized with UAN. You may make any kind of announcement that we would cover the entire unorganized sector, but what are you doing on the ground? How many people out of those who are legally covered have been covered by Universal Account Number for speedy settlement of claims?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Let the question be answered.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, just a moment.

You have announced schemes to bring under the purview of the Employees Provident Fund Act Scheme workers, anganwadi workers and others -- the Prime Minister made an announcement. Now, there are 1.5 crore such workers. What percentage of them have been brought under the EPF Act? Announcements may be made, but what about their operationalization?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many questions are you putting in one question?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the question is: What is the percentage? They have made an announcement, but what is the percentage that they have covered?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the question is about taxation on the EPF. I have already talked about that in my reply, but as for the stakeholders, discussions are underway. There are many stakeholders.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Everybody rejected your taxation proposal.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: I can't reveal many things now.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But I can reveal them, as a stakeholder.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Our Government is considering all aspects. I can say that much, Sir.

Regarding other questions that he asked about the unorganized workers, I have already mentioned in my reply that we have extended the coverage by enhancing the wage ceiling from ₹ 6500 to ₹ 15,000 per month. By doing this, in the unorganized sector we are covering an additional workforce of 40 lakhs. Secondly, as I have said in my reply, by reducing the number from 20 to 10, a large number of workforce would be covered under this network.

Another important question that the Member has asked is about the UAN activation. Now, activation of the UAN is very important. The hon. Prime Minister is very keen on e-governance. Under the e-governance initiative, the number of Universal Account Numbers that we would be providing to all the organized workers is six crores and thirty-two lakhs. The number of UANs activated is two crores and thirty-one lakhs. By the end of March this year, we would be getting further numbers and we are going to have it mandated that all the organized workers covered under the EPF should be given the UA Numbers.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, Sir, out of 15 crores ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No supplementary, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Mr. Tapan Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: ...which is 35 per cent, only 2 crores have been brought under the UAN. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me go on to the next question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Does the announcement of the scheme on the TV screen make any sense for workers? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या वे इस बात से अवगत हैं कि आज ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीज वर्कर्स को कॉन्ट्रैक्टर्स के अंतर्गत रखती हैं? हर जगह कॉन्ट्रैक्टर्स बनाए गए हैं और उनके जरिए लेबरर्स रखे जाते हैं। क्या हम उनको भी इस स्कीम के अन्दर ला रहे हैं, क्योंकि आज ज्यादातर लोग कॉन्ट्रैक्टर्स के जरिए आ रहे हैं और उन लेबरर्स से कुछ भी नहीं पूछा जा रहा है? आज ज्यादा से ज्यादा outsourcing हो रही है। क्या हम उनके लिए भी इस स्कीम को लागू कर रहे हैं? मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या उनकी भी गणना की गई है, क्योंकि वे करोड़ों की संख्या में आ रहे हैं?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Hon. Member has rightly pointed out about contracting workers and also outsourcing workers. This is a very serious matter and we are discussing it with all the people. We are also going to cover these two sections -- one is, contracting workers and the other is outsourcing workers. We are going to cover them under this Act.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, I would like to know one or two things from the hon. Minister. First of all, it was reported in the newspapers that a large number of EPF Accounts have remained unattended and unclaimed, and despite finding the traces as to who the employees were and who the concerns were, nothing came out substantially and a substantial amount is lying with EPFO as idle accounts. May I know from the Government the provisions that the Government is going to make in this regard? It was reported that some welfare measures will be taken up out of these idle accounts and the amount will be utilized for the needy section of the society. Has the Government come out with any concrete plan on this?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, regarding the claim settlement, I am happy to inform this House that on a single day, that is, 1st April, 2015, our EPFO updated 15,54,00,000 accounts and the remaining 3,25,944 are pending. What I mean to say is that there are a lot of small reasons, but reconciliation is going on and I assure that all accounts will be updated every year on time. Secondly, the hon. Member's question was on inoperative accounts and the amount lying in them. In inoperative accounts approximately Rs.35,000 crores are there. When the UAN activation comes, automatically all the inoperative amounts come to us because we are the trustees of this Organisation. All the inoperative amounts will be distributed among workers so that no pending amount will be there.

बिहार के शहरी क्षेत्रों में गैस की आपूर्ति

***62. श्री बशिष्ठ नारायण सिंह :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार के शहरी क्षेत्रों में गैस आपूर्ति योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने बिहार के कतिपय शहरों में पाइप द्वारा गैस की आपूर्ति हेतु कोई मार्गदर्शी-योजना तैयार की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन शहरों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं और उन शहरों में उक्त योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित कर दी जाएगी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार शहरों में पाइप द्वारा गैस की आपूर्ति को मूलभूत सुविधा के रूप में शामिल कर बिहार जैसे पिछड़े राज्यों को प्राथमिकता प्रदान करेगी?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) वर्ष 2007 में सरकार ने पीएनजीआरबी अधिनियम, 2006 के तहत पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) की स्थापना की है। पीएनजीआरबी नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क संबंधी बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विकास करने के लिए एक सांविधिक प्राधिकरण है जो एक विनिर्दिष्ट भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (जीए)/जिले/नगर में प्राकृतिक गैस का वितरण करता है। प्राकृतिक गैस पाइप लाइन की संबद्धता/प्राकृतिक गैस की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए पीएनजीआरबी सीजी नेटवर्क के विकास हेतु भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों की पहचान करता है। बिहार राज्य के नगरों में पाइपलाइन संबद्धता/गैस की उपलब्धता की योजना जगदीशपुर-हल्दिया गैस पाइपलाइन (जेएचपीएल) परियोजना के विकास के साथ-साथ पहले ही बना ली गई है।

(ग) पीएनजीआरबी ने जगदीशपुर-हल्दिया पाइपलाइन (जेएचपीएल) परियोजना के विकास के साथ साथ सीजीडी नेटवर्क का विकास करने के लिए प्राधिकार प्रदान करने हेतु भावी बोली दौड़ों में शामिल करने के लिए बिहार में 9 जिलों/भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीएज) अर्थात् कैमूर, रोहतास, औरंगाबाद, गया, नवादा, नालंदा, शेखपुरा, बेगूसराय, और पटना की पहचान की है।

(घ) सरकार ने बिहार सहित पूरे देश में पाइप प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) के रूप में घरों को तथा संपीड़ित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) के रूप में परिवहन क्षेत्र को आपूर्ति के लिए देश में उपलब्ध सबसे सस्ती गैस, घरेलू गैस के आबंटन में सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी है। वर्तमान में पीएनजी और सीएनजी की 100 प्रतिशत जरूरत को सभी सीजीडी नेटवर्क को एक समान आधार पर सबसे सस्ती प्राकृतिक गैस उपलब्ध करवाकर पूरा किया जा रहा है।

Supply of gas in urban areas in Bihar

†*62.SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plan regarding supply of gas in urban areas in Bihar;

(b) whether the Ministry has formulated any roadmap for supply of pipeline gas in certain cities of Bihar;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the names of those cities and by when the said plan would be implemented there; and

(d) whether Government would accord priority to the backward States like Bihar by including the supply of pipeline gas as a basic facility in cities?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Government has established Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006, in the year 2007. PNGRB is the statutory authority to grant authorization for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network infrastructure which distributes the natural gas in a specified Geographical Area (GA)/district/city. PNGRB identifies the GAs for the development of CGD network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and accordingly invite bids from interested entities to develop CGD networks. The pipeline connectives/natural gas availabilities in the cities of the State of Bihar have already been planned in synchronization with the development Jagdishpur-Haldia Gas Pipeline (JHPL) project.

(c) PNGRB has identified 9 Districts/GAs in Bihar, viz., Kaimur, Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya, Navada, Nalanda, Shekhpura, Begusarai, and Patna for inclusion in the future bidding rounds for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks in synchronization with the development of Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline project.

Government has given the highest priority in allocation of domestic gas which is the cheapest gas available in country for supply to households in the form of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) and transport segment in the form of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) across the country including Bihar. At present, 100% of the requirement of PNG and CNG is being met by making available the cheapest natural gas at uniform basis to all CGD networks.

श्री बशिष्ठ नारायण सिंह: महोदय, मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न का जो लिखित उत्तर दिया है, मैं मंत्री जी से उस पर कुछ स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैंने बिहार के शहरी क्षेत्रों में गैस की आपूर्ति के संबंध में प्रश्न पूछा है। हमारा क्वेश्चन स्पेसिफिकली बिहार से रिलेटेड है। बिहार के शहरों में तो किसी तरह से एलपीजी की आपूर्ति हो जाती है या लोग उसका प्रबन्ध कर लेते हैं, लेकिन बिहार की आबादी का जो नेशनल एवरेज है, प्रति हज़ार के हिसाब से एलपीजी के उपभोक्ता बिहार में बहुत कम हैं। आपने जिस प्रोजेक्ट का उद्घाटन किया है, क्या बिहार में गैस की आपूर्ति के लिए आपकी कोई विशेष योजना है अथवा बिहार के लिए स्पेसिफिकली आप कोई नई परियोजना या कोई नया कार्यक्रम शुरू करने जा रहे हैं? यह मेरा पहला प्रश्न है।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सभापति जी, माननीय वरिष्ठ सदस्य ने बिहार के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न पूछा था और हमने उन्हें लिखित में इसका उत्तर दिया है।

सभापति जी, पूर्वी भारत में एलपीजी का नेटवर्क नहीं के बराबर है। हालांकि इसकी कल्पना बहुत पुरानी है, बहुत सालों से इसके बारे में चर्चा हो रही है, लेकिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए की सरकार ने इसके लिए स्पेसिफिक फोकस्ड योजना शुरू की है, ताकि पूर्वी भारत में गैस ग्रिड बढ़े। बहुत जल्दी जगदीशपुर-हल्दिया ट्रॉम पाइपलाइन लगने वाली है। इसको दो-तीन औद्योगिक इकाइयों के साथ जोड़ कर देखा गया है।

गोरखपुर, बरौनी, सिंदरी और दुर्गापुर के खाद कारखाने बहुत दिनों से बन्दी पड़े हुए हैं। ये जो चार खाद कारखाने हैं, अगर इनके बेसिक कंज्यूमर्स मिल जाते हैं, तो यह पाइपलाइन जल्दी लग जाएगी। इन चारों खाद कारखानों के रिवाइवल की मॉनिटरिंग खुद पीएमओ और Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers कर रहे हैं। हमने इसकी योजना पूरे विस्तार से बना ली है और उसके टेंडर इत्यादि का काम भी हो चुका है। जब मेजर औद्योगिक इकाई के लिए ट्रॉम पाइपलाइन लग जाएगी, तो उसके साथ-साथ जो निकट के शहर हैं, जैसे पटना, गया, औरंगाबाद, नवादा, बेगूसराय, इन सभी इलाकों में अपने आप ही पाइपलाइन पहुंच जाएगी।

सभापति जी, हम इसकी तैयारी शुरू कर चुके हैं। जिस प्रकल्प के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, उसका टेंडर करके, डोभी से पटना शहर तक स्पेयर पाइपलाइन लगाने का काम हमने शुरू कर दिया है। मूल पाइपलाइन का टेंडरिंग प्रोसेस भी पूरा कर लिया गया है। इसी बीच गोरखपुर, बरौनी और सिंदरी के लिए बिडिंग प्रोसेस चालू हो चुका है। सिंगल बिड होने के कारण पुनः उसको बिड करवाने की योजना बन रही है। इस प्रकार आबादी के हिसाब से, समन्वित तरीके से हम पटना और उसके आसपास के शहरों में पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से पीएनजी या घरेलू गैस पहुंचाने का काम करेंगे।

श्री बशिष्ठ नारायण सिंह: महोदय, हम जानना चाहते हैं कि इसके लिए कोई समय सीमा का निर्धारित किया गया है? चूंकि यह योजना बहुत पुरानी है, लेकिन इसके commencement में ही 8 वर्ष लग गए हैं। 25 जुलाई, 2015 को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसका शिलान्यास किया था। यह योजना तीन चरणों में पूरी होने वाली थी, लेकिन अभी तक तो सिर्फ जमीन के अधिग्रहण का काम ही चल रहा है। क्या मंत्री जी स्पष्ट रूप से यह बताएंगे कि क्या सरकार की प्राथमिकता में यह योजना होगी अथवा इस योजना का भी हथ्र वही होगा? मैं यह प्रश्न इसलिए पूछ रहा हूं, क्योंकि इसका प्रारम्भ होने में ही 8 वर्ष लग गए हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जमीन के अधिग्रहण और इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार ने कोई तिथि या अवधि निर्धारित की है?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: महोदय, मैं पुनः विनम्रता के साथ माननीय सदस्य को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि पटना के अन्दर हमने सिर्फ शिलान्यास ही नहीं किया है, वहां पर एक कार्यालय भी खोला है। मैंने आपको पहले ही बताया है कि बिहार सरकार के साथ मिलकर वहां पर जमीन अधिग्रहण का काम तो हम कर ही रहे हैं, साथ ही साथ डोभी से पटना तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने का काम भी शुरू कर दिया गया है। माननीय सदस्य मेरे साथ चलकर इसका निरीक्षण भी कर सकते हैं कि वहां का काम कैसा चल रहा है। हमारी सरकार ने यह काम शुरू कर दिया है।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: मंत्री जी ने इसकी समय सीमा नहीं बताई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस कार्य को कब तक पूरा कर देंगे?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सभापति जी, हमारे देश में जनप्रतिनिधियों और सरकारों की यह परम्परा रही है कि किसी भी कार्यक्रम को चालू करने के लिए उसकी तिथि की घोषणा कर देना और फिर उसको भूल जाना, लेकिन हम उस लाइन पर नहीं हैं। हमने जमीन पर इस कार्य की शुरुआत कर दी है। मैंने पहले भी कहा कि ये तीन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सर, यह तो भाषण हुआ, हमारे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं हुआ।

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। पहले आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: महोदय, इसका राजनीतिक उत्तर भी हो सकता है। राम नाथ जी, बिहार के अन्दर यह सपना बहुत सालों से देखा जा रहा है, लेकिन जमीन के ऊपर काम करने की शुरुआत हमने की है। मैं आपको भी अपने साथ वहाँ पर ले चलूंगा। हमने जमीन के अन्दर पाइपलाइन डलवानी शुरू कर दी है। जो लोग अभी ठिठोली कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने तो सालों से सिर्फ इसका सपना ही दिखाया है।

श्री परवेज हाशमी: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि PNGRB ने 9 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स आइडेंटिफाई किये हैं, जिनमें वह गैस की सप्लाई करेगी। तो क्या EWS category के जो लोग हैं, जाकि सबसे ज्यादा जरूरतमंद हैं, उनके बारे में उन्होंने इन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के अन्दर गैस सप्लाई करने की कोई योजना तैयार कराई है या उसमें mainly सिर्फ वे लोग हैं, जिनको ऑलरेडी गैस अवेलेबल है, उन्हीं तक यह सुविधा सीमित रहेगी, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सभापति जी, मेरे मित्र दिल्ली में ही रहते हैं। मैंने जो बिहार के अन्दर PNG की बात कही है, यह वहाँ के 9 जिलों के अन्दर जायेगी। इतने जिले हैं। PNG महंगी होती है, उसकी लागत ज्यादा होती है। आपने जो Economically Weaker Sections के बारे में कहा, तो उसके लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने परसों बजट रखा है। हमारी सरकार ने BPL category के लिए इसमें एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना बनायी है, जिसका उत्तर मैं आज के चौथे प्रश्न में भी दे सकता हूँ। इसलिए, हमने इसमें आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर लोगों के लिए LPG की एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना सरकार की निधि से लगाने की बनायी है। उसमें जो आपकी मूल शंका है, जो मूल अपेक्षा है, उसको भी हम पूरा कर पायेंगे।

श्री हरिवंश: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से उनके दिये गये बयान के बारे में ही जानना चाहता हूँ। मई, 2015 में उन्होंने कहा था कि बिहार में LPG के तीन बॉटलिंग प्लांट्स बाँका, मुजफ्फरपुर और सहरसा में लगेंगे। इनमें 30 फीसदी गैस कनेक्टिविटी बिहार में बढ़ जाएगी। मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा था कि हम इससे नेपाल को भी गैस आपूर्ति कर सकने की स्थिति में होंगे। फिर, जुलाई में मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पटना से CNG पर काम शुरू होगा और इस योजना के पूरा होने में 4 वर्ष लगेंगे। क्या इस टाइमलाइन पर मंत्री जी काम कर रहे हैं और इन बॉटलिंग प्लांट्स की क्या स्थिति है?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सर, ये दो अलग-अलग सवाल हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप सिर्फ एक सवाल का जवाब दीजिए।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सर, यह PNG के बारे में है। उन्होंने जो मूल प्रश्न LPG के बारे में किया, तो आज चौथे नम्बर पर जो क्वेश्चन है, उसमें मैं उत्तर दे सकता हूँ। लेकिन, यह जो मूल विषय उन्होंने PNG का कहा है, पटना शहर में पाइप के माध्यम से गैस पहुंचाने का, तो उसके लिए हमने जो समयावधि तय की है, उसमें हम उसको अवश्य पूरा करेंगे।

*63. प्रश्नकर्ता (श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद) अनुपस्थित थे।

पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कीमतों में आई गिरावट का समस्त लाभ उपभोक्ताओं को प्रदान न किया जाना

*63. श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समय-समय पर विभिन्न प्रकार के कर लगाए जाने के कारण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कीमतों में आई गिरावट का समस्त लाभ देश के उपभोक्ताओं तक नहीं पहुंच रहा है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पेट्रोल और डीज़ल पर उत्पाद-शुल्क तथा अन्य करों में कितनी-कितनी वृद्धि की गई है;

(ग) पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की मूल कीमत कितनी-कितनी है तथा विभिन्न कर लगाये जाने के बाद तत्संबंधी, राज्य-वार, कीमत कितनी-कितनी है; और

(घ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कीमतें प्रति बैरल कितनी घटी या बढ़ी हैं?

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

विवरण

(क) सरकार द्वारा पेट्रोल और डीज़ल के मूल्यों को क्रमशः दिनांक 26 जून 2016 और 19 अक्टूबर, 2014 से बाजार निर्धारित बना दिया है। तब से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियां (ओएमसीज़) पेट्रोल और डीज़ल के मूल्य निर्धारण के संबंध में उनके अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों तथा अन्य बाजार दशाओं के अनुरूप उपयुक्त निर्णय लेती हैं। इस समय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओएमसीज़ आरएसपी का परिकलन करने के लिए व्यापार समता मूल्य निर्धारण पद्धति अपना रही हैं। पेट्रोल और डीज़ल के खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य में अन्य लागत घटक अर्थात् उत्पाद शुल्क, बीएस-IV प्रीमियम, विपणन लागत और मार्जिन आदि विशिष्ट लागते हैं जिनमें पेट्रोल और डीज़ल के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों में अस्थिरता से वृद्धि/कमी नहीं होती है। उत्पाद शुल्क के घटक, जो विशेष प्रकृति का है में नवम्बर, 2014 में वृद्धि हुई है। अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने भी पेट्रोल और डीज़ल पर वैट को बढ़ा दिया है। इन घटकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ओएमसीज़ ने मूल्य में कमी के अधिकांश हिस्से को पेट्रोल और डीज़ल के उपभोक्ताओं को प्रदान कर दिया है।

सरकार राजसहायता प्राप्त घरेलू एलपीजी और पीडीएस मिट्टी तेल के खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य को लगातार घटाती बढ़ाती रहती है और उनके बुनियादी मूल्यों में 25 जून, 2011 के बाद वृद्धि नहीं की गई है। डीबीटीएल शुरू किए जाने के बाद इसके उपभोक्ता घरेलू, एलपीजी सिलिंडर बाजार निर्धारित मूल्य पर प्राप्त करते हैं और एलपीजी राजसहायता सीधे उनके बैंक खातों में अंतरित कर दी जाती है।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पेट्रोल और डीजल पर उत्पाद शुल्क में किए गए संशोधन के ब्यौरे निम्नानुसार हैं:

दिनांक	पेट्रोल (₹/ली.)	डीजल (₹/ली.)
फरवरी, 2013 से	9.48	3.56
12/11/2014	11.02	5.11
3/12/2014	13.34	6.14
2/1/2015	15.40	8.20
17/01/15	17.46	10.26
7/11/2015	19.06	10.66
17/12/2015	19.36	11.83
2/1/2016	19.73	13.83
16/1/2016	20.48	15.83
31/1/2016	21.48	17.33

राज्य/संघ शासित राज्य (यूटी) करों में परिवर्तनों के ब्यौरे विवरण-I (नीचे देखिए) में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) बुनियादी मूल्य और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वसूला गया उत्पाद शुल्क पूरे देश में एकसमान है। तथापि, राज्य स्तरीय वैट/बिक्री कर, स्थानीय भाड़ा/सुपुर्दगी प्रभारों/उगाहियों आदि में मुख्य रूप में परिवर्तनों के कारण अंतिम मूल्य अलग-अलग बाजारों में अलग-अलग हैं। पेट्रोल, डीजल, पीडीएस, मिट्टी तेल और घरेलू एलपीजी का दिल्ली में वर्तमान खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य और करों का हिस्सा निम्नानुसार है:

विवरण	पेट्रोल	डीजल	पीडीएस केरोसीन (मुम्बई में)	घरेलू एलपीजी
	₹/ली.			₹/14.2 किग्रा सिलिंडर
1	2	3	4	5
करों, डीलर कमीशन और राजसहायता/अल्प वसूली से पहले मूल्य	20.52	19.98	20.14	467.54
अल्प वसूली/उपभोक्ताओं को राजसहायता	-	-	(6.58)	(94.37)

1	2	3	4	5
सीमा शुल्क	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00
उत्पाद शुल्क	21.48	17.33	0.00	0.00
कुल केन्द्रीय कर	21.84	17.69	0.00	0.00
राज्य कर-वैट	12.03	7.33	0.44	0.00
कुल कर	33.87	25.02	0.44	0.00
डीलर कमीशन	2.22	1.43	1.24	45.96
खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य	56.61	46.43	15.24	419.13

राज्य/संघ शासित राज्यों में पेट्रोल, डीजल (आईओसीएल के अनुसार) और घरेलू एलपीजी का मौजूदा खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य (आरएसपी) विवरण-III (नीचे देखिए) में दिया गया है।

(घ) विछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में कच्चे तेल और प्रमुख पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों नामतः पेट्रोल, डीजल, मिट्टी तेल और तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस (एलपीजी) के मूल्य विवरण-III में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण-I

विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित राज्यों द्वारा वसूले गए बिक्री कर/वैट की प्रभावी दरों का विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	फरवरी, 2013	फरवरी, 2016	फरवरी, 2013	फरवरी, 2016
	प्रभावी कर दर		प्रभावी कर दर	
	पेट्रोल (%)		डीजल (%)	
1	2	3	4	5
अंडमान एवं निकोबार	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	31.00	39.89	22.25	33.32
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20.00	20.00	12.50	12.50
असम	27.50	27.50	16.50	16.50
बिहार	24.50	24.50	16.00	18.00
छत्तीसगढ़	25.00	29.44	25.00	27.73
राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	20.00	27.00	13.19	18.81
गोवा	0.10	15.00	20.00	22.00
गुजरात	25.46	28.96	24.63	28.96
हरियाणा	21.00	26.25	9.24	17.22

1	2	3	4	5
हिमाचल प्रदेश	25.00	27.00	9.60	16.00
जम्मू-कश्मीर	25.31	30.25	14.31	18.57
झारखंड	20.00	35.65	18.00	25.70
कर्णाटक	31.25	32.30	22.59	22.48
केरल	25.94	34.32	20.00	27.50
लक्षद्वीप	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
मध्य प्रदेश	28.27	38.96	24.23	32.36
महाराष्ट्र - मुंबई, ठाणे, नवी मुंबई	27.77	32.22	24.00	29.19
महाराष्ट्र - अन्य	26.75	31.31	21.00	26.20
मेघालय	18.35	19.18	11.56	13.77
मिज़ोरम	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00
नागालैंड	21.00	24.68	12.60	14.18
ओडिशा	19.18	27.26	19.18	27.26
पंजाब	33.22	36.58	9.63	17.89
राजस्थान	26.92	33.34	17.90	26.79
सिक्किम	20.60	31.72	13.61	21.92
तमिलनाडु	27.00	27.00	21.43	21.43
तेलंगाना	शून्य	35.20	शून्य	27.00
त्रिपुरा	20.00	20.00	13.50	13.50
उत्तराखंड	25.00	36.93	18.05	23.92
उत्तर प्रदेश	26.55	35.83	17.23	24.91
पश्चिमी बंगाल	26.74	29.15	18.67	22.01
चंडीगढ़	20.02	24.77	12.53	16.43
दादरा और नगर हवेली	20.00	20.00	15.00	15.00
दमन और दीव	20.00	20.00	15.00	15.00
पुडुचेरी	15.00	15.00	14.00	14.00

विवरण-॥

दिनांक 1.03.2013 की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों में पेट्रोल,
डीजल और घरेलू एलपीजी का खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	बाजार	खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य		
		पेट्रोल	डीजल	घरेलू एलपीजी
		₹./ली.	₹./ली.	₹./ली.
1	2	3	4	5
अंडमान और निकोबार	पोर्ट ब्लेयर	48.60	43.12	597.50
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	ईटानगर	53.07	43.94	597.50
असम	गुवाहाटी	55.63	46.55	580.50*
बिहार	पटना	60.44	49.51	621.00
चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़	57.03	46.67	534.50
छत्तीसगढ़	रायपुर	57.18	49.99	581.00
गोवा	पंजिम	51.05	47.94	523.50*
गुजरात	गांधीनगर	58.30	51.10	550.00
हरियाणा	अंबाला	57.00	46.31	534.50
हिमाचल प्रदेश	शिमला	57.62	46.36	571.50
जम्मू-कश्मीर	जम्मू	59.08	47.27	564.50
जम्मू-कश्मीर	श्रीनगर	61.59	49.29	619.50
झारखंड	रांची	60.62	48.89	595.00
कर्नाटक	बेंगलूरु	58.99	48.57	523.00
केरल	तिरुवनंतपुरम	60.30	50.45	539.00
मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल	62.06	52.23	567.00
महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	62.75	53.06	522.50
मणिपुर	इंफाल	52.64	44.12	677.50
मेघालय	शिलांग	53.99	45.45	575.00
मिजोरम	आइजोल	52.83	43.68	656.50
नागालैंड	कोहिमा	55.05	44.66	567.50

1	2	3	4	5
राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	दिल्ली	56.61	46.43	513.50
ओडिशा	भुवनेश्वर	56.28	49.96	548.00
पुडुचेरी	पुडुचेरी	53.31	46.42	525.50
पंजाब	जालंधर	61.44	46.31	561.50
राजस्थान	जयपुर	58.84	49.62	502.00
सिक्किम	गंगटोक	58.93	48.36	700.00
तमिलनाडु	चेन्नई	56.08	47.13	525.50
तेलंगाना	हैदराबाद	60.63	50.02	581.00
त्रिपुरा	अगरतला	52.43	44.01	656.00
उत्तर प्रदेश	लखनऊ	63.16	50.06	553.50
उत्तराखंड	देहरादून	62.83	49.55	552.50
पश्चिम बंगाल	कोलकाता	62.32	49.57	541.00

*राज्य सरकार की राजसहायता को ध्यान में रखे बिना।

विवरण-III

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के औसत मूल्य

वर्ष	कच्चा तेल (भारतीय बास्केट)	पेट्रोल डालर/बीबीएल	डीजल	पीडीएस मिट्टी तेल	घरेलू एलपीजी डालर/एमटी
2012-13	107.97	118.98	121.97	123.11	885.20
2013-14	105.52	114.31	119.41	118.80	880.49
2014-15	84.16	95.45	96.64	96.98	683.87
2015-16 (25.02.2016 तक)	47.23	63.06	56.30	56.84	404.05

स्रोत: पीपीएसी

*63. The Questioner (Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad) was absent.

Not passing full benefits of fall in petroleum prices to consumers

†*63.SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the full benefits of fall in the prices of petroleum

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

products in international market are not reaching the consumers in the country, due to imposition of various taxes from time to time;

(b) the quantum of increase in excise and other taxes on petrol and diesel during the last three years;

(c) the original price of petroleum products and the State-wise prices thereof after imposition of various taxes; and

(d) the year-wise details of fluctuations in price of crude petroleum products per barrel, in international market during the last three years?

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

Statement

(a) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with their international prices and other market conditions. Public Sector OMCs are at present applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute the RSP. Other cost elements in the RSP of Petrol and Diesel viz Excise Duty, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins etc. are specific costs which do not increase/decrease with the volatility in international prices of Petrol and Diesel. The element of excise duty which is specific in nature has increased since November, 2014. Most of the State Governments also have increased VAT on Petrol and Diesel. After taking into account these factors, OMCs have passed on major portion of the decrease in price to the consumers of Petrol and Diesel.

The Government continues to modulate the RSP of Subsidized domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene and their basic prices have not been increased after 25th June 2011. After launch of DBTL, its consumers get the Domestic LPG cylinders at market determined price and receive LPG subsidy directly into their bank accounts.

(b) The details of revision in excise duty on Petrol and Diesel during the last three years are given below:

Date	Petrol (₹/Lit)	Diesel (₹/Lit)
As in February, 2013	9.48	3.56
12/11/2014	11.02	5.11
3/12/2014	13.34	6.14
2/1/2015	15.40	8.20
17/01/15	17.46	10.26
7/11/2015	19.06	10.66
17/12/2015	19.36	11.83
2/1/2016	19.73	13.83
16/1/2016	20.48	15.83
31/1/2016	21.48	17.33

The details of changes in States/Union Territories (UTs) Taxes are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The basic price and excise duty levied by the Central Government is uniform across the country. However, the final prices vary from market to market mainly due to changes in State level VAT/ Sales tax, local freight/ delivery charges/ levies etc. The current Retail Selling price of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and domestic LPG at Delhi and share of taxes is given below:

Particulars	Petrol	Diesel	PDS- Kerosene (Mumbai)	Domestic LPG
	₹/litre			₹/14.2 Kg cylinder
1	2	3	4	5
Price before taxes, dealer commission and subsidy/ under-recovery	20.52	19.98	20.14	467.54
Under-recovery/Subsidy to Consumers	-	-	(6.58)	(94.37)
Customs Duty	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00
Excise Duty	21.48	17.33	0.00	0.00
Total Central Taxes	21.84	17.69	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
State Taxes-VAT	12.03	7.33	0.44	0.00
TOTAL TAX	33.87	25.02	0.44	0.00
Dealers Commission	2.22	1.43	1.24	45.96
Retail Selling Price	56.61	46.43	15.24	419.13

The current Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol, Diesel (as per IOCL) and Domestic LPG at States/UTs is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The prices of crude and major petroleum products namely Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene and Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the international markets during the last three years are given in in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Statement of effective rates of Sales tax/ VAT levied by various States/ UTs

State/Union Territory	February, 2013	February, 2016	February, 2013	February, 2016
	Effective tax rate Petrol (%)		Effective tax rate Diesel (%)	
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	31.00	39.89	22.25	33.32
Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	20.00	12.50	12.50
Assam	27.50	27.50	16.50	16.50
Bihar	24.50	24.50	16.00	18.00
Chhattisgarh	25.00	29.44	25.00	27.73
NCT of Delhi	20.00	27.00	13.19	18.81
Goa	0.10	15.00	20.00	22.00
Gujarat	25.46	28.96	24.63	28.96
Haryana	21.00	26.25	9.24	17.22
Himachal Pradesh	25.00	27.00	9.60	16.00
Jammu and Kashmir	25.31	30.25	14.31	18.57

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	20.00	35.65	18.00	25.70
Karnataka	31.25	32.30	22.59	22.48
Kerala	25.94	34.32	20.00	27.50
Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	28.27	38.96	24.23	32.36
Maharashtra - Mumbai, Thane, Navi Mumbai	27.77	32.22	24.00	29.19
Maharashtra - Others	26.75	31.31	21.00	26.20
Meghalaya	18.35	19.18	11.56	13.77
Mizoram	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00
Nagaland	21.00	24.68	12.60	14.18
Odisha	19.18	27.26	19.18	27.26
Punjab	33.22	36.58	9.63	17.89
Rajasthan	26.92	33.34	17.90	26.79
Sikkim	20.60	31.72	13.61	21.92
Tamil Nadu	27.00	27.00	21.43	21.43
Telangana	NA	35.20	NA	27.00
Tripura	20.00	20.00	13.50	13.50
Uttarakhand	25.00	36.93	18.05	23.92
Uttar Pradesh	26.55	35.83	17.23	24.91
West Bengal	26.74	29.15	18.67	22.01
Chandigarh	20.02	24.77	12.53	16.43
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.00	20.00	15.00	15.00
Daman and Diu	20.00	20.00	15.00	15.00
Puducherry	15.00	15.00	14.00	14.00

Statement-II

*Retail selling price of petrol, diesel and domestic LPG at State/UT
as on 01.03.2016*

States/Union Territories	Market	Retail Selling Prices		
		Petrol	Diesel	Domestic LPG
		₹/Ltr.	₹/Ltr.	₹/14.2 Kg Cyl.
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar	Port Blair	48.60	43.12	597.50
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	53.07	43.94	597.50
Assam	Guwahati	55.63	46.55	580.50*
Bihar	Patna	60.44	49.51	621.00
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	57.03	46.67	534.50
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	57.18	49.99	581.00
Goa	Panjim	51.05	47.94	523.50*
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	58.30	51.10	550.00
Haryana	Ambala	57.00	46.31	534.50
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	57.62	46.36	571.50
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	59.08	47.27	564.50
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	61.59	49.29	619.50
Jharkhand	Ranchi	60.62	48.89	595.00
Karnataka	Bengaluru	58.99	48.57	523.00
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	60.30	50.45	539.00
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	62.06	52.23	567.00
Maharashtra	Mumbai	62.75	53.06	522.50
Manipur	Imphal	52.64	44.12	677.50
Meghalaya	Shillong	53.99	45.45	575.00
Mizoram	Aizwal	52.83	43.68	656.50
Nagaland	Kohima	55.05	44.66	567.50
NCT of Delhi	Delhi	56.61	46.43	513.50
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	56.28	49.96	548.00

1	2	3	4	5
Puducherry	Puducherry	53.31	46.42	525.50
Punjab	Jalandhar	61.44	46.31	561.50
Rajasthan	Jaipur	58.84	49.62	502.00
Sikkim	Gangtok	58.93	48.36	700.00
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	56.08	47.13	525.50
Telangana	Hyderabad	60.63	50.02	581.00
Tripura	Agartala	52.43	44.01	656.00
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	63.16	50.06	553.50
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	62.83	49.55	552.50
West Bengal	Kolkata	62.32	49.57	541.00

*without considering State government subsid.

Statement-III

Average prices of crude oil and petroleum products in international market

Year	Crude (Indian Basket)	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG
		\$/bbl.			\$/MT
2012-13	107.97	118.98	121.97	123.11	885.20
2013-14	105.52	114.31	119.41	118.80	880.49
2014-15	84.16	95.45	96.64	96.98	683.87
2015-16 (Till 25.02.2016)	47.23	63.06	56.30	56.84	404.05

Source PPAC

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 63.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I want to ask a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Wait. Let the question be put. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the questioner is not present.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not here. Okay. Let the answer be given.*(Interruptions)*...
Yes, Mr. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the (a) part of the question was, "whether it is a fact that the full benefits of fall in the prices of petroleum products in international market are not reaching the consumers in the country..." The Minister has given reply in so many ways, and, in his reply, the Minister has given the price, as on today, which they are charging. Before the international price fell down, what was the price, and, what is the price today, and, how much is the actual fall in prices in international market? Are you giving these benefits to the consumer? Please give a categorical reply to this question.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, the main question was: what was the original price, how much of tax we have, and, how much is the price variation? We have calculated it for the last three years and we have given it. The hon. Member has specifically asked one question as to what was the basic ...*(Interruptions)*... I could not hear.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: What was the price before the international prices fell down? International prices fell down, let us say, three years back. What was the price at that time, and, what is the price at which you are giving it to consumers today? The difference is not matching.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Let me answer the question in this way. In 2013, in the international market, the crude price was \$107.97/bbl, the petrol price was \$118.98/bbl, and, the diesel price was \$121.97/bbl. This was the price in 2013. Now, in 2015-16, as on February 25th, in the international market, the price of crude oil is \$47.23/bbl, the petrol price is \$63.06/bbl, and the diesel price is \$56.30/bbl. This is the price build-up and since last three years, this is the decline. In crude oil prices, there is 60 per cent decline. As far as petrol is concerned, it is a commodity, and, in the Indian market, we benchmark the product price and not the crude price, and, this is a well-thought decision continuing since the last fifteen years by successive Governments. The fall in petrol price in the international market is 50 per cent and in case of diesel, it is 53 per cent.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is clear from this question that has been asked, the answer for which is being evaded, that the fall in the prices of petroleum products internationally has not been given to the consumer. That is very clear. Now here, in the (b) part of the answer, it is said that as of February, 2013, the excise duty on petrol was Rs. 9.48. This has been increased as on 31.1.2016 to Rs. 21.48. From nine rupees, you have increased it to twenty-one rupees. Instead of passing the benefit, you are collecting greater excise duties. For diesel, it was Rs. 3.56 per litre in February, 2013. On 31.1.2016, it was increased up to Rs. 17.33. From three rupees, it goes up to more than seventeen rupees. So, the difference that should have actually gone to the consumer, according to

the answer itself, has been consumed by the Government. It is not the consumer who has gained; it has been consumed by the Government! In the Budget, when you say it is great fiscal management and everyone is thumping the desk, it is because you have collected this extra money, instead of paying the people. Instead of giving the people the benefit, you have whopped up, according to the Budget documents, a massive amount of Rs. 54,000 crores, and that is why your fiscal management has happened.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Now, Sir, the question is: Why has this not been transferred to the consumer? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let it be answered.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why did the Government appropriate this?

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, it is my good fortune that I am answering a very knowledgeable Member of this House. It is a privilege for me. Let me answer it in this way.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is a privilege for me to give you the privilege!

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Again, politely, I can say I am fortunate that I am answering the great, learned Sitaram Yechuryji. The same question in every Session, you will put and I am fortunate to give the answer.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Give the same answer!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; please proceed.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, let me answer that the Government has not consumed anything. We have not hidden anything. In the beginning of his Budget Speech, when he spelt out his fiscal balance sheet, hon. Finance Minister appreciated the international decline in the oil prices; that helped the Indian economy. That we are not hiding. Yes, during the last one-and-a-half years, whatever savings, we could do, let me give you the statistics. In case of petrol, 49 per cent we have passed on to the consumer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sitaramji, let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the answer to be completed.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, this is a fact. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the reply be completed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, this august House should listen to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes; please go ahead.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: That much right they should give to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Why not hundred per cent? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: I am answering Dalwaiji; I am answering why not hundred per cent.

In petrol, we kept 51 per cent both as Union tax and as State tax. I am quoting that figure collectively. In diesel, 41 per cent we could pass on to the consumer and 59 per cent we could save in the State treasury and Union treasury. Twenty-four times we reduced the petrol prices and eighteen times we reduced the diesel prices. Sir, we saved some money. This commodity is very volatile. As on today, it seems that it is in a declining mode. Sir, in the last 15 days, it has been in the upward mode. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, to have a balanced fiscal strategy, we could save the money. Sir, we have invested money in the farm sector; we have invested money in the road sector; we have invested money in the health sector. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, in a welfare state, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, silence. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hear the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, in a welfare state, is it wrong to pass on the 50 per cent benefit directly to the consumer and 50 per cent benefit to the infrastructure sector, to the social sector of this country? Is it a crime, Sir? Sir, as a welfare state, for our welfare commitment, our Prime Minister, our Finance Minister, are very categorical that we have to have a balanced fiscal strategy. We have saved some money. We have re-invested it in the infrastructure sector and social sector of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. He has answered the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, one second.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please see part (c) of the answer. Price of petrol before taxes is ₹ 20.52 and after taxes, it is ₹ 56.61. Nearly 300 per cent is the hike in the price because of the taxes. That is the difference. That is the difference that should have gone to the consumer. It has not gone. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He himself has answered, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has himself answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has answered it. So, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am saying you are a very knowledgeable Minister. You yourself have answered how much you have deprived the consumer. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your answer is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, you can draw your own conclusions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is in your answer itself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me go to the next question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The question is of veracity of his statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We are not questioning the policy, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a question of veracity of a statement that in respect of petrol. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Sen, this is not your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: ...they have transferred forty-nine per cent to consumer, and in diesel, forty-one per cent. This is not a correct figure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. This is not your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: And the Minister shows the figure in his statement. It proves that his reply is not factual. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the procedure for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय कॉमरेड सीताराम येचुरी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बात साफ हो गई है कि जो राशि कज्यूमर को देनी चाहिए थी, उस राशि को केन्द्र सरकार ने अपने deficit account को ठीक करने के लिए अपने पास रख लिया। यह शुद्ध रूप से इस देश के उपभोक्ताओं के साथ अन्याय है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, यदि आप देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि Crude Indian Basket में लगभग 60 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है और वह 60 प्रतिशत मन्त्री जी यानी केन्द्र सरकार ने तीन गुना एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा कर ले लिया। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि 03.12.2014 से लेकर 31.01.2016 तक बढ़ी हुई एक्साइज ड्यूटी से केन्द्र सरकार के पास कितने हजार करोड़ का रेवेन्यू इकट्ठा हुआ?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सर, मैं वरिष्ठ माननीय सदस्य दिग्विजय सिंह जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि crude oil की प्राइस में हम अपने देश की रिटेल सैलिंग प्राइस नहीं बनाते हैं। यह 2002 में जब इस देश ने तय किया कि हम APM Price Mechanism को dismantle करेंगे और हम Market-driven Price Mechanism पर जाएंगे, जिसे 2002 से अभी तक की सारी सरकारों ने आगे चलाया। हमने international commodities को अलग प्राइस पर लिया है। उससे पेट्रोल और डीजल के प्राइस में 50 परसेंट reduction हुआ है। मैं इसे छुपाता नहीं हूँ, बल्कि मैं इसे स्वीकार करता हूँ। बाकी मूल विषय रहा कि इस पैसे का क्या किया गया? सर, माननीय येचुरी जी और माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी, दोनों के प्रश्न का एक ही उत्तर है। हमने 50 प्रतिशत कज्यूमर को लौटाया और 50 प्रतिशत सरकार की तिजोरी में रख कर productive investment किया। बाकी उसमें कितने पैसे की बचत हुई है, 29 तारीख को माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, मेरा सीधा सवाल है कि 03.12.2014 से लेकर 31.01.2016 तक बढ़ी हुई एक्साइज ड्यूटी से केन्द्र सरकार के पास कितने हजार करोड़ का रेवेन्यू इकट्ठा हुआ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सर, 31 मार्च, 2016 तक कितनी सेविंग्स होंगी, यह मैं माननीय सदस्य को बता दूंगा, लेकिन उसका पूरा विवरण वित्त मंत्री साहब के भाषण में है, उसकी पूरी डिटेल् है। मैं उसको उसकी भी जानकारी बाद में दे सकता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I go to the next question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sorry! This is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैंने सीधा प्रश्न पूछा है कि 03.12.2014 से लेकर

31.01.2016 तक बढ़ी हुई एक्साइज ड्यूटी से केन्द्र सरकार के पास कितने हजार करोड़ का रेवेन्यू इकट्ठा हुआ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री होने के नाते आपको यह बताना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take that up in the Budget debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Question no.64. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You have inherited a policy; you are perfecting it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have inherited a pricing policy; you are perfecting it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Sen, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question no.64. Mr. Devender Goud T.

Domestic LPG coverage

*64. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the State-wise present percentage of coverage of domestic LPG in the country;
- (b) what efforts are being made to increase 100 per cent coverage, at least, at the block level in the country;
- (c) whether it is a fact that due to high cost attached to get an LPG connection, BPL families are not able to afford the same;
- (d) if so, whether Government would consider giving some subsidy or grant to BPL families; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) The percentage coverage of domestic LPG in the country based on active consumers is 61.3 % as on 01.01.2016. The State-wise percentage coverage of domestic LPG in the country as on 01.01.2016 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) It is envisaged to increase the LPG coverage across the country by appointing new distributorships for coverage of uncovered areas and through various measures for upgradation of infrastructure for handling enhanced LPG operations.

(c) to (e) Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 29 February 2016 has announced a budgetary provision of ₹ 2000 crore to provide deposit free LPG connections to 1.5 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families during the year 2016-17. The LPG connection will be in the name of women member of the BPL family. The Scheme will be continued for at least two more years to cover a total of 5 crore BPL households.

Statement

State-wise LPG coverage by OMCs based on 2011 census - as on 01.01.2016

State/UT	No. of Households (in lakhs)		Domestic LPG customers of OMCs (in lakhs) Active Customers	LPG Coverage (Ratio of no. of LPG customers and no. of households) As per active customers count
	As per Census 2011	Estimated at present		
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	2.35	2.55	2.62	103.1%
Delhi	33.41	36.83	47.08	127.8%
Haryana	47.18	51.72	47.16	91.2%
Himachal Pradesh	14.77	15.69	12.95	82.6%
Jammu and Kashmir	20.15	22.45	16.64	74.1%
Punjab	54.10	57.73	60.58	104.9%
Rajasthan	125.81	138.77	85.51	61.6%
Uttar Pradesh	329.24	361.39	195.67	54.1%
Uttarakhand	19.97	21.79	18.85	86.5%
SUB TOTAL NORTH	646.98	708.90	487.07	68.7%
Andaman and Nicobar	0.93	0.96	0.71	73.8%
Arunachal Pradesh	2.62	2.94	1.89	64.2%

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	63.67	68.94	29.49	42.8%
Bihar	189.41	212.66	65.14	30.6%
Jharkhand	61.82	68.51	18.36	26.8%
Manipur	5.07	5.53	3.23	58.4%
Meghalaya	5.38	6.11	1.35	22.1%
Mizoram	2.21	2.46	2.56	104.1%
Nagaland	4.00	3.99	1.83	46.0%
Odisha	96.61	103.15	30.94	30.0%
Sikkim	1.28	1.36	1.15	84.4%
Tripura	8.43	9.03	3.98	44.1%
West Bengal	200.67	214.06	107.62	50.3%
SUB TOTAL EAST	642.10	699.70	268.26	38.3%
Chhattisgarh	56.23	62.37	18.86	30.2%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.73	0.93	0.68	73.4%
Daman and Diu	0.60	0.76	0.61	79.6%
Goa	3.23	3.36	4.30	128.1%
Gujarat	121.82	133.18	66.31	49.8%
Madhya Pradesh	149.68	164.36	67.86	41.3%
Maharashtra	238.31	256.73	194.12	75.6%
SUB TOTAL WEST	570.59	621.69	352.74	56.7%
Andhra Pradesh	126.04	132.74	103.20	77.7%
Karnataka	131.80	141.74	103.87	73.3%
Kerala	77.16	78.99	77.20	97.7%
Lakshadweep	0.11	0.11	0.04	35.7%
Puducherry	3.01	3.42	3.28	95.9%
Tamil Nadu	184.93	198.87	161.30	81.1%
Telangana	84.21	88.68	81.49	91.9%
SUB TOTAL SOUTH	607.26	644.56	530.38	82.3%
ALL INDIA	2466.9	2674.8	1638.5	61.3%

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, this is a very important thing. India being a poor country, एलपीजी कनेक्शन सभी लोग नहीं ले सकते हैं। What is the total amount required for the total LPG connection? 100 परसेंट कनेक्शन के लिए कितनी राशि चाहिए?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सर, अभी देश में, national average of LPG penetration is 61.3 per cent. Two days before, hon. Finance Minister has announced a scheme in the name of Ujjwala for the quantum jump in the LPG connectivity in the countryside. Primarily, for the 'BPL' category people, Government will give one-time investment for the new connections. ₹ 2,000 crore has been initially allocated for this financial year, and the Government has ambitious target to connect up to five crore BPL households in the next three years. For the initial year, the Government has allocated ₹ 2,000 crore for 1.5 crore new connections.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, I want to know about the total financial requirement एलपीजी का कनेक्शन देने के लिए।

Have you ever calculated it? I want to know that. My second question is this. It is not just about the LPG. It will have a terrible impact on environment. Have you ever assessed it? क्या इस बारे में आपके द्वारा कोई असेसमेंट हुआ है? ट्री की जो कटिंग की जाती है, do you have any assessment of it?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सभापति जी, धुएँ और deforestation के कारण महिलाओं, बच्चों और environment पर क्या impact पड़ता है, उसका exact assessment हमारे विभाग ने कभी नहीं किया है। हम यह क्वोट करते हैं कि डब्ल्यूएचओ के अनुसार हर एक साल डोमेस्टिक पॉल्यूशन के कारण पूरी दुनिया में 15 लाख अपनी महिलाओं को अपनी जान गंवानी पड़ती है, जिनमें से 5 लाख महिलाएँ भारत में हैं। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने बीपीएल परिवारों को एलपीजी कनेक्शन देने के लिए यह ambitious प्रोग्राम शुरू किया है। बाकी 40 परसेंट को कनेक्शन देने में कितना खर्च होगा, इसका आकलन हमारे विभाग ने कभी नहीं किया है, लेकिन इस दिशा में हमने काम शुरू कर दिया है।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would just like to know this from the hon. Minister. It is a very simple question. Why does Meghalaya have so low percentage in terms of LPG coverage? It is only 22.1 per cent. You compare it with any other North-Eastern State. I would just like to know the reason behind it from the hon. Minister. Why is it so?

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, I agree that historically the eastern part and the north-eastern part have had very low penetration in terms of connectivity if you compare it with the national average. We agree and that is the only reason we are focusing on the eastern part and the north-eastern part. I accept that. Recently, we have had a North-East States Hydrocarbon Vision Document. In that Vision Document, we have committed that in the next three years, there will be a sizeable jump in terms of LPG and petroleum product availability in all the North-Eastern States. And Meghalaya will be our priority.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, through you, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. As per the reply, Delhi has got 127 per cent coverage whereas West Bengal has

got only 50 per cent coverage. Sir, in an earlier reply he mentioned that some nine lakh people had given up connections in West Bengal responding to the Prime Minister's call. But only three lakh people in West Bengal got connection. If nine lakh people in West Bengal had given up connection, why did not West Bengal get nine lakh connections of BPL families? Why were these connections given to other States?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सर, माननीय सदस्य बंगाल के बारे में जो तथ्य बता रहे हैं कि 9 लाख लोगों के बदले 3 लाख लोगों को कनेक्शन मिला, यह कितना सही है, इस बारे में मैं भी स्पष्ट नहीं हूँ। मैं इसको चेक करवा लूंगा, शायद ऐसा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, it was part of his earlier reply.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Let me check it. I am not denying that. Again, I am assuring the House, through you, Sir, that this Government has a commitment to enhance and to have a big leap forward in the LPG connectivity in the eastern part of the country and in the north-eastern part of the country. And West Bengal is our priority.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मान्यवर, अगर हम एलपीजी कवरेज के संबंध में देश के फिंगरस को देखें, तो जैसा उधर से अभी मैडम ने मेघालय के लिए सवाल उठाया, उसी प्रकार झारखंड में यह फिंगर 26.8 परसेंट और बिहार में 30.6 परसेंट है। मान्यवर, परसों वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा कि हम मैक्सिमम से मैक्सिमम कवरेज करना चाहते हैं और माताओं और बहनों को एक टाइम का खाना बनाने में 200 सिगरेट के धुएँ के बराबर धुआँ सहन करना पड़ता है, जिससे उनकी आँखें खराब होती हैं, ये सब बातें उन्होंने कहीं। इन पिछड़े राज्यों में या जहाँ पर एलपीजी कनेक्टिविटी बहुत low है, वहाँ के लिए आप special emphasis देकर कोई स्कीम बनाइए और उन राज्यों के कवरेज बढ़ाइए... ताकि देश के दूसरे हिस्सों के बराबर कम से कम यह एक level playing field तो हो जाए। ठीक है, आप दिल्ली में बढ़ा रहे हैं, आप मुम्बई में या अन्य सब जगह बढ़ाइए, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं, जहाँ पर connectivity बहुत low है, उनके लिए कोई स्पेशल स्कीम बनाने या उस पर emphasis देने का क्या आपका कोई प्रोग्राम है?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए यह कहूंगा कि जब हम लोगों ने 14 जून को यह जिम्मेदारी संभाली, तो हमने तथ्य देखे, उस समय लगभग financial year शुरू ही हुआ था। उसके पहले के दो-तीन साल का हमने हिसाब निकाला कि average हर साल 1 करोड़-1 करोड़ 20 लाख एलपीजी कनेक्शंस लगते थे। मैं माननीय सदस्य से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ और फिर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, झारखंड, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैंड, ओडिशा, त्रिपुरा, पश्चिमी बंगाल, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश - यह समूचा हिस्सा राष्ट्रीय औसत से नीचे है, विशेषकर North Eastern State तो और भी नीचे हैं। इसीलिए पिछले दो सालों में हमने, 2014-15 में इसे 1 करोड़ 60 लाख तक पहुंचाया और इस साल, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में यह संख्या 2 करोड़ तक पहुंचेगी। इसी को और गति देने के लिए, ताकि यह संख्या तीन करोड़ तक आए, इसके लिए हमने बजट में इसके लिए व्यवस्था की है। इसमें गरीब व्यक्ति की affordability, उसकी क्रय शक्ति भी एक विषय है। गरीब व्यक्ति इसके लिए शुरू में 2,200, 2,300 या 2,500 रुपये खर्च नहीं कर पाते। उस BPL category के लोगों को वह पैसा हम सरकार की तिजोरी से दें, इसके लिए इस बार बजट में वित्तीय प्रबंधन किया गया है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक तुलना करते हुए कहा था कि 1 घंटे का धुआँ 400 सिगरेट फूंकने के बराबर है, इसीलिए सरकार ने 'उज्ज्वला' स्कीम बनायी। गरीब माताओं को उस धुएँ से निजात दिलाने के लिए, रिसच करके जिन्हें मैंने priority states गिना है, - यूपी से लेकर मेघालय

तक, बिहार से लेकर बंगाल तक, ओडिशा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ तक - इस समूची बेल्ट में राष्ट्रीय औसत लाने के लिए हमारी सरकार की 'उज्ज्वला' स्कीम कारगर साबित होगी। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सभी माननीय सदस्यों के इस कार्यक्रम को राष्ट्रीय मिशन के नाम पर गति देने के लिए मदद मांगता हूँ।

Fake letters about planting of bombs at public places

*65. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the fact that fake letters about planting of bombs at public places/trains/airports etc. not only creates severe panic among public but also puts various agencies to undue pressure and stress;

(b) if so, the action taken/contemplated by the Ministry to prevent this and/or to act as deterrent for such anti-social elements; and

(c) whether the Ministry has taken up this matter with Department of Posts and States as there is no provision for compulsory registration of postal services, due to which anti-social elements are regularly misusing the same for this purpose?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Police, security agencies and other institutions periodically receive anonymous/pseudonymous communications regarding planting of bombs at various public places/modes of transport etc. Such fake communications also gets published in the media, causing alarm and panic in the general public.

Such acts by individuals are punishable under chapter XXII of the Indian Penal Code. The Ministry of Home Affairs has recently issued an advisory in this regard to all the State Governments/UTs administrations to get such cases professionally investigated and prosecuted so that such incidents are curbed.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम मीडिया के माध्यम से information लेते हैं कि हवाई अड्डे, रेलवे स्टेशंस या बस स्टैंड्स पर कई बार ऐसा letter आता है या fake email आता है या पब्लिक बूथ से call आ जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में फ्लाइट cancel करनी पड़ती है, ट्रेनें लेट हो जाती हैं, स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट के बस अड्डों पर examination में जनता को असुविधा होती है। इस तरह के fake letter लिखने वाले, fake call करने वाले लोग कभी पकड़े जाते हैं और कभी नहीं पकड़े जाते। ऐसी स्थिति में जनता में दहशत का atmosphere क्रीएट होता है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से fake letter लिखने वाले, fake call करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए क्या सार्वजनिक रूप से कोई advisory जारी की गयी है?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थोभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने चिंता व्यक्त की है कि कई बार email के जरिए या by post एयरपोर्ट पर ऐसे fake letters आते हैं। इसके लिए IPC के Chapter

XXII में प्रावधान किया गया है। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि क्या इसके लिए कोई advisory जारी की गयी है? मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम हर बार advisory जारी करते हैं। अभी 26 तारीख को भी सभी States और Union Territories को पूरे डिटेल के साथ बताया कि ऐसा कोई भी letter अथवा email आता है, fake letter आता है तो उसकी जांच करके IPC के Chapter XXII के तहत सजा दी जाएगी।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अच्छा किया कि सभी States को advisory जारी की कि ऐसे fake letter लिखने वालों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह की कार्यवाही करता हुआ कोई पकड़ा जाता है तो उनके खिलाफ कानून की तरफ से क्या action लिख जाता है, उस action के लिए कौन सा प्रावधान रखा गया है?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, यह विषय स्टेट का है और पुलिस का है। फिर भी, मैंने आपको बताया कि आईपीसी के चेप्टर XXII में और सेक्शन 505 में, पुलिस तपत्तीश करने के बाद, जांच करने के बाद, जब किसी आरोपी को पकड़ती है, तो उसको 3 साल तक की सजा हो सकती है। इसके अलावा दूसरा सेक्शन 507 भी है, उसके अनुसार पुलिस उसको दो साल तक की कड़ी सजा दिलवा सकती है। यह विषय स्टेट पुलिस का है, फिर भी, किसी एडवाइजरी की जरूरत पड़गी, तो गृह मंत्रालय एडवाइजरी जारी करेगा।

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Hon. Chairman, Sir, it is rather shocking that despite attempts at letter bombs, etc., about which many a time fake information is given, neither the Police nor the Post Offices have any resources for being able to identify what the envelopes contain. The only way the Post Offices, even today, analyze and identify suspicious letters is through the handwriting identification. How can you expect any detection, if millions of letters are transferred every day and the only way to detect it is through the handwriting experts? And, they have no handwriting experts. How is it going to be countered and how is this menace going to be dealt with if there is such ineptness with which they are handling it?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात बताई है, वह सही है, क्योंकि हमने पोस्ट विभाग से भी आंकड़े मंगवाए हैं। एक दिन में 236 करोड़ लेटर आते हैं। उसके ऊपर कोई पता लिखा नहीं होता है। जो रजिस्टर्ड पत्र आते हैं, उनका भी पता सही है या नहीं है, इसका पता करने की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। फिर भी, हमने इन्फॉर्मेशन और ब्रॉडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री और पोस्ट विभाग को इसके बारे में बताया है। जितने भी लेटर्स डालने वाले हैं, वे लेटर बॉक्स में लेटर्स डालकर चले जाते हैं। अगर कोई पोस्ट ऑफिस में आता है, तो उसकी हम जांच कर सकते हैं। फिर भी, हमारा मंत्रालय इसके बारे में सभी विभागों के साथ तालमेल करके पूर्णतः निगरानी रखता है और पुलिस को बार-बार एडवाइजरी जारी करता है।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सभापति महोदय, हम माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से बिल्कुल संतुष्ट नहीं हैं क्योंकि इस तरह से अगर घटनाएं होती हैं, तो उसके लिए सामान्य जनता को बहुत तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती है। जो दो साल की सजा का यहां पर प्रावधान किया गया है, वह कम है। मुझे लगता है कि इतनी कड़ी सजा होनी चाहिए कि इस तरह की अफवाहें फैलाने की आगे से कोई जुर्रत न कर सके। इस तरह की अफवाहों से देश के लोगों में घबराहट पैदा हो जाती है। आप इनको रोकने के लिए कौन-कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी: सभापति महोदय, माननीया सदस्या का सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है।

हमारा विभाग इस बारे में बहुत चिंचित है क्योंकि इतने लेटर्स और इतने ई-मेल्स आते हैं, उनकी हम जांच भी करते हैं। अगर कोई कॉल मोबाइल फोन से या टेलिफोन से आती है, तो उसको इंटरसेप्ट करके, उसकी जांच करके हम कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाएंगे। हम आपके सुझाव पर अच्छी तरह से ध्यान देंगे।

श्री तरुण विजय: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि कितनी घटनाएं होती हैं, जो fake नहीं होती हैं और क्या यह सत्य है कि बम प्लांट करना, असंतोष पैदा करने के लिए विस्फोटक पदार्थ रखना जैसी घटनाएं हो रही हैं? इस तरह की घटनाएं कितनी संख्या में हो रही हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है? क्या ऐसी घटनाओं में किसी बाहरी मुल्क का हाथ भी आपने पकड़ा है? अगर पकड़ा है, तो उसके बारे में क्या जानकारी आपके पास है, क्या उसके बारे में आप सदन को बताएंगे? पूरी कार्रवाई के विषय में आपकी क्या चिंता है, आपका क्या चेतावनी है और आपकी क्या तैयारी है, इसके बारे में क्या आप सदन को बताएंगे?

श्री शान्तराम नायक: सर, आज तरुण विजय जी का जन्म दिन है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Happy birthday, Tarun Vijayji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Happy birth day to you.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Thank you, Sir, and I thank all the hon. Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): सभापति महोदय, आज तरुण विजय जी का birthday है, इसीलिए मैंने सोचा कि इनके प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए स्वयं खड़ा हो जाऊं। प्रश्नकर्ता श्री तरुण विजय जी को उनके जन्म दिवस पर हमारी ओर से हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शान्तराम नायक: सर, आज डा. भालचन्द्र मुणगेकर जी का भी जन्म दिन है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Happy Birthday to Dr. Mugekar Sahib.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Happy birthday to you too.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Thank you, Sir, and thanks to all the hon. Members.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: आपका भी जन्म दिन है। आपको भी हमारी ओर से जन्म दिवस पर हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं। सभापति महोदय, यह बात सच है कि कई बार anonymous/pseudonymous कम्युनिकेशंस विभिन्न संस्थाओं को रिसीव होते रहते हैं। जैसा कि हमारे सहयोगी ने अभी-अभी सदन को बतलाया है कि इस संबंध में विभिन्न विभागों को इस प्रकार की सूचनाएं मिलती रहती हैं। यह सच है कि सिक्योरिटी एजेंसीज के पास भी इस प्रकार के fake letters, anonymous letters, अथवा दूसरी synonym informations, communications receive होती रहती हैं। लेकिन ये कितने letters रिसीव हुए हैं और कितनों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हुई है, मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी जानकारी देने के लिए समय चाहिए। यदि यह सदन चाहेगा और आपकी इजाजत होगी, तो मैं इसका पता लगाकर रख सकता हूं। यदि इस प्रकार की communications receive होती है - मान लीजिए, यदि ये किसी भी संस्था, मिनिस्ट्री या डिपार्टमेंट को receive होते हैं, तो जैसा कि अभी हमारे सहयोगी ने बतलाया है कि आई0पी0सी0 के चैप्टर 22 के Section 505 और Section 507 में कार्यवाही करने का प्रोविजन है। यह

पनिशेबल ऐक्ट है और उसी के तहत कार्यवाही होती है। इसके अंतर्गत सैक्शन 505 में तीन साल की और सैक्शन 507 में दो साल की सजा की कार्यवाही होती है।

Child labour

*66. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that "Child Labour" still exists in our country;
- (b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Ministry to completely do away with such a menace; and
- (c) whether the Ministry will also consider creating a flying squad to apprehend those involved in such acts in addition to the steps already being taken?

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

Statement

- (a) The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per 2011 Census which shows a decline from 2001 Census.
- (b) Considering the nature of the problem of child labour, Government is following a multi-pronged strategy. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work through specific scheme and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio-economic development.

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes and regulates the working conditions of children in employment where they are not prohibited. A Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in 2012. The Government has also decided to move Official Amendments to this Bill. The Amendment Bill along with Official Amendments, *inter-alia*, proposes complete prohibition on employment of children below 14 years, linking the age of prohibition with the age under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, making the punishment for employers more stringent and constitution of Rehabilitation Fund for rehabilitation activities.

Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme under which the children rescued/ withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres. They are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care etc. in the Special Training Centres before mainstreaming into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA).

(c) Under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Central Government is the appropriate Government for enforcement in respect of Central Government establishments, railways, major ports, mines or oil fields and in all other cases, State Government is the appropriate Government for enforcement of the Act. As per the Act, the appropriate Government may appoint Inspectors for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of the Act. Further, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012 empowers the appropriate Government to confer such powers and impose such duties on a District Magistrate as may be necessary, to ensure that the provisions of this Act are properly carried out.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I am really shocked to get this reply from the hon. Minister because this reply seems to be more of a text-book reply and not a practical reply. My issue is so practical and so important because we consider children to be pillar of our nation. मैंने आज तक, भारत सरकार से, जब भी कोई सवाल पूछा है, बहुत दिल से पूछा है। मैंने बहुत जरूरी सवाल पूछे हैं, लेकिन इससे भी ज्यादा शॉकिंग तब लगता है, जब बहुत सारे जवाबों में they have always mentioned कि यह हमारा काम है, वह राज्य सरकारों का काम है, इसलिए वे जानते हैं, हम नहीं जानते हैं। सर, आप मुझे बताइए कि क्या भारत के जो राज्य हैं, वे भारत से अलग हैं? सर, यह भारत सरकार का काम है।

Sir, now coming to my first supplementary. If there is a complete prohibition of employing children below 14 years of age, then how come are there so many children below 14 years serving in railway stations, in mines, in oil fields, in small units like dhabas, hotels, kirana shops, mechanic shops, etc? Sir, still people are employing children below 14 years and why Government is silent. Sir, no practical issue and no practical steps are being taken till now.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: As the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, this is one of the serious issues, which concerns the country. That is why the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986 was passed. In this Act, now, there are 18 occupations and 65 processes in which children below 14 years are allowed to work. But, my Government wants the total prohibition of child labour in any processes, in any occupations. Further, we have introduced an Amendment Bill in the Parliament and I respectfully submit, Sir, in the last Monsoon Session, I gave a notice. It is already in the Rajya Sabha and in the next Session also, I gave a notice. I expect this time, at least, the co-operation from all the hon. Members. At least, this time, this Bill should be passed so that there is total eradication of child labour from all parts of the country. We can enact the law and see to it that it is strictly implemented in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, the Second Supplementary.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, maybe, the hon. Minister failed to understand what I asked or, maybe, I failed to express what I was intending to ask.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please hurry up.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I will ask. Sir, because अगर ऐसा नहीं होता, तो उन्होंने मेरे क्वेश्चन का जवाब, जिसका जवाब अपने जवाब में दिया ही नहीं है, दिया होता। I had asked whether the Government is planning to create flying squads जैसा हम पीसीआर में करते हैं, पुलिस पैट्रोलिंग गाड़ियाँ होती हैं, जो चोरी-चकारी रोकती हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसको भी क्यों नहीं फ्लाइंग स्क्वाड बनाया जाता है? वह यह आइडेंटिफाई करे कि जहाँ पर चाइल्ड लेबर चल रहा है, जिससे कि उन ओनर्स को, लीडर्स को, जो यह करवा रहे हैं, उनको अरेस्ट किया जाए और छोटे बच्चों को रेस्क्यू रूम में रखा जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, I totally agree with him and flying squads are there. Now, the labour is under the Concurrent List. The State Government's and Central Government's appropriate Authorities are there. Under the appropriate Authorities of the Central Government, that is, railways, ports, mines and oilfields, this will be an enforcement run by our Central agencies. Also, according to the Act, the State Government appoints Inspectors for the purpose of securing complaints. By this forthcoming new Amendment, I want to make a provision that all the District Magistrates would be totally empowered to go in for total implementation of this Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Shrimati Kahkashan Perween ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: But, Sir, I also want the Act to be ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have had your share. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow somebody else to. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow others to proceed. परवीन जी, आप पूछिए।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने अपने सवाल के जवाब में कहा है कि ये बाल श्रम को रोकने की पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। बाल श्रम क्यों होता है और बच्चे कैसे काम करते हैं, इसके बारे में मैं यहाँ चर्चा नहीं करना चाहती हूँ, लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से केवल इतना कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप 14 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों की मजदूरी को बाल श्रम मानते हैं, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि टीवी के बहुत सारे चैनल्स पर advertisements में दूध पीते बच्चों से जो काम कराया जाता है या उनके माता पिता को जो पैसे दिए जाते हैं, आप उसको किस मजदूरी के अंतर्गत रखेंगे और क्या आप इसकी रोकथाम के लिए कोई उपाय कर रहे हैं?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: It is really to be seen. I will go through this and whatever necessary action has to be taken, we will take that action. Regarding other aspect also, we will examine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी: सर, इस पर माननीय मंत्री जी को कुछ तो कहना चाहिए।

† جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی : سر، اس پر مانینی منتری جی کو کچھ تو کہنا چاہیئے۔

श्री सभापति: यह आपकी बारी नहीं है

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जब हम देश के अन्दर घूमते हैं, खासकर आप दिल्ली को ले लीजिए, अगर हम गाड़ी से जाते हैं, रेलवे स्टेशन जाते हैं या दिल्ली में कहीं भी movement करते हैं, तो कुछ महिलाएँ या कुछ बड़े बच्चे, कुछ महीने से लेकर एक-दो साल तक के बच्चों को गोद में लेकर जो भीख माँगते हैं, सरकार उन बच्चों को किस category में मानेगी और उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था करेगी?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, below 14 years, we call them children. The new definition, which we are getting again from this Amendment, is that, from the age of 14-18 years, we are going to treat them as adolescents, 'Kishore'.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, मेरा question कुछ और था।

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Regarding her issue, the subject may not come under this, but I will discuss the matter with the concerned officials.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, because of the dedicated services of the National Child Labour Project staff, who have been working very dedicatedly to completely eradicate child labour from the society, it has, drastically, come down. But the fact is that the NCLP staff have been given very poor salary and, especially, the educational teachers, vocational instructors, the clerk-cum-accountant, get a salary of only ₹ 4,000/-. Now, it has been enhanced to ₹ 8,000/- but with the condition that for 50 children, they will be paid ₹ 4,000/-. And, now, for 150 children, they are paid ₹ 8,000/-. So, the new revised salary has come down. They have reduced the salary.

Sir, my question is this. Earlier, our hon. Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your question, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are running out of time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, the point is, she gives ₹ 500/- as incentive for each and every child who is brought to the mainstream and yearly, they get ₹ 6,000/-. So, as such, I want to ask the Government as to whether the NCLP staff's salary will be enhanced, whether this incentive, which is provided in Tamil Nadu, will be given for the entire country, whether they will be encouraged to do so. I would also like to know whether this project will be extended to the 35 districts...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your question has taken all the time. The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.00 P.M.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Census of Baiga tribe**

†*67. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any national level census of the Baiga tribe has been undertaken in the country, if so, the State-wise/Union Territory-wise details thereof;

(b) the State-wise and work-wise details of the amount provided for development of Baiga tribe during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has prepared any new action plan for upliftment and development of Baiga tribe; and

(d) if so, the details of amount earmarked and the work to be done under this scheme for the development?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes Sir, State-wise population of Baiga Scheduled Tribe (ST) as per Census 2011 is as under:

State	Persons	Male	Female
Uttar Pradesh*	30,006	15,572	14,434
Bihar	543	276	267
West Bengal	13,423	6,765	6,658
Jharkhand	3582	1,829	1,753
Odisha	338	173	165
Chhattisgarh	89,744	44,847	44,897
Madhya Pradesh	4,14,526	2,07,5,88	2,06,938
Maharashtra	333	195	138

*Only Sonbhadra district.

(b) Government through various interventions has strategized overall development and welfare of tribal people across country including Baiga STs. This takes care of necessary support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, etc. to improve their economic, educational and social conditions.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers two special area programmes namely Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in 23 States and Grants under Article

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

275 (1) of the Constitution wherein funds are provided to 28 States (including Telangana since 2.6.2014). Besides, this Ministry has launched a new Central Sector Scheme 'Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)' during 2014-15. VKY has been adopted as a strategic process to ensure effective utilization of available financial resources under TSP. Following educational schemes for STs including Baiga STs are also being administered:

1. Umbrella Scheme (consisting of following sub-schemes)
 - (a) Pre - Matric Scholarships for ST students
 - (b) Post Matric Scholarships for ST students
 - (c) Constructions of Hostels for ST Boys & Girls
 - (d) Ashram Schools
 - (e) Vocational Training Centre
2. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students consisting of the following sub-schemes:
 - a. Top Class Education for ST students
 - b. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students
3. National Overseas Scholarships for ST students

Baiga STs have also been identified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. PVTGs constitute the most vulnerable section among tribals and inhabit isolated, remote and difficult areas in small and scattered hamlets / habitats. The scheme for PVTGs is flexible as it enables States to focus on areas that they consider as relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment.

State-wise details of amount provided under different schemes for development of STs / PVTGs including Baiga STs during the last three years are given in Statement-I to Statement-IX (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The scheme for "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)" has been reviewed and revised with effect from 1st April, 2015. Accordingly new action plan for development of PVTGs has also been prepared. Based on the planned activities submitted by State Governments, grant in aid of Rs. 18.09 crores to Government of Chhattisgarh and Rs.26.50 crores to Government of Madhya Pradesh have been released during the current financial year 2015-16 under this scheme. States carry out various activities including, buildings for schools and hostels, scholarship, irrigation, health, electrification, drinking water, fisheries, horticulture, self-employment etc., for upliftment and development of PVTGs including Baiga tribe.

Statement-I*Funds allocation & released under SCA to TSP (as on 22.02.2016)*

Sl. No.	States	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		(₹ in lakh)
		Allocation	Total Release	Allocation	Total Release	Allocation	Total Release	Allocation	Total Release	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5789.00	4125.00	5789.00	5789.00	2937.82	2937.82	3500.00	2080.00	
2.	Assam	6233.00	4674.00	6233.00	6563.63	1788.58	1788.58	4500.00	3000.00	
3.	Bihar	1306.00	0.00	1306.00	0.00	403.00	403.00	1632.00	1368.26	
4.	Chhattisgarh	9478.00	9478.00	9478.00	9478.00	9826.50	9826.50	10437.42	10167.89	
5.	Goa	237.00	0.00	237.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	175.00	0.00	
6.	Gujarat	8448.00	7410.00	8448.00	8448.00	10382.74	10382.74	10500.00	10500.00	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1768.00	1262.00	1768.00	1768.00	997.99	997.99	475.00	357.00	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2163.00	0.00	2163.00	1702.41	0.00	0.00	1800.00	2000.00	
9.	Jharkhand	12187.00	11413.25	12187.00	12187.00	9571.11	9571.11	10000.00	7844.00	
10.	Karnataka	2471.00	1853.25	2471.00	2471.00	3000.00	3000.00	4370.00	4370.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Kerala	549.00	549.00	549.00	549.00	530.00	530.00	550.00	357.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17525.00	17525.00	17525.00	17525.00	15274.22	15274.22	18321.58	11501.21
13.	Maharashtra	7728.00	0.00	7728.00	7728.00	11726.18	11726.18	12000.00	9405.92
14.	Manipur	1583.00	1230.00	1583.00	1581.90	1118.00	1118.00	1200.00	665.00
15.	Odisha	13321.00	13321.00	13321.00	13321.00	14925.04	14925.04	13485.02	13485.02
16.	Rajasthan	8377.00	7441.00	8377.00	8377.00	8822.04	8822.04	10000.00	10000.00
17.	Sikkim	437.00	437.00	437.00	437.00	520.25	520.25	353.00	353.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	651.00	0.00	651.00	651.00	217.33	217.33	0.00	0.00
19.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3541.00	3541.00	4000.00	3100.00
20.	Tripura	2145.00	1955.00	2145.00	2102.10	1183.94	1183.94	1400.07	1400.07
21.	Uttarakhand	198.00	0.00	198.00	139.60	805.83	805.83	369.00	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	894.00	0.00	894.00	0.00	697.79	697.79	1393.11	905.00
23.	West Bengal	4512.00	2580.75	4512.00	4181.36	5730.00	5730.00	6500.00	6133.00
TOTAL		102211.00	85254.25	108000.00	105000.00	103999.36	103999.36	116961.20	98992.87

Statement-II

Funds allocation and released under Article 275(1) of Constitution for last three years and current year) (as on 22.02.2016)

Sl. No.	States	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Allocation	Total Release	Allocation	Total Release	Allocation	Total Release	Allocation	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4834.00	4834.00	350.00	350.00	2139.00	2139.00	4000.00	4000.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	832.19	832.19	1880.40	1880.40	1400.80	1400.80
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	3540.75	3540.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	586.00	586.00	1800.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	8534.00	8534.00	9172.11	9172.11	10778.00	10778.00	12047.04	11904.31
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	65.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00
8.	Gujarat	4629.60	4629.60	10275.69	10275.69	8592.45	8592.45	11500.00	11500.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	474.00	474.00	474.00	474.00	190.99	190.99	523.00	444.32
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.34	150.34	1146.75	1146.75	0.00	0.00	2000.00	2000.00
11.	Jharkhand	7369.50	7369.50	9280.40	9280.40	9873.00	9873.00	10067.95	8732.66

(₹ in Lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Karnataka	4800.00	4800.00	4800.00	4800.00	4880.40	4880.40	5100.00	4658.05
13.	Kerala	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	748.94	748.94	650.00	520.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16518.04	16518.04	15793.47	15793.47	17321.42	17321.42	20027.79	14845.15
15.	Maharashtra	2911.00	2911.00	12489.00	12489.00	11701.29	11701.29	13000.74	12874.00
16.	Manipur	1031.00	1031.00	1031.00	1031.00	1600.00	1600.00	1216.00	779.40
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	2924.38	2924.38	2334.03	2334.03	2611.00	303.02
18.	Mizoram	810.75	810.75	1133.61	1133.61	1877.78	1877.78	1317.37	1119.81
19.	Nagaland	2454.00	2454.00	2886.93	2886.93	2067.15	2067.15	2300.00	2169.34
20.	Odisha	11283.99	11283.99	14706.50	14706.50	12728.22	12728.22	14000.00	14000.00
21.	Rajasthan	7737.98	7737.98	9437.80	9437.80	9755.92	9755.92	11000.00	6512.85
22.	Sikkim	272.58	272.58	302.90	302.90	370.30	370.30	450.00	450.30
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	901.00	901.00	639.60	639.60	852.80	0.00
24.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3894.40	3894.40	4500.00	4050.00
25.	Tripura	1375.00	1375.00	1355.00	1355.00	1218.99	1218.99	1600.68	1250.63
26.	Uttar Pradesh	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	743.49	743.49	1683.03	1514.74
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	267.00	267.00	1530.36	1530.36	398.87	92.02
28.	West Bengal	6104.00	6104.00	6104.00	6104.00	5747.00	5747.00	7000.00	6300.00
GRAND TOTAL		81999.78	81999.78	109713.98	109713.98	113264.13	113264.13	131447.07	111821.84

Statement-III

Statewise grant in aid released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme of Pre-matric Scholarships for ST students studying in class IX & X during the year 2012-13 to 2014-15

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount Released during 2012-13	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount Released during 2013-14	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount Released during 2014-15	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount Released during 2015-16 (As on 12.11.15)	Number of Beneficiaries	(₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	161608	0.00	0	1386.00	75812	1983.00	79602	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	218.44	29143	0.00	0	0	0	
3.	Assam	90.00	11400	211.88	12255	0.00	0	0	0	
4.	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0	688.60	40700	375.00	37095	
5.	Chhattisgarh	593.00	267910	0.00	0	3718.00	228626	3607.00	225705	
6.	Goa	0.00	0	14.00	1728	0.00	0	0	0	
7.	Gujarat	500.00	246604	2835.28	265168	3750.00	200000	3745.76	138465	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	9586	45.73	2124	73.00	3996	96.12	5798	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	700.00	37813	
10.	Jharkhand	1472.00	119936	0.00	0	1613.00	93533	0	0	
11.	Karnataka	260.00	132653	3320.05	84680	0.00	0	0	0	
12.	Kerala	57.00	13402	0.00	0	0.00	0	300.00	30010	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3400.00	387596	0.00	0	0.00	0	4300.00	364167
14.	Maharashtra	251.00	228894	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	100.00	27112	729.70	27112	496.05	40126	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	15.00	4380	296.762	10707	0.00	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	70.00	8760	123.185	3283	0.00	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	3128.00	204958	5601.0838	221709	4511.00	203301	4900.00	221243
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0	4792.55	1267802	2383.34	187508	0	0
21.	Sikkim	4.00	800	0.00	0	7.80	408	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	26.00	6487	0.00	0	0.00	0	600.00	15750
23.	Telangana	0.00	0	0.00	0	745.51615	105672	0	0
24.	Tripura	340.00	40861	674.332	65690	678.75	44598	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	28.00	7485	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	26.00	13183	460.2	12255	19.82	9869	107.00	10856
27.	West Bengal	260.00	114000	2620	119856	0.00	0	0	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33.00	4530	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		11173.00	2012145	21943.19	2123512	20070.86915	1234149	20713.88000	1166504

Statement-IV

State-wise release of grant-in-aid alongwith number of beneficiaries under the scheme of Post-matric scholarship for ST students from 2010-11 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2010-11														2015-16 (As on 18.02.2016)	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Beneficiary Amount		Beneficiary Amount	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20036.25	147976	16697.74	252296	19438.70	229360	4895.17	229360	5070.01	82091	0.00	0				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.53	1	0.00	0	633.00	5800	1366.85	630	2.29	630	1137.61	0				
3.	Assam	2881.26	78505	4210.81	97699	4537.69	96755	4756.81	102800	1114.00	102800	6748.28	116693				
4.	Bihar	0	2285	298.42	2716	90.00	3270	23	6463	23.00	6463	0.00	0				
5.	Chhattisgarh	1253.96	98602	4034.11	108635	3150.31	122597	1341.47	106231	4066.75	139447	4764.83	148660				
6.	Goa	29.11	257	26.77	1332	8.00	0	2	1332	2.00	1332	0.00	0				
7.	Gujarat	5116.09	125260	8482.59	178301	2460.71	173877	7138.58	218570	3929.23	218570	5520.40	163989				
8.	Himachal Pradesh	113.99	1263	1141.84	4608	948.52	7072	282.83	5189	237.00	5189	1350.00	8079				
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	8338	733.48	14930	710.06	10322	177	18700	2494.17	21000	2494.17	21000				
10.	Jharkhand	1855.54	39647	3374.06	61454	1344.21	53032	3267.4	72878	4927.23	81768	0.00	0				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Karnataka	3163.59	87136	6149.11	99452	2522.75	109397	3340.76	132376	3691.00	134988	5839.00	140891
12.	Kerala	457.08	11823	957.08	12287	329.45	12488	625.53	12705	647.00	13225	0.00	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2026.23	130364	4591.67	158136	9542.45	178581	5276.71	192437	2385.00	188145	3065.00	197176
14.	Maharashtra	6629.51	123307	8820.42	150562	4604.38	192961	11996.04	178146	7451.83	175000	5209.83	175000
15.	Manipur	2460.01	49842	4742.29	51905	4243.64	57096	6111.01	53965	3615.48	57828	3588.00	66928
16.	Meghalaya	2717.23	64110	2752.38	70521	1753.42	77569	3438	79011	438.00	79011	0.00	0
17.	Mizoram	1633.93	38706	3732.93	45291	3546.61	54349	9393.89	56873	4501.15	62410	4927.91	57330
18.	Nagaland	1908.44	37880	2813.71	36057	2191.09	37861	2626.19	39867	2329.59	40133	2646.34	0
19.	Odisha	1104.03	60476	1809.47	72669	5405.95	69605	3459.87	89115	4512.00	130960	4050.00	165100
20.	Rajasthan	800.00	161730	6031.54	215059	2142.99	236565	2216.02	288020	6440.00	246249	10890.43	275669
21.	Sikkim	56.41	2206	198.00	2580	414.15	3111	845.49	2643	414.00	2705	400.00	3053
22.	Tamil Nadu	112.71	4334	78.91	4539	178.66	3941	1436.02	11092	44.00	11092	2266.86	20060
23.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12329.89	171329	9650.00	171329
24.	Tripura	380.4	16744	1358.95	34205	1036.47	15705	1390.99	24270	974.82	22261	1700.00	28374
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0	7125	755.72	7850	227.00	7278	56	7500	56.00	7500	0.00	0
26.	Uttarakhand	531.69	16513	702.78	25058	657.98	27566	1086.5	24812	164.00	25269	900.00	27796
27.	West Bengal	302.00	59510	2045.22	66867	949.16	80881	2277.63	79230	237.00	79230	0.00	0
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.15	658	10.00	28	3.00	28	0.75	28	3.39	148	0.00	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0.85	169	14.76	203	4.00	0	10.9	320	1.00	320	0.00	0
Total		55602.99	1374767	86564.76	1775240	73074.35	1867067	74839.41	2034563	72100.82	2107093	77148.66	1787127

Statement-V

State-wise releases and grant-in-aid and number of beneficiaries under the scheme of upgradation of merit during 2010 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (As on 12.11.2016)		(₹ in lakh)
		Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	Amount	Beneficiary	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.76	168	16.38	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	17.06	Arrear	54.60	140	17.70	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	8.1	92	17.60	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.045	1	0.39	2	0.39	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Karnataka	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Kerala	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	92.88	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Maharashtra	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Odisha	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Rajasthan	8.17	36	1.74	30	7.175	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Sikkim	3.12	16	3.12	16	3.12	16	3.12	16	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Tripura	3.12	16	3.12	16	3.12	16	3.12	16	0	0	0	0	0
15.	West Bengal	0	0	7.23	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		72.375	329	197.05762	968	31.505	213	6.24	32	0	0	0	0	0

Statement-VI

State-wise release of grant-in-aid and number of beneficiaries under the scheme of vocational training in tribal areas from 2010-11 to 2015-16

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		Amo- unt	Centre	Benefi- ciary	Amo- unt	Centre	Benefi- ciary	Amo- unt	Centre	Benefi- ciary	Amo- unt	Centre	Benefi- ciary	Amo- unt	Centre	Benefi- ciary	Amo- unt	Centre	Benefi- ciary
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0	113.02	8	800	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	150.00	10	500	3.00	3	3	89.00	10	1000	390.51	11	2000	485.70	10	1000	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0	107.86	11	477	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	37.12	13	1300	228.96	0	Arrear	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	260.00	10	1000	50.16	10	1000	88.00	10	587	150.74	Arrear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0	100.00	9	700	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Mizoram	152.88	5	500	0.00	0	0	88.00	5	500	69.68	Arrear	0	150.00	5	500	0	0	0
9.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Tripura	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		600.00	38	3300	600.00	38	2977	265.00	25	2087	610.92693	11.	2000	635.70000	15	1500	0	0	0

\$ ₹ 90.00 lakh to District Computer Training Centre, Kokrajhar, Assam for 1 VTC centre for 1000 trainees & 186.21 lakh + 114.30 lakh to State Govt. of Assam

Statement-VII

State-wise releases of Funds and Number of Ashram School sanctioned under the Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan areas from 2010-11 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		Amo-unt	School	Seat	Amo-unt	School	Seat	Amo-unt	School	Seat	Amo-unt	School	Seat	Amo-unt	School	Seat	Amo-unt	School	Seat
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	13	1300	0	0	0	988.49	27	2700	371.88	Arrear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	749.60	1	640	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	530.36	12	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	300.00	1	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	1887.53	8	2400	1500.00	Arrear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1144.48	Arrear	0	0	0	0
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Kerala	1025.02	3	770	0	0	0	1025.02	Arrear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	2815.11	40	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1425.00	Arrear	0	0	0	0
10.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,474.63	8	3700	1000.00	Arrear	0	0	0	0
11.	Odisha	2,004.00	Arrear	0	2550.00	30	7500	2458.90	Arrear	0	2,091.10	15	4500	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	634.89	9	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	575.28	1	420	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Tripura	622.76	16	1150	0	0	0	797.23	Arrear	0	954.52	5	1000	954.52	Arrear	0	0	0	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Uttarakhand	460.69	2	405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		6500.00	42	6025	7500.00	79	10400	6100.00	40	3800	7,217.00	30	10260	4523.995	0	0	0	0	0

(in lakh)

Statement-VIII

State-wise releases of funds and number of hostels sanctioned under the scheme of hostels for ST girls and boys from 2010-11 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT University	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		Amo	Hostel	Seat	Amo	Hostel	Seat	Amo	Hostel	Seat	Amo	Hostel	Seat	Amo	Hostel	Seat	Amo	Hostel	Seat
1	2	unt	unt	unt	unt	unt	unt	unt	unt	unt	unt	unt	unt	unt	unt	unt	unt	unt	unt
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	418.30	13	1300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.09	6	121	1201	15	790	279.81	Arrears	0	846.73	Arrears	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1296.43	Arrear	0	0	0	0	187.06	Arrears	0	939.33	Arrears	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	180.47	1	88	223.00	1	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	380.47	Arrear	0	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(₹ in lakh)

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
28.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	University of Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0
31.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
32.	JNU/IIT, Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
33.	Delhi University	173.20	Arrear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
34.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
35.	The English and foreign Uni. (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad (AP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
36.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	100.00	1	100	0	0	0	62.92	Arrear	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0

37.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, UP.	46.33	1	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38.	Mizoram University, Aizawl	0	0	0	182.00	1	100	437.08	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	195.01	Arrear	0
39.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore (Karnataka)	0	0	0	100.00	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (MP)	0	0	0	218.000	3	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		7800.00	160	11248	7800.00	104	6304	7800.00	34	2205	10105.50	44	2820	6824.01	6	600	0	0

Statement-IX*Scheme for Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)*

(₹ in lakhs)

Name of the State/NGO	Grant released during 2012-13	Grant released during 2013-14	Grant released during 2014-15
Govt of Madhya Pradesh	4350.0	4500.00	4272.94
Govt of Chhattisgarh	2000.00	1400.00	2212.02
RK Mission Ashram Narainpur, Distt Bastar, Chhattisgarh	4.83	5.78	3.17
Vivekananda Institute of Social Health, Welfare and Service (VISHWAS), Narainpur, Bastar, Chhattisgarh	6.864	17.120	8.56

Financial assistance to NSDF

†*68. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of institutions which have contributed by means of financial assistance to the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) till date along with the details of contribution made by them; and

(b) the details of policy formulated in this regard and the status of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Details of institutions which have made contributions to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) NSDF was established by the Central Government in 1998, under Charitable Endowments Act 1890, with a view to mobilizing resources from the Government as well as non-governmental sources, including the private/corporate sector and non-resident Indians, for promotion of sports and games in the country. As per the notification establishing NSDF, the Fund shall accept contributions from statutory bodies created under the Acts of Parliament or of the State legislatures, the United Nations and its

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

associated bodies, other International Organizations, private and public corporate sectors, trusts, societies and individuals. The decision of the Council of NSDF in case of acceptance or otherwise of money from an individual or an organization shall be final.

In order to make contributions to the Fund attractive, 100% exemption from income tax is available on all contributions to the Fund.

Contributions received in NSDF are being utilized for achievement of the objectives laid in the Notification establishing NSDF.

Policy on making contributions to NSDF is being implemented in right earnest. The result is reflected in the contributions received so far, the details of which have been given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of contributions to National Sports Development Fund from various sources and Government of India Matching Contribution

Year	Name of the source through which the funds have been raised (Name of Donor)	Amount donated (in ₹)	Matching contribution of Government of India (in ₹)
1	2	3	4
1998-99	-	-	2,00,00,000 (Seed Money)
1999-00	Rural Electrification Power Corporation Ltd.	5,00,000	11,60,000
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	5,00,000	-
	M/S Balmer Lawrie & Co Ltd	1,00,000	
	Punjab National Bank	50,000	
	National Mineral Development Corporation Corporation	10,000	
	TOTAL (1999-00)	11,60,000	
2000-01	Naptha Jhakri Power Corporation Ltd	2,00,000	1,25,00,000
	Power Finance Corporation	2,00,000	
	Contribution by Shri Kapil Dev few	1,21,00,000	

1	2	3	4
	years ago but lying unutilized in the National Welfare Fund for sportspersons with interest transferred to NSDF with the consent of Shri Kapil Dev.		
	TOTAL (2000-01)	1,25,00,000	
2001-02	Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)	25,00,000	25,00,000
	TOTAL (2001-02)	25,00,000	
2002-03	-	-	
	TOTAL (2002-03)	-	
2003-04	Punjab National Bank	5,00,000	19,46,050
	Export Import Bank of India	5,00,000	
	Bank of India	50,000	
	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	1,00,000	
	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation of India	20,000	
	State Bank of Mysore	25,000	
	National Mineral Development Corporation	25,000	
	Union Bank of India	1,00,000	
	State Bank of India	5,00,000	
	Central Bank of India	1,25,000	
	Shri K S Rana	300	
	Shri K P Kanhaiya	250	
	Shri S K Gupta	500	
	TOTAL (2003-04)	19,46,050	
2004-05	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd	5,00,000	19,83,599
	Videocon International Ltd	1,20,000	
	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	20,000	
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,00,000	

1	2	3	4
	Puzzolan Machinery Fabricators	4,00,000	
	Funds collected through Flag Distribution on National Sports Day	6,43,649	
	TOTAL (2004-05)	19,83,649	
2005-06	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd	25,00,000	28,79,027
	Funds collected through flag distribution on National Sports Day	3,78,352	
	TOTAL (2005-06)	28,78,352	
2006-07	Funds collected through flag distribution on National Sports Day	84,219	
	TOTAL (2006-07)	84,219	
2007-08	Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	1,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
	Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)	15,00,00,000	
	TOTAL (2007-08)	16,00,00,000	
2008-09	Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)	35,00,00,000	10,25,00,000
	TOTAL (2008-09)	35,00,00,000	
2009-10	RAI Foundation	10,00,000	8,12,00,000
	State Government of Madhya Pradesh	1,00,00,000	
	State Government of Haryana	1,00,00,000	
	TOTAL (2009-10)	2,10,00,000	
	2010-11	-	20,00,00,000
	TOTAL (2010-11)	-	
2011-12	State Government of Maharashtra	1,00,00,000	
	Jaypee Sports International Limited	10,00,00,000	
	TOTAL (2011-12)	11,00,00,000	
2012-13	Jaypee Sports International Limited	10,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
	TOTAL (2012-13)	10,00,00,000	

1	2	3	4
2013-14	Jaypee Sports International Limited	10,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
	Other Source	20	
	TOTAL (2013-14)	10,00,00,020	
2014-15	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	10,00,00,000	3,75,00,000
	TOTAL (2014-15)	10,00,00,000	
2015-16	The Oriental Insurance Co Ltd	5,82,654.00	5,00,00,000
	Bank of Baroda	1,00,00,000	
	Bank of Maharashtra	10,00,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	97,56,34,944	66,41,68,676

Funds allocated to industrial clusters

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

- (a) the State-wise details of the funds allocated for established/proposed to be established industrial clusters in the country during the financial year 2014 to 2015;
- (b) the share of small and medium industries in these groups;
- (c) the details of modern technology being provided by Government to above units with their names in the country to accelerate their development; and
- (d) if no technology is provided by Government, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The State-wise details of the funds allocated for establishing industrial clusters under 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)' in the country during the financial year 2014- 2015 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) does not collect information on the share of small and medium industries in the industrial cluster.

(c) and (d) The State Implementing Agencies (SIAs) such as, State Industrial Development Corporation, prepare project proposals and submit to Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) for approval for central grant under 'Modified

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Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)'. DIPP provides central grant under MIUS to establish or modernize common infrastructure in industrial clusters. In most of the clusters there is provision for establishment of common facility centre which provides testing and research facilities. A few project proposals submitted under MIUS have provision for high-tech equipments which have been approved by the Department. Some SIAs have included Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) Systems in their project proposal which have also been approved. The Department is encouraging establishment of ZLD systems so that environment is not polluted and water is recycled for use. Some industrial clusters wherein high-tech equipments were visualized during 2014-15 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of project and location	List of Hi Tech equipments approved in the project
1.	Up gradation of Infrastructure of existing Light Engineering goods cluster at Nabha, Dist. Patiala, Punjab	Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machine
2.	Setting up Of Common Facility Centre, Pashamylaran, Medak, Telangana	Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system, Ionization Detector (FID) and Transcranial Doppler (TCD).
3.	Paddy Processing, Project, Ranga Reddy, Telangana	Digital data logging moisture metre, De-Mineralizing Reverse Osmosis plant, Solvent extraction facilities and Chilling plant.
4.	Construction of Aerospace Common Finishing Facility (ACFF) at Bengaluru Aerospace Park, Karnataka	De-Mineralizing plant, Fluorescent particle inspection, Magnetic particle inspection etc.
5.	Infrastructure Up gradation for Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar, Karnataka	Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system
6.	Industrial Estate, Kathua, J& K	Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system
7.	Industrial Estate, Samba, J& K	Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system
8.	Industrial Area, Kandrauri, HP	Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system
9.	Industrial Area, Pandoga, HP	Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system

Statement*Details of the funds allocated for establishing
industrial clusters under the MIUS***I. List of projects accorded 'final approval' under MHUS during 2014-15**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name and location of the project	State	Project Cost	Central Grant Allocations	Date of Final Approval
1.	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	97.78	39.90	05.03.2015
2.	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	84.85	34.19	05.03.2015
3.	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	Madhya Pradesh	75.00	12.75	05.03.2015
4.	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	44.88	11.50	05.03.2015
5.	Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) Estate, Patiala	Punjab	76.60	16.58	05.03.2015
6.	Angul Aluminium Park, Angul	Odisha	99.60	33.44	05.03.2015*
7.	Pashamylaran Industrial Area, Medak	Telangana	64.24	23.56	05.03.2015
8.	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	54.81	12.26	05.03.2015
9.	Industrial Area, Kandrauri	Himachal Pradesh	95.77	24.07	05.03.2015
10.	Industrial Area, Pandoga	Himachal Pradesh	88.05	22.62	05.03.2015
11.	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	55.38	39.80	05.03.2015
TOTAL				270.67	

* Revised on 18.08.2015

II. List of projects which were accorded 'in-principle' approval under MHUS during 2014-15 and later accorded final approval in 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name and Location of the Project	State	Project Cost	Central Grant Allocations	Date of 'in-principle' approval	Date of Final Approval	(₹ in crore)
1.	Industrial Area Zuangtui, Aizawl	Mizoram	18.02	14.42	13.06.2014	11.02.2016	
2.	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	44.59	10.24	13.06.2014	10.08.2015	
3.	SIDCO, Industrial Growth Centre, Samba	J & K	14.60	7.45	13.06.2014	Not yet approved	
4.	Industrial Estate, Kathua	J & K	36.55	16.89	13.06.2014	10.08.2015	
5.	Devipur Industrial Area	Jharkhand	105.00	27.36	13.06.2014	Not yet approved	
6.	Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	35.57	14.05	13.06.2014	10.08.2015	
7.	Furniture Hub at Ernakulam	Kerala	89.54	43.33	13.06.2014	11.02.2016	
8.	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	125.76	24.36	13.06.2014	10.08.2015	
9.	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	90.50	42.69	13.06.2014	10.08.2015	
10.	Paddy Processing Cluster, Ranga Reddy	Telangana	124.50	48.00	10.07.2014	10.08.2015	
11.	Hindupur Growth Centre & Industrial Park, Gollapuram	Andhra Pradesh	54.20	14.93	24.02.2015	11.02.2016	
12.	Bobbilli Industrial Park, Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	30.61	8.68	24.02.2015	11.02.2016	
13.	Hosur Engineering Industry Cluster	Tamil Nadu	30.40	7.69	24.02.2015	11.02.2016	
TOTAL				280.09			

**Financial support to states for strengthening
fire and emergency services**

*70. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is extending any financial support to States in strengthening the fire and emergency services;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of financial assistance given to States in strengthening the fire and emergency services during last five years; and
- (c) if no such assistance has been extended by Government, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) "Fire Services" is a State subject and has been included as municipal function at Serial Number-7 of Article 243 (W) of XIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is therefore, the primary responsibility of the State Governments to ensure safety of life and property of the citizens in the area of their jurisdiction by providing adequate number of fire stations, fire tenders and trained manpower.

However, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Ministry has provided financial assistance to the states for Strengthening of Fire & Emergency Services as Grant-in-Aid through Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the Country (2009-2013) and Modernization of Fire Services in the Country (2014-2015) and to some states on the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission.

The State-wise details of the financial assistance given during last five years are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise Funds of Financial Assistance given to the States in Strengthening of the Fire and Emergency Services during last five years:

- (a) Financial Assistance under Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the Country (2009-13) and Modernization of Fire Services in the Country (2014-15) in last five years:

		(₹ in cr.)				
Sl. No.	States	Financial Assistance				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.27	—	—	2.00	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.00	—	—	2.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	3.56	—	—	2.00	—
4.	Bihar	6.00	—	—	2.00	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	7.44	—	—	—
6.	Goa	0.12	—	—	2.00	—
7.	Gujarat	—	9.21	—	2.00	—
8.	Haryana	2.96	—	—	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.87	—	—	2.00	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.10	—	—	2.00	—
11.	Jharkhand	1.747	1.12	—	—	—
12.	Karnataka	4.32	—	—	2.00	—
13.	Kerala	2.10	—	—	—	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	18.66	—	—	—
15.	Maharashtra	—	5.25	—	2.00	—
16.	Manipur	2.34	—	—	2.00	—
17.	Meghalaya	2.76	—	—	2.00	—
18.	Mizoram	1.18	—	—	2.00	—
19.	Nagaland	3.18	—	—	2.00	—
20.	Odisha	6.59	—	—	2.00	—
21.	Punjab	2.65	—	—	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	13.69	—	—	—	—
23.	Sikkim	0.50	—	—	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	7.04	—	—	—	—
25.	Tripura	—	0.32	—	—	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11.56	—	—	—	—
27.	Uttarakhand	1.97	—	—	—	—
28.	West Bengal	2.6647	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		88.1717	42.00	—	30.00	—

(b) 13th Finance Commission Grant-in-Aid (2011-2015)

(₹ in cr.)

Sl. No.	States	Financial Assistance				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.35	4.35	4.35	3.10	--
2.	Haryana	25.00	25.00	--	50.00	--
3.	Mizoram	6.00	--	4.00	6.00	--
4.	Odisha	37.50	37.50	37.50	22.50	--
5.	Tripura	9.04	3.18	2.78	--	--
6.	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	--	--	5.00	--
7.	West Bengal	37.50	--	37.50	37.50	--
TOTAL		124.39	70.03	86.13	124.10	--

Corruption in sports bodies

*71. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many sports bodies and Federations are ridden with corruption and nepotism;

(b) if so, what has been done by Government to ensure transparency in these Federations;

(c) what is being done by Government to pass Prevention of Sporting Fraud Bill, 2013; and

(d) whether some sporting bodies have opposed this Bill, if so, what are the areas which have been opposed by such bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sir, Government receives allegations of corruption and nepotism in the functioning of the National Sports Federations (NSFs) occasionally. The NSFs are bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860/Companies Act. The Government does not go into their day-to-day activities. To ensure that the NSFs adhere to the principles of good governance, Government has issued guidelines including age and tenure limits in respect of Office

Bearers. These guidelines are part of the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011. Government gives recognition to NSFs after satisfying itself of various conditions, such as, holding of fair and transparent elections, age and tenure guidelines, prevention of fraud of age and sexual harassment of sportspersons and thereafter provides financial assistance as per the norms of Scheme of "Assistance to National Sports Federations".

The NSFs are also required to submit their accounts, duly audited by the Chartered Accountants in the panel of Comptroller & Auditor General of India. No further grant is released to NSFs unless the audited accounts and Utilization Certificates of previous grants are received. Accounts of the NSFs receiving grant of more than 1.00 crore in a year are audited by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

Also, Government has declared the IOA and NSFs getting Government grant of 10.00 lakh or more as Public Authority under the RTI Act.

With a view to ensuring fair and transparent selection of athletes, Government has issued instructions to all the NSFs & IOA to place on their websites various details relating to 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 venues, dates and lists 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) The Government has felt the need to enact a standalone legislation to prevent and combat sporting frauds affecting the integrity of sports and fair play in relation to national and international sporting events and for matters connected thereto which includes match fixing, etc. Accordingly, the Government has formulated a draft legislation named "The Prevention of Sporting Fraud Bill" with a view to prevent various kinds of unethical practices in sports. The same was placed on the website of the Ministry and was also circulated to various stakeholders seeking their comments. A large number of comments have been received in the matter.

(d) Comments have also been received from NSFs which are under examination.

Kangaroo courts in naxal affected areas

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

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of Kangaroo courts are functioning in various parts of the country especially in naxal affected areas of the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the concrete steps taken by Government to contain this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c) In order to create terror among the civilians in the LWE affected areas, the LWE cadres, in their 'Kangaroo Courts' also called 'Jan Adalat', or 'Praja Courts' execute sentence against the civilians, who do not subscribe to their ideology in certain areas. As per the available information, during 2015, 41 such 'Jan Adalats' have been held by the LWE cadres in 05 LWE affected States, namely, Andhra Pradesh (01), Bihar (06), Chhattisgarh (14), Jharkhand (14) and Odisha (06) against 63 Jan Adalats reported in 2013 and 54 in 2014. During the current year (upto 15.02.2016) 2 Jan Adalats have been reported in Chhattisgarh.

The 'Police' & 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments both on security and development fronts.

Due to the coordinated and concerted efforts of the Central as well as State Governments, the number of such Jan Adalats reduced to 41 in the year 2015 as compared to 54 in 2014 and 63 in 2013. However, persons killed due to Jan Adalat directives have been reported to 18 in 2015 as compared to 15 in 2014 and 20 in 2013.

Steps taken by Government to stop infiltration

*73. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps taken by Government to stop infiltration; and
- (b) what is the number of infiltrations that have taken place during last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective domination and to check trans-border crimes including infiltration along the Borders of the country. The steps taken in this regard *inter-alia* include:

- Deployment of adequate Border Guarding Forces along the various borders of the country.

- Construction of fence, border roads, floodlights and Border Out Posts(BOPs) along the Borders.
- Effective domination of the borders by the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) through carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the international borders of the country.
- Usage of technological surveillance equipments along with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.
- More effective patrolling of riverine segments of International Borders of the country.
- Liaison with Police, intelligence agencies and local Government agencies is carried out on regular basis for sharing of intelligence and for conduct of joint operations to prevent any illegal/ anti-national activities.

(b) The total number of infiltrators apprehended and killed along the various borders of the country during the last six months (August 2015 to January 2016) are 2032 and 53 respectively.

Upgradation of existing pilgrimage and tourist places

*74. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government in consultation with State Governments proposes to upgrade existing pilgrimage and important tourist places in the country to international standard; and

(b) if so, the State-wise number of pilgrimage and tourist places identified for overall upgradation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) has launched following new plan schemes pursuant to the Budget 2014-15 announcements:

- (i) 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 PRASAD, thirteen sites have been identified namely Ajmer, Amritsar, Amaravati, Dwarka, Gaya, Kamakhya, Kanchipuram, Kedarnath, Mathura, Patna, Puri, Varanasi and Velankanni.

- (ii) Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes. 13 circuits have been identified under the Scheme namely North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.

Tamils living as refugees or repatriates from Sri Lanka in India

*75. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of Stateless Tamils living either as refugees or repatriates from Sri Lanka in various refugee camps in India for the past forty years and being denied their human rights; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stand of Government of India and Sri Lanka in giving citizenship to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (b) As reported by the Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of Odisha, as on 01.01.2016, there are 64,144 refugees from Sri Lanka staying in 107 ordinary camps in Tamil Nadu and 22 refugees staying in 1 camp in Odisha. These camps are managed by the respective district administration. In addition, 36,861 refugees are staying outside the camps after getting themselves registered in the nearest police station.

Sri Lankan Tamil refugees who are residing in camps, are provided with accommodation, electricity, drinking water, toilet facilities etc. free of cost. In addition, other facilities such as monthly cash assistance, free clothing materials, utensils, subsidized ration etc. are provided. Besides this, the State Government is also extending various welfare schemes such as Girl Child Protection Scheme, Social Security Scheme, Maternity Financial Assistance Scheme, Marriage Assistance Scheme etc. to the Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in the camps.

The Citizenship applications are processed as per the eligibility criteria and other provisions laid down in Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made there under. The provisions of Act are applicable to all the foreigners and there is no discrimination on the basis of nationality or gender of a person.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Development of industrial hubs around DMIC**

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

(a) whether places/areas around the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) are proposed to be developed as industrial hubs;

(b) if so, the details of places/areas in Rajasthan which are proposed to be so developed;

(c) whether Phullera in Rajasthan is also one of the areas proposed to be developed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) For promoting manufacturing and industrial development in the country Government of India has conceived the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project. The DMIC Project has been planned as a global manufacturing and investment destination by utilising the high capacity high speed railways Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) as the backbone. DMIC Project is envisaged to provide world class infrastructure through smart, futuristic and sustainable industrial cities across six States namely, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Two nodes have been taken up in first Phase of the project in Rajasthan. The nodes are as follows:-

- i. Khushkhhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR)
- ii. Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA)

(c) and (d) Phullera in Rajasthan is not part of any of the nodes being undertaken in phase-1 of DMIC Project.

Operalisation of SEZs

641. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that out of 45,635.63 hectares notified for the development

of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), actual operations took place only in 28,488.49 hectares *i.e.* 62 per cent of the notified land;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for not starting operation of SEZs; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy in order to revive such zones, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Out of total notified area of 45883.58 hectares in respect of 347 notified Special Economic Zones (SEZs) including 7 Central Government SEZs and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005, 18913.21 hectares of land have been utilized for the development of SEZs. The reasons for delay in operationalisation of SEZs may, *inter-alia*, be attributed to downward trend in the industries during the recent past, imposition of MAT and DDT by the Government, etc.

(c) Review of functioning of SEZs is an on-going process and on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, Government periodically takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZ Scheme.

Competition from China in pharmaceutical exports

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that China has doubled its financial help to some of the developing countries in Africa, Asia and East European countries between 2013 and 2015;

(b) how India looks at the conditions put by China on countries whom it is extending financial help to mandatorily buy medicines manufactured by Chinese companies; and

(c) how Government is helping Indian pharma companies to face the situation and sharpen their strategies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the information received from Embassy of India, Beijing, China's total foreign aid/ODA (Official Development Assistance) stood at US\$ 35.96 billion for the period 2001 to 2013. Also, China

appropriated a total of 89.34 billion Yuan (14.41 billion USD) during 2010 to 2012 for foreign assistance in three types; grants, interest free loans and concessional loans. China provided foreign aid to 121 countries during 2010-12 which includes among others, 30 countries in Asia, 51 in Africa and 12 in Europe. Around 42% of China's total foreign aid went to Africa, around 25% to Asia and 10% to Europe during the period 2010 to 2012. (Source; China's White Paper on Foreign Aid 2014)

(b) Department of Commerce is not aware of such a condition being put by China on countries to whom it is extending financial help, to mandatorily buy medicines manufactured by Chinese companies.

(c) Based on feedback from various agencies including the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (Pharmexcil), Government of India prepares policies that enable Indian exporters to compete in the international markets, including dealing with competition from China. Financial assistance is provided under Market Development Assistance and Market Access Initiative Schemes by Department of Commerce to exporters of various Pharmaceutical products, particularly small and medium size exporters, to promote their exports in various countries including African, Asian and East European countries. Details of grant provided under MDA and MAI schemes to Pharmexcil during 2013-14, 2014-15 and current year (up to December, 2015) is given below:

Scheme	Amount in INR	Amount in INR	Amount in INR
MDA	MDA utilized for Coded activities	MDA Disbursed to Exporters	Total
2013-14	3,41,99,493	2,04,38,743	5,46,38,236
2014-15	3,65,00,000	2,67,13,000	6,32,13,000
2015-16 (up. to Dec 31, 2015)	4,50,00,000	2,25,00,000	6,75,00,000
MAI	MAI utilized for Coded activities	MAI Disbursed for Product Registration	Total
2013-14	7,92,28,877	3,78,53,161	11,70,82,038
2014-15	12,89,58,306	2,50,25,162	15,39,83,468
2015-16 (up to Dec 31, 2015)	3,20,00,000	14,89,35,952	18,09,35,952

The financial aid granted is uniform and not country specific

The New Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 also makes provisions to incentivize India's exports through newly introduced schemes. The 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) scheme which incentivizes export of specified goods to specified markets also includes pharmaceutical products. This would also help Indian pharmaceutical exporters to compete in international markets.

Import/export of medicines/drugs

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

- (a) the country-wise quantum and value of medicines/drugs imported and exported during each of the last three years and current year;
- (b) whether India is largely dependent on import particularly from China to meet the bulk of the requirement of various drugs including essential drugs and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs);
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government to boost export of medicines/drugs and encourage the Indian pharmaceutical companies to increase their production so as to reduce dependence on imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Commodity-wise/country-wise India's import and export of medicines/drugs during last three years and current year for the top 30 markets are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. (*See below*)

(b) and (c) The estimated production of bulk drugs by indigenous drug manufacturing companies in 2013 was US\$ 10.4 billion and import for the period was US\$ 3.5 billion which came primarily from China. Indian drug manufacturers import pharmaceuticals including drug intermediates, bulk drugs and formulations, from various countries. Based on the information available relating to China, India imports drugs and pharmaceutical from China in the form of raw materials as well as finished products for both domestic consumption and exports. Imports from China constitute about 55% of total import of drugs and pharmaceuticals into India. As per the reports available, in case of 12 essential drugs namely; Paracetamol, Metformin, Ranitidine, Amoxicillin,

Ciprofloxacin, Cefixime, Acetyl salicylic acid, Ascorbic acid, Ofloxacin, Ibuprofen, Metronidazole and Ampicillin, there is significant dependence on imports for drug ingredients and substantial imports of these products are from China. One of the reasons for imports from China is the price competitiveness of these products.

(d) India is one of the largest manufacturers of medicines and exports to more than 200 countries. Taking into account the dependence of Indian drug industry on import of APIs, an Inter-Ministerial Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Health Research had been constituted to study and identify the Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) of critical importance and to consider a measures required to build domestic production capabilities etc. The committee has in its findings, *inter-alia*, reported that the API industry in the country has to be made more viable and there is a need for building an eco system to promote investment in the sector, based on global practices. There are also recommendations for improving the regulatory regime in the country.

The Government is taking several measures to boost exports under MDA & MAI schemes. Financial assistance through Pharmexcil, an Export Promotion Council, is provided under Market Development Assistance and Market Access Initiative Schemes by Department of Commerce to exporters of various Pharmaceutical products particularly small and medium size exporters to promote their exports in various countries. Incentives to Pharmaceutical industry are also available in various trade promotion schemes like Focus Market Scheme, Focus Product Scheme, Advance Authorization Scheme etc. in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) which also helps the Small and Medium exporters in promoting their exports.

Statement-I*India's imports from top 30 countries Qty in Kgs and value in \$ mn*

Rank	Country	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (April-Dec)	
		Qty (Kgs)	Val(US\$mn)	Qty (Kgs)	Val(US\$mn)	Qty (Kgs)	Val(US\$mn)	Qty (Kgs)	Val(US\$mn)
1.	China P RP	136754743	2097.36	152440304	2111.37	15414474 5	2218.37	120059158	1743.42
2.	Germany	627279 1	352.68	6933908	405.94	4724858	427.76	3622989	279.88
3.	USA	15935879	383.03	16381243	399.79	13398780	416.57	9322460	337.06
4.	Italy	4660660	185.34	3959526	179.14	5561452	195.04	5478207	136.41
5.	France	5364591	162.76	4705934	134.53	8704687	171.48	5864472	136.26
6.	Switzerland	522884	552.97	579571	274.13	530455	159.54	284376	107.53
7.	Indonesia	10575385	107.73	12317560	133.53	15516044	142.64	11901000	129.31
8.	Denmark	156948	100.19	73361	85.21	104041	98.96	35934	75.42
9.	Netherland	3898393	68.35	2189523	73.76	1740011	96.48	2533239	69.35
10.	Belgium	125858 87	108.27	15534442	119.36	9909054	89.30	243835	63.81
11.	Spain	2974152	84.73	2813980	78.09	3177155	81.11	2273928	71.35
12.	Korea RP	3557861	87.19	6936115	78.69	8620648	74.81	9934645	55.89
13.	Japan	7286523	71.52	9404616	64.53	7481058	73.57	6392897	55.28
14.	Brazil	1346740	22.16	637936	44.04	228499	66.58	407242	44.90

15.	U K	431504	71.27	347182	73.51	412934	66.33	328287	58.38
16.	Singapore	707650	33.48	501720	31.22	5371605	43.38	12465661	73.73
17.	Ireland	72754	45.20	52221	34.67	47937	37.40	24642	14.10
18.	Taiwan	702878	22.85	243946	34.91	733597	35.16	232942	31.43
19.	Slovenia	18386	29.63	27236	30.34	27468	33.00	16967	21.38
20.	Australia	454887	24.35	470327	21.02	375063	32.29	420241	18.72
21.	Israel	398238	20.19	95884	29.43	191635	31.42	192206	20.92
22.	Mexico	186009	32.80	163089	30.27	188257	29.86	130126	19.47
23.	Austria	375691	25.38	338194	24.98	710800	26.42	533018	20.20
24.	Hong Kong	49088	13.54	81942	6.48	46000	24.35	87440	10.86
25.	Thailand	11418463	26.10	11622967	21.69	12445103	22.05	10132258	16.40
26.	Canada	54461	21.02	788415	28.09	58009	16.56	28063	13.03
27.	Finland	25061	17.88	41404	17.75	33975	16.29	23864	7.19
28.	Hungary	22442	23.61	8986	10.31	10610	15.10	9086	18.52
29.	Nepal	2480208	9.07	3239585	9.98	2711347	11.08	1870362	7.95
30.	Czech Republic	51480	12.11	26961	7.98	31812	9.24	68215	8.63
TOTAL of the above		229342637	4812.764275	252958078	4594.740986	257237639	4762.122855	204917760	3666.798646
GRAND TOTAL		234869322	4924.76	259548817	4690.96	262030127	4865.75	210990937	3760.96

Statement-II*India's exports to Top 30 countries QTY in KGs and Value in \$ mn*

Rank	Country	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (April-Dec)	
		Qty (Kgs)	Val(US\$mn)	Qty (Kgs)	Val(US\$mn)	Qty (Kgs)	Val(US\$mn)	Qty (Kgs)	Val(US\$mn)
1.	USA	97649580	3636.56	109724029	3931.79	113444064	4285.14	92675119	4168.22
2.	UK	21903920	506.33	30919459	511.71	28063629	530.56	22374819	407.58
3.	South Africa	11814411	448.49	13792030	556.13	17438904	506.29	18505329	429.08
4.	Russia	13787895	571.32	13613464	543.84	12134815	424.12	9111293	281.03
5.	Nigeria	47440274	338.78	47565111	377.13	56618140	415.92	49294558	326.74
6.	Brazil	8630770	317.62	11122575	298.58	10628975	363.83	7888406	245.72
7.	Germany	17592961	422.02	19329020	379.70	21376235	350.25	15503801	242.26
8.	Kenya	25379528	240.58	30764688	237.55	32836654	279.92	28682732	242.10
9.	Netherland	9960960	216.92	8063744	229.34	10063914	232.65	6533754	179.21
10.	Vietnam Soc Rep	15636306	198.77	17772985	210.78	22545974	231.73	19306004	166.88
11.	Canada	4750673	273.47	4659025	226.05	4880403	206.69	2975039	151.16
12.	France	6356577	196.56	8332606	201.46	9944128	203.36	7575762	165.80
13.	Australia	6112291	182.69	6360383	190.17	7859401	195.67	6006936	160.33
14.	Tanzania Rep	9141534	131.95	12145444	153.42	13249603	184.05	7894547	133.80

15.	Iran	5776788	158.20	9567901	178.39	10161919	171.04	8405297	145.40
16.	Myanmar	6159461	122.32	8712152	137.93	10554895	170.26	6978407	109.90
17.	Sri Lanka DSR	12093839	150.65	13298110	159.98	13692479	166.10	19978168	142.58
18.	Ghana	8990782	174.09	8833795	150.86	10892472	163.90	5928298	93.83
19.	Nepal	11318765	118.56	12373603	132.48	21597735	158.74	11117545	105.69
20.	Uganda	5276846	113.61	6732209	154.62	9644476	157.19	6117949	121.99
21.	Thailand	9973106	130.31	4840906	105.96	6380679	154.13	5273550	107.24
22.	Philippines	4184244	123.87	5969578	137.17	8694781	150.87	6459847	137.36
23.	Belgium	4977788	132.28	7036912	120.91	8977064	148.23	7957071	137.67
24.	Venezuela	1355827	69.19	1919686	83.42	2255781	145.28	1343264	59.11
25.	Turkey	4440508	183.38	7760165	153.17	8551604	143.54	5469807	112.58
26.	Japan	3662738	175.44	3998762	172.18	4772582	140.62	3411859	101.89
27.	China P RP	6560308	119.57	9865092	115.93	9883395	136.93	7069624	102.71
28.	Singapore	4351505	202.38	3176711	130.09	3819910	133.25	3077572	94.27
29.	Bangladesh PR	9345098	122.94	11067194	148.29	10017826	132.66	7835020	95.02
30.	Mexico	6976002	141.71	5547971	123.57	5255934	124.64	4649125	115.58
TOTAL of Above		401601285	9920.578516	454865310	10252.60394	506238371	10807.53875	405400502	9082.758103
GRAND TOTAL		663698836	14150.22	736083464	14647.18	835088173	15131.93	626935730	12430.42

Bilateral trade between India and Japan

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

- (a) whether the bilateral trade between Japan and India is increasing;
- (b) if so, the details of import and export between the two countries during the last three years; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to increase trade between the two countries?

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

(b) As per latest information, details of import and export between India and Japan during last three years are as given below:-

Bilateral Trade with Japan during last three years and the current Year:

(Value in US\$ billion)

	Import	Export	Total Trade
2012-13	12.41	6.10	18.51
2013-14	9.48	6.81	16.29
2014-15	10.13	5.39	15.52
2015-16 (April-Dec.)(P)	7.33	3.62	10.95

(P): Provisional

(Source: DGCI&S)

(c) India and Japan have signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) on 16th February 2011 which came into effect on 1st August 2011. The objective of the CEPA is to strengthen economic partnership by promoting trade and investment between the two countries. Efforts are being made to boost exports to Japan by diversifying the trade basket, solving market access issues and addressing the non-tariff barriers, through bilateral meetings and institutional dialogues. Also, Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in Japan to show-case Indian products in Japanese market and increase engagement with the Japanese companies. The New Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 also makes provisions to incentivize India's exports through newly introduced schemes namely, 'Merchandise

Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Services Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for increasing exports of notified services from India. Both these schemes will also help in promoting exports from India to Japan.

Import/export of agricultural products

645. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the list and volume of agricultural products imported to and exported from the country for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): The Export/Import volumes for some important agricultural commodities over the last five financial years are given below.

(A) Exports:

Export data for agricultural products (Volume in Ton)

Principal Commodity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Coffee	230996	276521	254018	253902	221397
Pulses	209019	173503	202665	345657	222139
Rice -Basmati	2330250	3169446	3459829	3754102	3698927
Rice (Other than Basmati)	100681	3991768	6687851	7136191	8278233
Spices	688394	858200	932592	895915	926021
Sugar	1733871	2749428	2793778	2535313	1955191
Tea	238146	271984	268800	249908	215408
Tobacco Unmanufactured	215880	197165	230414	237106	219572
Vegetable Oils	13950	31967	36308	22959	42045
Wheat	397	749625	6514815	5572025	2924053

(B) Imports:

Import data for agricultural products (Volume in Ton)

Principal Commodity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
Coffee	41634	46056	71201	59941	74885
Pulses	2777827	3495842	4013236	3643713	4584852
Rice -Basmati		462			

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rice (Other than Basmati)	187	598	716	1439	1958
Spices	124494	146768	175559	155577	163095
Sugar	1034584	99713	1122249	880956	1538635
Tea	20824	22429	22301	22740	28390
Tobacco Unmanufactured	1321	2016	2167	1549	1930
Vegetable Oils	6904027	8442276	11017661	10467303	12731595
Wheat	185280	22	2944	11272	29493

Source: DGCI&S

The detailed information regarding volume of agricultural products at 8-digit level of ITCHS imported and exported during the last five years is available in the DGCI&S publication. Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Vol. 1 (Exports) and Vol.11 (Imports) for March 2011, March 2012, March 2013, March 2014 and March 2015. These CDs are regularly sent to Parliament Library by DGCI&S, Kolkata for reference.

Export of meat

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

(a) the names of countries to whom India exports meat; and

(b) the details of the quantum of meat exported from the country to foreign countries and the total foreign exchange earned from it from the financial year 2012 to December 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) India has been exporting meat to more than 100 countries. The names of top ten countries and the total quantum of meat exported by India and foreign exchange earned during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and the current year 2015-16 (Upto December) are given as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Country	(Quantity in MT/Value in US\$ Million)					
		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1.	Vietnam	302558	944.37	524490	1796.32	633945	2154.39
2.	Malaysia	115359	357.44	121713	388.67	130877	422.94
3.	Egypt A RP	71295	230.87	107826	338.22	128082	422.34
4.	Thailand	87249	265.96	90025	296.50	115797	393.91
5.	Saudi Arab	73850	238.94	80433	280.47	80845	301.51
6.	UAE	47040	160.04	53568	189.20	52405	198.22
7.	Philippines	43684	104.62	45285	119.14	42894	115.84
8.	Algeria	41717	117.56	48840	139.63	42673	125.14
9.	Kuwait	19610	57.75	21767	68.25	34604	104.07
10.	Angola	30909	84.64	35601	99.54	34165	96.12
11.	Others	259109	719.46	259479	751.65	203534	585.14
TOTAL		1092380	3281.65	1389027	4467.58	1499821	4919.62
						1026687	3271.4

Revenue generated by operational SEZs

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

(a) the details of the Special Economic Zones that were set up since the decision taken by Government to set up SEZs in the country;

(b) the details of the revenue generated by the operational SEZs since their inception;

(c) whether Government is of the view that SEZs are generating revenue as expected by Government at the time of policy formulation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZs Act, 2005, approvals have been accorded to 448 proposals for setting up of SEZs in the country. Presently, out of 347 notified SEZs a total of 205 SEZs are operational. Exports from the operational SEZs during the last ten years and current financial year are as under:

Years	Exports (Value in ₹ Crores)	Growth over previous year
2005-06	22,840	-
2006-07	34,615	52%
2007-08	66,638	93%
2008-09	99,689	50%
2009-10	2,20,711	121.40%
2010-11	3,15,868	43.11%
2011-12	3,64,478	15.39%
2012-13	4,76,159	31%
2013-14	4,94,077	4%
2014-15	4,63,770	-6.13%
2015-16	3,41,685	-1.89%
(as on 31.12.2015)		

Economic relief to commerce and industry sectors

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the industry and commerce sector are getting economic relief as exemption, rebate, concession, for the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof since last two years;

(c) the reasons behind the relief given to the industrial and commerce sector; and

(d) the outcomes of the relief provided to the industry and commerce sector since last three years?

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

(b) Economic relief is being provided in the form of special tax rates, exemptions, rebates, deductions, deferrals, credits etc. Relief to industries from direct tax is provided through measures like accelerated depreciation, deduction /weighted deduction for expenditure on scientific research, on schemes for the social and economic uplift of the public, to charitable trusts and institutions, for undertakings engaged in development of infrastructure facilities, development of SEZs and Industrial parks, providing telecommunication services, generation, transmission and distribution of power, revival of power plant, production of mineral oil and natural gas, housing projects, operating a cold chain facility, business of handling, storage and transportation of food grains, processing, preservation and packaging of fruits and vegetables, hospitals in rural hospitals, collecting and processing of bio-degradable waste, employment of new workmen, offshore banking units etc. Relief is also provided for industrial undertakings located in Jammu & Kashmir, North Eastern States, Sikkim, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh and other industrially backward districts. Excise and custom duty relief is provided to all major industrial sectors including crude oil, machinery, edible oils, diamond & gold, primary metals, chemical, plastics, textiles, fertilizers etc among others. Various export promotion schemes including the Duty Free Entitlement Credit Certificate, Target Plus, Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana, Focus Market/Product, other exemption or input tax neutralization provide relief to exporters.

(c) and (d) Economic relief are provided in accordance with certain policy priorities of the government and to achieve targeted outcomes. The objectives include *inter alia*

encouraging savings and capital investment in the economy, balanced regional development, promoting social equity, creation of infrastructure facilities, employment generation, rural development, industrial development, promoting skill development and entrepreneurship, research and development, cooperative sector, domestic manufacturing and provide a level playing field for Indian exports in the international markets. Relief is also provided in an area based approach to promote industry and commerce in identified backward areas.

Delay in BTIA between EU and India

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

- (a) whether India and the European Union (EU) have been negotiating a Bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) since June, 2007;
- (b) if so, the present status in this regard;
- (c) the details of the issues on which both the sides differs resulting in delay in concluding the talks; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to successfully conclude the much delayed BTIA between the EU and India?

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

(b) and (c) India and European Union are negotiating a Bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) covering various tracks. So far fifteen rounds of negotiations have been held. As is consistent with previous and established practice in ongoing negotiations, disclosure before finalisation of the Agreement may adversely affect India's position in the negotiations.

(d) Two stocktaking meetings have been held recently and both the sides have re-engaged in discussion to address the key outstanding issues.

Bilateral trade relations

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

- (a) the details of bilateral relations of Indo-China, Indo-French, Indo-Japan in the field of trade and industries;

(b) the State-wise details of investments made in the country under India's economic reforms policy by US, Japan, France, etc., during the last two years; and

(c) the necessary steps/initiatives taken by Government to attract US, Japan and other countries for making investments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India and China signed a Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) on 21st November, 2006, which came into force on 1st August, 2007. The initial duration of the Treaty is for 10 years.

India and France signed Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) on 2nd September, 1997 which came into force on 17th May, 2000. The initial duration of the Treaty is for 10 years.

India and Japan signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) on 16th February, 2011, which came into effect on 1st August, 2011. The Agreement is comprehensive and covers both trade in goods and services as well as investment.

(b) The State-wise details of Investments made in the country by the United States, Japan, France has been given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has made special efforts to improve ease of doing business to enhance investment inflows from these countries. In this context, the Government has set up a special purpose vehicle (SPV) named "Invest India" to give a fillip to investment promotion and facilitation for foreign investors. "Invest India" acts as a first reference point to provide inputs on all aspects of doing business in India.

Statement*Details on financial year-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2013 to December, 2015*

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2013-14 Apr.-Mar.		2014-15 Apr.-Mar.		2015-16 Apr.-Dec.		Total	
			FDI in ₹ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in ₹ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in ₹ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in ₹ million	FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. France										
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1,838.51	33.21	8,227.08	133.46	4,986.77	77.08	15,052.37	243.76
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	84.01	1.44	376.26	6.03	96.96	1.53	557.23	9.00
3.	Bengaluru	Karnataka	980.49	16.40	4,546.48	73.96	6,379.37	98.47	11,906.34	188.84
4.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	2.85	0.05	1.00	0.02	107.50	1.63	111.34	1.70
5.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	3.78	250.00	3.78
6.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	4,116.61	68.56	3,561.93	58.19	1,602.55	24.71	9,281.08	151.47
7.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	120.00	1.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.00	1.94

8.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.01	0.45	0.01	1.14	0.02
9.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	1,146.46	18.93	1,831.33	29.93	900.99	13.95	3,878.77	62.82
10.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	8.05	0.13;	0.00	0.00	8.05	0.13
11.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,522.31	24.34	1.19	0.02	12.47	0.20	1,535.97	24.55
12.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	1,389.67	22.52	3,255.66	52.89	6,005.30	93.94	10,650.63	169.36
13.	Panaji	Goa	101.35	1.62	0.02	0.00	0.10	0.00	101.47	1.62
14.	Region Not Indicated	Region Not Indicated	7,114.83	116.37	17,004.65	279.97	3,383.09	52.16	27,502.56	448.50
		GRAND TOTAL	18,417.08	305.39	38,814.34	634.62	23,725.55	367.47	80,956.96	1,307.48
2. Japan										
1.	Hyderabad	Andhrapradesh	964.00	15.29	19,952.11	333.57	884.57	13.79	21,800.68	362.65
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	11,610.87;	186.34	7,463.06	122.19	4,707.48	72.16	23,781.41	380.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Bengaluru	Karnataka	10,439.12	172.16	4,618.96	74.77	8,278.99	129.29	23,337.06	376.22
4.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	1.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	10.62	0.16	11.62	0.18
5.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	20,749.98	337.54	11,536.33	186.38	6,648.36	102.63	38,934.66	626.56
6.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	512.97	8.93	3.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	515.99	8.98
7.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	802.93	12.97	459.45	7.53	950.00	14.89	2,212.38	35.39
8.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	10,567.69	173.59	32,913.44	535.61	9,857.87	152.57	53,339.00	861.78
9.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal	180.00	3.27	880.59	14.21	14.19	0.21	1,074.78	17.70
10.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	739.09	11.97	268.04	4.37	2,606.74	40.82	3,613.87	57.16
11.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	783.56	12.49	665.50	11.06	2.50	0.04	1,451.56	23.59

12.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of U.P. and Haryana	40,871.66	665.02	36,020.15	589.63	26,342.08	406.88	103,233.89	1,661.53
13.	Panaji	Goa	295.37	4.70	4.33	0.07	67.50	1.04	367.19	5.81
14.	Region Not Indicated	Region Not Indicated	6,977.58	113.46	12,733.35	204.78	9,505.14	147.52	29,216.07	465.76
GRAND TOTAL			105,495.81	1,717.75	127,518.33	2,084.23	69,876.04	1,082.00	302,890.19	4,883.99
3. U.S.A										
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1,065.94	17.55	3,548.65	57.31	4,666.01	72.35	9,280.60	147.21
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	15.96	0.25	19.47	0.31	1.10	0.02	36.53	0.58
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	14.80	0.24	20.42	0.32	35.22	0.56
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	886.59	14.36	4,265.83	68.95	9,567.14	.149.73	14,719.55	233.04
5.	Bengaluru	Karnataka	9,181.50	158.03	8,268.96	133.35	5,850.91	90.07	23,301.37	381.46
6.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	176.69	2.97	47.71	0.78	37.19	0.58	261.59	4.33
7.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	10.30	0.19	1.77	0.03	28.01	0.43	40.07	0.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	7,488.42	127.68	14,446.89	235.11	14,418.79	222.02	36,354.11	584.80
9.	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	1.25	0.02	47.02	0.76	27.91	0.44	76.18	1.22
10.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	511.62	8.19	710.18	11.73	231.41	3.54	1,453.21	23.46
11.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	931.72 2	47.52	49,334.21	810.14	170,109.08	2,571.35	222,375.01	3,429.01
12.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhnad	302.50	5.06	73.98	1.24	266.31	4.05	642.79	10.36
13.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	988.59	16.45	517.56	8.58	3,629.62	55.83	5,135.76	80.87
14.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	251.32	4.14	141.38	2.35	23.66	0.36	416.35	6.86
15.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of U.P. and Haryana	13,371.05	216.16	25,762.71	422.60	19,305.97	296.57	58,439.73	935.32
16.	Panaji	Goa	31.90	0.53	25.04	0.41	8.53	0.13	65.47	1.07
17.	Region Not Indicated	Region Not Indicated	10,858.93	187.241	4,270.42	69.71	2,835.83	43.60	17,965.18	300.55
GRAND TOTAL			48,074.28	806.35	111,496.56	1,823.601	231,027.88	3,511.39	390,598.72	6,141.34

Agreement on agriculture and SSM at WTO

651. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the WTO Nairobi Ministerial Conference in December, 2015 has resulted in continuation of the commitments of the Doha round, if not, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a confirmation on the use of Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) by the countries, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the issue of Agreement on Agriculture had been discussed and resolved permanently during the conference; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) At the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held in Nairobi, Kenya in December, 2015, although there was no consensus on reaffirmation of the Doha Development Agenda (DDA), the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration (NMD) notes a strong commitment of all WTO Members to advance negotiations on the remaining Doha issues. The NMD also recognizes that the decisions adopted at the Conference, which include decisions on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purpose, an agricultural Special Safeguard Mechanism for developing countries (SSM), cotton, export competition etc. would remain an important element of the WTO's future agenda. Members could not, however, arrive at a conclusion on whether to work on the basis of the Doha structure or to explore new architecture. Some members wanted to identify and discuss issues other than the remaining Doha issues while others, mostly developing country members, did not agree.

(b) An agricultural Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) for developing countries is a part of the agenda and mandate of the Doha Round of trade negotiations in the WTO. A Ministerial Decision on the issue was adopted at the Ministerial Conference in Nairobi. This recognizes that developing countries will have the right to have recourse to an SSM as envisaged in the mandate of the Doha Round. Members will continue to negotiate the mechanism in dedicated sessions. The WTO General Council has been mandated to regularly review progress of these negotiations.

(c) and (d) Some of the issues in the agriculture agenda of the Doha Round were discussed at the Nairobi Ministerial Conference. A Ministerial Decision was adopted

on Export Competition, which covers agricultural export subsidies, among other issues. Other Ministerial Decisions on public stockholding for food security purposes, the SSM and on Cotton reaffirm a commitment to continue work on these issues.

Approval to big projects

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

(a) the number and details of big projects/proposals approved by the Ministry and started since last two years;

(b) the details of employment generated during the last two years in various parts of the country; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for generating more employment opportunities to the youth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) 133 licences for manufacturing various items were issued during the last two years under defence and chemical sectors. The employment expected to be generated in these projects is 35,169 mandays.

(c) The Government of India has undertaken a number of initiatives to improve Ease of Doing Business to promote business activity. An Action Plan has been prepared across sectors under 'Make in India' initiative to promote these sectors. Further, a startup Action Plan has been released by the Government to create a conducive environment for startups in India. These efforts will promote employment generation in the country.

Import of healthcare related devices

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

(a) whether India imports over 75 per cent of its healthcare related device requirements, especially in cardiovascular surgery;

(b) if so, the details of reasons for this dependency on import of health related devices especially those of bioprosthetic value;

(c) the steps taken to reduce country's dependency on imports in this regard; and

(d) whether India's first Special Economic Zone (SEZ) for research in basic medical sciences is yet to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Indian medical device industry is import dependent. The reasons for dependency on import of health related devices lie in the prevailing differential in the state of development of this industry between developed and developing countries. To reduce the country's dependence on imports, a task force under Department of Pharmaceuticals with participation of stakeholders from various Government departments and industry has come out with recommendations on the medical devices sector in India. The draft Drugs and Cosmetic Amendment Bill, 2015 is pending.

(d) Of the 15 notified Pharmaceuticals/Bio-Technology SEZs, 11 are operational.

Adoption of A.P. retail policy at national level

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that Government of Andhra Pradesh has recently announced the country's first ever retail policy;

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy;

(c) whether the Ministry is considering of adopting the same at the national level; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No formal communication has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government as retail trade is a state subject.

Protecting small and medium retailers from e-commerce

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

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy to protect the small retailers and small, medium scale manufacturers from the onslaught of 'e-commerce'; and

(b) if not, whether Nairobi Ministerial Level meeting will be used to create an International rule base for 'e-commerce'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) At present, no such policy has been formulated by the Government.

(b) No, such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Imposing dumping duty on Chinese products

†656. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to prevent illegal Chinese items in India inspite of restrictions over them;

(b) the plan of Ministry to tackle the cheaper Chinese products which are causing great harm to Indian companies; and

(c) whether Government is considering to impose dumping duty on Chinese products and the steps being taken to rein in the increasing trade deficit between both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Goods are imported into the country as per import policy laid down in Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System) [ITC (HS)] Classification of Export and Import Items, 2012. While there are over 11500 tariff lines in the ITC (HS) 2012; prohibition on import from China exists on milk and milk products (including chocolates and chocolate products and candies/ confectionary/ food preparations with milk or milk solids as an ingredient) consisting of 8 tariff lines. Further, in general there are 61 tariff lines which are prohibited for import and 451 tariff lines are classified as "Restricted", whose import requires prior import authorisation; import policy for rest of the tariff lines is "free".

(b) Trade defence measures like anti-dumping duty, counter-vailing duty and safeguard duty are available to Indian industry to seek relief, as prescribed and applicable.

(c) The Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of duly substantiated petitions filed by the domestic industry alleging dumping of goods into the country and causing injury to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the domestic industry. It has so far initiated 322 anti-dumping cases out of which 177 cases involve China PR.

Further, in order to boost exports and to maintain balance of trade with China, India has impressed upon China to recognise the need for reduction in trade imbalance for a long term, sustainable and harmonious development, of economic co-operation between the two countries. During the 10th Meeting of the Indian-China Joint Economic Group (JEG) at Ministerial level, both the countries have reaffirmed their determination to expand and diversify bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The two sides have agreed to take positive steps towards balancing bilateral trade. Both countries signed the "Five Year Development Program for Economic and Trade Cooperation" wherein reduction of trade imbalance over the next five years has been identified as one of the principal objectives of trade and economic cooperation between India and China.

Decline in import of life saving drugs

†657. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the import of life saving drugs has been decreased after the withdrawal of customs duty exemption on these drugs in February, 2016;
- (b) the month-wise details of import of such drugs during the last one year;
- (c) the amount of exemption being given on these drugs before the withdrawal of customs duty exemption on it in February and the present details thereof; and
- (d) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Custom duty exemption on 76 drugs was removed by the Department of Revenue on 28.1.2016. Subsequently, the Department of Revenue has restored the custom duty exemption in respect of three drugs on 17.2.2016. Most of these drugs do not have separate tariff lines for monitoring their import and fall under 'others' category. It is also too early to gauge the impact of removal of Custom duty exemption on these imports.

(c) The comparison of duty structure on the 76 drugs before and after withdrawal of customs and excise / CV duty concession / exemption is as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

List No. of notification No.12/2012- Customs, dated 17.03.2012	Formulations		Bulk Drugs	
	Before	After	Before	After
List-3	BCD-5%	BCD-10%	BCD-5%	BCD-7.5%
	Excise/CVD-Nil	Excise/ CVD-6%	Excise/ CVD-Nil	Excise/ CVD-12.5%
	SAD-Nil	SAD-Nil	SAD-4%	SAD-4%
List-4	BCD-Nil	BCD-10%	BCD-Nil	BCD-7.5%
	Excise/CVD-Nil	Excise/ CVD-6%	Excise/ CVD-Nil	Excise/ CVD-12.5%
	SAD-Nil	SAD-Nil	SAD-Nil	SAD-4%

(d) Notification No.10/2016-Customs, dated 17.02.2016 has been issued restoring the customs and excise / CV duty concession / exemption on Octreotide and Somatropin/ by including these drugs in List 3 and on Anti- Haemophilic Factor Concentrate (VIII/ and LX) by including it in List 4 of the notification No.12/2012-Customs, dated 17.03.2012.

Effect of FTAs on trade deficit

658. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Free Trade Agreements signed by Government during the last three years;

(b) whether India's trade deficit has increased or decreased after entering into FTAs;

(c) if so, the details thereof with a comparison of trade deficit/surplus before entering into an FTA and current trade deficit/surplus with individual countries and trade blocks;

(d) whether Government mandates the undertaking of joint study groups before signing of FTAs, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government takes appropriate measures to evaluate the impact of FTAs on value chains of a particular product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government has entered into one Free Trade Agreement (FTA), namely the India-ASEAN Services and Investment Agreement during the last three years. This Agreement which was signed with ASEAN countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) in November, 2014 came into force with effect from 1 July, 2015.

(b) and (c) The Agreement-wise trade surplus or deficit before entering into an FTA and until the latest period 2014-15 is given in Statement-I (*See below*) to this reply. The data show that the trade surplus prior to entering into an FTA when compared with the 2014-15 trade surplus increased with countries in the South Asian region and Singapore while the trade deficit increased with ASEAN and Japan for the same reference period.

(d) Yes, the Government establishes Joint Study Groups for undertaking feasibility studies before signing FTAs. The details of some of the Joint Study Groups are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) Impact evaluation of FTAs, including in specific sectors is a continuous process which starts even before FTA negotiations are entered into. Before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies and broad stakeholder consultations are undertaken internally. These studies and consultations also explore value chains in sectors that India could leverage in the proposed free trade agreement.

Statement-I**Export, Import and Trade Surplus/ Deficit under India's Free Trade Agreement (in \$ million)**

Country/Block	Name of the Agreement	Year of signing/ Implementation	Year	Export	Import	Trade Surplus	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sri Lanka	India Sri Lanka FTA	28.12.1998/ 01.03.2000	1999-2000	499.17	44.23	454.94	
			2000-01	629.46	44.77	584.69	
		2001-02	2001-02	630.89	67.38	563.51	
			2002-03	920.98	90.83	830.16	
		2003-04	2003-04	1319.20	194.74	1124.46	
			2004-05	1415.47	379.41	1036.06	
		2005-06	2005-06	2026.23	577.44	1448.79	
			2006-07	2258.3	470.33	1787.97	
		2007-08	2007-08	2830.43	634.96	2195.47	
			2008-09	2425.58	356.57	2069.01	
		2009-10	2009-10	2188.01	392.19	1795.82	
			2010-11	3507.51	501.73	3005.78	
		2011-12	2011-12	4378.79	578.04	3800.75	
			2012-13	3983.87	625.81	3358.06	
		2013-14	2013-14	4534.51	666.94	3867.57	
			2014-15	6703.72	756.17	5947.55	

Nepal	Revised Agreement of Cooperation between Government of India and Nepal to control unauthorized trade	27.10.2009/	2004-05	743.53	346.37	397.16
		27.10.2009	2005-06	859.29	379.56	479.73
			2006-07	927.4	306.02	621.38
			2007-08	1507.42	628.56	878.86
			2008-09	1570.14	496.04	1074.1
			2009-10	1533.31	452.61	1080.7
			2010-11	2168.06	513.4	1654.66
			2011-12	2721.57	549.89	2171.68
			2012-13	3088.84	543.1	2545.74
			2013-14	3592.43	529.95	3062.48
			2014-15	4558.77	639.91	3918.86
	India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	17.01.1972	2004-05	84.73	71.21	13.52
			2005-06	99.24	88.44	10.8
			2006-07	57.66	142.05	-84.39
			2007-08	86.74	194.72	-107.98
			2008-09	111.04	151.79	-40.75
			2009-10	118.86	153.11	-34.25
			2010-11	176.03	201.57	-25.54
			2011-12	229.86	202.55	27.31
			2012-13	233.22	164.00	69.22
			2013-14	355.61	152.17	203.44
			2014-15	333.94	149.87	184.07
Bhutan	India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	17.01.1972	2004-05	84.73	71.21	13.52
			2005-06	99.24	88.44	10.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South Asia	South Asia		2004-05	4616.33	998.56	3617.77	
	Free Trade		2005-06	5546.93	1411.23	4135.7	
	Agreement		2006-07	6473.81	1507.45	4966.36	
	(SAFTA)		2007-08	9637.76	2117.35	7520.41	
			2008-09	8567.11	1817.89	6749.22	
			2009-10	8390.69	1657.34	6733.35	
			2010-11	11656.67	2173.37	9483.30	
			2011-12	13296.5	2430.08	10866.42	
			2012-13	15110.8	2679.95	12430.85	
			2013-14	17504.59	2473.07	15031.52	
			2014-15	20480.14	2930.85	17549.29	
Thailand	India-Thailand	09.10.2003/	2004-05	903.83	867.86	35.97	
	Early Harvest	01.09.2004	2005-06	1074.91	1211.45	-136.54	
	Scheme		2006-07	1445.54	1747.75	-302.21	
			2007-08	1810.87	2300.93	-490.06	
			2008-09	1938.33	2703.82	-765.49	
			2009-10	1740.16	2931.52	-1191.36	
			2010-11	2274.21	4272.09	-1997.88	
			2011-12	2961.01	5278.71	-2317.7	
			2012-13	3733.17	5352.61	-1619.44	
			2013-14	3703.39	5340.36	-1636.97	
			2014-15	3464.83	5865.88	-2401.05	

Singapore	India-Singapore CECA	29.06.2005/ 01.08.2005	2004-05	4016.99	2657.94	1359.05
			2005-06	5427.88	3349.85	2078.03
			2006-07	6053.84	5484.32	569.52
			2007-08	7379.2	8122.62	-743.42
			2008-09	8444.93	7654.86	790.07
			2009-10	7592.17	6454.57	1137.6
			2010-11	9825.44	7139.31	2686.13
			2011-12	16857.77	8339.36	8518.41
			2012-13	13619.31	7486.38	6132.93
			2013-14	12511.19	6762.71	5748.48
			2014-15	9809.53	7124.47	2685.06
ASEAN	India ASEAN CECA-TIG Agreement	13.08.2009	2004-05	8454.44	9124.5	-670.06
			2005-06	10407.72	10879.53	-471.81
			2006-07	12607.43	18108.48	-5501.05
			2007-08	16413.52	22674.81	-6261.29
			2008-09	19140.64	26202.96	-7062.32
			2009-10	18113.71	25797.96	-7684.25
			2010-11	25627.89	30607.96	-4980.07
			2011-12	36744.35	42173.56	-5429.21
			2012-13	33008.21	42866.36	-9858.15
			2013-14	33134.44	41279.29	-8144.85
			2014-15	31812.58	44714.77	-12902.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Japan	India-Japan CEPA	16.02.2011	2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15	2134.77 2480.99 2868.12 3858.48 3025.7 3629.54 5091.24 6328.54 6100.06 6814.27 5385.57	3238.43 4053.24 4599.54 6325.92 7886.27 6734.18 8632.03 11965.38 12412.29 9481.03 10131.36	-1103.66 -1572.25 -1731.42 -2467.44 -4860.57 -3104.64 -3540.79 -5636.84 -6312.23 -2666.76 -4745.79	
Republic of Korea	India-Korea CEPA	07.08.2009	2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11	1045.12 1825.99 2518.4 2860.84 3952.29 3421.05 3727.29	3514.88 4561.61 4803.15 6044.8 8676.78 8576.07 10475.29	-2469.76 -2735.62 -2284.75 -3183.96 -4724.49 -5155.02 -6748.00	

Malaysia	India	18.02.2011	2011-12	4352.35	12793.34	-8440.99
	Malaysia		2012-13	4202.25	13105.12	-8902.87
			2013-14	4208.84	12470.97	-8262.13
			2014-15	4602.95	13529.11	-8926.16
			2004-05	1084.84	2299.62	-1214.78
			2005-06	1159.89	2415.1	-1255.21
			2006-07	1305.22	5290.31	-3985.09
			2007-08	2575.26	6012.9	-3437.64
			2008-09	3419.97	7184.78	-3764.81
			2009-10	2835.41	5176.78	-2341.37
			2010-11	3871.17	6523.58	-2652.41
			2011-12	3980.36	9473.63	-5493.27
			2012-13	4444.07	9951.06	-5506.99
			2013-14	4198.04	9230.18	-5032.14
			2014-15	5816.55	11117.74	-5301.19

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)

Statement-II***Details of Joint Study Groups***

Agreement	Establishment of Joint Study Group	Submission of Report of JSG
India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	8 April, 2002	8 April, 2003
India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement(CEPA)	October, 2004	January, 2006
India-Japan CEPA	November, 2004	June, 2006
India-Malaysia CECA	23 March, 2005	11 August, 2007
India-New Zealand CEPA	April, 2007	30 March, 2009
India-Australia CEPA	April, 2008	04 May, 2010
India-Peru FTA	15 January, 2016	—
India- Eurasian Economic Union (EaEU)	18 June, 2015	—

Impact of ban on import of natural rubber on tyre industry

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

(a) whether as against 1.2 million tonnes of annual consumption, India's natural rubber production stands at 5,75,000 tonnes, leaving no other option than to import the gap;

(b) whether Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association is peeved up with recent ban on import of natural rubber and restricting entry points for import to only two ports, alleging that with steep decline in tyre exports, around 40 per cent of tyre units engaged in making rubber products have shut shops; and

(c) whether import restrictions on natural rubber is set to defy the 'Make in India' concept, escalating import of tyres from China and Vietnam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Projected estimates of production and

consumption of Natural Rubber (NR) for the year 2015-16 are 580,000 tonnes and 1000,000 tonnes respectively, leaving a production-consumption balance of 420,000 tonnes. As per available statistics, import of NR during April-January, 2015-16 was 365,805 tonnes, while the estimated stock of NR at the end of January, 2016 was 242,000 tonnes.

(b) Representations have been received from the Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association from time to time on the issues affecting the tyre industry. There is no ban on import of rubber. However, steps in form of periodical restrictions on fresh issue or renewal of further advance authorizations of imports or port restrictions have been taken with a view to augment demand for domestically produced NR. Given the fact that international prices of NR have fallen, the viability of tyre industry is dependent, *inter alia*, on the level of modernization of the industry, proportion and cost of imported vs domestically sourced raw material and the overall cost of production.

(c) Impacts of measures taken to regulate imports and promote exports are reviewed regularly by the Government in Line with its overall policy for promoting overall industrial growth. Protection is also available to the industry from unfair competition or surge in imports in form of anti-dumping and safeguards measures.

Rejection of Indian products by USFDA

660. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the US Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) has rejected about 13,000 Indian products including patent medicines, generic drugs, bakery products, snacks etc., during the last five years;

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

(c) the measures being taken to improve the standard and quality adhering to the global market standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) According to Import Refusal Report data available on the US FDA website (http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/import_refusals), 11664 refusals of Indian products were recorded from January, 2011 to February, 2016.

The products from India which were refused entry included Medicine, Bakery Products, Fried snacks, spices, ground, mixed, Basmati Rice, fisheries Herbals & botanicals, Dietary Supplements, Hair Dyes and Colors, and other Bath Preparations. The reasons given for the refusals vary from problems in Misbranding, packaging, labelling, adulteration, pesticide, and unapproved etc.

(c) Among the steps taken by the Government include tightening labelling rules and making it mandatory for companies to clearly mention the dates of manufacturing, best before use and expiry dates improving pre-export inspection, greater emphasis on standards through sensitization of exporters for compliance of regulatory issues through export promotion agencies and also taking up the issue at bilateral trade forums wherever appropriate.

Negative growth in exports

661. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exports in India showed negative growth consecutively in the last 13 months;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that Government had announced a number of export incentive schemes for exporters during these days; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The month-wise details of India's exports for the last 13 months from January, 2015 to January, 2016 are as under:

<i>Value in US \$ Billion</i>			
Sl. No. Month	2013-14	2014-15	% Growth 2014-15 over 2013-14
1. January	26.89	24.39	-9.3
2. February	25.35	21.98	-13.29
3. March	30.34	24.03	-20.8

Sl. No.	Month	2013-14	2014-15 (April-January)*	% Growth 2014-15 over 2013-14
4.	April	26.03	22.05	-15.29
5.	May	28	22.35	-20.18
6.	June	25.91	22.29	-13.97
7.	July	25.79	23.14	-10.28
8.	August	26.8	21.27	-20.63
9.	September	28.87	21.84	-24.35
10.	October	25.89	21.35	-17.54
11.	November	26.49	20.01	-24.46
12.	December	26.16	22.3	-14.76
13.	January	24.39	21.08	-13.57

* Provisional

Source: DGCI&S

(c) and (d) Details of key steps taken for promoting exports are as follows:

- i. The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The FTP introduced two new schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for promoting export of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier schemes.
- ii. E-Commerce exports of handloom products, books/periodicals, leather footwear, toys and customized fashion garments through courier or foreign post offices were also included for benefit under MEIS. In order to give a boost to exports from SEZs, benefits of both MEIS and SEIS were extended to units located in SEZs.
- iii. In the light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, the envisaged revenue outgo under MEIS was increased from ₹ 18000 Crore to 21000 crore in October, 2015 with accompanying enhancement in benefits on certain products and

inclusion of certain additional items. As per DGCI&S data, while merchandise exports during the period April to December, 2015 have declined by about 19% as a whole, items covered under MEIS have shown a decline of only about 9% during this period in the face of a severe global economic slowdown. This demonstrates a likely positive impact of this intervention in promoting our exports.

- iv. By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit cards and electronic funds transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
- v. Government has infused additional Corpus (Capital) to the tune of 375 crore into the National Export Insurance Account (NEIA), raising the corpus to over 2100 crore, and strengthening the capacity to augment Project exports from the country. The equity capital of ECGC Ltd. has also been raised by 50 crore to 1300 crore enabling higher underwriting capacity to support exporters to expand their business and support banks for adequate lending to exporters.
- vi. Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback / refund of duties.

Investment climate in India

†662. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a report on survey conducted by Ernst and young, India has been rated as the best investment destination for investors vis-a-vis other countries;

(b) whether according to the report, investor companies are enthusiastic about participating in Digital India programme and also investing in small cities;

(c) whether India is likely to be included in top 50 countries in the World Bank's list for ease of doing business in next three years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, details of steps being taken to ensure ease of doing business and making it to list of top 50 countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A leading 32% of the investors ranked India as the most attractive market in 2015, while 60% placed the country among the top three investment destinations. According to the report M/s Cisco Systems and M/s Xiaomi Global have shown enthusiasm in investing in India.

(c) The ranking in the World Banks' Doing Business Report is based on the comparative reforms undertaken by the countries studied under the report. Government of India, with the cooperation of Government of Maharashtra and NCT of Delhi has undertaken a number of reforms to improve India's ranking. However, India ranking will depend on the reforms undertaken by India as well as other countries and cannot be predicted.

(d) The initiatives taken by the Government on improving ease of doing business in India are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

Initiatives on Improving 'Ease of Doing Business' in India.

The Government of India has taken up a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business. The emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective. The measures taken are:

1. India was ranked 142nd in Doing Business Report, 2015. The World Bank has released Doing Business Report, 2016 on 27th October, 2015. India is ranked at 130 (against a recalculated rank of 134th for 2015). India's rank has improved in 'starting a business', 'dealing with construction permit' and 'getting electricity' indicators.
2. A report titled "Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms" was released on 14th September, 2015. The report captures the findings of an assessment of reform implementation by States, led by DIPP, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India with support from World Bank group and KPMG. This assessment has been conducted to take stock of reforms implemented by States from January to June, 2015 based on a 98-point action plan for business reforms agreed between DIPP and State/UTs and rank them on the basis of reforms implemented.

The assessment reveals that States are at different levels of implementation on the 98-point action plan. The implementation status of each State has been converted to a percentage, and, on the basis of this the State rankings have been calculated.

Rank	State	Score	Rank	State	Score
1.	Gujarat	71.14%	17.	Himachal Pradesh	23.95%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70.12%	18.	Kerala	22.87%
3.	Jharkhand	63.09%	19.	Goa	21.74%
4.	Chhattisgarh	62.45%	20.	Puducherry	17.72%
5.	Madhya Pradesh	62.00%	21.	Bihar	16.41%
6.	Rajasthan	61.04%	22.	Assam	14.84%
7.	Odisha	52.12%	23.	Uttarakhand	13.36%
8.	Maharashtra	49.43%	24.	Chandigarh	10.04%
9.	Karnataka	48.50%	25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.73%
10.	Uttar Pradesh	47.37%	26.	Tripura	9.29%
11.	West Bengal	46.90%	27.	Sikkim	7.23%
12.	Tamil Nadu	44.58%	28.	Mizoram	6.37%
13.	Telangana	42.45%	29.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.93%
14.	Haryana	40.66%	30.	Meghalaya	4.38%
15.	Delhi	37.35%	31.	Nagaland	3.41%
16.	Punjab	36.73%	32.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.23%

Figure 1: *Source:* Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms, September 2015 published by DIPP

3. 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.
4. 20 services are integrated with the eBiz portal which will function as a single window portal for obtaining clearances from various Governments and Government agencies. These services are given in Annexure A.
5. Notification has been issued on 12-03-2015 by DGFT to limit number of documents required for export and import to three.

6. Ministry of Corporate Affairs has introduced an integrated process of incorporation of a company, wherein applicants can apply for Director's Identification Number (DIN) and company name availability simultaneous to incorporation application [Form INC-29].
7. The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015 has been passed to remove requirements of minimum paid-up capital and common seal for companies. It also simplifies a number of other regulatory requirements.
8. A comparative study of practices followed by the States for grant of clearance and ensuring compliances was conducted through M/s Accenture Services (P) Ltd. and six best practices were identified. These were circulated among all the states for peer evaluation and adoption. The study has also identified important bottlenecks faced by industries and important steps required to improve the business environment in States.
9. Application forms for Industrial Licence (IL) and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) have been simplified.
10. *Vide* Press Note 3 (2014), Defence products' list for industrial licensing has been issued, wherein large number of parts/components, castings/forgings etc. have been excluded from the purview of industrial licensing. Similarly dual use items, having military as well as civilian application (unless classified as defence item) will also not require Industrial License from defence angle. For these items only an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) has to be filed.
11. *Vide* Press Note 5 (2014), initial validity period of Industrial License has been increased to three years from two years. This will give enough time to licensees to procure land and obtain the necessary clearances/approvals from authorities.
12. MHA has stipulated that it will grant security clearance on Industrial Licence Applications within 12 weeks. In matters other than Explosives and FIPB cases, security clearances are valid for three years unless there is a change in composition of management or shareholding.
13. Partial commencement of production is being treated as commencement of production of all the items included in the license. This has obviated the hardship of licensees to get their Industrial License extended even though they have started production.

14. To facilitate investors and to reply to their queries, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) by applicants for grant of industrial license have been developed and uploaded on DIPP website.
15. *Vide* Press Note 4 (2014), the NIC Code NIC 2008 has been adopted, which is the advanced version of industrial classification. This code will allow Indian businesses to be part of globally recognized and accepted classification that facilitate smooth approvals/registration.
16. *Vide* Press Note 6 (2014), the 'Security Manual for Licensed Defence Industry' has been issued. This has obviated the requirement of affidavit from applicants. Earlier, an affidavit signed before Judicial Magistrate was required from the applicant to confirm that they will comply with the safety & security guidelines/procedures laid down by the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs in Government of India. The applicants were facing difficulties in obtaining such affidavit and this was severely delaying the issue of License even after approval of Licensing Committee.
17. A checklist with specific time-lines has been developed for processing all applications filed by foreign investors in cases relating to Retail/NRI/EoU foreign investments. This has been placed on the DIPP website.
18. An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created in 'Invest India' to guide, assist and handhold investors during the entire life-cycle of the business.
19. SEZ Units allowed removing goods for repair, replacement, testing, calibration, quality testing and research and development on self-attestation.
20. Process of applying for Environment and Forests clearances has been made online through Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change's portals <http://environmentclearance.nic.in/> and <http://forestclearance.nic.in/>.
21. Requirement for Environment Assessment Report is required for industrial shed, school, college, hostel for education institution above 20,000 square meters of build-up area up to 150,000 square meters of build-up area.
22. The issue of time taken in registration with Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) and Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) was

taken up with the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Director General, ESIC and Central Provident Fund Commissioner. Both the processes have been automated and ESIC registration number is being provided on a real-time basis.

23. An order facilitating revival and rehabilitation of MSMEs through banker's committee has been issued by Ministry of MSME.
24. A unified portal for registration of Units for LIN, reporting of inspection, submission of returns and grievance redressal has been launched by Ministry of Labour and Employment.
25. DIPP has requested all Secretaries of Government of India and Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs to simplify and rationalize the regulatory environment. In order to improve the regulatory business environment they have been requested to take the following measures on priority: (a) All returns should be filed on-line through a unified form; (b) A check-list of required compliances should be placed on Department's web portal; (c) All registers required to be maintained by the business should be replaced with a single electronic register; (d) No inspection should be undertaken without the approval of the Head of the Department; and (e) For all non-risk, non-hazardous businesses a system of self-certification should be introduced.
26. Registration process of VAT and Professional tax has been merged into a single process with single ID on 1st January, 2015 by the Government of Maharashtra.
27. Registration for VAT in Delhi has been made online. TIN allotment is done real-time and business can start immediately on receipt of TIN number.
28. The time required for giving a new electric connection in Mumbai has been reduced to 21 days from 67 days. The number of procedures involved has been cut down to 3 from existing 7.
29. Simplified procedure for new electric connection in Delhi with reduced procedures and time.
30. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has launched online application process for grant of construction permits for residential and industrial buildings on 16th March, 2015 and commercial buildings in May, 2015.

Statement-II*List of 20 Central Government Services (Integrated)*

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Dept. Name	Service Name
1.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Name Availability
2.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Director Identification Number
3.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Certificate of Incorporation
4.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Commencement of Business
5.	Central Board of Direct Taxes	Issue of Permanent Account Number (PAN)
6.	Central Board of Direct Taxes	Issue of Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN)
7.	Reserve Bank of India	Advanced Foreign Remittance (AFR)
8.	Reserve Bank of India	Foreign Collaboration-General Permission Route (FC-GPR)
9.	Employees' Provident Fund Organization	Employer Registration
10.	Employee's State Insurance Corporation	Employer Registration
11.	Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization	Issue of Explosive License
12.	Directorate General of Foreign Trade	Importer Exporter Code License
13.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	Industrial License
14.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum
15.	Department of Heavy Industry (DHI)	Issue of custom duty concession certificate to entrepreneurs under project import scheme
16.	Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)	Changes or correction in PAN data
17.	Reserve Bank of India	Foreign Currency- Transfer of Shares
18.	Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E)	Registration under the Contract Labour Act, 1970
19.	Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E)	Registration under the Building and other construction workers Act, 1996
20.	Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E)	Registration under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979

Assistance to States for development of export infrastructure

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

- (a) whether the Central Government extends assistance to States for development of export infrastructure through any scheme;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the funds allocated under the scheme to various States during the last three years;
- (c) the project-wise details of export infrastructure created through so far and the present status of these projects;
- (d) whether any review of the scheme has been undertaken by the Central Government; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes Madam, financial assistance has been provided to various States/UTs for development of export infrastructure under Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and other Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme.

(b) The details of financial assistance provided to various States/UTs under ASIDE Scheme during last three years are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The ASIDE scheme has, however, been delinked from support of Centre since Financial Year 2015-16, due to increased devolution of union tax to States from 32% to 42%.

(c) A total of 1698 projects have been approved under State Component of ASIDE, out of which 1099 have been completed. The State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the respective State scrutinizes and approves the specific projects out of the funds allocated to them under State Component of the scheme. Projects approved by the SLEPC of various States/UTs are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The Mid-Term Appraisal of the scheme was done in 2011 before continuation of the scheme in the 12th Five Year Plan. Based on the appraisal, changes were incorporated into the scheme related to the minimum size of the project, streamlining utilization certificate submission by the states and revision of fund allocation criteria to the states. Further, review of the state level projects under the Scheme is done from

time to time by the respective State Governments through the SLEPC and also monitored through the Web Enabled Monitoring System, (WEMS) of the Ministry.

Statement-I

*Details of fund released to States/ UTs under State Component
of ASIDE Scheme during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UT	Released 2012-13	Released 2013-14	Released 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.44	39.09	20.38
2.	Telangana	0	0	20.38
3.	Maharashtra	64.00	64.00	64.00
4.	Haryana	21.10	21.26	23.26
5.	Karnataka	45.77	45.77	45.77
6.	Kerala	16.62	20.94	20.94
7.	Uttar Pradesh	18.95	46.24	50.04
8.	West Bengal	31.53	31.53	0.00
9.	Punjab	14.28	14.28	15.98
10.	Rajasthan	21.58	21.58	22.14
11.	Odisha	18.00	18.00	18.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	5.27	5.27	5.27
13.	Gujarat	64.00	64.00	64.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19.40	19.40	19.40
15.	Tamil Nadu	59.77	60.66	62.18
16.	Assam	29.41	48.84	48.84
17.	Manipur	4.56	4.56	4.56
18.	Meghalaya	1 1.61	1 1.61	1 1.61
19.	Mizoram	4.30	4.30	4.30
20.	Nagaland	3.63	3.63	3.63
21.	Sikkim	2.70	2.70	2.70

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tripura	10.25	10.25	10.25
23.	Chhattisgarh	5.84	5.84	5.84
24.	Goa	6.12	6.12	0.00
25.	Jharkhand	3.145	6.29	6.29
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	3.53
27.	Bihar	3.92	14.51	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	2.54	0	0.00
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00
32.	Delhi	0	0	0.00
33.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00
35.	Pondichery	0	0	0.00
36.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		524.73	590.67	553.29

* From FY 2015-16, the ASIDE scheme has been delinked from support of centre, hence no funds were released to States/UTs during current FY.

Statement-II

States-wise projects approved under State Component of ASIDE

(₹in Lacs)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Approved Projects	Total Project Cost	Contribution from ASIDE
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105	32,229.48	27,875.79
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	467.00	467.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	1,078.23	1,078.23
4.	Assam	78	19,980.06	19,731.89
5.	Bihar	2	3,489.61	2,727.04

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	1	1,872.00	936.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	20	10,813.07	9,893.20
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2	565.20	282.60
9.	Daman and Diu	14	8,285.48	4,227.58
10.	Delhi	3	1,423.00	990.00
11.	Goa	26	9,669.70	9,429.34
12.	Gujarat	66	166,205.97	64,105.05
13.	Haryana	71	53,050.69	20,161.04
14.	Himachal Pradesh	140	18,842.47	17,273.17
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	6,548.64	5,612.73
16.	Jharkhand	1 1	23,956.45	9,881.00
17.	Karnataka	134	145,817.61	57,737.92
18.	Kerala	41	35,620.97	16,861.34
19.	Lakshadweep	10	583.31	583.31
20.	Madhya Pradesh	65	34,323.03	22,661.35
21.	Maharashtra	160	1 84,446.26	95,705.82
22.	Manipur	74	10,331.78	10,331.78
23.	Meghalaya	38	17,394.88	17,394.88
24.	Mizoram	59	4,421.68	4,293.99
25.	Nagaland	23	6,823.12	4,063.97
26.	Odisha	44	99,681.49	17,651.79
27.	Puducherry	6	29,718.81	448.81
28.	Punjab	41	26,794.94	17,642.74
29.	Rajasthan	36	59,041.65	26,894.71
30.	Sikkim	35	3,785.09	3,505.09
31.	Tamil Nadu	128	715,35 1.33	62,993.19
32.	Telangana	0	0.00	0.00
33.	Tripura	33	24,758.42	19,811.72
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1 16	62,776.78	49,744.06
35.	Uttarakhand	10	13,216.19	3,898.00
36.	West Bengal	64	50,011.09	32,299.14
TOTAL		1698	1,883,375.48	659,195.28

Fall in prices of rubber and other commercial crops in Kerala

664. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether prices of rubber, coconut and other commercial crops in Kerala have fallen precariously in recent months putting cultivators in great distress;
- (b) what immediate steps Government intends to adopt to reduce their distress; and
- (c) what are the long term steps it envisages in the background of regional accords on trade and tariff which in many cases turn detrimental to our producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Prices of rubber, coconut and other commercial crops in Kerala have shown a decreasing trend during recent months. Fall in price of the Natural Rubber (NR) is attributable, *inter alia*, to trends in economic growth and demand in major consuming countries. Fall in prices of oil and synthetic rubber and other external factors including development in future markets etc. Prices of coconut have fallen since April, 2015 in the wake of fall in prices of coconut oil which is influenced by price of other substitutes such as Palm oil and palm kernel oil. In case of cardamom, prices have shown a relatively decreasing trend during the last five months.

(b) Government has taken various steps to regulate import of NR which include, *inter alia*, reduction in export obligation period, enhancement of basic import duty, port restriction and suspension of import under the scheme for advance authorization for rubber imports. Government has enhanced the import duty of crude palmolein from 0% to 15% and RBD Palm Oil from 7.5% to 20% in order to discourage import of crude palmolein and palm kernel oil. Government has also imposed restriction on imports of palm oil through ports of Kerala. With a view to regulate imports of coconut oil and copra, State Trading Corporation has been authorized as agency. With a view to mitigate the difficulties faced by the farmers. Further, Minimum support price is available to the farmers of milling and ball copra which aids in offering remunerative prices to coconut growers and helps in stabilizing market prices. As regards cardamom, a minimum import price of ₹500/kg. was notified on 6th February, 2015.

(c) NR is included in the negative/exclusion lists of Free Trade Agreements with major natural rubber producing countries. Further, measures for domestic promotion of

commodities and programmes for development and post-harvest quality improvement for stabilizing market prices are also undertaken as part of approved development schemes.

Setting up of new industrial units

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

(a) whether Government has any proposal for setting up new industrial units in the country including backward districts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the locations proposed for the said units along with the time-limit within which these units are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The State Government is primarily responsible for industrial development in their State. The Union Government supplements their efforts through various schemes launched by it with a view to promote industrialization in industrially backward areas of the country.

To attract investments in the setting up of new industrial units, the Government has worked out Schemes for Special Category States and for the North Eastern Region. The details of the Scheme(s) are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

Statement-I

I. North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007

- 1.1 With a view to give a further boost to industrialization in the North Eastern Region, the erstwhile North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997 was revised and a new policy, namely North East Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) 2007, was notified *w.e.f.* 1.4.2007 which will remain in force up to 31.03.2017. Benefits under NEIIPP, 2007 have also been extended, for the first time, to the select Service Sector units, Bio-technology units and Power Generating units (up to 10 MW), besides industries in the manufacturing Sector. This policy replaces the erstwhile NEIP, 1997.
- 1.2 NEIIPP, 2007 is applicable to all industrial units (barring the units producing tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, pan masala and plastic carry bags of less than 20 microns, refineries and units engaged in peripheral

activities like preservation during storage, cleaning operations, packing, re-packing, labeling or re-labeling, sorting, alteration of retail sale price etc.).

1.3 NEIIPP, 2007 covers the entire North East Region comprising States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim.

1.4 Benefits available under the policy are:

- **Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, 2007:-** The Scheme provides for subsidy @ 30% of the investment in plant and machinery or additional investment in Plant and Machinery by way of substantial expansion to all new units as well as existing units which go in for substantial expansion.
- **Central Interest Subsidy Scheme:-** The Scheme provides for interest subsidy @ 3% on the working capital loan availed by an eligible unit from scheduled banks or Central/State financial institutions for a maximum period of 10 years from the date of commencement of production.
- **Central Comprehensive Insurance Scheme:-** The Scheme provides for reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for a maximum period of 10 years from the date of commencement of production.

1.5 North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFC), Guwahati is the nodal agency for disbursal of subsidies under various subsidy schemes of NEIIPP, 2007.

1.6 Under NEIIPP, 2007, since inception ₹ 971.04 crores have been released to the States of NER (upto 25.02.2016) out of which an amount of ₹149.99 crores during 2013-14 and ₹221.90 crores during 2014-15 have been released.

1.7 **Suspension of fresh registration under NEIIPP:**

The anticipated liabilities under the scheme in the current FY 2015-16 are to be around ₹720.10 crore. DIIP has incurred liabilities far in excess of the Plan outlay. In view of the resource crunch and to curtail further liabilities under the scheme, fresh registrations under NIIPP have been suspended *w.e.f.* 1.12.2014. It has, however, been clarified that the scheme has neither been withdrawn nor discontinued.

II. Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS,1971)/ Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), 2013:

- 2.1 The Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS) was introduced on 23.7.1971 to develop industrialization in the remote, hilly and inaccessible areas. The scheme is applicable to all industrial units (barring plantations, refineries and power generating units both in public and private sectors irrespective of their size). Under the scheme, transportation cost on movement of raw material/ finished goods to and from the location of the unit to the designated rail head is reimbursed for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.
- 2.2 Transport Subsidy Scheme has been modified and notified as "Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS) - 2013, w.e.f. 22.1.2013. Salient features of this Scheme are as follows:
 - (i) Definition of 'manufacturing activity' adopted from the Union Budget 2009-10;
 - (ii) Subsidy on transportation of fly ash disallowed;
 - (iii) Sunset clause introduced so that the Scheme terminates after 5 years from its date of notification;
 - (iv) Provision for subsidy for an additional period of 5 years to MSME; and
 - (v) Plantations, Refineries, Power generating units, Coke (including Calcined Petroleum Coke) industry and the units producing tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, pan masala and plastic carry bags of less than 20 microns have been placed in the negative list.
- 2.3 The scheme covers eight States of the North East, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Administration, Lakshadweep Administration and Darjeeling District of West Bengal.
- 2.4 The disbursement of subsidy to the eligible industrial units in the States is made through the nodal agencies appointed for the purpose. These are:
 - (i) North East Development Financial Corporation (NEDFC), Guwahati for the eight states of North Eastern Region;
 - (ii) JKDFC for Jammu & Kashmir;

- (iii) Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (HPSIDC) for Himachal Pradesh;
- (iv) State Infrastructure & Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand Ltd. (SIIDCUL) for Uttarakhand.

The disbursement of subsidy to the industrial units in the Union Territories is made through the UTs Administrations. In Darjeeling district of West Bengal, the disbursement of subsidy is made through State Government of West Bengal.

- 2.5 Under TSS, 1971, since inception an amount of 3416.84 crore (approx.) has been released to the States/UTs. 220.00 crore during 2013-14 and 124.49 crores during FY 2014-15 were released.

Statement-II

Brief Note on important issues in respect of the schemes being implemented by the Special Package

Jammu and Kashmir

New Industrial policy and other concessions for the State of J&K were introduced by the DIPP on 14th June, 2002 for a period of ten years. The incentives/concessions provided for industrial development in the State are (i) Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, 2002; (ii) Central Interest Subsidy Scheme, 2002; (iii) the Central Comprehensive Insurance Scheme, 2002; (iv) 100% Income tax exemption allowed to all new units for initial period of 5 years and thereafter, 30% for Companies and 25% for units other than Companies, for a further period of five years, under Section 80- IB of Income Tax Act, 1961 and (v) Excise Duty exemption. The package of incentives for the State of J&K expired on 14th June, 2012. However, the package has been extended for a further period of five years *w.e.f.* 15.06.2012 to 14.06.2017 with certain modifications. The new package provides the following incentives:-

1. **Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme:** All new industrial units and existing industrial units on their substantial expansion, would be eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy @ 15% of the investment of Plant & Machinery, subject to a ceiling of 30 lakh. Micro, Small and Medium enterprises would be eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy of 30% of the investment of plant & machinery, subject to ceiling of 3.00 crore and 1.50 crore for manufacturing and service sector respectively.

2. **Central Interest Subsidy Scheme:** An interest subsidy of 3% on the average of daily working capital loan would be provided to all new industrial units for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production.
3. **Central Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy Scheme:** An Insurance subsidy to the extent of 100% would be admissible during the extended package to all new units and to the existing units on substantial expansion for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

Progress made

As per the reports received from the State Government, 10600 units were set up involving an investment of 4219.501 crore which generated employment of 107541 persons since inception of the scheme in the State.

Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

New Industrial policy and other concessions for the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand were introduced by the DIPP on 7th January, 2003 for a period of ten year from 7.1.2003 to 6.1.2013. Details of incentives/concessions provided for industrial development in the States are (i) Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, 2003; (ii) 100% income tax exemption for an initial period of five years and thereafter 30% for companies and 25% for other than companies for a further period of five years under Section 80-C of Income Tax Act, 1961 and (iii) Central Excise Duty exemption: 100% exemption on outright basis to the industrial units set up or expanded in these States was available till 31.03.2010. The scheme expired on 06.01.2013. However, Package has been further extended during the 12th Plan period for a further period *w.e.f.* 07.01.2013 to 31.03.2017. The new package includes the following:-

Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme 2013. All new industrial units and existing industrial units on their substantial expansion, would be eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy @ 15% of the investment of Plant & Machinery subject to a ceiling of 30 lakh. Micro, Small and Medium enterprises would be eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy of 15% of the investment in plant & machinery subject to a ceiling of 50 lakh.

Progress Made

As per the reports received from the Himachal Pradesh Government, 10864 units with an investment of 15324.25 crore were set up in the State, since inception of the scheme. This has led to generation of employment for 129443 persons.

As per the reports received from the Uttarakhand Government, 30244 units with an investment of 35343.41 crore were set up in the State, since inception of the scheme. This has led to generation of employment for 245573 persons.

Withdrawal of incentives on silk exports

666. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has withdrawn the incentives on silk exports under the new export-import policy;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to protect the interests of country's silk exporters which create huge employment opportunities to craftsmen and artisans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government has not withdrawn the incentives on silk exports under the new export-import policy.

(c) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) under the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 notified on 01.04.2015. Under the scheme, many silk products as notified *vide* Public Notice No. 2 dated 01.04.2015 are eligible for rewards on their export. Further *vide* Public Notice No. 27 dated 14.07.2015 and Public Notice No. 44 dated 29.10.2015, the rates, if it is a handicraft item, and country coverage of certain silk products were enhanced. MEIS list includes 21 Tariff lines relating to silk sector. Certain handloom products of silk like scarves, other furnishing articles etc. have been given higher rate of incentive @ 5% keeping in view its high employment generating potential. Duty Credit Scrips are granted under MEIS as rewards to silk products, irrespective of variety, for their export in the notified markets at notified rates. The rewards under MEIS are available to both manufacturer as well as Merchant exporters.

Licences to A.P. through Patents Act for BT cotton seed production

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

(a) whether Government is aware that Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh is famous for the production of cotton in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent any proposal to grant

licences through Patents Act to enable more companies to enter into BT cotton seed production, if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Cotton is grown in district Guntur of Andhra Pradesh. The details are as follows:

Year (Kharif Season)	Area (In Hectare)	Production (in Bales)	Yield (Bales/Hectare)
2012-13	1,87,397	7,08,802	3.78
2013-14	1,93,207	7,52,371	3.89
2014-15	2,06,374	10,75,856	5.21

(b) The Minister for Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh, *vide* his letter dated 01.02.2016, has requested the Government of India to invoke and exercise its powers under Sections 66 and /or 92 of the Patents Act, 1970 to enable more companies to enter into BT cotton seed production. The matter is under examination.

Increase in trade deficit with China

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India's export to China is decreasing continuously resulting in enhanced trade deficit;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian and Chinese leaders had set a target of 100 billion dollar trade between the two countries;

(c) if so, the details of import-export between India and China in the year 2015 and during January-February, 2016;

(d) the details of trade deficit to India in the abovesaid period; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to reduce the trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a), (c) and (d) Details of the imports, exports and the trade deficit with China during the Vast three years and the current year up to January, 2016 are given below:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*Bilateral Trade between India and China 2012-13 to
2014-15 and the current year*

(Value in USD Billion)

Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
2012-13	52.25	13.53	65.78	38.72
2013-14	51.03	14.82	65.85	36.21
2014-15	60.41	11.93	72.34	48.48
2015-16 (April- Dec.) (P)	47.15	6.95	54.10	40.20
January, 2016 (P)	5.11	0.61	5.72	4.50

(P) ; Figures are Provisional

(Source; DGCI&S)

From above table it may be seen that India's export to China increased to US\$ 14.82 billion in 2013-14 from US\$ 13.53 billion in 2012-13, however subsequently the exports decreased to 11.93 US\$ billion during the year 2014-15. During the period India's trade deficit with China increased to US\$ 48.48 billion in 2014-15 from the level of US\$ 38.72 billion in 2012-13.

Trade data compilation for the month of February, 2016 is under finalisation.

(b) Yes, Sir. During the visit of Chinese Premier to India in December 2010, India and China had mutually set a target of US\$ 100 billion for bilateral trade by 2015.

(e) Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Commerce & Industry of the Republic of India jointly developed and signed in September 2014, the Five-Year Development Program for Economic and Trade Cooperation in order to lay down a medium term roadmap for promoting balanced and sustainable development of economic and trade relations between China and India, on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

The Five Year Program recognizes "that trade deficit with China is a matter of high concern for India. Against this background and in the spirit of mutual benefit, India and China shall endeavour to strengthen cooperation and gradually achieve bilateral trade balance over the next 5 years. India and China shall further endeavour to increase bilateral trade in services particularly Information Technology (IT) & Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) in the next 5 years."

**Set back to India and other developing countries
at WTO Nairobi deal**

669. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

- (a) whether India agreeing to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) deal in Nairobi is a huge set back not only to India but to other developing countries as well;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) why a pact on public stockholding was not in place by now; and
- (d) by when it would be notified?

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

(b) At the World Trade Organization (WTO), decisions are mostly taken by consensus. India and other developing countries opposed the closure of the Doha Round of trade negotiations and the introduction of new issues in the agenda of the WTO. The Nairobi Ministerial Declaration reflects the fact that there are differences in views in these areas. At the Nairobi Ministerial Conference, Ministerial Decisions were adopted on some agricultural issues and issues of importance to developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The Nairobi Ministerial Decisions on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes and an agricultural Special Safeguard Mechanism are positive steps for developing countries as they recognize the need for outcomes in these areas and commit to the continuation of work on these issues in the WTO. One of the Decisions adopted extends the relevant provision to prevent 'evergreening' of patents in the pharmaceuticals sector. This would help in maintaining an affordable and accessible supply of generic medicines. These are all positive outcomes of the Ministerial Conference.

(c) and (d) The Decision taken at a Ministerial Conference of the WTO in Bali in December, 2013 and a subsequent Decision of the WTO General Council in November, 2013 set a deadline of 2017 (the 11th Ministerial Conference) for adoption of a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes. The Ministerial Decision adopted at the Nairobi Ministerial Conference reaffirms this commitment to find a permanent solution and also mandates regular review of progress of the negotiations by the WTO General Council.

Extending knitted fabrics from export SOPS under MEIS

670. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has recently announced a new list of textile items eligible for export sops, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for exclusion of certain knitted fabrics for concession under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS); and

(c) the steps taken by Government to grant benefits on export of entire range of knitted fabrics including value added products such as cotton dyed and printed fabrics in order to avoid unintended inclusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) incentivizes 5012 tariff lines at 8 digit level at present. The list of eligible lines is available in Public Notice Nos. 2 dated 01.04.2015, 27 dated 14.07.2015, 28 dated 15.07.2015 and 44 dated 29.10.2015 available at www.dgft.gov.in. It includes 752 tariff lines relating to Textiles, Ready Made Garments and Made Ups sector. Labour intensive products like Handloom, Coir, Jute, Textile related handicraft products, carpets, woollen shawls etc. have been provided support at maximum rate of 5%. Important lines of Ready Made Garments, Made ups and cotton fabrics are also covered. Other lines of textiles could not be supported, given the need to prioritize within the available resources.

Review of performance of independent regulators

671. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reconsider its response and agree to undertake a review of performance of independent regulators across various sectors keeping widespread view in mind that India is currently in a bright spot and has an opportunity to capitalize in the current global crisis by undertaking structural reforms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) At present, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Steps to address obstacles under 'Startup India' mission

672. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the Local Circle's survey which states that corruption and inefficiency within the bureaucracy remains the greatest bottleneck in starting a business;

(b) if so, the steps taken to address this obstacle under the 'Startup India' initiative; and

(c) the details of other policy and structural reforms proposed to be undertaken by Government to permit free and fair competition and address other issues that determine the viability and existence of start-ups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Local Circles is a social media site which keeps conducting informal surveys on various issues. Government policies cannot be framed on the basis of such informal surveys. The Government, however, has identified regulatory reforms which aim at reducing inefficiencies and corruption as its top most priority.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to address these obstacles. An Action plan has been released by the Prime Minister of India on 16th January, 2016 which includes:-

1. Simplification and Handholding

- Simple Compliance Regime for startups based on Self-certification
- Launch of Mobile app and Portal for compliance and information exchange
- Startup India Hub to handhold startup during various phases of its development
- Legal support for and fast-tracking patent examination at reduced costs
- Relaxed norms of public procurement for startups
- Faster exit for startups

2. Funding support and Incentives

- Providing funding support through a Fund of Funds with a corpus of rupees 10,000 crore
- Credit guarantee fund for startups
- Tax exemption on capital gains invested in Fund of Funds
- Tax exemption to startups for 3 years

3. Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation

- Organizing Startup Fests to showcase innovations and providing collaboration platforms
- Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) with Self -Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) Program of NITI Aayog
- Harnessing private sector expertise for setuping up incubators
- Setting up of 7 new research parks modeled on the Research Park at IIT Madras
- Launching of innovation focused programs for students
- Annual Incubator Grand Challenge to promote good practices among incubators.

Slow growth of private sector investment

673. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private sector investment has not picked up and is going down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, what has been the trend during 2014-15 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Gross Capital Formation in private sector at current prices up to F.Y. 2014-15 is as under:

(in ₹ crore)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Private Sector	2546031	2816572	2940946	3140981

Private sector includes private financial and non-financial corporations and households.

Growth rate of industrial production

674. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the annual growth rate of industrial production is expected to increase in the current year as compared to the last five years;
- (b) if so, the actual growth rate during the last two years;
- (c) whether Government has also identified those industries in which growth rate is either increasing or decreasing, as compared to the last five years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The growth rate of industrial production measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) was 3.1 % during April-December, 2015-16. The annual (April- March) growth rate of industrial production was 2.8 % in 2014-15, (-) 0.1%, in 2013-14, 1.1 % in 2012-13, 2.9 % in 2011-12 and 8.2% in 2010-11.

(c) and (d) The growth rate of the industries showing increasing or decreasing growth are identified based on the IIP. The industry-wise annual growth rates of production for last five years are given in Statement.

Statement*Annual Growth Rates (April to March) as per Index of
Industrial Production (Base 2004-05)*

(In per cent)							
NIC (2004) 2-digit	Description	Weight	2010- 11	2011- 12	2012- 13	2013- 14	2014- 15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
15	Food products and beverages	72.76	7.0	15.4	2.9	-1.1	4.8
16	Tobacco products	15.7	2.0	5.4	-0.4	0.8	1.0
17	Textiles	61.64	6.7	-1.3	5.9	4.4	2.8
18	Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	27.82	3.7	-8.5	10.4	19.5	5.1
19	Luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness & footwear; tanning and dressing of leather products	5.82	8.1	3.7	7.3	5.2	10.4
20	Wood and products of wood & cork except furniture; articles of straw & plating materials	10.51	-2.2	1.8	-7.1	-2.2	4.4
21	Paper and paper products	9.99	8.6	5.0	0.5	-0.1	3.3
22	Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	10.78	11.2	29.6	-5.1	0.3	-4.1
23	Coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	67.15	-0.2	3.5	8.5	5.2	0.8
24	Chemicals and chemical products	100.59	2.0	-0.4	3.8	8.9	-0.3
25	Rubber and plastics products	20.25	10.6	-0.3	0.2	-2.1	4.5
26	Other non-metallic mineral products	43.14	4.1	4.8	1.9	1.1	2.5
27	Basic metals	113.35	8.8	8.7	1.9	0.3	12.7
28	Fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment	30.85	15.3	11.2	-4.7	-7.0	-0.6
29	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	37.63	29.4	-5.8	-4.7	-4.7	4.0
30	Office, accounting & computing machinery	3.05	-5.3	1.6	-13.9	-15.7	-38.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
31	Electrical machinery & apparatus n.e.c.	19.8	2.8	-22.2	0.6	14.5	21.1
32	Radio, TV and communication equipment & apparatus	9.89	12.7	4.3	5.6	-27.3	-54.4
33	Medical, precision & optical instruments, watches and clocks	5.67	6.8	10.9	-2.0	-5.1	-2.3
34	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	40.64	30.2	10.8	-5.3	-9.6	2.5
35	Other transport equipment	18.25	23.2	11.9	-0.1	5.9	6.4
36	Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	29.97	-7.5	-1.8	-5.1	-13.9	7.4
(15-36)	Manufacturing	755.27	9.0	3.0	1.3	-0.8	2.3
	Mining	141.57	5.2	-2.0	-2.3	-0.6	1.5
	Electricity	103.16	5.5	8.2	4.0	6.1	8.4
	General	1000	8.2	2.9	1.1	-0.1	2.8

Source: Central Statistics Office.

Shortage of funds for ASI

675. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of funds with the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to revive and maintain the monuments/sites;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof including the funds earmarked/ released and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by Government for the revival and protection of these monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Adequate funds are provided for conservation of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The State-wise details of funds allocated/expenditure incurred during the last three years and allocation for the current year are given in Statement (*See* below).

The conservation work of the protected monuments is attended regularly as per the availability of resources and they are in a good state of preservation.

Statement

State-wise details of funds allocated/expenditure incurred during the last three years and allocation for the current year

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	Circle / Branch	2012-2013		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
			Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	737.50	737.49	958.00	957.97	1405.00	1404.99	1285.00	
		Lucknow Circle	1047.50	1047.49	945.00	944.99	1165.00	1165.00	945.00	
		Sarnath Circle	—	—	—	—	535.00	534.99	495.00	
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	494.00	494.00	493.00	493.00	695.00	695.00	595.00	
		Mumbai Circle	415.00	414.99	415.00	415.00	645.00	645.00	837.00	
		Nagpur Circle	—	—	—	—	445.00	444.98	700.00	
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1131.00	1131.00	1253.00	1253.00	1516.00	1515.99	1305.00	
		Mini Circle Hampi	—	—	—	—	90.00	90.00	757.00	
		Dharwad Circle	793.00	793.00	993.90	993.79	713.94	713.94	714.27	
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	707.50	707.50	717.00	716.99	957.00	956.99	895.00	
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	455.25	455.22	280.00	280.00	597.00	596.99	675.00	
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	393.00	378.75	448.44	448.18	550.00	549.63	550.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry (UT)	Chennai Circle	500.05	500.03	845.00	845.00	1070.05	1070.01	800.00
8.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	685.92	685.92	795.97	795.92	876.00	875.85	610.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	105.00	105.00	159.00	155.86	318.00	315.00	290.00
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1101.00	1100.98	1302.80	1300.19	1500.00	1499.75	935.00
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	108.00	107.99	144.50	144.50	397.80	397.36	271.00
12.	Assam Manipur Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland Tripura	Guwahati Circle	261.00	207.25	262.00	174.24	302.00	292.56	396.00
	Arunchal Pradesh								
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	435.00	435.00	525.00	521.48	610.00	610.00	540.00
		Jodhpur Circle	—	—	—	—	570.00	569.96	725.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	908.00	890.00	1068.50	1068.43	1003.00	998.32	700.00

15. Bihar	Patna Circle	275.06	275.04	263.00	263.00	415.00	414.99	380.00
16. Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	243.80	243.80	260.00	260.00	443.00	443.00	134.52
	Mini Circle Leh	67.00	67.00	117.00	116.83	141.98	141.98	135.00
17. Kerala	Thrissur Circle	406.00	406.00	455.00	455.00	647.20	647.19	525.00
18. Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	460.00	459.99	655.00	655.00	848.00	847.99	1241.00
	Daman and Diu (UT)							
19. Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	107.50	107.49	211.00	210.49	265.00	264.99	220.00
20. Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	405.00	405.00	469.00	468.40	588.00	587.89	630.00
21. Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	53.66	53.57	69.00	69.00	116.00	115.98	141.50
	Chemical Preservation (All India)	531.41	527.67	537.89	510.85	790.34	787.65	813.50
	Horticultural Activity (All India)	2153.10	2129.63	2447.73	2446.05	3358.35	3357.98	3833.00
	Reserve	0.43	—	—	—	2.24	—	161.21
TOTAL		14980.68	14866.80	17090.73	16936.16	23575.90	23551.95	23235.00

Implementation of HPC report on Akademies

676. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering implementation of the report of High Powered Committee (HPC) on Akademies and other institutions under the Ministry;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken/being taken till date by Government to implement the recommendations of the report; and

(c) if so, whether any time-frame has been set to implement the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has already decided to implement most of the acceptable recommendations of High Powered Committee on Akademies and other institutions under Ministry of Culture subject to maintaining the autonomous character of the Akademies and other institutions as per their Memorandum of Association/Deed/Rules & Regulations etc. Necessary orders/instructions have since been issued by the Ministry to Akademies and other institutions to initiate necessary action for implementation of recommendations concerning them after obtaining approval of their Governing Body/Executive Council etc, as the case may be. Some Institutions namely National School of Drama (NSD), Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) & Centre for Cultural Resources & Training (CCRT) have taken approval of their competent authority for implementation of the recommendations accepted by them.

(c) No, Sir.

Monuments protected by ASI in Maharashtra

677. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the major activities performed by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country;

(b) how many monuments are being preserved and conserved by ASI in Maharashtra;

(c) the details of measures taken to protect forts in Maharashtra;

(d) whether ASI is facing resource crunch for protecting these forts; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to ensure availability of sufficient funds for this activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The major activities of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) includes, conservation of monuments, their protection and prevention from encroachments, archaeological excavations, explorations, operation of archaeological museums, epigraphical research and publications related to archaeological findings, conservation and other activities etc.

(b) to (e) There are 285 numbers of protected monuments of ASI in Maharashtra. The conservation work of these monuments including forts in Maharashtra is attended regularly as per the availability of resources and need of repairs at different sites.

Adequate funds are provided for conservation of protected monuments including forts without any resources crunch and they are in a good state of preservation.

Tilting of Qutub Minar

678. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Qutub Minar is getting tilted day by day due to certain disturbances in the earth around that area;

(b) if so, how much this Minar has tilted so far and efforts made to do the renovation works;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the course of renovation and digging and strengthening of foundation, many idols belonging to Jain Dharma were found there;

(d) if so, the details thereof and where they have been kept; and

(e) the reasons behind stopping excavation in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per the survey carried out by Survey of India, Dehradun, the mean rate of annual change in tilt is 3.5 seconds per year w.r.t. its base centre. To further prevent this negligible tilt, the entire base of Qutub Minar was water tightened to ensure that water does not percolate into the foundation of the monument.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, some architectural members of Hindu and Jain Temple were found during the course of conservation & scientific clearance. Some of these members are on display in the Qutub Complex and the rest are kept in safe custody within the same complex.

(e) No excavation has been carried out in Qutub Complex. Only scientific clearance/conservation was carried out as per requirement.

Funding and revenue from archaeological parks

679. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State/UT-wise details of archaeological parks in the country;
- (b) the park-wise and year-wise amount of funds allocated during last three years for the maintenance of these parks; and
- (c) the park-wise and year-wise amount of revenue generated during the last three years from the tourism or other activities in these parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for protection, conservation and maintenance of monuments/sites which have been declared as of National importance. However, no archaeological park has been notified as protected monument/site under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Malfunctioning in Asiatic Society, Kolkata

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

- (a) whether there are reports of malfunctioning in the Asiatic Society, Kolkata; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Ministry has directed Asiatic Society, Kolkata to properly investigate complaints on malfunctioning in the organisation and to take remedial action.

Contribution for "Simhastha Kumbha" in Ujjain

†681. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of contribution made on the part of the Ministry for "Simhastha Kumbha Mahaparva" to be organised by the Ministry in Ujjain; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the measures taken on the policy of conservation, protection and promotion of culture and for its implementation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Till date, no contribution has been made by the Ministry of Culture for "Simhastha Kumbha Mahaparva" in Ujjain.

(b) The Government of India operates a number of schemes and conducts various activities through its several organizations including seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur to conserve, preserve and promote culture including folk dance, music and literature of different regions.

Allocations for cultural festivals and tourism to Karnataka

682. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be please to state:

(a) whether Government understandas the cultural and tourism potential of Karnataka, which is one of the top most States of the Country attracting foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government will consider more budgetary allocations to Karnataka for promoting cultural festivals and to exploit the tourism potential of the State; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products including organization of fairs and festivals is primarily the responsibility of State Government/UT Administration. The fairs and festivals are selected by the State Governments based on their tourism potential. Government of India provides a maximum Financial Central Assistance of ₹25.00 lakhs per fair/festival to the States with maximum ceiling of ₹50.00 lakhs for a particular State in a financial year.

In addition to this, basic facilities/amenities to the tourists visiting centrally protected monuments/sites are regular activities of Archaeological Survey of India which is undertaken, as per need and resources.

The details of fairs and festivals sanctioned by the Government of India during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five year plan to the State Government of Karnataka are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of fairs/festivals and events for which central financial assistance
has been sanctioned to the State Government of Karnataka
during Eleventh and Twelfth Plan*

			(₹in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Eleventh plan			
	2007-08 - Nil		
	2008-09		
1.	Celebration of Bangalooru Habba 2008	15.00	15.00
	TOTAL	15.00	15.00
	2009-10		
1.	Celebration of Bangalore Habba-2009 in Karnataka	15.00	12.00
	TOTAL	15.00	12.00
	2010-11 - Nil		
	2011-12- Nil		
Twelfth Plan			
	2012-13- Nil		
	2013-14		
1.	Organizing Hampi Festival at Hampi in Bellary District, Karnataka	25.00	25.00
	TOTAL	25.00	25.00
	2014-15- Nil		
	2015-16- Nil		

Assistance to States for conservation of memorials and new museums

683. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise and memorial/museum-wise details of the financial assistance provided to the State Governments including Karnataka for the conservation

of memorials and setting up of new museums during each of the last three years and the current year;

- (b) whether the funds allocated for the purpose have been fully utilized;
- (c) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof during the said period;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) No proposal for conservation of memorials has been received from the State Governments/U.Ts including Karnataka during last 3 years and current year. As such, no funds have been allocated/released.

As regards, financial assistance provided to State Governments/UTs for setting up of new museums during each of the last three years and the current year, the details given as under:

Sl. No.	State/ Details of Proposals	Funds Released (₹ in lakhs)				Amount Utilized
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1.	Jammu and Kashmir- SPS Museum, Srinagar	-	300.00	150.00	-	Full yutilized and Utilization Certificate received.
2.	Madhya Pradesh -Local Archaeology Museum, Sironj, MP	-	40.84	-	-	Utilization Certificate not received.
3.	Telangana -Regional Museum of Buddhist Heritage, Nagarjunasagar, Nalkonda	-	5.00	325.00	-	Utilization Certificate not due.
4.	Uttarakhand -Himalayan Museum, Rishikesh	-	-	458.00	-	Utilization Certificate not due.

Manual ticketing system for entry into monuments

684. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether manual ticketing system for entry into protected monuments in the country is irritating for visitors; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the number of such ticket counters in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No such complaint about manual ticketing system for entry into protected ticketed monuments under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has been reported so far. However, to facilitate visitors, online tickets for all 116 ticketed monuments have been introduced and e-ticketing is also being introduced.

Converting of heritage sites into tourist spots

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

(a) the details of historical monuments in Maharashtra which have been identified as heritage sites by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) whether Government is working for these heritage sites to convert them into tourist spots through any schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of 285 monuments/sites declared under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 as of National importance under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Maharashtra are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for protection, conservation and maintenance of monuments/sites in the country which have been declared as of National importance. Besides this, providing basic facilities/amenities (*e.g.* drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) to the tourists visiting centrally protected monuments are the regular activities which the Archaeological Survey of India undertakes, as per need and resources. Improvement/upgradation of these public amenities is a continuous process, however, there is no scheme for it.

Statement

*List of Centrally protected monuments/ sites in Maharashtra under
the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India*

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments/Sites	Location	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Damri Masjid	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
2.	Gate near Niyamat Khan's Place	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
3.	Kotla of Twelve Imams	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
4.	Mucca Masjid	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
5.	Old tomb near Changiz Khan's palace	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
6.	Tomb of Nizam Ahmedshah	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
7.	Hemadpanthi Temple	Bernini	Ahmednagar
8.	Dhokeshwar Caves	Dhoke	Ahmednagar
9.	Building Known as Faria Bagh	Ghotan	Ahmednagar
10.	Jain Temple	Bhingar Cantonment	Ahmednagar
11.	Temple of Mallikarjuna	Ghotan	Ahmednagar
12.	Cave and Temple	Harishchandra Gad	Ahmednagar
13.	Jarasangh Nagari	Jorve	Ahmednagar
14.	Temple of Mallikarjuna	Karjat	Ahmednagar
15.	Temple of Shiva called Naktichedeul	Karjat	Ahmednagar
16.	Old Temple	Kokamthan	Ahmednagar
17.	Temple of Devi	Mandavagaon Katrabad	Ahmednagar
18.	Salbathan's Tomb	Mohekari	Ahmednagar
19.	Temple of Shiva on the futher side of the stream	Parner	Ahmednagar
20.	Baleshwar Temple	Pedgaon	Ahmednagar

1	2	3	4
21.	Temple of Laxmi Narayan	Pedgaon	Ahmednagar
22.	Temple of Amriteshwar	Ratanwadi	Ahmednagar
23.	Triple shrined temple of Bhavani	Tahakri	Ahmednagar
24.	Five Stone Gates	Tisgaon	Ahmednagar
25.	Temple of Devi	Toka	Ahmednagar
26.	Temple of Siddheshwar Mahadev	Toka	Ahmednagar
27.	Temple of Vishnu & Five Ghats at attached thereto	Toka	Ahmednagar
28.	Ancient sites and remains at Daimabad	Daimabad (Ladgaon)	Ahmednagar
29.	Ancient site locally known as Ladmod	Newasa	Ahmednagar
30.	Dahihanda gate of outer city wall.	Akola	Akola
31.	Khirki gate in the outer city wall	Akola	Akola
32.	South -East bastion of the outer city wall together with 10 years of the adjacent wall on each side, variously known as panch Burj Hasrath Yab and containing a Persian inscription.	Akola	Akola
33.	Balapur fort	Balapur	Akola
34.	Chhatri near Dak Banglow	Balapur	Akola
35.	Black stone temple of Bhawani	Barsi Takil	Akola
36.	Narnala Fort: (i) Akot Gateway, (ii) Amber Mahal, (iii) Delhi Gateway, (iv) Large & Two smaller Guns, (v) Mahakali Gateway, (vi) Mendheao Gateway, (vii) Shahapur Gateway, (viii) Sirpur Gateway, (ix) Small Mosque, (x) Tank built to contain Oil & Ghee.	Patur	Akola
37.	Patur Cave (Two Cave)	Patur	Akola
38.	Tank in front of tomb of Lalkhan	Amner	Akola
39.	Tomb of Lalkhan	Amner	Amaravati

1	2	3	4
40.	Gawilgarh Fort (The walls & the whole area contained by them)	Chikalda	Amaravati
41.	City wall of Nawab Ismail Khan	Bllichpur (Achalpur)	Amaravati
42.	Dula Gate	Bllichpur (Achalpur)	Amaravati
43.	Haripura Gate	Bllichpur (Achalpur)	Amaravati
44.	Hauz Katora	Bllichpur (Achalpur)	Amaravati
45.	Jiwanpura Gate	Bllichpur (Achalpur)	Amaravati
46.	Temple of Anandeshwar	Lasur	Amaravati
47.	Ajanta Caves	Ajanta	Aurangabad
48.	Aurangabad Caves	Aurangabad	Aurangabad
49.	Tomb of Rabia Daurani (Bibi-Ka-Maqbara)	Aurangabad	Aurangabad
50.	Daulatabad Fort & Monument therein (i.e. Chand Minar)	Daulatabad	Aurangabad
51.	Ellora Caves	Ellora	Aurangabad
52.	Tomb of Aurangazeb	Khultabad	Aurangabad
53.	Tomb of Malik Ambar	Khiltabad	Aurangabad
54.	Ancient Site / Mound	Paithan	Aurangabad
55.	Pitalkhora Caves	Paitalkhora	Aurangabad
56.	Ghrishneshwar Temple, chattries & other ancient sites	Verul (Ellora)	Aurangabad
57.	Area containing the old remains of two temples consisting of a collection of Massive stones in two separate heaps, One immediately outside padampur to the north & the other immediately to the south of Ganeshpur	Padampur	Bhandara
58.	Remains of the temple to the North of the Village	Padampur	Bhandara
59.	Remains of the temple to the North-west of the village	Padampur	Bhandara

1	2	3	4
60.	Remains of the temple close to the south of the village Ganeshpur	Padampur	Bhandara
61.	Remains of the temple locally known as Nath Bawa	Padampur	Bhandara
62.	Fort	Pratapgrah	Bhandara
63.	All the remains of the circumambulation wall of Pauni Fort	Pauni	Bhandara
64.	Ancient mounds on which the modern temple of jagannath stands	Pauni	Bhandara
65.	Mound known as Hardulala-ki-Tekri	Pauni	Bhandara
66.	Cromlesh known as ' Tillota ' (Frying Pan)	Pipalgaon	Bhandara
67.	Ukkadeshwar Mahadev Temple	Ukkad Pimpri	Bheed
68.	Moti Samadhi	Deulgaon Raja	Buldhana
69.	Three old Temples	Dhotra	Buldhana
70.	Mosque	Fathekheyda (Sakharkheda)	Buldhana
71.	Two old Temple	Kothali	Buldhana
72.	Dharmasala locally called chhatri	Lonar	Buldhana
73.	Fifteen Temple	Lonar	Buldhana
74.	Gaimukha Temple & Tank	Lonar	Buldhana
75.	Gaimukha Temple No 1 of Daitya Sudana	Lonar	Buldhana
76.	Square Kunda on the East of the Town	Lonar	Buldhana
77.	Temple of Daitya Sudana	Lonar	Buldhana
78.	Dharmasala at North-East corner of the town	Mehkar	Buldhana
79.	Mosque	Rohinkhed	Buldhana
80.	Temple of Mahadev	Sakegaon	Buldhana
81.	Temple of Vishnu, remains of an old building to the east of that temple and remains of small temple	Satgaon	Buldhana

1	2	3	4
82.	Tank	Sindhkhed Raja	Buldhana
83.	Temple of Mahadev	Sindhkhed Raja	Buldhana
84.	Lakhuji Jadhavrao's Samadhi	Sindhkhed	Buldhana
85.	Fort Wall	Ballarpur	Chandrapur
86.	Fort	Bhandak	Chandrapur
87.	Large high knoll immediately to the east of Bhandranath temple with remains of a temple, with huge stone carved blocks & a figure of Ganapati	Bhandak	Chandrapur
88.	Pandavas caves containing three images	Bhandak	Chandrapur
89.	Achaleshwar Temple & another small temple within an enclosure	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
90.	Enclosure & buldings of the Gond Raja's Tomb just outside the Achaleshwar gate the city.	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
91.	Fort Wall	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
92.	Lalpeth monoliths consisting of the sixteen colossal stone images, (i) Anna Puma, (ii) Bhim, (iii) Fish, (iv) Ganga (v) Ganpati, (vi) Hanuman, (vii) Hanuman, (viii) Kali, (ix) Mahadev, (x) Mahadev (xi) Nandi, (xii) Rawan, (xiii) Snake, (xiv) Tortoise (xv) Ganpati xvi. Ganga	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
93.	Mahadev Temple close to the Municipal office	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
94.	Temple of the Mahakali	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
95.	Temple of Keshavanath	Churul	Chandrapur
96.	Ancient Temple	Deotek	Chandrapur
97.	Hemadpanthi Temple containing images of Dattatraya, Mahadev & Laxminarayan	Dhanora	Chandrapur
98.	Old Bridge	Ghutkala	Chandrapur

1	2	3	4
99.	Old Temple of Chandikadevi	Ghutkala	Chandrapur
100.	Remains of an old Fort	Khatora	Chandrapur
101.	Temple of Mahadev	Mahadwari	Chandrapur
102.	Temple of Mahadev	Neri	Chandrapur
103.	Ramdigi temple & Ramdigi pool	Nimdhela Forest	Chandrapur
104.	Old Hemadpanthi Temple	Palebaras	Chandrapur
105.	Old Temple of Mahadev	Rajgarh	Chandrapur
106.	Math	Balsana	Dhulia
107.	Small Temple on Survey No.141	Balsana	Dhulia
108.	Temple of Durga	Balsana	Dhulia
109.	Temple of Shiva	Balsana	Dhulia
110.	Temple of the left side of shiva's Temple in Survey No. 418	Balsana	Dhulia
111.	Temple in front of the above in Survey No. 418	Balsana	Dhulia
112.	Temple between Durga's Temple and Math in Survey No. 141	Balsana	Dhulia
113.	Old gateways in the ruined fort & caves	Bhamer	Dhulia
114.	Seven Mohammedan Tombs	Thalner	Dhulia
115.	Three Mohammedan Tombs	Thalner	Dhulia
116.	Ancient site & remains	Prakasha	Dhulia
117.	Old Temple	Armor	Gadchiroli
118.	Stone Circle	Arsoda	Gadchiroli
119.	Group of twenty cromlechs or Kistvaens	Chamurshi	Gadchiroli
120.	Rock Caves	Jharapapra	Gadchiroli
121.	Group of Temple	Markanda	Gadchiroli
122.	Fortress of Tipagarh	Murumgaon	Gadchiroli
123.	Large Temple	Thanegaon	Gadchiroli
124.	Fort wall	Waira	Gadchiroli

1	2	3	4
125.	Temple of Bhandareshwar	Waira	Gadchiroli
126.	Ancient mound & monument known as Pawar's Gadhi	Bahal	Jalgaon
127.	Temple of Changdev	Changdev	Jalgaon
128.	Temple of Debi & Sambha	Dighi	Jalgaon
129.	Maheswara Temple	Patan	Jalgaon
130.	Temple of Chandika Devi	Patan	Jalgaon
131.	Temple of Nagarjun	Patan	Jalgaon
132.	Temple of Shringer Chavdi	Patan	Jalgaon
133.	Mahadev Temple	Sangameshwar	Jalgaon
134.	Mudhai Devi Temple	Vaghli	Jalgaon
135.	Old Temple of Siddheshwar with three inscriptions slabs	Vaghli	Jalgaon
136.	Ancient site and remains	Tekwada	Jalgaon
137.	Archaeological site & remains	Bhokardan	Jalna
138.	Remains of an old fort on the hill	Bhiwagarh	Nagpur
139.	Fort	Dpnagartal	Nagpur
140.	Temple of Mahadev	Ghogra	Nagpur
141.	Stone Circle	Junapani	Nagpur
142.	Stone Circle	Ghorar	Nagpur
143.	Ancient Buddhist remains comprising monastery, stupas, Rock-cut inscription etc.	Mansar & Kahari	Nagpur
144.	Stone circle	Nildho	Nagpur
145.	Kalimata's Temple	Ramtek	Nagpur
146.	Remains of a very old shrines upon the western ride at the end of the Remtek hill consisting of a portion of porch of a temple and the mutilated image of Trivikram Avatara of Vishnu	Ramtek	Nagpur

1	2	3	4
147.	Tank and Mandapa opposite to the Dattatraya's Temple	Ramtek	Nagpur
148.	Stone Circle	Takalghat	Nagpur
149.	Brahmanical caves locally known as a Pandevlena	Mahoor Village	Nanded
150.	Hindu Temple	Ambegaon	Nasik
151.	Old Temple	Anjaneri	Nasik
152.	Caves	Ankai	Nasik
153.	Hindu Temple	Deothan	Nasik
154.	Old Matichi-Gadhi	Nasik	Nasik
155.	Pandev Lena Caves	Pathardi	Nasik
156.	Temple of Aeshwar	Sinnar	Nasik
157.	Temple of Gondeshwar Mahadev	Sinnar	Nasik
158.	Trimbakeshwar Temple	Tringalwadi	Nasik
159.	Jain Temple	Tringalwadi	Nasik
160.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Mahadev	Zodge	Nasik
161.	Fort	Paunar	Wardha
162.	Hemadapanthi Temple of Mahadev	NNeir	Yeotmal
163.	Temple of Goddess pandardevi	Pandhardevi	Yeotmal
164.	Temple of Kamaleshwar	Pathrot	Yeotmal
165.	Mahadev Temple	Rant Swangi	Yeotmal
166.	Mahadev Temple	Rui-Wai	Yeotmal
167.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Shree Mahadev (Taponeshwar)	Tapona	Yeotmal
168.	Mahadev Temple	Yelabara	Yeotmal
169.	Ancient site at Brahamapuri	Kolhapur	Kolhapur
170.	Panhala Fort (i) Ambarkhana, (ii) Andhra Vav (iii) Dharma Kopthi, (iv) Naikinicha Sajja (v) Teen Darwaja, (vi) Wagh Darwaja (vii) Tatabani together with bastions	Panhala	Kolhapur

1	2	3	4
171.	Buddhist Caves	Panhala	Kolhapur
172.	Whole hill fort of Sion together with all ancient Portuguese remains of buildings situated to the north, east and south-east sides of the hill	Sion	Mumbai
173.	Monolithic bass relief depicting Siva	Parel village	Mumbai
174.	Old Portuguese Churches, tower and caves	Mandapeshwar	Mumbai Suburban
175.	Buddhist Caves	Kanheri	Mumbai Suburban
176.	Jogeshwari Caves	Majas	Mumbai Suburban
177.	Kondivate Caves	Kondivate	Mumbai Suburban
178.	Mandapeshwara Caves	Mandapeshwar	Mumbai Suburban
179.	Portuguese Monastery over the cave & the large watch tower on the adjoining hill	Mandapeshwar	Mumbai Suburban
180.	Songad	Achloli	Raigad
181.	Cathedral	Agarkot	Raigad
182.	Chouaburji-Castle or Factory of Cheul	Agarkot	Raigad
183.	Church & Convent of the Augustinians	Agarkot	Raigad
184.	One Dominican Church & Covent	Agarkot	Raigad
185.	Jusuit Monastery	Agarkot	Raigad
186.	Kothi	Agarkot	Raigad
187.	Buruj	Agarkot	Raigad
188.	St. Francis Xavier's Chapel	Agarkot	Raigad
189.	Satkhani St. Barbara's Tower	Agarkot	Raigad
190.	Two gates-Potra Da Mar & Pota da Terra	Agarkot	Raigad
191.	Hirakota old Fort	Agarkot	Raigad

1	2	3	4
192.	Kolaba Fort Containing (i) Manik Chawada, (ii) Nanisahib's Palace, (iii) North Causeway, (iv) Padmavati Shrine, (v) Reservoir Apsaras, (vi) Sarja Kot, (vii) Shrine of Bhawani, (viii) Shrine of Maruti, (ix) Shrine of Yashvantadari, (xi) Talghar, (x) South causeway, (xii) Temple of Bopdec, (xiii) Temple of anpati-pen-Chyaten, (xiv) Temple of Gulabai or Mahtshuri, (xv) Temple of Kanoba, (xvi) Thorle wada, (xvii) Temple of Mahadev, (xviii) Tomb of a Mahammadan saint	Agarkot	Raigad
193.	Cave	Ambivli	Raigad
194.	Birwadi Fort	Birwadi	Raigad
195.	Barber's Mahel	Cheul	Raigad
196.	Dader (Stair Case)	Cheul	Raigad
197.	Kaman (Arch)	Cheul	Raigad
198.	Mosque	Cheul	Raigad
199.	Rajkot	Cheul	Raigad
200.	Tomb of Angre	Cheul	Raigad
201.	Wada of Dancing Girls	Cheul	Raigad
202.	Chandragad	Dhavala	Raigad
203.	Elephanta Caves	Gharapuri	Raigad
204.	Ghereagad or Surgad Fort	Ghera Surgad	Raigad
205.	Ghosalgad Fort	Ghosale	Raigad
206.	Old Fort containing a temple of the God Kangormel & Two tanks	Kadasari Kangori	Raigad
207.	Buddhist Caves	Gomashi	Raigad
208.	A precipitious hill near Raigad Fort Containing one rock-cut cistern of water. It was formerly used as a Jail for prisoners.	Kadasari Lingana	Raigad

1	2	3	4
209.	Caves	Kol	Raigad
210.	Caves in Survey No.49 & No. 50	Kol	Raigad
211.	Caves	Kondhane	Raigad
212.	Old Fort	Korlai	Raigad
213.	Awchitgad	Medhe	Raigad
214.	Caves	Kuda	Raigad
215.	Kasa (Kamsa) Fort	Murud	Raigad
216.	Thanala Caves	Nadsur	Raigad
217.	Nagothana Bridge	Nagothana	Raigad
218.	Khadsamla Caves	Nenawali	Raigad
219.	Jijamata's Samadhi consisting of four towers.	Pachad	Raigad
220.	Jijamata's Wada comprising four dilapidated houses & three wells surrounded by a stone wall	Pachad	Raigad
221.	Caves	Pale	Raigad
222.	Caves Near the Kotali Fort	Peth	Raigad
223.	Kotali Fort with two iron guns and one bronze gun	Peth	Raigad
224.	Janjira Fort	Rajapuri	Raigad
225.	Tombs at Kholkar Najik Ghumaj (Khokeri Ghumaj)	Rajapuri	Raigad
226.	Fort of Raigad	Raigad	Raigad
227.	Tala Fort	Tala	Raigad
228.	Ancient Bricks stupa at Elephanta Island	Gharapuri	Raigad
229.	Kondane Caves	Khapoli	Raigad
230.	Aga Khan Palace Building	Pune	Pune
231.	Cave Temple of Bhamburda	Poona	Pune
232.	Old Citadel know as Shaniwar Wada	Poona	Pune

1	2	3	4
233.	Old European Tombs	Poona	Pune
234.	Fort	Rajmarchi	Pune
235.	Excavations & Inscriptions	Shelarwadi	Pune
236.	Fort	Visapur	Pune
237.	Small Dargah near Habsi Gumaz	Agar	Pune
238.	Cave Temple and Inscription	Bedsa	Pune
239.	Cave temple and Inscription	Bhaja	Pune
240.	Caves and inscription at the Nana Pass (Naneghat)	Ghatghar	Pune
241.	Caves, Temple and Inscription	Junnar	Pune
242.	Fort of Shivneri	Junnar	Pune
243.	Habsi Gumbaz	Junnar	Pune
244.	Caves, Temple and inscription	Karla	Pune
245.	Ancient dam with lock and sluice gates	Khed	Pune
246.	Dilawar Khan's Masjid	Khed	Pune
247.	Dilawar Khan's Tomb	Khed	Pune
248.	Lohagad Fort	Lohagad	Pune
249.	Bhuleshwar Mahadeo Temple	Malsiras	Pune
250.	Mohammed Tughlak's Mosque	Khanapur	Sangli
251.	Mosque	Dabhol	Ratnagiri
252.	Rock cut Caves (Ganesh lena group)	Dapoli	Ratnagiri
253.	Suvarnadurga fort	Harnai	Ratnagiri
254.	Jaygad fort	Jaydgad	Ratnagiri
255.	Vijaydurg fort	Vijaydurg	Ratnagiri
256.	Panta's Kot or Got open space	Karad	Satara
257.	Old Temple of the River Krishna	Old Mahabaleshwar	Satara
258.	Jhabreshwar Mahadev Temple	Phaltan	Satara
259.	Buddhist caves	Jakhinwadi	Satara
260.	Tomb of Begami	Ghodeshwar	Sholapur
261.	Aurangazeb's Fort	Machnur	Sholapur

1	2	3	4
262.	Old Temple of Sri Siddeshwar (enclosed in a paved court)	Machnur	Sholapur
263.	Covered colonnade (to the south of the well)	Mahalung	Sholapur
264.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Mahadev	Mahalung	Sholapur
265.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Vithoba	Mahalung	Sholapur
266.	Hemadpanthi Well	Mahalung	Sholapur
267.	Mahadev Stones	Mahalung	Sholapur
268.	Temple of Devi (Yamai)	Mahalung	Sholapur
269.	Old Fort	Sholapur	Sholapur
270.	Gateway and old Maruti temple with Viragal stones on either side.	Velapur	Sholapur
271.	Old doubled shrined temple	Velapur	Sholapur
272.	Old Temple & Viragals or sculptural memorial stones	Velapur	Sholapur
273.	Old Temple of Sarkarvada locally known as Parasnath temple	Velapur	Sholapur
274.	Temple of Haranareshwar & Ardhanarineshwar, one Hemadpanthi tank (small square kunda) & Vinagal stone kept in the comound.	Velapur	Sholapur
275.	Sindhurg fort	Malvan	Sindhurg
276.	Temple of Ambarnath	Ambarnath	Thane
277.	Fort	Arnala	Thane
278.	Fort and Portuguese remains	Bassein	Thane
279.	Tank by the west side of the road from Umarale village to Bolinj	Bolinj	Thane
280.	Mound locally known as "Sonar Bhat"	Gas	Thane
281.	Caves on Burud Hill	Khunwada	Thane
282.	Mahuli Fort	Mahuli	Thane
283.	Mound locally known as "Burud kot" Mardes	Mardes	Thane
284.	Brahmanical Caves	Polu Sonala	Thane
285.	Carved Stones	Vada	Thane

Special force to protect monuments

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to create a special force to protect monuments and art installations;
- (b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and
- (c) the time by when the special force is likely to be created and start its protection operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A committee of Ministry of Culture has recommended a Special Force alongwith the help of tools and electronic gadgets for protection of Monuments and art installations as part of a comprehensive security policy.

(c) No time frame may be indicated at this stage as it is still under consideration of the Government.

Organising an international festival of dance

687. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to organise an International Festival of Dance in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the venue of such kind of festival along with the names of the participating countries; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any programme of such kind had been organised in the past in India?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Organizing an International Dance Festival require extensive planning in terms of logistics, finances and coordination with participating countries and Government needs to prioritize its policies and programmes. Presently, no such proposal is on its priority. No programme of such kind has been organized in the past in India.

Outsourcing the maintenance of monuments

688. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to outsource the operational maintenance of monuments with world heritage tag to private agencies in the country;
- (b) whether the plan to outsource maintenance of monuments has been finalized;
- (c) if so, the State-wise list of monuments selected for outsourcing to private agencies; and
- (d) how soon the plan will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) At present there is no such proposal to outsource the operational maintenance with monuments of World Heritage tag under Archaeological Survey of India(ASI). However, ASI has undertaken conservation and development of Humayun's Tomb, Delhi in collaboration with Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC).

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Adoption of monuments by corporate houses

689. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked corporate houses and public sector units to adopt monuments with world heritage tag in the country and maintain them under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes;
- (b) if so, how many corporate houses and public sector units have come forward to adopt monuments under Corporate Social Responsibility programmes; and
- (c) the details of monuments selected by Government under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir. The Government of India encourages Public Private Partnership (PPP) for conservation, restoration and environmental development of protected monuments and sites under the aegis of National Culture Fund (NCF), a Trust under the Ministry of Culture. A few Corporate Houses and public sector units have come forward for the maintenance and development of monuments, including World Heritage, Sites, declared as of national importance.

(b) and (c) As of now 14 PSUs have come forward to adopt monuments under CSR. Details are as given in Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	List of Monuments	Name of the Sponsoring agency
1.	Monuments at Lodhi Garden	Steel Authority of India Ltd.
2.	Lauriya Nandangarh, West Champaran,	Bokaro Steel Plant
3.	Yusuf Quattal Mosque, New Delhi	M/s. PEC Ltd.
4.	Sun Temple,	Indian Oil Foundation
5.	Kanheri Caves, Mumbai	
6.	Group of Temples, Khajuraho	
7.	Kolhua and Vaishali	
8.	Warangal Fort, Warangal	
9.	Hidimba Devi Temple	UCO Bank, Kolkata
10.	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	State Trading Corporation Ltd.
11.	Tughlaqabad Fort	GAIL
12.	Groups of Monuments, Mandu (MP), Group of Temples, Vikramshila, Bihar Archaeological Site, Lalitgiri/ Dhauli (Odisha)	NTPC
13.	Ahom Monuments	ONGC
14.	Hazardwari Palace	SBI, Kolkata
15.	Temples at Mahabalipuram	The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.
16.	Swatantra Sangram Sangrahalaya, Red Fort, New Delhi	BHEL
17.	Shiva Temple and Malikarjuna Temple, Karjat, Ahmednagar, Maharastra	GAIL
18.	Jai Prakash Yantra, JantarMantar, Delhi	STC

Attack on minority religious places of worship

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

(a) whether it is a fact that attack on minority religious places of worship have increased in the last one year;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what remedial measures have been adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration and prosecution of crimes, including attacks on places of worship, rest primarily with the respective State Governments. Details regarding attacks on places of worship in the country are not maintained centrally. State Governments are competent to deal with religion related offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Funds for Smart Police Stations

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

- (a) whether funds have been allocated and released for setting up of SMART Police Stations, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and expected timeline for allocation;
- (b) whether the cost of establishment of SMART Police Stations will be borne by Government, if so, the details thereof along with the total cost of establishing the same in urban, semi-urban and rural areas, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether proposals have been received from State Governments for establishing of model SMART Police Stations, if so, the details thereof and timeline for establishing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has prepared concept paper on SMART Police Station and circulated it for obtaining views of all State Govts./U.Ts Administration. "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India and State Government/UT Administrations implement various police reform measures. No fund has yet been released for SMART Police Stations.

Installation of CCTNS terminals in police stations

692. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether with the increasing incidents of criminal offences and terror threat perception, Government has planned to fast track its police modernisation agenda

including commissioning of the Crime and Criminals Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) by early 2017;

(b) whether the CCTNS system will facilitate instant connection and ready access to police stations across the country;

(c) whether similar systems are already in operation in the west for many decades now; and

(d) the present status of the installation of CCTNS terminals in police stations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has included CCTNS in the Police Modernisation Plan with the objective of tracking Crime and Criminal information across the country in a common networked eco system. The project is scheduled to be completed by March, 2017.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Department of Homeland Security, USA and other law enforcing agencies have systems that capture information on crime, criminals activities, events etc.

(d) CCTNS Core Application Software (CAS) has been deployed in 12,595 Police stations in the country.

Facilities to hindu refugees from Pakistan

†693. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hindus, who, after being persecuted in Pakistan came to India as refugees and settled in Rajasthan during the last five years;

(b) the names of places where these Hindu refugees have settled and the details of facilities provided by Government;

(c) whether it is proposed to accord Indian citizenship to these refugees, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has issued any guidelines for the dignified livelihood of these refugees till they get citizenship of India, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) India is not a signatory to the 1951 United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereon. There is no national law on Refugees at present. Some Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities in Pakistan, mainly Hindus and Sikhs, who came to India on valid travel documents on the ground of religious persecution in Pakistan, have been residing in various parts of the country including Rajasthan. No centralized data regarding such Pakistani nationals is maintained. In Rajasthan, such Pakistani nationals are mainly residing in the Districts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Jaipur and Barmer. Government of India has been granting Long Term Visa (LTV) to eligible Pakistan nationals belonging to minority communities of that country who are entering India on valid travel documents. As per information available, during the period 2013 to 2016 (till February), 2665 Pakistan nationals residing in Rajasthan have been granted Long Term Visa (LTV). Grant of Indian citizenship to such Pakistani nationals is governed by the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the rules framed thereunder.

As per extant instructions, the State Governments/ UT Administrations are empowered to grant permission to such Pakistani nationals living in India on LTV to engage themselves in employment of purely private nature i.e. excluding Government/ semi-Government, local bodies, cooperative jobs etc. Further, children of such Pakistani nationals are permitted to take admission in schools, colleges, universities, technical/ professional institutions, etc. Other facilities like provision of drinking water, electricity, sanitation, health, etc. to be provided to such Pakistani nationals living in India on Long Term Visa pending grant of Indian citizenship fall under the purview of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations concerned.

**Denial of citizenship to persons migrated from
Pakistan and other countries**

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

(a) whether Government has denied the citizenship to some persons including film personalities, business persons and other who have migrated from Pakistan and other countries despite staying in India since Independence, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of the citizenship granted/ denied on the applications received and the basis adopted to grant /deny citizenship to any person?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Citizenship is granted/ denied as per the provisions of Citizenship Act, 1955 and the rules made thereunder. The Citizenship Act, 1955 provides for acquisition of Indian citizenship by birth, descent, registration and naturalization. As per existing procedure available under Rule 11 & 12 of the Citizenship Rules, 2009, an application for registration under section 5 or naturalization under section 6 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 is made to the Collector/Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the applicant is ordinarily resident.

The application along with a report on the eligibility and suitability of the applicant is sent by the Collector/Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate to the State Government/Union Territory Administration. Thereafter, the application along with the recommendation of the State Government is sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Each application is examined in the Ministry in terms of the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Rules framed thereunder after obtaining security clearance from the Security agency.

Each applicant whose case is found to be fully complete with the prescribed requirement is informed about the acceptance of his/her application through the State Government/UT administration. The applicant is, then, required to furnish through the State Government/UT administration inter-alia a certificate of the renunciation of his/her foreign citizenship issued by the Mission of the concerned country. Thereafter a certificate of Indian citizenship is issued to the applicant through the State Government.

As per records available, number of Citizenship certificates granted in the last five years to Pakistani nationals and others is:

Year	Pakistan	Others	Total
2011	302	136	438
2012	356	200	556
2013	301	262	563
2014	267	352	619
2015	263	344	607
2016 (till date)	65	55	120

**Changing the pattern of assigning research
projects by BPR&D**

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

(a) whether the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has suggested changing the pattern of assigning fellowships and research projects on subjects related to policing;

(b) whether the BPR&D wants to limit itself to giving funds and topics of research to the universities and other prominent institutes including IITs and the IIMs;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Bureau has also suggested a committee comprising of Union Home Secretary, DG of BPR&D and DG of Police by rotation for giving out research grants for big projects; 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. A proposal for revamping the fellowships in Criminology and Police Science on the pattern of University Grants Commission fellowship has been received from Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and the same is under examination.

BPR&D has proposed for involving reputed institutions such as Central Universities, IITs, IIMs etc. for such programmes.

(c) Yes, Sir. The proposal is under examination.

(d) Does not arise.

**33 per cent reservation for women at constable
rank in CRPF and CISF**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government took an important decision very recently to improve gender equality in the paramilitary forces by approving 33 per cent reservation for women at the constable rank in CRPF and CISF, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has also decided to provide 15 per cent quota for women in BSF, SSB and ITBP and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) On 05.01.2016 it has been decided to reserve 33% posts at Constable level for being filled up by women in CRPF & CISF to begin with and 14-15% posts at Constable level in border guarding forces *i.e.* BSF, SSB & ITBP. This reservation would be horizontal.

Proposal to seal Indo-Pakistan border with Israel tech tricks

697. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to seal the Indo-Pakistan border with Israel Tech Tricks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the entire Indo-Pak border along Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat will be covered with this Tech Trick; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Government of India has decided to deploy technological solutions in the form of integration of Radars, Sensors, Cameras, Communication Networks and Command and Control Solutions in various difficult terrains where fencing could not be installed. Initially, it has been decided to launch pilot study in Punjab, Gujarat (Sir Creek), South Bengal, Tripura and Jammu regions.

Tougher laws for child rapists

698. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court of India recently advocated for tougher laws for child rapists, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the action Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (C) No.4/2016, Supreme Court Women Lawyers Association (SCWLA) Vs. Union of India & Anr. has said that this court can not provide a higher punishment than one provided under the law, however it can only suggest to legislate. Government

of India is committed to strict implementation of relevant provisions of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) as amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. These enactments provide for protection of children from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography with due regard for safeguarding the interest and well being of the child at every stage of the judicial process, incorporating child-friendly procedures for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and trial of offences and provision for establishment of Special Courts for speedy trial of such offences. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 provides punishment of rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's life, and shall also be liable to fine for the offence of committing rape on a woman when she is under sixteen years of age. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 shall apply to all matters concerning children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law, including apprehension, detention, prosecution, penalty or imprisonment, rehabilitation and social re-integration of children in conflict with law. JJ Act, 2015 also provides that "Child in Conflict with law" means a child who is alleged or found to have committed an offence and who has not completed eighteen years of age on the date of commission of such offence.

Anti-social activities in park in Jhilmil Colony, Delhi

†699. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police is aware of the anti-social activities going on in the park between 'A' and 'D' Block of Jhilmil colony, Delhi-110095, which has become a den of drunkards and gamblers at night; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Delhi Police against this menace on the written complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that a complaint dated 13.11.2015 regarding drinking and gambling by youngsters in D-Block Jhilmil Colony during night hours was received from S/Shri Ved Parkash and Saurab Batra r/o D-41 Jhilmil Colony, Delhi through email by Delhi Police. An enquiry was reportedly conducted and to such activities were noticed in the said Park. However, whenever any such activity comes to the notice of local police, necessary legal action is taken against the culprits.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Deploying more BSF personnel along border districts of Punjab

700. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to deploy more BSF personnel along the border districts of Punjab specially Pathankot and Gurdaspur, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has received a proposal in this regard from the State of Punjab and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) A request was received in August, 2015 from the Hon'ble Dy. Chief Minister, Government of Punjab regarding increase in deployment of BSF in Gurdaspur Sector. Recently BSF has deployed 18 additional companies on International Border in Punjab.

Increase in Battalions of NDRF

701. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has sought to increase its battalions from its present strength of 12 to 20 battalions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the NDRF has also sought approval for creation of its own dedicated aviation wing if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the NDRF is increasing its presence alongside the military which is still the predominant rescue and relief operations agency in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) No Sir. There is no proposal from NDRF to increase its strength from 12 to 20 battalions.

(b) No Sir. No such proposal has been submitted by NDRF to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) In terms of Section 44 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the NDRF has been constituted for specialized response to the disaster and disaster like situations. NDRF has 12 battalions at present which have been stationed in different parts of the country as per the vulnerability profile.

Efforts by ISI to tap ex-servicemen for spying

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan's spy agency ISI is making efforts to tap exservicemen in the garb of providing job opportunities and financial aid for spying, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the promoters of ISI even asked some former soldiers to get in touch with their serving colleagues and try to gather information about field formation, raising suspicion among the ex-servicemen; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. In the last three years, eight ex-servicemen (01 in the year 2013, 01 in the year 2014 and 06 in the year 2015) have been arrested by the police for alleged involvement in spying activities at the behest of Pakistan Intelligence Operatives (PIOs). There ex-servicemen have been contacted by PIOs under various assumed identities on the pretext of providing job, scholarship, monetary consideration etc.

(b) PIOs are adopting the modus operandi of tasking ex-servicemen to gather information through their casual contact with serving personnel.

(c) Service personnel and ex-servicemen are regularly being educated on the modus operandi of Foreign Intelligence Operatives. The Government has been pursuing a well coordinated and multi pronged approach to tackle the activities of ISI which include strengthening vigilance on the borders to check infiltration and illegal cross border activities, gearing up the Intelligence machinery to interdict Pakistani agents, close interaction and coordination between different agencies of the Centre and the State Governments for neutralising plans of militants and ISI/anti-national elements, modernisation and strengthening and upgradation of State Police and security forces.

Gaps in security framework on international border in Punjab

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there were certain gaps in the security framework on international border with Pakistan in Punjab;

(b) whether it is also a fact that inadequate equipment is one of the other reasons for lapses in border patrolling;

(c) whether Government had held any discussions with the concerned in this regard recently to fill all the gaps with technological applications; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The International Border in Punjab is dominated day and night by Border Security Force through different operations like patrolling, observation posts, etc and by using latest technologies in surveillance. However, due to criss-crossing of rivers on the Indo-Pakistan International Boundary in Punjab, there are few riverine gaps in fencing.

(b) Adequate surveillance equipment have been provided to Border Out Posts (BOPs) of Punjab frontier. However, to ensure seamless surveillance, providing latest surveillance equipments to forces is a continuous process.

(c) and (d) The Government in consultation with BSF, has decided to deploy technological solutions in the form of integration of Radars, Sensors, Cameras, Communication Networks and Command and Control Solution along the Indo-Pakistan & Indo-Bangladesh Border. Initially, it has been decided to launch pilot study in different terrains of the border.

Police stations and Jetties under Coastal Security Scheme

704. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of requirement for construction of police stations and jetties under Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme;

(b) the details of funds required for the purpose, share of Central and State Governments in this regard, and the scheme under which the works would be undertaken; and

(c) by when the current targets in this regard will be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The State/UT-wise details of Coastal Police Stations (CPSs) and Jetties under Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme, sanctioned in consultation with the Coastal States/UTs, and funds sanctioned for the purpose of construction of

CPSs and jetties, are given in Statement (See below). These funds were fixed and frozen at the commencement of the Phase-II of the Scheme, in consultation with the Coastal States/UTs, which are provided by the Central Government. The construction work of CPSs and jetties are undertaken by the respective Coastal States/UTs, which have been mandated to achieve the targets by the end of Phase-II of the Scheme, *i.e.*, 31.03.2016.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of Coastal Police Stations and Jetties

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Coastal Police Stations	Jetties	(₹ in crore)	
				Funds sanctioned for construction of Coastal Police Stations	Jetties
1.	Gujarat	12	05	5.76	2.50
2.	Maharashtra	07	03	3.36	1.50
3.	Goa	04	02	1.92	1.00
4.	Karnataka	04	02	1.92	1.00
5.	Kerala	10	04	4.80	2.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	30	12	14.40	6.00
7.	Andhra Pradesh	15	07	7.20	3.50
8.	Odisha	13	05	6.24	2.50
9.	West Bengal	08	04	3.84	2.00
10.	Daman and Diu	02	02	0.96	1.00
11.	Lakshadweep	03	02	1.80	1.00
12.	Puducherry	03	02	1.44	1.00
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	10	4.00	5.00

Files related to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose declassified

705. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of classified files related to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose that Government has decided to declassify;

(b) the reason why 25 files are being released every month, instead of all released at the same time;

- (c) the names of Ministries which possesses files related to Netaji Bose;
- (d) the name of other countries which possesses files related to Netaji Bose and whether Government has contacted them to release such files; and
- (e) the current status of such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Government of India has declassified all the available classified files and transferred these files to National Archives of India (NAI) for permanent retention. All declassified files pertaining to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose received in the National Archives of India (NAI), are first subjected to preliminary conservation and digitization, before being released in public domain. Both of these are time consuming exercise.

(d) The issue of handing over documents relating to Netaji has been taken up with the governments of Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Italy, Japan, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and United States of America.

(e) Responses from the Governments of Russian Federation, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom have been received. Responses from the Governments of Austria, Republic of Italy and the United States of America are awaited.

Township for displaced Kashmiri pandit migrants in the valley

706. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the current status of Government plan to set up "composite township" for displaced Kashmiri pandit migrants in the valley;
- (b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants;
- (c) whether Government has fixed any timeframe for the township plan in the valley; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and by when the township will be set up in the valley for the Kashmiri migrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been requested to identify suitable land in the Kashmir Valley, where the Kashmiri migrants could be rehabilitated.

(b) A variety of measures have been taken over the years by the Government for rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants. Under Prime Minister's Package-2004, 5242 two room tenements at four locations in Jammu (Purkhoo, Muthi, Nagrota and Jagti) and 200 flats at Sheikhpora in Budgam district (Kashmir Valley) have been constructed and allotted to the migrants.

A Comprehensive Package amounting to Rs.1618.40 crore was announced by the Government in 2008 for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants, which provided for 3000 state government jobs, financial assistance for purchase/construction of houses, construction of transit accommodations, continuation of cash relief to migrants, scholarship to students, assistance for self-employment, assistance to the agriculturists and horticulturists, waiver of interest on unpaid loan, etc. the Package is being implemented by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir. So far state government jobs have been offered to 1963 migrant youths, out of which 1719 have joined. 505 Transit accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir Valley and allotted to migrant employees under the Package.

Besides, the Government has approved another package, on 18th November 2015, involving an estimated expenditure of Rs.2000 Crore for providing financial assistance for additional 3000 state government jobs to the Kashmiri migrants and construction of 6000 transit accommodations in the Kashmir Valley.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been requested to identify suitable land in the Kashmir Valley, where the Kashmir migrants could be rehabilitated.

Compensation to civilians killed/injured in the Pathankot terror attack

707. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Defence personnel, para-military personnel and civilians were killed/injured in the recent incident of terror attacks in Pathankot airbase;

(b) whether any compensation has been paid to the civilians killed/injured in the incidents of terror attack in Pathankot airbase;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of measures taken/proposed to be taken to prevent such attacks in the border areas in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Sir, a total number of seven security personnel and one civilian were killed and 37 security personnel and one civilian were injured in the incident of terror attack in Pathankot Airbase.

(b) and (c) As per the 'Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal Violence', the payment of assistance to the victims/next of kin of victims of terrorist violence shall be paid by the District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner and thereafter, the State Government shall submit the proposals to the Ministry of Home Affairs for reimbursement. The Ministry of Home Affairs has not received any proposal from the State Government of Punjab for providing assistance under this scheme in relation to the civilian victims in the recent incident of terror attack in Pathankot Airbase.

(d) The Security Audit of all security related establishments/infrastructure has been carried out by the organizations/agencies concerned to assess physical security measures and upgrade it wherever necessary. Post-Pathankot attack, the Air Force stations are further refining their security system for early detection and I effective engagement of any threat. The BSF has identified 30kms border in the area of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) to improve the border surveillance further.

Racial attacks on foreign nationals

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

(a) whether it is a fact that racial attacks on foreign nationals are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, how many attacks have taken place in last one year; and

(c) what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Data on incident of racial attacks on foreign nationals is not maintained separately. However, information regarding various crimes against foreign nationals for the year 2014 for various States/UTs is given in Statement (*See below*). Further, "Public Order" and "Police" being State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India, the responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration and prosecution of crimes rest primarily with the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Statement

(A) Cases reported during the year under various crime heads for crimes against foreigners during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Crimes committed against tourist foreigners										
		Total Crimes Committed against Tourist Foreigners	Murder	Attempt to commit Murder	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	Rape	Attempt to commit Rape	Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty	Insult to the Modesty of Women	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	66	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	1	0
7.	Gujarat	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	11	1	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,	0	0
21.	Punjab	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	31	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

Source: Crime in India

(B) Cases reported during the year under various crime heads for crimes against foreigners during 2014

[illegible]

11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	4	0	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
22.	Rajasthan	2	0	0	0	20	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE (s)		18	1	0	7	124	3	0	0	0	25	0	0	22	68
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	3	0	0	9	97	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	29
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
TOTAL UT(s)		3	0	0	10	99	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	34
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		21	1	0	17	223	6	0	0	0	28.	0	0	26	102

Source: Crime in India

(C) Cases reported during the year under various crime heads for crimes against Foreigners during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total crimes committed against other foreigners												
		Murder	Attempt to commit Murder	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	Rape	Attempt to commit Rape	Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty	Insult to the Modesty of Women	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Grievous Hurt	Extortion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	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
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	i	0	0	0	0

[illegible]

26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE (S)		1	0	1	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	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 UT(s)		0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1	2	1	0	5	0	6	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0

(D) Cases reported during the year under various crime heads for crimes against foreigners during 2014

[illegible]

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
TOTAL STATE(S)		3	18	15	0	0	1	13	1	0	6	313
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	164
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7
TOTAL UT(S)		2	19	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	173
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5	37	15	0	0	1	17	1	0	8	486

Source: Crime in India

Smuggled narcotic drugs seized in Punjab and Goa

709. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of smuggling of narcotic drugs reported, smugglers arrested and quantum of smuggled drugs seized during the last two years, particularly in Punjab and Goa;

(b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check smuggling of drugs in the country; and

(c) the details of corrective measures taken to destroy such drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Promoting the use of Hindi in Government offices

†710. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to promote the use of Hindi in Government offices;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) Hindi is Official Language of the central government as per the policy of Union. The Government undertakes the following steps to promote the use of Government offices:

- i. An Annual Programme is issued by the Department of Official Language wherein targets are fixed for Central Government of offices for the use of official language Hindi.
- ii. Achievements regarding compliance of Annual Programme are laid on the Table of both the House of Parliament in the form of Annual Assessment Report.
- iii. The Department of Official Language conducts Hindi language, Hindi typing, translation and the use of Hindi on computer courses through its subordinate offices Central Hindi Training Institute and Central Translation Bureau for Central Government employees.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- iv. Official Language Implementation Committees are constituted in Central Government offices etc. to review the progressive use of Official language Hindi.
- v. Town Official Language Implementation Committees have been formed at town level to review the progressive use of Hindi in Central Govt. Offices etc.
- vi. Hindi Salahkar Samitis are constituted in Ministries/Departments to provide necessary guidelines.
- vii. The officers of 08 Regional Implementation Offices of Department of Official Language ensure compliance of official language policy through Official Language inspections etc.
- viii. The Official Language Policy of Union is based on inspiration, incentive and goodwill. Therefore various incentive schemes are being implemented by the Department of Official Language for Govt. of India offices/personnels to promote the use of Hindi.

Incidents of drones flying without permission

711. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of incidents of drones flying without permission have increased recently, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of action taken in these incidents;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to stop illegal selling and flying of drones; and
- (d) whether Government intends to formulate a permanent policy in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Government has received reports of drones flying without permissions. As of now, the Aircraft Rules do not cover registration, sale/purchase and flying of drones. Therefore, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation has restricted civilian use of drones/unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) *vide* public notice dated 07.10.2014 available on the DGCA website www.dgca.nic.in. However, the DGCA is in the process of developing an interim operations guideline for civil use of UAS. Till such regulation are issued, no non government agency, organization or an individual is allowed to launch a UAS/Drones in Indian Civil Airspace for any purpose whatsoever.

Adulteration of oil by petrol pumps

712. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether incidents of under measurement and adulteration of oil by various petrol pumps have been noticed by Government during last three years and current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and State/OMC-wise number of complaints against petrol pumps/persons involved received by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) along with the action taken against them;
- (c) whether Government has also received complaints against OMCs for using outdated technology to measure quantity of oil resulting in retail outlets receiving less fuel;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with action taken; and
- (e) the steps taken to prevent under measurement and adulteration of oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) During the last three years and current year, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL;) have detected malpractices including under-measurement and adulteration at their retail outlets in the country. As per available data, State/OMC-wise detail of cases of under-measurement and adulteration detected at retail outlets during the last three years and current year (April-December, 2015) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

In proven cases of under-measurement and adulteration, there is provision to cancel the license in the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Dealership Agreement. OMCs have terminated 172 retail outlets for such irregularities during the last three years and current year (April - December, 2015). State/ OMC-wise detail for the said period is given in Statement-II.

(c) and (d) OMCs are using the latest technology including automation for measuring and dispensing fuels to the transporters, retail outlet dealers and customers at all their depots and terminals. The same is being checked by the transporters, dealers and customers by dip rods which are duly calibrated and certified by Department of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures Department). In case of any shortages noticed by the dealer at the time of delivery of product, the same is recorded in the invoice and duly signed by tank lorry crew and the dealer/ dealer's representative. The value

of such shortages are recovered from the respective transporter and credited to the dealer's account by the OMCs.

(e) Public Sector OMCs undertake regular and surprise inspection of Retail Outlets and take action under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against the outlets found indulging in irregularities/malpractices including adulteration and under measurement. The MDG provides for termination of outlets in the first instance for serious malpractices and graded penalties for other malpractices/irregularities.

I. Action taken for under measurement (short delivery) as per MDG 2012:

In case of under measurement observed in petrol and diesel, the penal action is as under:

- (i) Short delivery of products (Weight & Measure Seals Intact): Sales and supplies are suspended from the concerned dispensing unit till recalibration & re-stamping are carried out before recommencement of sales.
- (ii) Short Delivery of products (Weight & Measure Seals Tampered / Totaliser Seals Tampered): Sales and supplies are suspended from the concerned Dispensing Unit (DU) and DU is sealed. Samples are drawn of all the products and sent to lab for testing. In such cases, views and opinion of Weight and Measure (W&M) authorities are sought. Based on the opinion of the W & M authorities, penal action is taken even if the delivery is found to be correct or excess.
- (iii) Additional / Unauthorized fittings / Gears found in the Dispensing Unit / Tampering with Dispensing Unit (including microprocessor chip, electronic parts, Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) software): Sales and supplies are suspended from the concerned DU and DU is sealed. Samples are drawn of all the products and sent to lab for testing. In such cases, views and independent opinion of the original equipment manufacturer (OEM) are obtained and suitable decision is taken accordingly.

II. In proven cases of adulteration, the retail outlet is terminated as per the laid down penalty provisions in MDG 2012 / Dealership Agreement.

Apart from the above, the Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 issued by the Central Government under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for punitive action also against malpractices such as adulteration. Several initiatives to prevent irregularities in Retail Outlets have been taken that include Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail outlets and Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS).

Statement-1

State/OMC-wise detail of irregularities of under-measurement and adulteration found at Retail Outlets of OMCs during the last three years and current year (April-December, 2015)

States/UTs	BPCL		HPCL		IOCL		Total	
	Under-measurement	Adulteration	Under-measurement	Adulteration	Under-measurement	Adulteration	Under-measurement	Adulteration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	12	5	79	5	82	4	173	14
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	7	1	0	0	7	1
Assam	6	0	19	0	31	56	3	
Bihar	12	2	28	1	104	2	144	5
Chandigarh	0	0	35	0	2	0	37	0
Chhattisgarh	25	4	97	1	49	0	171	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	39	0	2	0	41	0
Daman and Diu	5	0	0	0	2	0	7	0
Delhi	3	0	9	0	27	0	39	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goa	4	1	9	0	7	0	20	1
Gujarat	27	1	11	0	142	0	180	1
Haryana	60	1	35	0	113	2	208	3
Himachal Pradesh	7	0	21	0	5	0	33	0
Jammu and Kashmir	3	2	12	0	5	0	20	2
Jharkhand	13	7	43	0	18	3	74	10
Karnataka	4	1	19	0	57	1	80	2
Kerala	2	4	18	1	41	2	61	7
Lakshadweep	0	0	j	0	0	0	3	0
Madhya Pradesh	85	8	165	5	111	T j	361	16
Maharashtra	77	10	265	7	75	5	417	22
Manipur	0	0	18	0	0	0	18	0
Meghalaya	0	0	8	0	8	0	16	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Nagaland	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1

Odisha	28	7	67	0	92	0	187	7
Puducherry	0	0	34	0	0	37	0	
Punjab	25	1	86	1	152	13	263	15
Rajasthan	47	7	97	2	159	12	303	21
Sikkim	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
Tamil Nadu	43	9	37	0	178	2	258	11
Telangana	2	2	38	0	11	2	73	5
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	119	15	207	1	392	16	718	32
Uttarakhand	15	0	20	0	11	2	46	2
West Bengal	39	16	90	0	52	15	181	31
TOTAL	663	103	1622	25	1955	89	4240	217

Statement-II

State/OMC-wise detail of Retail Outlets terminated on account of irregularities of under-measurement and adulteration during the last three years and current year (April-December, 2015)

	States/UTs	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	5	7	14
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	1
4	Assam	0	0	6	6
5	Bihar	1	1	6	8
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	2	1	0	3
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	0	0	2	2
11	Goa	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	5	0	6	11
13	Haryana	5	0	1	6
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	1
16	Jharkhand	1	0	1	2
17	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
18	Kerala	0	1	0	1
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	4	5	9	18
21	Maharashtra	7	7	6	20
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	0	0	2	2
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	1	1	7	9
29	Rajasthan	3	2	6	11
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	2	0	4	6
32	Telangana	0	0	4	4
32	Tripura	0	0	0	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	21	1	11	33
34	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	1
35	West Bengal	4	0	9	13
TOTAL		59	25	88	172

Constitution of State Disaster Management Authority in States

713. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many States have constituted the State Disaster Management Authority under the Central Disaster Management Act;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Centre has assessed as to how many States are ready to deal with disasters; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) All the 29 States and 7 Union Territories (UTs) have constituted their respective State or UT Disaster Management Authorities.

(c) and (d) The Primary responsibility for responding to the situation during disaster lies with the State Government. The States and UTs have systems in place to

deal with disasters and takes all necessary measures in the areas of preparedness and mitigation. Government of India also supplements their efforts by adequately deploying National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

National Disaster Response Fund and State Disaster Response Fund have been constituted for meeting any threatening disaster situation or disaster. As per the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the Government of India has approved an allocation of 61220 crore (contribution between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25 for general States and 90:10 for special category States) in the SDRF to all the states for the years 2015-16 to 2019-20. Over and above the provisions of the SDRF, funding is supplemented from the NDRF in the wake of disasters of severe nature.

All the States and UTs have prepared State/UT Disaster Management Plans.

States & UTs have taken action for raising their State Disaster Response Forces (SDRFs) to respond to any disaster in the respective State/UT.

Increasing intolerance in the country

714. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fundamental rights and freedom enshrined in the Constitution allow people to freely express their opinions, dress and eat according to prevalent practice in the country;

(b) whether increasing intolerance to such practices is developing into a threat to peace and national integration in various parts of the country; and

(c) what steps Government intends to adopt to defuse such expression of intolerance, to instill confidence among people and protect national unity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Constitution of India guarantees Fundamental Rights and freedoms subject to reasonable restrictions in the interests of, among others, the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relation with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, defamation or incitement of an offence. The violations of such rights are dealt with under the extant laws in force. The prevailing situation in the country does not indicate existence of alleged intolerance in the country.

India third country affected by disasters after US and China

715. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Global Assessment Report of 2015, 4.8 million people are hit by disasters in India and it can go upto 19 million soon;

(b) whether it is a fact that India is the third country affected by disasters after US and China;

(c) whether about US \$ 9.8 billion was spent by India in disasters, out of which US \$ 7 billion was spent on floods alone;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the NDRF has rescued 51,614 people in 2015, largest since its inception in 2006; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Global Assessment Report 2015 has been published by "The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)". The report contains contemporary patterns and trends in disaster risks. This report has presented systematic and comparable systematic and comparable disaster loss data from 85 countries. This report indicates that risk profile of India estimates Average Annual Loss (AAL) from multi hazard disasters as US\$ 9.8 billion per year. Of this, the AAL from floods is US\$ 7.4 billion per year. These figures are not an analysis of the impact of past floods in the country and these figures have not been 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 Government concerned, as those are primarily responsible for management of natural disasters.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. NDRF rescued 51,614 people during the year 2015, however it is not the highest figure since its inception in 2006. In the year 2014, NDRF had rescued 1,09,725 people.

Upgradation plans of NDRF

716. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is planning to add two more battalions to its manpower this year;

(b) whether the amount of money spent on technical equipment used in disaster response, as well as the number of such equipment procured, had gone up three times in the financial year 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15;

(c) whether it is a fact that the NDRF plans to keep upgrading itself and had sent proposal worth 58 crore to the Government for more gadgets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government on the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) No Sir. There is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) During the financial year 2014-15, 7 Nos. of authorized equipment were procured for an amount of 14.3 Crore. During the financial year 2015-16, 28 Nos. of equipment have been procured/finalized for an amount of 56.74 Crore, which is more than three times of the expenditure in financial year 2014-15.

(c) and (d) A proposal for procurement of 12 equipment worth 59.06 Crore has been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Upgradation of equipment is a continuous process and proposals are examined as per the actual ground requirement of the force.

Need to use the term 'Martyrs' for those killed fighting terrorists on border

†717. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the word "killed" is used in the Annual Report of the Ministry for those BSF personnel who die during fight against infiltrators and terrorists from across the border;

(b) if so, whether Government intends to write "Martyrs" in place of "killed" for such personnel;

(c) whether Government is aware that BSF personnel protecting our borders are going into depression in large numbers and percentage of their deaths due to heart attack is also increasing and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has made any effort to examine this situation, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) It may be seen from MHA's Annual Report 2014-15 that the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

word "killed" has not been used for those BSF personnel who died during fight against infiltrators and terrorists from across the border. Rather the term "laid down their lives" has been used.

(b) The Ministry of Defence has informed that the word 'Martyr' is not used in reference to any of the casualties in Indian Armed Forces. Similarly no such term is used in reference to the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) and Assam Rifles (AR) including Border Security Force (BSF) personnel who die during fight against infiltrators and terrorists from across the border.

(c) and (d) As reported by BSF, the deaths due to heart attack has reduced. The data of last three years are as under:

Year	Death due to heart attack
2013	73
2014	64
2015	54

The Government has also conducted research study on occupational stress in BSF through Indian Institute of Management Ahmadabad (IIMA) and taken suitable steps to reduce stress among the personnel. Further, BSF keeps frequently analyzing the situation and the personnel suffering from any kind of depression, cardiac disease which may be a precursor of heart attack are periodically reviewed by medical boards and follow up actions are taken to ensure uninterrupted treatment.

**Enacting law in conformity with UN Convention on
Genocide and racial discrimination**

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

(a) whether Government is planning to enact any law in conformity with India's obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948 and/or the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) By acceding to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in 1959, India has recognized genocide as an international crime. The principles embodied in the Convention are part of general International law and therefore already part of common law of India. The provisions of

Indian Penal Code including the procedural law (Criminal Procedure Code) provide effective penalties for persons guilty of crime of genocide and take cognizance of the acts which may be otherwise taken to be in the nature of genocide, as culpable offences.

Regarding International Convention for Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, it is stated that adequate safeguards exist in the Constitution of India and other legislations expressly prohibiting racial discrimination in all forms. The Constitution of India is widely recognized as a progressive document that provides a comprehensive legal frame work for guarantee of human rights. The principles enshrined in the Part-III of the Constitution of India provide legal frame work to combat all forms of discrimination including those forms that are based on race, religion, caste, colour and creed. These are further strengthened by comprehensive legal framework with independent and impartial judiciary, a secular and pluralistic polity, a vibrant civil society.

Laser walls along riverine stretches along India-Pakistan border

719. SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has been decided to cover unfenced riverine stretches along the India- Pakistan border by laser walls to check infiltration of terrorists in the wake of the recent Pathankot attack;
- (b) whether laser wall technology developed by BSF will be able to completely eliminate the chance of breach of the international border by Pakistan based terror groups;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government is giving top priority to check infiltration of terrorists in the wake of Pathankot attack; and
- (d) the details of vulnerable points which are to be covered by laser walls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Border Security Force (BSF) has taken various measures to check the infiltration of the terrorists along Indo-Pakistan border. Installing laser walls is one of the integrated measures taken by BSF. The laser technology developed by BSF has been designed to cover all the shortcomings experienced in the use of laser wall at various paces in the past. The present technology has been found working satisfactorily to cover the unfenced riverine stretches.

(c) To check the infiltration across borders has always been a top priority for the Government. The Government of India in tandem with the State Governments, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which *inter-alia*, includes strengthening of border management and multi-tiered deployment along the International Border, monitoring of infiltration routes, construction of border fencing including plugging the gaps through technological solutions, weapons and equipments for Security Forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination.

(d) The places where the laser walls is to be installed along Indo-Pakistan border, depends upon the threat perceptions and other related factors which are reviewed frequently.

NSG plan to revise bomb disposal norms

720. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the lessons learnt from Pathankot attack;
- (b) whether it is a fact that National Security Guard (NSG) is planning to revise the bomb disposal norms;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that Lt. Col. Niranjan's death could have been avoided if he was wearing bomb suit while carrying out search of a J-e-M militant at Pathankot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Security Agencies concerned conduct a detailed analysis of terror attacks and revise Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) as and when necessary.

(d) Given the nature of the operation and the nature of terrain, Lt Col. Nirajan E.K. was wearing appropriate safety gear during the operation.

Problems faced by women in police and paramilitary forces

†721. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of points raised about problems faced by women in the police and the paramilitary forces, in the seventh national conference, organised jointly by the Bureau of Police Research and Development and the CRPF on the issue of women in police and the steps being taken to resolve it?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): The 7th National Conference of women in police was held from 6th - 8th January, 2016 by Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) in collaboration with CRFP. Recommendations of conference are yet to be finalized.

Dowry deaths in the country

722. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of FIRs registered for the dowry deaths in the country, Statewise during the last two-three years;
- (b) the percentage increase, year-wise and disposal thereof; and
- (c) whether dowry death scenario in the country is alarming, if so, the measures Government intends to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 8,233, 8,083 and 8,455 cases were reported under dowry deaths (section 304 B IPC) in the country during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. State/UT wise cases reported, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted under dowry deaths (section 304B IPC) during 2012-2014 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs has requested the States/UTs dated 5th January, 2015 on "Setting up of IUCAWs in different parts of the country". The objective of these units will be to assist local police in investigation of heinous crimes viz. Rape, dowry death, acid attack, Human Trafficking against women etc. which is available at http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/CrimesagainstWomen0601.pdf

Advisory dated 12th May, 2015 on Comprehensive approach towards crimes against women has been issued which is available at http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AdvisoryCompAppCrimeAgainstWomen_130515.pdf

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) under Dowry Deaths (sec. 304B IPC) during 2012-14

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012						2013						2014							
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	PVR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	PVR	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	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	504	532	55	1267	1391	146	492	-2.4	448	52	1184	1104	126	215	-56.3	186	29	531	402	45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	-100.0	1	0	0	1	0	1	-	0	0	1	0	0
3.	Assam	140	85	10	215	153	18	170	21.4	103	23	205	164	25	188	10.6	111	18	284	142	24
4.	Bihar	1275	1349	164	3994	3741	314	1182	-73	1066	149	2893	3436	308	1373	16.2	1079	135	2384	1899	235
5.	Chhattisgarh	81	81	40	211	213	106	109	346	97	28	256	243	66	128	17.4	124	42	337	343	88
6.	Goa	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	-	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	21	22	0	38	38	0	29	38.1	29	1	67	71	2	23	-20.7	22	1	59	55	3
8.	Haryana	258	231	69	481	468	125	263	1.9	233	82	455	494	162	293	11.4	256	57	568	555	102
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	0	4	4	0	0	-100.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	1	1	5	5	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	13	1	23	23	2	7	-12.5	6	1	14	12	1	5	-28.6	5	0	14	15	0
11.	Jharkhand	302	252	87	444	490	173	307	17	247	96	595	434	148	350	14.0	368	70	498	683	96
12.	Karnataka	218	216	33	539	539	62	277	27.1	225	24	770	734	54	313	13.0	295	13	675	651	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
13.	Kerala	32	21	2	38	30	2	21	-34.4	21	1	29	29	1	28	33.3	21	0	56	39	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	743	762	188	2142	2146	536	776	4.4	753	220	2162	2135	590	733	-5.5	733	316	2017	2048	747
15.	Maharashtra	329	297	32	1141	1129	85	320	-2.7	328	17	1179	1246	7	279	-12.8	266	19	949	1004	45
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	1	-	0	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	100.0	1	0	1	1	0	1	-50.0	2	0	1	2	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	0	0	1	0	0	0	-100.0	1	0	0	1	0
20.	Odisha	525	494	24	903	875	45	395	-24.8	397	29	785	808	9	441	116	466	41	1326	1267	129
21.	Punjab	118	95	46	274	223	109	126	68	93	66	314	229	130	90	-28.6	80	38	186	165	2
22.	Rajasthan	478	357	95	631	629	196	453	-5.2	349	97	581	577	144	408	-99	319	134	531	528	244
23.	Sikkim	1	2	0	9	4	0	0	-100.0	2	2	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	110	124	20	278	343	59	118	7.3	118	27	262	263	83	95	-19.5	143	45	292	326	97
25.	Telangana														289	-	282	37	722	754	64
26.	Tripura	37	27	5	87	49	8	29	-21.6	36	3	77	87	3	33	13.8	40	4	95	78	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2244	1785	619	9884	6236	1936	2335	4.1	1864	690	10405	6326	1967	2469	5.7	2068	602	10660	7088	1895
28.	Uttarakhand	71	64	90	147	189	144	43	-39.4	34	31	70	68	70	38	-11.6	35	15	92	89	29

29.	West Bengal	593	575	41	1345	1345	79	481	-18.9	437	33	1284	1144	69	501	4.2	599	26	994	1089	43
TOTAL STATE (s)		8092	7387	1621	24101	20260	4145	7936	-1.9	6889	1673	23590	19612	4013	8296	4.5	7502	1643	23278	19228	3997
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	0	3	3	0	1	-50.0	1	0	2	1	0	3	200.0	2	0	8	7	0
31.	Chandigarh	5	7	1	14	15	3	1	-80.0	1	2	4	5	6	2	100	0	3	2	3	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	134	141	62	300	317	148	144	7.5	121	33	268	261	93	153	6.3	146	27	295	231	59
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	0.0	0	0	3	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		141	150	63	317	340	151	147	4.3	124	35	274	270	99	159	8.2	151	29	309	242	61
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		8233	7537	1684	24418	20600	4296	8083	-1.8	7013	1708	23864	19882	4182	8455	4.6	7653	1672	23587	19470	4058

Source: Crime in India

Disposal of cases/persons by police/ courts may also includes cases/persons of previous years also.

Cases of kidnapping/raping/killing of children

723. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of kidnapping, raping and killing of children have increased during the last few years, in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the details of the number of children rescued out of them, still missing and those about whom it has been confirmed that they have been killed;

(d) whether Government has formulated any scheme to get rid of gangs active in this heinous crime; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far out of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 1,597, 1,657 and 1,817 cases of murder, a total 8541, 12,363 and 13766 cases of rape and a total of 18266, 28167 and 37854 cases of kidnapping & abduction of children were reported during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively, showing a rising trend. State/UT wise cases reported under murder, rape and kidnapping & abduction of children during 2012-2014 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Similarly, Mega City (city having population 10,00,000 or more) wise cases reported under murder, rape and kidnapping & abduction of children during 2012-2014 are given in Statement-II (*See below*). State/UT wise number of children who were reported as missing, traced and untraced during 2013-2015 is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

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

The Ministry of Home Affairs advised all States/UTs to launch a sustained

campaign titled 'Operation Smile' throughout the country for a month in January, 2015 to rescue the missing children and reunite them with their families. Appreciating the remarkable achievement made by the field officers, MHA rolled out another dedicated campaign titled 'Operation Muskaan' throughout the country from 1st July, 2015 to 31st July, 2015 to trace the missing children. More than 28000 children were rescued during these campaigns. States/UTs have again been advised to roll out another sustained campaign titled Operation Smile-II in the month of January, 2016.

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory dated 14th July, 2010 on 'Crime against children' which is available at http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/pdf/AdvCrime-children-280710.pdf

Another advisory dated 25th June, 2013 on 'Hon'ble Supreme court's direction to file FIR in case of Missing Children' which is available at http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/CSAdviMissingChild-170713.pdf

Statement-I

State/UT-wise cases reported under murder, rape and kidnapping & abduction of children during 2012-14

Code	State/UT	2012			2013			2014		
		Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105	613	781	87	770	1014	45	477	600
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	18	20	0	35	40	5	43	66
3.	Assam	15	156	68	14	230	80	22	125	152
4.	Bihar	128	137	2546	101	86	1180	61	103	1585
5.	Chhattisgarh	61	519	276	49	595	1634	50	806	1844
6.	Goa	3	38	15	0	59	90	3	57	134
7.	Gujarat	60	150	834	77	263	1429	82	291	2101
8 .	Haryana	40	276	535	73	388	911	56	416	816
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	89	97	5	130	198	7	135	210
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	13	23	11	25	26	3	37	139

11. Jharkhand	1	6	32	11	23	48	8	78	94
12. Karnataka	54	142	471	64	270	700	87	694	1177
13. Kerala	34	455	147	40	637	136	44	754	130
14. Madhya Pradesh	123	1632	630	114	2112	2262	131	2352	6339
15. Maharashtra	201	917	893	191	1546	1698	195	1714	2616
16. Manipur	4	17	61	3	40	56	9	38	69
17. Meghalaya	0	81	9	8	112	35	7	61	43
18. Mizoram	1	73	1	2	57	2	0	91	2
19. Nagaland	1	7	5	0	3	4	1	11	7
20. Odisha	25	192	96	28	509	366	23	753	800
21. Punjab	42	295	459	30	490	690	42	476	871
22. Rajasthan	52	572	847	64	892	1426	73	825	1814
23. Sikkim	0	21	6	0	25	14	1	40	17
24. Tamil Nadu	89	292	576	83	419	499	103	0	390
25. Telangana	70	583	634						
26. Tripura	2	17	0	9	43	21	21	122	88
27. Uttar Pradesh	449	1040	4239	482	1381	6002	543	1538	5875

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Uttarakhand	11	34	53	7	32	181	11	84	275
29.	West Bengal	45	285	767 1	68	377	1388	64	0	2351
	TOTAL STATE(s)	1555	8087	14487	1621	11549	22130	1767	12704	31239
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	10	8	0	21	12	1	20	12
31.	Chandigarh	1	17	59	2	19	164	0	32	130
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	6	0	4	10	1	2	8
33.	Daman and Diu	0	4	2	1	4	8	0	1	4
34.	Delhi UT	39	415	3686	33	757	5809	48	1004	6452
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	7	18	0	9	34	0 1	3	9
	TOTAL UT(s)	42	454	3779	36	814	6037	50	1062	6615
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1597	8541	18266	1657	12363	28167 1	1817	13766	37854

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

Mega City wise cases reported under murder, rape and kidnapping & abduction of children during 2012-14

	Cities	2012			2013			2014		
		Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Agra	4	18	66	15	10	87	7	9	67
2.	Ahmedabad	0	25	182	0	49	344	4	24	276
3.	Allahabad	4	8	20	4	3	39	3	2	44
4.	Amritsar	4	8	40	0	16	52	0	20	55
5.	Asansol	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
6.	Aurangabad	2	14	10	4	6	39	5	14	50
7.	Bengaluru	16	38	370	11	34	479	14	0	591
8.	Bhopal	3	48	16	5	75	48	3	69	192
9.	Chandigarh City	1	14	46	2	16	149	0	27	114
10.	Chennai	10	45	51	12	48	52	5	0	19
11.	Coimbatore	1	14	8	1	12	2	0	0	0
12.	Delhi (City)	32	329	2989	24	658	4987	42	879	5573
13.	Dhanbad	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0
14.	Durg-Bhilainagar	3	36	40	3	43	80	0	46	204

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Faridabad	7	27	34	5	31	41	0	12	4
16.	Ghaziabad	6	8	55	2	6	106	2	14	99
17.	Gwalior	9	37	45	7	64	43	4	46	173
18.	Hyderabad	5	32	25	2	21	16	14	89	288
19.	Indore	7	78	36	4	91	291	5	103	389
20.	Jabalpur	5	39	17	5	43	61	4	61	242
21.	Jaipur	5	38	91	2	41	97	6	40	442
22.	Jamshedpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	35
23.	Jodhpur	12	2	21	31	3	23	53		
24.	Kannur	1	4	5	1	4	2	0	8	3
25.	Kanpur	11	13	108	3	5	63	4	12	59
26.	Kochi	0	15	4	0	22	6	4	23	1
27.	Kolkata	2	34	139	4	58	156	4	0	202
28.	Kollam	0	27	15	2	33	11	1	49	6
29.	Kota	0	10	2	1	28	0	0	0	32
30.	Kozhikode	0	23	0	4	12	7	0	13	1
31.	Lucknow	5	22	85	4	26	38	4	1	104
32.	Ludhiana	7	50	72	7	68	70	8	59	57
33.	Madurai	1	10	22	1	10	10	0	0	10
34.	Malappuram	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	6	0

35. Meerut	5	15	24	3	9	63	12	6	60
36. Mumbai	17	141	142	7	221	279	11	334	466
37. Nagpur	3	38	32	4	54	101	9	63	130
38. Nasik	1	13	8	1	8	26	1	15	36
39. Patna	2	0	200	6	0	0	7	1	107
40. Pune	8	51	74	6	83	126	6	87	131
41. Raipur	3	42	14	7	49	258	1	53	157
42. Rajkot	1	5	24	1	5	39	2	9	76
43. Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44. Srinagar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	37
45. Surat	7	8	17	4	40	78	6	51	240
46. Thiruvananthapuram	2	17	14	1	38	4	1	34	10
47. Thrissur	1	19	8	1	16	1	3	25	2
48. Tiruchirapalli	2	3	8	1	8	5	3	0	2
49. Vadodara	5	8	52	3	12	73	5	9	77
50. Varanasi	1	5	7	1	13	116	2	13	42
51. Vasai Virar	0	11	14	2	42	20	2	25	53
52. Vijayawada	2	28	26	1	28	38	1	38	18
53. Vishakhapatnam	1	21	18	2	33	54	2	26	66
TOTAL CITIES	213	1507	5289	189	2222	8689	222	2445	11098

Source: Crime in India

Statement-III

*Total no. of children Missing (M) Traced (T)/Untraced (U) State-wise
gender-wise for the year 2013-15*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2013			2014			2015		
			M	T*	U*	M	T*	U*	M	T*	U*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	(2)13	13	2	(2)11	11	2	(2)11	9	4
		Female	(2)22	21	3	(3)17	17	3	(3)33	28	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	(345)766	709	402 (402)	858	754	506	(506)756	341	921
		Female	(312)1365	1330	347	(347)1423	1320	450	(450)1366	666	1150
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	(15)12	8	19	(19)Nil	Nil	19 (19)	28	4	43
		Female	(37)23	11	49	(49)35	20	64	(64)80	31	113
4.	Assam	Male	(1246)618	275	1589	(1589)569	275	1883	(1883)537	290	2130
		Female	(1866)929	375	2420	(2420)1006	518	2908	(2908)849	470	3287
5.	Bihar	Male	(495)632	792	335	(335)1238	955	618	(618)Nil	Nr	618
		Female	(402)859	503	758	(758)712	532	938	(938)Nil	Nr	938
6.	Chandigarh	Male	(28)69	57	40	(40)52	49	43	(43)75	57	61
		Female	(46)131	106	71	(71)112	100	83	(83)164	92	155
7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	(237)902	860	279	(279)712	685	306	(306)691	401	596
		Female	(250)2005	1961	294	(294)1064	1049	309	(309)1473	718	1064

8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	(1)4	4	1	(1)4	4	1	(1)Nil	Nil	1
		Female	(1)6	6	1	(1)8	6	3	(3)1	1	3
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	(3)7	7	3	(3)4	4	3	(3)11	10	4
		Female	(6)2	1	7	(7)9	3	13	(13)8	7	14
10.	Delhi	Male	(1408)3316	2882	1842	(1842)3406	2720	2528	(2528)3385	2193	3720
		Female	(1574)3919	3191	2302	(2302)4166	2972	3496	(3496)3960	2175	5281
11.	Goa	Male	(17)58	56	19	(19)23	23	19	(19)14	6	27
		Female	(14)75	76	13	(13)36	33	16	(16)15	10	21
12.	Gujarat	Male	(228)845	795	278	(278)653	597	334	(334)528	276	586
		Female	(394)1511	1410	495	(495)1079	959	615	(615)985	448	1152
13.	Haryana	Male	(1157)546	330	1373	(1373)645	430	1588	(1588)857	384	2061
		Female	(802)472	302	972	(972)645	397	1220	(1220)821	350	1691
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	(27)118	116	29	(29)70	66	33	(33)49	29	53
		Female	(16)112	115	13	(13)90	77	26	(26)66	32	60
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	(248)201	206	243	(243)232	256	219	(219)93	59	253
		Female	(195)233	234	194	(194)204	220	178	(178)77	40	215
16.	Jharkhand	Male	(161)645	428	378	(378)581	343	616	(616)NR	NR	616
		Female									
17.	Karnataka	Male	(610)1898	1812	696	(696)1817	1666	847	(847)1659	789	1717
		Female	(511)1671	1644	538	(538)1208	1140	606	(606)1018	490	1134
18.	Kerala	Male	(109)510	488	131	(131)519	498	152	(152)829	731	250
		Female	(119)709	659	169	(169)702	656	215	(215)827	709	333

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(Nil)Nil	Nil	Nil
		Female	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(Nil)Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	(414)3618	3278	754	(754)2356	2269	841	(841)2149	1902	1088
		Female	(960)5737	4787	1910	(1910)4691	4151	2450	(2450)5380	4572	3258
21.	Maharashtra	Male	(1813)5874	5109	2578	(258)4808	4074	3312	(3312)1631	1067	3876
		Female	(1951)9460	8042	3369	(3369)8286	6927	4728	(4728)2164	1354	5538
22.	Manipur	Male	(4)17	18	3	(3)13	14	2	(2)24	21	5
		Female	(0)21	20	1	(1)19	20	Nil	(Nil)15	15	0
23.	Meghalaya	Male	(12)66	61	17	(17)53	47	23	(23)66	43	46
		Female	(12)83	72	23	(23)81	75	29	(29)78	43	64
24.	Mizoram	Male	(Nil)Nil	Nil	Nil	(Nil)2	2	Nil	(Nil)5	5	0
		Female	(1)1	1	1	(1)5	4	2	(2)4	2	4
26.	Nagaland	Male	(111)78	43	146	(146)80	37	189	(189)66	33	222
		Female	(122)90	44	168	(168)105	48	225	(225)88	54	259
26.	Odisha	Male	(605)743	691	657	(657)414	333	738	(738)491	213	1016
		Female	(1545)1903	1724	1724	(1724)835	678	1881	(1881)1152	437	2596
27.	Puducherry	Male	(10)24	23	11	(11)19	18	12	(12)26	23	15
		Female	(4)47	47	4	(4)43	39	8	(8)37	37	8
28.	Punjab	Male	(465)306	273	498	(498)403	323	578	(578)174	41	711
		Female	(199)306	281	224	(224)275	216	283	(283)319	85	517

29. Rajasthan	Male	(398)1088	1010	476	(476)926	870	532	(532)713	384	861
	Female	(428)1635	1626	437	(437)1181	1108	510	(510)1186	580	1116
30. Sikkim	Male	(Nil)48	48	Nil	(Nil)51	48	3	(3)51	37	17
	Female	(Nil)76	72	4	(4)48	45	7	(7)64	49	22
31. Tamil Nadu	Male	(522)1051	1069	504	(504)1176	1138	542	(542)1252	780	1014
	Female	(552)2012	2011	553	(553)2197	2202	548	(548)2690	1747	1491
32. Telangana	Male	(300)1067	995	372	(372)988	933	427	(427)1809	969	1267
	Female	(392)1969	1863	468	(468)2008	1896	610	(610)2200	993	1817
33. Tripura	Male	(Nil)136	135	1	(1)119	118	2	(2)594	224	372
	Female	(1)350	347	4	(4)327	326	5	(5)42	40	7
34. Uttar Pradesh	Male	(755)1924	1767	912	(912)1359	1134	1137	(1137)1458	869	1726
	Female	(471)1492	1306	657	(557)958	750	865	(865)1222	715	1372
35. Uttarakhand	Male	(151)181	159	173	(173)164	160	177	(177)240	122	295
	Female	(80)101	93	88	(88)143	126	105	(105)191	94	202
36. West Bengal	Male	(657)12800	12255	1202	(1202)11617	10913	1906	(1906)Nr	Nr	1906
	Female									
GRAND TOTAL		79508	71053	34244	69660	60397	43537	48847	29396	62988
		25819			(34244)			(43537)		

1. The figures mentioned in the (i) are the backlog of previous year.

2. NR stands for data not received.

3. Nil stands for no children missing/traced/untraced.

4. The figures of 2013-14 as provided to hon'ble supreme court in WPN0.75. However, data for the States of Madhya Pradesh & Telangana have been revised as per revised data received from respective States.

5. Data for 2015 are provisional.

Rampant sexual abuse in Tihar jail

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

- (a) whether there is rampant sexual abuse in Tihar jail;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sought a report 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) The details of sexual abuse cases (u/s 377 IPC) in Tihar Jail reported to Delhi Police during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 (up to 31.01.2016) are as under:-

Year	Reported	Persons arrested
2014	7	9
2015	3	2
2016 (up to 31.01.2016)	1	2

(c) and (d) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had taken suo-moto cognizance on a news item published in the Times of India dated 9th June 2015 titled "Inside story: The gangs of Tihar Jail" and a case No.2960/30/9/2015 dated 9th June 2015 was registered by the NHRC. The inquiry team of NHRC did not find any evidence to suggest that sexual abuse and sodomy is rampant in the jail.

Sex crimes in South Delhi

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

- (a) whether as per media report, South Delhi has topped the chart in sex crimes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has devised some strict action plan to control this shame;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) what is the status of the above crime in other sectors in Delhi region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) As reported by Delhi Police, District-wise details of the cases of sex related crimes registered by them during the last two years and the current year (upto 31.01.2016) are given in Statement (*See* below).

Delhi Police has reported that the following measures have been taken by them to check the incidents of crime in the city:-

- i. Identification of crime prone areas and enhancement of visibility of Police by deploying pickets, foot patrolling, PCR vans and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs).
- ii. For the safety and security of women, Delhi Police has initiated various steps such as launch of Women Helpline 1091, Himmat SOS, anti-stalking services for women etc.

In addition to this, Delhi Police has also taken the following steps to check activities of sex workers indulging in unlawful and illegal activities:-

- Criminal intelligence is developed and follow up action is taken in a sustained manner to keep such activities under check.
- Strict watch is maintained over Hotel/Guest houses, Railway stations and other places which are infamous/ vulnerable to such crimes.
- Eyes & Ears Scheme to collect information from general public about such crimes. Periodic inter-state and inter-agency liaison meetings to strengthen the vigil on this front and curb such illegal activities.

Statement

*Details of the cases of sex related crimes registered during
the last two years and the current year*

Districts/ Units	Total No. of sex related crimes registered		
	2014	2015	2016 (upto 31.01.2016)
1	2	3	4
North	261	235	15
Central	340	412	22
North-West	632	652	51

1	2	3	4
Outer	842	1031	77
East	798	1042	40
North-East	788	771	41
South	1553	2027	141
South-East	865	940	46
South-West	812	930	43
West	801	860	62
New Delhi	94	82	10
Railways	21	31	1
Metro	32	21	2
IGI Airport	16	18	1
Special Cell	0	1	0
Crime Branch	2	2	0
Economic Offence Wing (EOW)	2	6	0
SPU(W&C)	0	0	0
TOTAL	7859	9061	552

Increase in crimes against children

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is sharp increase in crimes against children in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is proposed to open up some centres for better counselling of children to address the menace; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information provided

by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 38,172, 58,224 and 89,423 cases were reported under crime against children during the year 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively, showing a rising trend. State/UT wise cases reported, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, cases conviction rate, persons arrested, persons charge sheeted and persons convicted under crime against children are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 is primary legislation which provides for rehabilitation and social integration of 'children in need of care and protection' (CNCP) through non-institutional care by adoption & foster care, and through institutional care in various types of Child Care Institutions like Children's Homes, Observation Homes etc. Child in need of care and protection *inter-alia* include orphan, abandoned, missing and surrendered children. For the better implementation of JJ act, Ministry of Women & child Development is implementing a comprehensive Centrally Sponsored Scheme from the financial year 2009-10 onward namely, Integrated child Protection Scheme (ICPS), under which financial assistance is provided, *inter-alia*, to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of the above mentioned institutions.

Under ICPS, 1448 various types of homes such as Children's Homes, Shelter Homes, Observations Homes and Special Homes for children have been set up so far. For family based non-institutional care, 313 Specialised Adoption Agencies are supported under the Scheme, sponsorship is provided for strengthening of families to encourage retention of children, and to facilitate foster care, financial and hand holding support is provided to relatives to take care of children without parental support. Emergency outreach service is also provided through a 24 hour dedicated phone helpline 1098 for children in crisis. Even, open Shelters are community based safe spaces for children in need in urban and semi-urban areas. 318 Open Shelters have been set-up across the country so far.

The States/UTs have established - thirty four State Child Protection Society (SCPS), 640 District Child Protection Units (DCPU), 644 Child Welfare Committees (CWC), 647 Juvenile Justice Board (JJB).

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and Public Order are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

Statement

State/UT wise cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted(PCV) under total crime committed against children during 2012-14

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012						2013						2014					
		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	2274	1937	142	2387	2470	214	2576	1947	115	2838	2353	167	2059	1284	54	2459	1799	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	25	2	39	24	2	82	51	0	72	53	0	134	82	1	124	105	1
3.	Assam	392	237	2	391	236	2	518	336	14	514	345	14	1385	571	23	1487	577	23
4.	Bihar	2894	1386	94	2319	2466	133	1580	1330	117	2025	2460	177	2255	1372	60	2406	1862	74
5.	Chhattisgarh	1881	1820	531	2059	2057	593	3737	2497	464	2637	2603	595	4358	3217	613	3911	3990	780
6.	Goa	122	66	1	125	87	1	270	101	3	222	123	5	330	155	5	256	228	10
7.	Gujarat	1327	1058	63	1563	1559	94	2076	1512	55	2185	2048	73	3219	2192	38	3211	3140	54
8.	Haryana	1015	653	35	1101	1091	37	1640	955	123	1357	1331	147	2540	1434	220	2046	1953	285
9.	Himachal Pradesh	266	202	26	285	261	42	428	270	47	397	392	42	467	255	31	404	368	39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40	29	1	44	44	1	75	55	2	88	88	2	211	97	2	190	133	2

11. Jharkhand	113	91	2	113	101	2	129	64	8	89	99	13	423	529	144	509	659	151
12. Karnataka	875	372	28	607	541	27	1353	663	28	1087	962	29	3416	1983	66	3449	2697	87
13. Kerala	1324	1158	76	1582	1438	101	1877	1421	96	2008	1660	96	2391	2028	115	2714	2658	131
14. Madhya Pradesh	5168	5017	940	7136	7200	1299	8247	6400	1366	8661	8603	1867	15085	10278	1897	14122	13903	2586
15. Maharashtra	3456	2764	113	4185	4067	143	6410	4255	119	6805	6015	159	8115	5487	210	8338	7391	236
16. Manipur	104	2	0	33	2	0	123	4	0	10	2	1	137	15	0	56	8	0
17. Meghalaya	91	26	2	90	31	2	183	117	7	133	119	8	213	160	7	183	165	7
18. Mizoram	95	88	40	93	89	39	78	57	29	74	56	34	178	139	49	153	113	50
19. Nagaland	13	23	16	12	33	33	8	5	12	12	5	8	25	12	5	45	36	24
20. Odisha	418	371	13	489	472	21	1123	759	31	1005	980	34	2196	1363	29	1850	1728	31
21. Punjab	877	420	102	717	596	132	1336	726	272	1149	842	314	1762	862	186	1683	1183	223
22. Rajasthan	1807	949	254	1248	1213	354	2888	1483	240	1961	1952	476	3880	2067	290	2660	2620	374
23. Sikkim	30	52	18	30	23	46	39	39	66	68	76	68	93	66	20	83	66	3
24. Tamil Nadu	1036	570	74	1105	840	104	1188	821	164	1475	1207	189	2354	1710	614	2711	2222	662
25. Telangana													1930	1229	79	3277	2521	108
26. Tripura	20	46	7	22	62	20	100	103	8	150	133	13	369	243	17	335	306	24
27. Uttar Pradesh	6033	4518	1046	11470	8120	1772	9857	6952	1177	19286	12407	1943	14835	11769	1427	26019	19869	2544

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
28.	Uttarakhand	122	89	40	118	112	49	232	116	42	173	155	73	489	292	39	362	367	46
29.	West Bengal	11706	1121	18	1259	965	22	2530	1306	17	1800	1742	25	4909	3238	36	5266	3787	36
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	26	1	33	32	1	54	71	6	51	83	6	50	31	10	57	37	13
31.	Chandigarh	96	55	17	56	56	23	213	75	28	109	79	29	208	114	45	134	148	51
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	9	3	14	15	4	14	6	1	6	6	3	11	5	0	7	6	0
33.	Daman and Diu	8	8	1	9	14	1	14	5	0	5	5	0	7	4	1	6	4	1
34.	Delhi UT	4462	912	318	1351	1198	390	7199	1436	259	2037	1926	360	9350	2411	310	2909	2643	368
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
36.	Puducherry	32	22	6	32	26	6	47	16	0	22	23	0	38	29	0	35	38	0
Total UT(S)		4634	1032	346	1495	1341	425	7541	1609	294	2230	2122	398	9665	2595	366	3151	2879	433
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		38172	26122	4032	42117	37541	5710	58224	35954	4916	60511	50933	6970	89423	56724	6643	3460	79333	9083

Source: Crime in India

Note: Disposal of cases/persons may include cases/persons of previous years also.

Funds for residents identity cards

727. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of funds allocated, utilised and released for issuing Resident Identity Cards (RICs) during last two years;

(b) the State-wise details of RICs issued till date including district-wise details for West Bengal;

(c) the State-wise details of the existing strength of RIC holders and plans for increasing its strength, if any;

(d) whether Ministry is aware that with advent of Jan Dhan Yojana-Aadhaar Mobile Number (JAM) trinity, humongous investments made in RICs will become redundant; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to solve this urgent issue and if not, the reasons for still continuing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. During the last two years no funds have been allocated and released to issue Resident Identity Cards (RICs) to any State/ UT. However, as one of the measures to strengthen coastal security, the Government had approved a scheme, at an estimated cost of Rs 216.31 crores, for creation of National Population Register (NPR) in 3331 coastal villages and towns of Andaman & Nicobar Islands in the 13 Maritime States/ Union Territories and issuance of Resident Identity Cards (RICs) to all usual residents of age 18 years and above in these coastal areas. The project was successfully completed in March, 2013 with the issuance of more than 65 lakh cards to the usual residents in these areas.

(b) and (c) The State/UT wise details of RICs and also district-wise details for West Bengal are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	RICs issued
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	7,81,742
2.	Daman and Diu	67,525

1	2	3
3.	Maharashtra	3,55,175
4.	Goa	84,960
5.	Karnataka	4,00,294
6.	Kerala	19,50,753
7.	Tamil Nadu	5,95,951
8.	Puducherry	49,112
9.	Andhra Pradesh	5,93,524
10.	Odisha	4,97,644
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,36,504
12.	West Bengal (East Midnapur = 35,464 South 24 Pargana = 864,715)	9,00,179
13.	Lakshadweep	39,798
TOTAL		65,53,161

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

Modernising police force deployed in LWE affected districts

†728. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of fund allocated by Central Government for the current financial year 2014-15 for development of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts in Bihar;

(b) the details of heads under which the above fund is to be spent;

(c) whether Central Government also proposes to modernise the police force deployed in the Left Wing Extremism affected districts; and

(d) if so, the amount of fund sought by State Government under the above head for Bihar and the fund allocated out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) An amount of 220.00 crores has been released in the year 2014-15 to Bihar for development of affected areas

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under Additional Central Assistance (ACA)/Integrated Action Plan (IAP) by the Niti Aayog. In addition Rs.18.98 crores was reimbursed to Bihar under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, Rs.4.04 crores has been provided under Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) for LWE affected districts, also in 2014-15.

(c) and (d) The LWE affected States are provided central Assistance under the Scheme of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) for modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their intelligence apparatus. Details of the fund sought by Bihar Government and funds allocated to them under the MPF Scheme are as under:

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Funds sought	Fund Allocated
2014-15	67.70	67.70
2015-16	25.62	25.62

Special provisions for States under Article 371

729. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of States for whom special provisions have been made under Article 371 of the Constitution;
- (b) the details of the provisions made with respect to each of the States;
- (c) whether the Government of Goa has made any proposal in writing, requesting the grant of special provisions to the State under Article 371 of the Constitution;
- (d) if so, the substance of the representation made;
- (e) the response of the Government of India;
- (f) the names of other States who have requested for making special provisions to them under Article 371 of the Constitution of India; and
- (g) the related details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The number of States for whom special provisions have been made under Article 371 of the Constitution of India are 12. The details of provisions in respect of these States are enumerated in Article 371 to 371 (J) of the Constitution of India.

(c) to (e) In May 2013, the then Chief Minister of Goa had requested for granting special status to Goa, on the lines of special status granted to the States of Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand under Article 371 or any other provision of the Constitution of India, for regulating ownership and transfer of land in order to conserve the limited resources available for development and to ensure that the State preserve its unique identity. The matter was examined and was not considered feasible.

(f) and (g) No other State has requested for special provisions under Article 371 of the Constitution of India.

Tourism potential of Lakshadweep

730. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Lakshadweep has great tourism potential and it is not being tapped fully;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that infrastructure facilities for proper development of tourism in Lakshadweep is insufficient;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (d) the steps being taken to solve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The promotion of tourism in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is being done in a controlled manner without affecting the fragile coral ecosystem. An Expert Committee appointed under the guidance of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has prepared integrated Island management plan for Lakshadweep for its holistic development including development of tourism in a sustainable way.

(b) to (d) At present, tourism infrastructure facilities are available at Kavaratti, Kadmat, Kalpeni and Minicoy island of Lakshadweep. A tourism policy which provide for establishment of tourism infrastructure in all the tourism focal islands of Lakshadweep has already been initiated by the Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration.

Relief and rehabilitation fund for victims of J&K floods

731. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has provided relief and rehabilitation fund to victims of Jammu and Kashmir floods;

(b) whether Government has assessed the damage and loss of life and property, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the rehabilitation and reconstruction work has been completed, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India is extending all necessary support to the State Government in providing relief and rehabilitation to the victims of J&K floods. As per the State Government of J&K, in the floods, 2,73,731 houses/huts/cow sheds were damaged and 300 persons lost their lives.

An amount of ₹ 3,545 crore including ₹ 1,102 crore for immediate relief measures, ₹ 500 crore for reimbursement as per actuals, based on the bills raised by IAF/Ministry of Defence, ₹ 1000 crore additional assistance over and above regular SPA 2014-15, ₹ 837 crore under Prime Minister's Relief Fund, ₹ 47 crore for repair of NH-IA, subsidy of ₹ 59 crore to lift rice and wheat at APL rate for distribution to the affected areas was sanctioned.

Under Prime Minister's Development Package, 2015, an additional amount of ₹1194.37 crore has been released as assistance towards completely / severely / partially damaged pucca and kuccha houses. Provision has also been made for ₹ 2000 crore towards permanent restoration of damaged infrastructure, ₹ 800 crore towards Interest subvention on assistance for restoration of livelihood for traders / self employed / business establishments , ₹ 500 crore for restoration of damaged horticulture areas and development of horticulture, ₹ 1458 for flood management of river Jhelum and its tributaries and ₹ 1350 crore towards 90% grant portion of World Bank assistance for Jhelum-Tawi flood reconstruction project.

Security cover for important religious and cultural places

732. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a plan to provide special security cover to some of the important religious and cultural places of the country;

(b) if so, the places identified under the said plan; and

(c) the criterion adopted for above identification, along with the details of the budget provision Government has kept for security of these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) At present there is no proposal under consideration of Ministry of Home Affairs to provide any such special security cover. However, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) under Ministry of Culture has intimated that a committee of that Ministry has recommended creation of a Special Force for protection of Museums, objects and protected monuments as part of a comprehensive security policy.

The responsibility for providing security to public places including places of religious and/or cultural importance, rests primarily with the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations.

However, threat inputs, if any, received by the Union Government through the Central Security Agencies, are promptly shared with the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned.

Further, in order to augment the security arrangements made by the State Governments/UT Administrations for important places and / or important events, festivals etc, based on the requests made by them, Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) personnel are placed at the disposal of the State Governments / UT Administrations.

Central Security Agencies carry out periodic security reviews of important places, including places of religious or cultural importance, and the reports of such security reviews are forwarded to the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned for necessary action, as per the recommendation made therein, for strengthening security.

Vacancies in EPFO

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortfall of 6000 in Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as these vacancies are yet to be filled;

(b) whether it is also a fact that with the Central Board of Trustees (CBT) considering restructuring plan, the number of sanctioned posts will further go up;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the EPFO would have to fill these thousands of posts to meet the expectations of it's over 5 crore subscribers and 50 lakh pensioners; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. There are around 6400 vacancies in various grades in EPFO as on 31.03.2015. Steps are being taken to fill up the existing vacancies in accordance with prescribed procedure and rules. A cadre restructuring proposal is also under way to meet the manpower requirement of the Organization.

Minimum Wages Act

734. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set any time-frame to bring the National Minimum Wages Act under which the National Minimum Wages will be fixed at ₹15000 per month; and

(b) whether Government is proposing to exempt startup companies including five year old registered establishments from implementation of the Minimum Wages Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government has not proposed any such exemption from implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Setting up of new ESI hospital in Hyderabad

733. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to set up a new Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospital with medical college in Hyderabad and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry is also proposing to takeover 500 bedded State ESI hospital at Sartatinagair in Hyderabad run by Government of Telangana;

(c) if so, what alternative plans the Ministry has for working doctors and other staff /there and nearly 8 lakh patients utilizing the services of ESI hospital at Sanatriagar; and

(d) if not, the efforts being made by the Ministry to modernize the above hospital within a fixed timeframe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Employees' State Insurance (ESI)

Corporation has applied to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare/Medical Council of India for permission to start MDBS course at its under-construction Medical Colleges and hospital at Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad.

(b) to (d) For running a Medical College, a 500 bed hospital will be required. Various options in this regard are being examined.

Transforming employment exchange into career centres

736. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government for transformation of employment exchanges into career centres; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (b) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a Mission Mode Project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. These service are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk (Helpline-1800-425-1514) and is accessible by all users. Further, the Government has decided to convert the Employment Exchanges into Career Centres in collaboration with the State Governments for providing employment services to the students and job-seekers along with other employment related assistance. Guidelines have been circulated to States/UTs for adoption. The NCS service can be availed directly through the Employment Exchanges/Career Centres and Common Service Centres.

The Government has also approved the establishment of 100 Model Career Centres during 12th Five Year Plan.

Irregularities by ESIC in opening medical colleges

737. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities in opening of medical colleges by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) have been reported by CAG and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has inquired into the irregularities and has fixed responsibility in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The executive summary of "Report 30 of 2014 - Performance Audit of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation", *inter-alia*, is as under:

"While opening two 500 bed hospitals at Gulbarga & Mandi, the norms for existence of minimum number of insured persons were not followed and locations were incorrectly selected".

(b) and (c) The Government had itself requested CAG to conduct a Special Audit in the matter. The report is under discussion. The 'Public Accounts Committee' of the Parliament has also taken oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry on 28th January, 2016 in this regard.

ESIC medical college at NARODA, Ahmedabad

738. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1188 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 10th August, 2011 and to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of medical colleges run by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in the country;

(b) whether ESIC intends to start a medical college at Naroda, Ahmedabad;

(c) whether Government of Gujarat has allocated land for this medical project, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when this medical college is likely to be set up, the specific timeline for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The details are as under:

State/Location	Year of Start
1	2
1. Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka	2012-13
2. K.K. Nagar, Chennai (TIM)	2013-14
3. Joka, Kolkata	2013-14
4. Gulbarga, Karnataka	2013-14
5. Faridabad, Haryana	2015-16

(b) to (d) No, Sir. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has decided at its 165th meeting held on 07-04-2015 that ESIC will neither set up any other Medical College nor any other new Medical Education Institution in future.

Mandatory minimum wages for unorganized workers

739. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to make minimum wages mandatory and extend to all schemes in the unorganized sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any other welfare schemes are being brought recently for the workers in the unorganized sector; and

(c) whether other benefits like paid leaves and fixed working hours are also proposed in the statutory orders for the welfare of workers in the organized sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Minimum Wages Act was enacted in the year 1948 primarily to safeguard the interests of the workers engaged in unorganized sector who are vulnerable to exploitation due to illiteracy and lack of bargaining power.

(b) Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide a smart card with unique identification number and for formulation of suitable welfare schemes for 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 through the National Social Security Board. Various Schemes have been formulated by the Government to provide social security cover to the unorganized workers.

(c) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 wages fixed by the appropriate Government include also the wages for weekly day of rest. In respect of fixed working hours, as per the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, the number of hours which constitute a normal working day shall be 9 hours for workers in the unorganized sector.

Unemployment rate of engineering graduates

740. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Technical Manpower Information System has made any

survey in the recent past to know the unemployment rate of engineering graduates in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken to provide them employment; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to provide them with unemployment allowance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) was set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development with the lead centre at the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, now renamed as National Institute of Labour Economic Research and Development under the NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission) and with 21 nodal centers in different States. The National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) brought out various reports and, the details of 45 reports are available on the IAMR (NILERD) website at www.iamrindia.gov.in. IAMR (NILERD) has informed that the scheme was in existence till 31st March, 2013 and no national level survey on unemployment and employment of engineering graduates was conducted in recent past by nodal or lead centres of NTMIS.

The Government has several employment generation programme like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

In addition National Career Service (NCS) has been implemented for transforming the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, internships, etc. The NCS Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) is supported by a toll-free call center/helpdesk (1800-425-1514) and has multi delivery channel including employment exchanges to improve the delivery of employment services to all.

Increase in employment avenues

†741. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that new employment avenues have increased and month-after-month employment market has improved significantly during the last one and a half years, and if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the scenario of employment sector is signalling further improvement in the coming days owing to emphasis on innovations and skill development by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Twenty-six quarterly Quick Employment Surveys on the change in employment in India have been conducted by Labour Bureau attached to the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The surveys covered selected sectors of the economy encompassing exporting and non-exporting units. The sectors covered under the survey were textiles including apparels, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and Handloom/Power loom. According to these surveys, overall employment has shown an increase of 4.42 lakh during the period January, 2014 to June, 2015.

(b) and (c) Government has set up new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to coordinate all aspects of Skill Development through various interventions to bridge the demand-supply gap in skilled workforce. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) launched "Hunar Hai to Kadar Hai" campaign to generate awareness about skills and motivate Indian youth to acquire this for upgrade their skills. To encourage apprenticeship and on the job training, the Government has launched Apprenticeship Protsahan Yojana. In addition, to lay down a comprehensive and holistic road map for all the skilling and entrepreneurship activities across the country, the Government has approved the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 76.12 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2014-15 under these schemes.

Volume of employment in organised and unorganised sectors

742. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what was the volume of employment in the organised and unorganised sectors of the economy during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) what measures were taken to increase the volume of employment in these sector during these years; and

(c) what steps are being planned by the Ministry in this regard during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the result of labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted in 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the number of estimated employed persons in 2011-12 on usual status basis were 47.41 crore, of which 17.3% workforce was in organized sector. Moreover, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conducted quarterly Quick Employment Surveys on the change in employment in India. The surveys covered selected sectors of the economy encompassing exporting and non-exporting units. The sectors covered under the survey were textiles including apparels, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and Handloom/Power loom. As per result of these surveys, 2.76 lakh jobs in 2013-14 and 5.21 lakh jobs in 2014-15 have been added.

(b) and (c) The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 76.12 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2014-15 under these schemes.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) for transforming the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, internships, etc. The NCS Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) is supported by a toll-free call center/helpdesk (1800-425-1514) and has multi delivery channel including employment exchanges to improve the delivery of employment services to all.

Implementation of insurance scheme for women workers

743. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of workers presently working in unorganised sector in the country;
- (b) whether Government has implemented or proposes to implement any insurance scheme for such workers including women workers, etc.;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of workers benefited/likely to be benefited under the said scheme; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) 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.

(b) to (d) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a centrally sponsored health insurance scheme, is being implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for BPL and other 11 defined categories since 01.04.2015. The total number of beneficiaries families covered under RSBY during the year 2015-16 is 4.04 crores.

Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY), being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, provides life insurance cover to the rural and urban poor persons living below poverty line (BPL) and marginally above poverty line under identified 48 vocational groups/occupations. Under the scheme persons between the age of 18 years completed and 59 years nearer birthday are covered. The total lives covered under AABY as on 31.12.2015 are 5.34 crores out of which 1.56 crores are women workers.

Extension of ESI scheme to all districts

744. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the coverage of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) is limited to industrial or commercial pockets only and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the ESIC plans to provide medical insurance to certain selected groups in urban areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to extend the reach of ESI scheme to all the districts in the country and also to reduce the threshold limit from present ten workers to five?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act has been implemented in a phased manner. So far, scheme has been implemented in 854 centres as on 31.12.2015. However, under ESIC-2.0 initiatives, it has been decided to extend the scheme to all the areas of 393 districts, where the Scheme is already implemented.

(b) It has been decided to extend health coverage to the auto-rickshaw drivers on pilot basis.

(c) The coverage under the ESI Act, 1948 is being undertaken in phases. However in line with the decision to extend the scheme to the entire area of 393 districts, survey is already in progress. It has also been decided to extend the scheme to remaining districts by 31.12.2016. ESIC has also constituted a Sub-Committee to examine the level upto which the threshold limit be reduced and categories of the establishments/workers to which this reduced threshold should be applicable.

Paternity leave for male employees

745. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to formulate any policy or guidelines laying down minimum specifications for the provision of Paternity Leave to men employed by organisations and companies in the private sector; 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) No, Sir.

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

Steps to address problem of child labour

†746. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding child labour obtained in Census, 2011 and whether it has been decided by the Ministry to take any steps in the wake of those data; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of issues; mentioned about child labour in Asia and particularly in India, in the recent report titled 'Findings on the Forms of Child Labour' and the steps being taken by Government to resolve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per 2011 Census which shows a decline from 2001 Census. The number of main workers in the age group of 5 to 14 years as per 2011 Census, State-wise is given in Statement (*See below*). Comments/views/report/recommendations on child labour from various stakeholders are considered in the process of action taken for the elimination of child labour.

Considering the nature of the problem of child labour, Government is following a multi-pronged strategy. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work through specific scheme and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio-economic development.

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes and regulates the working conditions of children in employment where they are not prohibited.

A Bill to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha in 2012. The Government has decided to move Official Amendments to this Bill. The Amendment Bill alongwith Official Amendments, *inter-alia*, proposes complete prohibition on employment of children below 14 years, linking the age of prohibition with the age under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, making the punishment for employers more stringent and constitution of Rehabilitation Fund.

Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme under which 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 mainstreaming into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA).

Statement

*Slate-wise details of main workers in the age group of
5-14 years as per Census 2011*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of main workers 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 U.T.	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286310
21.	Maharashtra	496916
22.	Manipur	11805
23.	Meghalaya	18839

1	2	3
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.

Pathetic condition of tea plantation workers in Assam

747. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the living condition of labourers working in the tea gardens in India especially in Assam are pathetic;

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

(c) whether Government is planning to introduce any Bill or Scheme to pay sufficient compensation/wages to the labourers working in the tea gardens in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and other measures including policy adopted, if any, for social and economic security of tea garden workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Plantations Labor Act, 1951 (PLA) provides for regulation of the conditions of work in Tea Plantations and the welfare

measures for the workers employed in tea plantations. As per the Act, the employers have to provide the workers with Housing, Medical Facilities and other form of social security measures. There are provisions for Educational Facility for the children, Drinking Water, Conservancy, Canteens, Creches and Recreational Facilities for the benefit of the tea plantation workers and their families in and around the work places in the tea estates. The wages of the tea garden workers are governed by bi-partite agreements executed on every three years. These provisions of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 are being implemented by concerned State Governments.

Number of other industrial and social security legislations are also applicable to the tea garden workers of Assam which include the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Payment of Gratuity Act, the Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund, Pension Fund and Deposit Link Insurance Fund Scheme Act 1955, the Payment of Bonus Act, the Maternity Benefit Act, the Payment of Wages Act, the Equal Remuneration Act, the Industrial Disputes Act, the Factories Act and the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946.

In Assam, the minimum rates of wages fixed as per the agreement reached between the producers association and workers union. Wages in Tea gardens of Assam was Rs 115 per day as on 01.04.2015 in the Brahmaputra Valley and some components in kind which includes subsidized ration given weekly to the workers. In Barak Valley, cash wage is Rs 72 per day. Every worker is entitled to get ration of rice and wheat amounting 3.26 Kg per week. Adult dependent and child also get food grains. They also get fuel and dry tea besides shoes, coat, blanket, umbrella aprons, etc.

Various infrastructural facilities availing in the tea estates in Assam as per Baseline survey, 2011 of Tea Board are as under:

Summary Data on Assam Tea Estates as per BLS, Tea Board

1	2	3
No. of estates		767
Education (No.)	LP level schools	507
	(a) Primary level schools	82
	(b) Higher Secondary level	2
Hospitals (No.)	(a) No. of Hospitals	489
	(b) Hospital beds	12229

1	2	3
No. of Doctors		644
	(a) Full Time	357
	(b) Part Time	287
Para medical staff		3918
	(a) Nurses	1066
	(b) Compounders	833
	(c) Dressers	799
	(d) Attenders	1220
Housing Details	(a) No. of Pucca Houses	184884
	(b) No. of Kutcha Houses	79749
No. of children and Creches	(a) No. of children > 5yrs	105789
	(b) No. of creches	1676
Drinking Water facility	Drinking water points	76500
Sanitation	No. of toilets	183539

Steps taken to increase employment opportunity

748. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in India the unemployment is increasing day-by-day;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon; and
- (c) what are the steps being taken by Government during the current financial year to increase employment opportunities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the results of the recent labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated number of unemployed persons on usual

status basis in 2004-05 were 1.08 crore, 0.95 crore and 1.06 crore during 2009-10 and 2011-12 respectively.

(c) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 76.12 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2014-15 under these schemes.

Government has set up new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to coordinate all aspects of Skill Development through various interventions to bridge the demand-supply gap in skilled workforce. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) launched "Hunar Hai to Kadar Hai" campaign to generate awareness about skills and motivate Indian youth to acquire and upgrade their skills. To encourage apprenticeship and on the job training, the Government has launched Apprenticeship Protsahan Yojana. In addition, to lay down a comprehensive and holistic road map for all the skilling and entrepreneurship activities across the Country, the Government has approved the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015. The policy, in addition to listing out initiatives for unorganised sector, also provides for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) which can help in mapping the existing skills in the unorganised sectors including casual workers.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) for transforming the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, internships, etc. The NCS Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) is supported by a toll-free call centre/helpdesk (1800-425-1514) and has multi delivery channel including employment exchanges to improve the delivery of employment services to all.

Amendment in Mines and Minerals Act, 1957

749. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mines and Minerals Act, 1957 is standing as

impediment and bars transfer of captive mines in the event a company acquires another company which has mines;

(b) if so, whether amendment provisions relating to transfer to facilitate ease of doing business is required;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry would bring this amendment in the current session of Parliament; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Section 12A, inserted through the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 allows transferability of mineral concessions for only those granted through auction. As such, transfer of leases including captive leases granted prior to 12.01.2015 is not permitted.

(b) to (d) With a view to facilitate ease of doing business for companies dependent on supply of mineral ore from captive leases as also for facilitating banks and financial institutions to liquidate stressed assets where a company or its captive mining lease is mortgaged, the Government is considering to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, in order to allow transferability of captive mining leases not granted through auction.

Stamp duty and registration fee under MMRD Act

750. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has revised the system for calculation of stamp duty and registration fee under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act;

(b) if so, the details of how the new system is different from earlier system and rationale for changing it;

(c) whether the new system is likely to increase Government's revenue from stamp duty and registration fee;

(d) if so, the details of stamp duty and registration fee collected under MMRD Act from April, 2010 till present; and

(e) whether the stamp duty and registration fee is utilized for development of local area around mines, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (e) No Sir. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, administered by the Ministry of Mines, does not have provisions on Stamp Duty. In view of the Constitutional scheme of distribution of legislative powers in respect of Stamp Duty - the rate and manner of levy of Stamp Duty on an instrument of mining lease lies within the legislative jurisdiction of State Governments. Stamp duty on instruments of mining lease is collected by the State Governments which goes into the Consolidated Fund of the State and appropriated by act of the State Legislature. Details regarding collection of Stamp Duty on instruments of mining lease and as to whether such amounts collected are utilized for development of local areas around mines is not centrally maintained.

National Mineral Exploration Trust

†751. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of formation of the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) established by Government recently;
- (b) whether any amendment has been made in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, '1957 for promotion of mining sector;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the result achieved so far as a result of amendment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The primary objective of the formation of the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) is to promote regional and detailed mineral exploration in the country to increase overall mineral production and achieve sustainable development of the mineral sector. The NMET Rules, 2015, as available on the website of Ministry of Mines *i.e.* www.mines.nic.in, detail the objects and functions of the Trust.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 for promotion of mining sector, which has been notified in the Official Gazette on 27th March, 2015, and is deemed to have come into force with effect from 12th January, 2015.

The most important provision of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 is the introduction of the method of auction by competitive bidding for grant of mineral

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

concessions for major minerals. The other important provisions of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 are:

- (i) provisions for extension of the period of existing mining leases to avoid disruptions in supply of ore and to ensure regular supply of raw material to industry especially in cases where downstream industries have been set up depending upon such leases, and to provide for adequate time for preparatory activities for auction of mineral concessions;
- (ii) establishment of District Mineral Foundation for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas, affected by mining related operations;
- (iii) assured tenure and easy transferability of mineral concessions granted through auction;
- (iv) establishment of National Mineral Exploration Trust for regional and detailed exploration; and
- (v) strict penalty provisions to deal with illegal mining.

(b) The auction process has been rolled out in the States. The results of the auctions are very encouraging which are yielding handsome revenue to the State Governments.

Exploration of natural gas in coal seams by Coal India Limited

752. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has ordered the Coal India Limited to explore natural gas in their coal seams;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any survey has been done by the Ministry or by the Coal India Limited to find out the probable places in the country wherein the natural gas is available for exploration; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, A notification granting right to Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries for exploration and exploitation of CBM from all coal bearing areas for which they possess mining lease has been issued on 03.11.2015. A copy of Notification is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) has generated CBM specific data in the coal/lignite bearing areas. CIL/CMPDI is in process of identification of suitable area for CBM development.

Statement

Part-Sec-1] *The Gazette of India, November 14, 2015 (Kartika 23, 1937)*

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 3rd November 2015

No. O-19018/6/2011 ONG-I GSR No. : In partial modification of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy Notification No.O-12011/1/97/ONG.DO.IV dated 19.07.1997 the Government of India hereby notifies that in respect of grant of right to exploration and exploitation to Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries from all coal bearing areas for which they possess mining lease for coal as hereunder:

1. Mining lease for CBM operations in respect of such blocks/areas will be granted by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) under the provisions of Oilfields (Regulation & Development) Act 1948 (ORD Act 1948) and Petroleum & Natural Gas rules 1959 (P&NG Rules 1959) and CBM operations will be governed under the provisions of these enactments.
2. Mining operations and safety issues would be governed as per provisions of relevant statutes.
3. Terms and conditions applicable to CBM operations undertaken by CIL and its subsidiaries under the proposed nomination system will be as given under:
 - (i) As a lease holder CIL, its subsidiaries will comply with the ORD Act 1948 and P&NG rules 1959 for CBM operations in all such blocks;
 - (ii) Lessees would comply with existing policy of Government of India for utilization and pricing of natural gas.
 - (iii) Lessees will be required to pay royalty and requisite fees, levies and taxes as applicable from time to time to State/Central Government at prevailing rates at par with payments which are required to be made for natural gas and as revised from time to time.
 - (iv) Exemption from payment of customs duty on imports under SI no. 360 of notification no. 12/2012 customs dated 17th March, 2012 will be applicable.
 - (v) Income tax will be payable as per the Income Tax Act, 1961.

- (vi) Lessees shall submit application under the P&NG Rules for grant of Mining Lease (ML) for CBM to MoP&NG along with detailed recommendations of Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL).
- (vii) Annual coal mining plans will include details of the area for which ML application will be filed with Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), for committed work programme and target for production of CBM during the year, and the same will be incorporated in the MOU between Ministry of Coal (MOC) and the lessee.
- (viii) Within 24 months of grant of CBM mining lease, the lessee shall submit Field Development Plan (FDP) to DGH for information and record, under intimation to the MOC. FDP so submitted shall have the approval of the Board of the lessee.
- (ix) The time period for submission of FDP may be extended by 12 months by MoP&NG on a case to case basis with sufficient justifications.
- (x) For delay in submission of appraisal plan and FDP beyond 36 months, the lessee will be liable to pay a penalty of Rs. One lakh per month.
- (xi) The lessee shall start production not later than the projected date in the FDP. For delay in production, lessee would be liable to pay a penalty of Rs. One lakh per month of delay.
- (xii) Lessee shall not be allowed to alienate CBM lease rights.
- (xiii) Lessee shall not be allowed to involve third parties for CBM exploitation except through equity participation with Central/State PSUs with experience in CBM operations; majority stake shall remain with Lessee.
- (xiv) Relinquishment of CBM mining lease will be co-terminus with coal lease.
- (xv) CBM areas covered under coal mining lease area will be utilized by the lessee in a manner so as to facilitate extraction of CBM prior to coal mining operations or simultaneously with coal mining operations to optimally develop and conserve CBM.
- (xvi) All statutory requirements relating to Environment, Safety, etc. shall be complied with 'by the' Lessee.

PRASHANT S. LOKHANDE

Director

Allowing private companies for opening of petrol pumps/LPG agencies

753. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allowed certain private companies for opening of petrol pumps/LPG agencies during last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the names of such petrol pumps operated by them; and
- (c) the OMC/State/UT/category-wise number of cases for opening of new petrol pumps/gas agencies considered/scrutinized/interviewed and draws held/results declared during the said period including the number of complaints of corruption received and action against OMCs/officials involved therein including cancellation of petrol pumps/LPG agencies and suspension of officials, if any, during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government Resolution dated 08.03.2002 makes provision for granting marketing rights of MS/HSD/ATF to the new entrants including the private sector. Various private companies like M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd., M/s. Essar Oil Ltd., M/s. Shell India Ltd. have set up retail outlets of petrol and diesel in the country for retailing of auto fuels. As per available information, no private company has applied to market Petrol/Diesel during last three years and current year.

The Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000, vide Notification dated 26.04.2000 permits parallel marketing of LPG by parallel marketeer carrying on any or all of the business of importing, storing, bottling, marketing, distributing and/or selling LPG under the Parallel Marketing System (PMS). The parallel marketeer, subject to fulfillment of the condition prescribed in the said LPG Control Order are free to operate and are not required to seek authorization or license from the Government.

- (c) Details of State/UT/OMC-wise number of Retail Outlets commissioned throughout the country during the last three years and current year by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) after considering/scrutinizing and interviews are given in Statement (*See below*).

OMCs have commissioned 5080 LPG distributorships during last three years and the current year.

OMCs have standard procedure to deal with complaints including against corruption. Each and every complaint is registered and examined by senior officer appointed by the competent authority. The complaints having *prima-facie* merit are investigated and complainants are advised to furnish material, if any, to substantiate their allegations and then a speaking order is passed.

During the last three years and the current year, OMCs have informed that there have been some complaints of corruption, but none of these complaints has resulted in suspension of officers.

Statement

Detail of State/UT/OMC-wise retail outlets commissioned throughout the country during the last three years and current

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
1.	Andhra Pradesh	395	208	312
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6	0
3.	Assam	45	85	18
4.	Bihar	290	143	135
5.	Chhattisgarh	198	53	86
6.	Delhi	1	1	1
7.	Goa	1	4	3
8.	Gujarat	299	277	183
9.	Haryana	314	64	135
10.	Himachal Pradesh	26	2	7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	32	18
12.	Jharkhand	89	98	41
13.	Karnataka	377	307	129
14.	Kerala	124	43	40
15.	Madhya Pradesh	385	245	203
16.	Maharashtra	476	451	340

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
17.	Manipur	14	8	0
18.	Meghalaya	11	28	4
19.	Mizoram	4	1	0
20.	Nagaland	1	5	0
21.	Odisha	171	86	64
22.	Punjab	203	53	89
23.	Rajasthan	343	194	159
24.	Sikkim	3	7	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	376	334	162
26.	Telengana	47	151	54
27.	Tripura	16	1	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	728	252	191
29.	Uttarakhand	34	21	25
30.	West Bengal	138	107	48
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0	2
5.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0
6.	Pondicherry	4	5	2
TOTAL		5143	3273	2453

Linking of petroleum prices to international prices

754. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has linked the petroleum prices in the country completely to the international prices; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with their international prices of these products and other market conditions. Public Sector OMCs are at present applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute the Retail Selling Price (RSP).

The Government continues to modulate the RSP of Subsidized Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene and their price were not increased in line with the prices in international market. After launch of DBTL, consumers get the Domestic LPG cylinders at market determined price and receive LPG subsidy directly into their bank accounts.

Withdrawal of medical policy for dependent parents of HPCL employees

755. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) had submitted proposal for withdrawal of Medical insurance policy for dependent parents of its employees *w.e.f.* 1st January, 2010;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to give concurrence to that proposal;

(c) if not, why medical assistance for dependent parents has been withdrawn; and

(d) why the newly joined employees have not been provided with the copy of medical insurance policy underwritten by New India Assurance Company Limited, Tardeo Branch, Mumbai and signed by HPCL and Insurance Company Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) has informed that consequent to implementation of pay revision wherein all the benefits are governed as per the guidelines issued by DPE, it was decided to discontinue the medical facility for dependent parents for the employees joining the corporation January, 2010 onwards. They considered the request of the employees and introduced the scheme again for

the dependent parents, whose combined income was less than Rs.9,000/- per month and subject to the actual premium of the insurance policy being loaded in their salary package.

(d) The Medical Insurance Policy is available/ hosted on the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited Portal and all employees of the Corporation have access to it.

Doing away with LPG subsidy

756. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to do away with the subsidy to the consumers of LPG; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether any time-frame has been fixed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) PAHAL (DBTL) Scheme was launched in 54 districts of the country on 15.11.2014. Subsequently, the scheme was extended to rest of the country on 01st January, 2015. As on 26.02.2016, total 15.16 crore consumers have joined the scheme. Introduction of PAHAL has reduced the chances of diversion as the subsidy element is passed on to the customers to their linked bank accounts.

Recently, instructions have been issued to exclude such LPG consumers from availing LPG subsidy, if the consumer or his/her spouse has taxable income of 10 lakh or above during the previous financial year computed as per the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Also the Government has given call to well off LPG consumers to voluntarily give up their subsidy under "GiveltUp" campaign. This has resulted in more than 77 lakh LPG consumers voluntarily giving up their subsidy. The subsidy saved is being utilised to provide LPG connections to BPL families.

Rates of crude oil import

757. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of lowest rate per litre and per barrel at which crude oil has been imported in India during 2015 and during 2016, so far;

(b) whether price of crude oil imported in India in 2016 is cheaper than the rate of mineral water; and

(c) if so, the reasons for exorbitant price of petrol and diesel in Indian retail market in the era of decontrol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The details of lowest crude import price during 2015 and January, 2016 are given below:

Month	Price in \$/bbl	Price in \$/litre
December, 2015	34.01	0.21
January, 2016	27.43	0.17

Source: IOCL

The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with their international prices of these products and other market conditions. Public Sector OMCs are at present applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute the RSP. Other cost elements in the RSP of Petrol and Diesel *viz* Excise Duty, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins etc. are specific costs which do not increase/decrease with the volatility in international prices of Petrol and Diesel. The element of excise duty which is specific in nature has increased since November, 2014. Most of the State Governments also have increased VAT on Petrol and Diesel. Taking these factors into account public sector OMCs have passed on major portion of decrease to consumers.

Pending issue of payments to HAL Offshore Limited

758. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the issue of payments to HAL Offshore Limited has been hanging fire since long;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) what steps have so far been taken to settle the issue; and

(d) the progress made and the time by when the issue will be finally settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) M/s HAL Offshore Limited has already been paid its dues by ONGC Limited in terms of the contract. However, the company has raised further claim which was referred to an Outside Expert Committee (OEC). OEC heard the views of both sides and examined their claims and counter claims. OEC gave two sets of recommendations. ONGC Limited accepted the minority recommendation of the OEC.

M/s HAL Offshore did not accept the decision of ONGC and filed a Writ Petition in Delhi High Court. On the advice of High Court ONGC revisited its decision and again decided to accept the minority recommendation. The High Court further advised both the parties to settle the dispute through Arbitration as per the provision in the contract. Arbitrational Tribunal has been constituted recently.

Releasing the hydrocarbon potential of NE States

759. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken steps to realize the hydrocarbon potential of the North-East States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and quantum of funds proposed to be invested therein; and
- (c) the outcome of the said steps taken if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) With an aim to realize the hydrocarbon potential of the North East States, a Hydrocarbon Vision Document 2030 for North-East India has been prepared which outlines a road-map for the next 15 years. The road-map, *inter-alia* envisages doubling of production of crude oil and natural gas and policy support and action needed for the same. It also envisages strengthening of infrastructure, increasing refining capacity, skill development, setting up service provider hub etc. The total investment has been estimated as 1.30 lakhs crore.

Online initiative for LPG distribution

†760. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an online initiative for providing efficient and citizen friendly services

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under LPG distribution has been taken by the Central Government to associate the consumers and citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this online initiative has been proving effective and whether suggestions have also been received for making changes in it; 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) Online services to LPG consumers are provided through *www.Mylpg.in* which provides various services under single umbrella such Web Booking with online payments, Online application for New LPG connections with only payments (Sahaj), Online facility for Double Bottle Connection Booking, Preferred time delivery, Online Portability, Locating nearest LPG distributor online on Google maps, Online request for Mechanic service, Information on 5 Kg Free Trade LPG (FTL), LPG connection for Piped-Natural-Gas consumers, Online Surrender Connection request, enrolment to "GiveItUp" subsidy, Rating of Distributors, Submission of Feedback/Grievances, View Important contact information and Transparency portal.

Also, consumers are provided with Mobile applications for online transactions.

(c) and (d) On line initiatives taken by the Government are proving effective as substantial number of consumers are using these facilities. More than 2 lakh LPG connections have been issued using on-line facility and approx. 10 lakh LPG consumers have booked refills by using this facility. Moreover, nearly 1.15 lakh consumers used on-line logging to voluntarily opt out of subsidy under 'GiveItUp' campaign.

Discussion forums have been launched and are available on *mylpg.in* and *myGov.in*. LPG consumers/citizens participate and share their thought on the forum online. Valuable suggestions/comments are welcomed and are considered for improving the customer's oriented services.

Exploring hydrates in KG basin

761. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Geological Survey of India and the National Institute of Oceanography carried out study to find out hydrates in Krishna Godavari Basin;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 134 trillion cubic feet of hydrates are found in KG Basin;

(c) if so, the details thereof and how the Ministry is planning to extract them; and

(d) whether any consultations have been held with Japan or Canada as they have expertise to take their help in extracting hydrates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Gas hydrate exploratory research in India is steered by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas under National Gas Hydrate Program (NGHP) with participation from National Oil Companies alongwith Geological Survey of India, National Institute of Oceanography, National Geophysical Research Institute and National Institute of Ocean Technology. So far, two NGHP Expedition (NGHP-01 in 2006 and NGHP-02 in 2015) have been executed covering Kerala-Konkan, Krishna Godavari, Mahanadi and Andaman areas in NGHP-01 and Krishna Godavari and deep offshore Mahanadi areas in NGHP-02.

(b) and (c) Based on the results of NGHP Expedition-02, it is estimated that 134 Trillion Cubic feet gas may be present in about 8400 Square Kilometer area in KG Basin.

(d) Scientists from US and Canada were actively involved in NGHP-1 while scientists from US & Japan have been actively involved in NGHP-2. Further a meeting with Japanese and US scientists involved in exploration & exploitation of gas hydrates was held from 1st to 3rd February, 2016.

CSR activities undertaken by oil companies

762. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to allow oil companies to spend from their profit for health related CSR work, particularly for cancer awareness, early detection and treatment of cancer patients and to fund and support cancer awareness mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the year-wise and NGO-wise list of such NGOs provided with financial support by the oil companies during last three years;

(d) whether IOC, BPCL, HPCL, ONGC and other allied oil companies have contributed through their CSR activities; and

(e) if so, the year-wise and PSU-wise details thereof and the CSR activities undertaken during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Gas pipeline project of GAIL in Tamil Nadu

763. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any letter or requests from Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu or Farmers' Association to stop Gas Pipeline Project of GAIL across seven Districts of Tamil Nadu or to change the proposed path;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has instructed concerned authorities of the Ministry and GAIL to chalk out an alternate path for the said project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the concrete steps taken by the Central Government to protect interests of farmers who are likely to be affected badly due to this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A representation was received from the Tamil Nadu Farmers Livelihood Protection Group in the year 2012 opposing the acquisition of land for laying of gas pipeline by GAIL (India) Limited in the State of Tamil Nadu. A clarification was sent to them that only Right of Use in land is being acquired for laying of pipeline and after completion of the process of laying of pipeline, the land will be returned to the land owner for agricultural activities. Further, it was also clarified that the laying of cross country pipeline along the highway is not technically feasible for the reason of security, maintenance of pipeline and disruption of Highways. Later, GAIL (India) Limited was instructed by the Government of Tamil Nadu *vide* communication dated 2.4.2013, for laying pipeline alongside the National Highways without affecting the agricultural lands of the farmers of Tamil Nadu. GAIL had challenged the above order of Government of Tamil Nadu (GOTN) in the Hon'ble Madras High Court which quashed the order of GOTN *vide* its judgment dated 25.11.2013. The above order of the Madras High Court was challenged by the Government of Tamil

Nadu in the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the same was dismissed *vide* judgment dated 2.2.2016 and ordered the State Government of Tamil Nadu to fix market value of land as on 1.1.2016 for the Right of Use (RoU) compensation purpose.

(e) The ownership of the land remains with the land owner and RoU of land is acquired for laying of gas pipeline and after laying the pipeline, the land is restored back in original condition to the land owner. Compensation is paid to the land owner as per Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines Act and the Hon'ble Supreme Court have ordered that the RoU compensation against land will be 10% of market value as on 1.1.2016 + 30% Solatium. Farmers can continue agricultural activities after the restoration of land and only construction of permanent structure, plantation of deep rooted trees are not allowed in the acquired RoU and as such there will be no adverse effect to the interest of the farmers.

Opening of CNG filling station in Kheda district, Gujarat

764. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to open CNG filling station in Kheda District by Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, by when Government proposes to set up the CNG station in Kheda District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government has established Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006, in the year 2007. PNGRB is the statutory authority to grant authorization for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network. PNGRB identifies the Geographical Areas (GA) for the development of CGD network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/ natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD network in the country. PNGRB grants the authorization to the entities for developing CGD network through competitive bidding process.

PNGRB has granted authorization for development of CGD network to Gujarat Gas Limited for Nadiad GA in Kheda District and M/s Charotar Gas Sahkari Mandali Limited for Anand GA covering Kanjari and Vadtal villages of Kheda District. The Compressed Natural Gas stations are set up by the authorized entities within the authorized areas.

Procurement of ethanol by OMCs

765. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient amounts of ethanol was procured by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on the floatation of the latest tender, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor and corrective action taken;

(b) the measures taken to ensure the implementation of the Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) in States having a lack of sugarcane cultivation/distilleries;

(c) whether Government plans to increase the duration of export permits granted for EBP, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government plans to make the process of granting NOCs and export permits online?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The requirement of ethanol for 5 per cent blending with petrol is 133 crores litres and for 10 per cent blending 266 crore litres for the sugar year 2015-16. Against the tender floated, offers of 120 crore litres of ethanol have been received by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). One more Expression of Interest (Eoi) has been floated to procure remaining quantity.

In order to improve the availability of ethanol, the Government has fixed the price of ethanol in the Range of 48.50 to 49.50 per litre, on 10th December, 2014. Further, ethanol produced from other non-food feedstocks besides molasses, like cellulosic and ligno cellulosic materials including petrochemical route, has also been allowed to be procured subject to meeting the relevant BIS specifications.

In addition, the procurement process of ethanol has been simplified by OMCs.

(b) Fixation of ethanol price based on distance, has encouraged movement of ethanol to longer distances, including States having lack of distilleries.

(c) and (d) Increase in duration of export permit, grant of NOCs, etc. are under the jurisdiction of State Governments. State Governments have been requested to address State specific issues, such as export permits, grant of NOCs, etc, including easing out the process by way of grant of online permits.

Policy for allocation of petrol pumps to SCs/STs/OBCs

766. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and criteria/reservation policy prescribed for allocation/ process of selection of petrol pumps/gas distributorships/CNG pumps belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs)/ Scheduled Tribes (STs)/ Other Backward Classes (OBCs)/Ex-servicemen in rural/urban areas of the country by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

(b) whether there is any restriction for oil companies to increase LPG agencies/ retail outlets; and

(c) if so, the State/UT/OMC-wise details thereof along with the steps taken to increase density of petrol pumps and LPG agencies as per economic viability and target fixed for lesser consumers area and remote and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Norms/Criteria/Reservation Policy for allotment of Retails Outlets and for appointment of Regular LPG Distributorships and RGGLVs in the country are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Pumps/Stations are set up by the authorized City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities, authorized by PNGRB as per the terms and conditions of authorization.

(b) and (c) Keeping in view the demand and consumption of motor fuels in the future, Retail Outlet network expansion including in the Rural/Urban/Tribal areas by OMCs is a regular and ongoing exercise. Locations for setting up new Retail Outlets are identified by OMCs after carrying out required feasibility study by the field. The locations found feasible and economically viable are rostered in IOCL Marketing Plan for advertisement. State/UT-wise number of Retail Outlets allotted by OMCs throughout the country under SC, ST, OBC, DEF etc. category as on 01.01.2016 is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Appointment of LPG distributorships is a continuous process and the locations for setting up LPG distributorships are identified based on refill sale potential that will economically sustain the distributorship. In case the location is found as feasible, it is included in the Industry Marketing Plan and advertised subsequently. OMCs have commissioned 5080 LPG distributorships during the last three years (2013-14, 2014-15, April 15 - January 16).

Statement-I***Norms/Criteria/Reservation Policy for Dealership Selection Guidelines***

Dealer Selection by draw of lots/bidding have been implemented for opening of new Retail Outlets in rural as well as urban areas. There is neither marks-based evaluation system nor interview process for selection. The selection is carried out by a transparent system of draw of lots/Bidding. Individuals and Non- Individuals can apply. All applicants meeting the eligibility criteria qualify for the draw/bidding. As per the eligibility criteria, an applicant has to meet the minimum requirements on availability of suitable land at the advertised location, Finance, Age and Educational Qualification. However, for Corpus fund locations, Finance is not an eligibility criterion. All categories of applicants are required to have suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease.

The detailed guidelines for selection of retail outlet dealerships which have come into effect from 21-05-2014 have provision for 22.5 percent reservation for SC/STs in allotment of retail outlet dealerships. However, distribution between Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) will vary in each State depending upon the ratio of SC/ST in the State as per latest available census data.

Adhering to the broad reservation principles under the constitutional scheme 27% reservation for OBC category has been introduced. Reservation for SC/ST is 22.5% and the remaining 50.5% is for Open category. Sub categories of reservation among the Main categories i.e. SC/ST, OBC & Open categories have been introduced to take care of reservation for Defence personnel, Para Military Personnel/Central/State Govt, and Central/State PSU employees, Physically Handicapped personnel, Outstanding Sports Persons and Freedom Fighters. Able bodied Ex servicemen are also made eligible under reservation for Defence personnel to enlarge the scope for Defence category.

Reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:

Category	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Combined Category 1 (CC1)				
Comprising of:-				
(i) Defence Personnel &	2%	2%	4%	8%
(ii) Para Military Personnel/Central/State Government and Central/State PSU employees				

Category	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Combined Category 2 (CC2)				
Comprising of:-				
(i) Physically Handicapped Persons (PH)	1%	1%	2%	4%
(ii) Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) &				
(iii) Freedom Fighters (FF)				
SC/ST	19.50%			19.50%
OBC		24%		24%
Open			44.50%	44.50%
TOTAL	22.50%	27%	50.50%	100%

Reservations in some North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram would continue to be as under as approved by MOP & NG earlier:

State	Percentage of Regular & Rural RO Dealerships to be awarded to ST category	Balance % to be awarded to 'Open' category
Arunachal Pradesh	70	30
Meghalaya	80	20
Nagaland	80	20
Mizoram	90	10

No separate reservation for Women category has been made in the New Guidelines. However, in case of individual applicants, spouse will be made a partner up to a share of maximum 50% unless the spouse is already gainfully employed and/or do not wish to be made a partner in order not to dilute the financial and social status of women.

Draw of Lots/Bidding process:

In the Draw of Lots/Bidding process, priority will be given to applicants with regard to ownership of land as mentioned below:

Group 1: Applicants having suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease including in all reserved categories.

Group 2: Applicants having Firm offer of purchase or long term lease for a piece of suitable land including in all reserved categories.

Draw of lots/Opening of Bids will be held first amongst the eligible applicants with land falling in Group 1.

Draw of lots amongst eligible applicants of Group - 2 will be held only if there is no applicant in Group 1 or applicants in Group 1 have been disqualified or withdrawn.

The entire proceedings of the draw/bidding will be video graphed in one shot.

The result of the draw will be displayed on the notice board of the venue immediately and at Company office. It will also be hosted on the website of the Company.

All of the above are common for allotment of Regular and Rural category of ROs. The Parameters which are different for Regular and Rural category of ROs are as under:

Parameter	Applicability	Regular RO	Rural RO
Non-Refundable Application Fee	All	₹ 1000/- (SC/ST - ₹500/-)	₹ 100/- (SC/ST - ₹ 50/-)
Advertised location	All	In any class of market <i>i.e.</i> Urban/ Highway	Except on NH / SH
Non-refundable Minimum Bid Amount	A- Site RO (except SC/ST category locations under CFS)	₹ 30.0 Lac {Initial Down Payment (IDP) -1.5 Lacs}	₹ 10.0 Lacs {Initial Down Payment (IDP) - 0.5 Lacs}
Non-Refundable Fixed Fee	B- Site RO	₹ 15.0 Lacs	₹ 5.0 Lacs
Refundable Security Deposit	All	₹ 5.0 Lacs	₹ 0.5 Lacs
Nationality/Residency criteria	All	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident

Parameter	Applicability	Regular RO	Rural RO
		of India as per Income tax rules.	of India as per Income tax rules. For Rural ROs the applicant has to be residing in the district of the advertised location.
Educational Qualifications	All	Graduate for regular ROs except for CC1 & CC2 categories. For CC1 category (<i>i.e.</i> Defence, Para Military, Central/State Government, Central/State PSU employees) and CC2 category (<i>i.e.</i> Physically handicapped, Freedom fighters, Outstanding Sportspersons), the eligibility is 10+2.	10+2 for rural ROs except for CC1 & CC2 categories. For CC1 category (<i>i.e.</i> Defence, Para Military, Central/State Government, Central/State PSU employees) and CC2 category (<i>i.e.</i> Physically handicapped, Freedom fighters, Outstanding Sportspersons), the eligibility is 10th Pass.

Statement-II

Norms for Reservation Policy for Allotment of LPG Distributorships (Regular & RGGLV)

RESERVATION

The percentage reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under: -

A	Open Category (Q)	50.5%
B	Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	22.5%
C	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	27.0%

In each of the above categories, there will be sub-categories as under: -

Sub-Category	Reservation Categories (in %)			
	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Government Personnel category (GP) consisting of Defence, Central/State Govt and Central/ State PSU employees	2	2	4	8
Combined Category (CC) consisting of Physically Handicapped Personnel (PH), Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP), Freedom Fighter (FF)	1	1	2	4
Any person from the respective category	19.5	24	44.5	88
TOTAL	22.5	27	50.5	100

The reservation under respective categories is SC/ST (GP)-2%, SC/ST (CC)-1%, SC/ST-19.5%, OBC (GP)-2%, OBC (CC)-1%, OBC-24%, Open (GP) - 4%, Open (CC)-2%, Open-44.5%.

State-wise '200-point' roster is maintained separately for Regular Distributorships and RGGLV on Industry basis (*i.e.* jointly by IOCL, BPCL and HPCL) to ensure percentage reservations as mentioned above are achieved. Distribution between SC & ST is as per the population ratio in respective States.

Reservations in tribal areas in North Eastern States for Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:

State	Percentage of Regular LPG Distributors to be awarded to ST category	Balance % to be awarded to open category
Arunachal Pradesh	70	30
Meghalaya	80	20
Nagaland	80	20
Mizoram	90	10

Statement-III

Details of State/UT/OMC-wise number of petrol pumps allocated to the persons belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs/Others (As on 01.01.2016)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	IOCL						BPCL						HPCL					
		SC	ST	OBC	DEF	Others	Total	SC	ST	OBC	DEF	Others	Total	SC	ST	OBC	DEF	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96	26	6	12	1028	1168	66	17	3	2	611	699	100	29	4	6	768	907
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	40	0	0	8	48	0	5	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	17	49	0	8	421	495	8	12	0	3	103	126	5	6	0	3	75	89
4.	Bihar	79	10	1	21	1209	1320	31	5	3	3	547	589	46	7	1	10	398	462
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	38	2	2	412	470	11	15	0	0	238	264	10	23	0	0	288	321
6.	Delhi	20	0	0	18	151	189	6	0	0	4	98	108	4	0	0	1	92	97
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	29	29	1	0	0	0	46	47	5	0	0	0	31	36
8.	Gujarat	43	69	9	9	1122	1252	26	20	0	0	706	752	26	46	5	1	643	721
9.	Haryana	89	0	0	24	1205	1318	40	0	0	17	327	384	62	0	1	9	585	657
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25	6	0	8	176	215	4	1	0	3	52	60	19	3	0	0	84	106
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	3	0	7	206	220	3	5	0	6	119	133	9	13	0	1	110	133

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12.	Jharkhand	17	31	2	2	438	490	7	13	2	1	294	317	9	20	5	2	222	258
13.	Karnataka	120	23	0	13	1632	1788	55	12	0	5	880	952	126	25	0	2	717	870
14.	Kerala	88	9	2	18	751	868	58	4	0	1	389	452	72	1	2	1	500	576
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40	45	7	15	1143	1250	42	23	1	4	820	890	34	48	2	7	685	776
16.	Maharashtra	89	68	0	21	1635	1813	84	52	0	9	1497	1642	79	47	7	13	1377	1523
17.	Manipur	1	19	0	1	47	68	1	0	0	2	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	74	0	0	37	111	0	26	0	0	12	38	0	9	0	0	14	23
19.	Mizoram	0	17	0	0	11	28	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	3
20.	Nagaland	0	26	0	0	19	45	0	4	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0	0	3
21.	Odisha	44	47	2	8	622	723	18	22	0	1	363	404	19	17	1	3	269	309
22.	Punjab	175	0	1	17	1470	1663	78	1	0	3	522	604	141	0	0	6	731	878
23.	Rajasthan	91	78	14	34	1363	1580	66	24	0	11	699	800	79	46	0	12	821	958
24.	Sikkim	0	4	0	0	12	16	0	1	0	0	21	22	0	1	0	0	6	7
25.	Tamil Nadu	202	11	0	22	1750	1985	105	2	0	1	1196	1304	125	4	0	3	1026	1158
26.	Telangana	73	39	3	15	756	886	42	19	0	4	496	561	52	20	2	7	544	625
27.	Tripura	0	6	0	0	54	60	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

28.	Uttar Pradesh	331	8	2	63	2944	3348	127	5	3	23	1135	1293	155	3	2	6	1183	1349
29.	Uttarakhand	12	1	0	4	221	238	11	2	1	10	85	109	16	1	1	0	145	163
30.	West Bengal	112	20	0	13	957	1102	44	12	0	2	488	546	51	12	0	2	417	482
UNION TERRITORIES																			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	0	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	3	0	0	2	15	20	1	0	0	0	9	10	1	0	0	0	10	11
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	10	11	0	1	0	0	3	4	0	2	0	0	9	11
4.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	10	11	0	1	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	10	10
5.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Pondicherry	10	0	0	0	68	78	3	0	0	0	28	31	5	0	0	0	34	39
TOTAL		1798	770	51	357	21940	24916	938	305	13	115	11805	13176	1250	389	33	95	11794	13561

Petroleum reserves in Rajasthan

†767. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the district-wise details of petroleum reserves in Rajasthan and the quantum therein;
- (b) whether survey work of petroleum reserve in Rajasthan is being undertaken, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of locations in Rajasthan, where survey work of petroleum products has been completed; and
- (d) whether Government has formulated any action plan regarding such locations, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Balance Recoverable Hydrocarbon reserves in the state of Rajasthan are of the order of 74.14 Million Metric Tonne equivalent of Oil (MMToE). Out of this 34.24 MMToE of Reserves are in Jaisalmer District and remaining 39.9 MMToE are in Banner-Jalor Districts.

(b) to (d) ONGC, OIL and Private Joint Venture (Pvt JV) companies are carrying out survey work in Barner, Jalor, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bundi, Kota, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Jhalawara and Baran districts of Rajasthan. The details of exploratory work carried out by ONGC, OIL and Pvt. JV companies in the state of Rajasthan since inception are as under:

	2D (Line-Kilometer)	3D (Square-Kilometer)	Exploratory Wells
OIL	12620.45	4288.76	43
ONGC	23126	1521	82
Pvt JV	13107	12700	293
TOTAL	48853.45	18509.76	418

Based on the finding of the survey, exploration and development activities are taken by National Oil Companies as well as Pvt/JV companies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Current formula for domestic natural gas pricing

768. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the current formula for the pricing of domestic natural gas (price from October 2015 to March 2016) including the weights given to the prices in each of the four markets i.e. UK, USA, Russia and Canada;

(b) what is the net impact of reduced domestic gas prices, in rupee terms in comparison to last three price changes; and

(c) by what projected amount will Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) see its revenues decline due to the new domestic natural gas price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government of India has notified the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 which provides for a formula for calculation of domestic natural gas price on six monthly basis. Details of New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 are given in Statement (*See below*). On the basis of these, the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas notifies the price of Domestic Natural Gas every six months.

Based on the notified formula, the price for domestic natural gas for the period applicable from October 2015 to March 2016 had been calculated and notified by PPAC.

Weights of volume/price in domestic natural gas price applicable for the period (October 2015 to March 2016) of different components of the formula are as under:

USA & Mexico	-	31.44%;
Canada	-	03.64%;
EU & FSU minus Russia	-	53.82%
Russia	-	11.10%

(b) The last three prices notified by PPAC in US\$ on GCV basis are - US\$ 5.05/MMBTU (01.11.2014 to 31.03.2015); US\$ 4.66/MMBTU (01.04.2015 to 30.09.2015) and US\$ 3.82/MMBTU (01.10.2015 to 31.03.2016). Similarly, the last three prices in rupees on GCV basis (based on the average exchange rate applicable during the relevant period) are - INR 12,427/MSCM; (01.11.2014 to 31.03.2015); INR 11,760/MSCM (01.04.2015 to 30.09.2015) & INR 10,089/MSCM (01.10.2015 to 31.03.2016). Hence, the net reduction in domestic gas prices, in rupee terms is INR 2338/MSCM since 1.11.2014.

(c) ONGC has reported that the impact of change in gas price by US\$ 1/MMBTU on the ONGC's revenue would be to the order of Rs.4800/- crores per annum approximately.

Statement

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
EXTRAORDINARY, PART-1, SECTION 1)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, Dated: 25th October, 2014

New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014

No.22013/27/2012-ONG D.V.—In supersession of this Ministry's Gazette notification no. 22011/3/2012-ONG.D.V dated 10.1.2014, the Government of India hereby notifies the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014, as hereunder:—

1. The wellhead gas price* (P), under these guidelines would be determined as per the formula given below:-

$$P = \frac{V_{hh} P_{hh} + V_{ac} P_{ac} + V_{nbp} P_{nbp} + V_r P_r}{V_{hh} + V_{ac} + V_{nbp} + V_r}$$

Where

- (i) V_{hh} = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in USA & Mexico.
- (ii) V_{ac} = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in Canada.
- (iii) V_{nbp} = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in European Union (EU) and Former Soviet Union (FSU) countries, excluding Russia.
- (iv) V_r = Total annual volume of natural gas consumed in Russia.
- (v) P_{hh} and P_{NBP} are the annual average of daily prices at Henry Hub (HH) and National Balancing Point (NBP) respectively, less the transportation and treatment charges as given in para 2.
- (vi) P_{Ac} and P_R are the annual average of monthly prices at Alberta Hub and Russia (as published by Federal Tariff of the Russian Government or equivalent source) respectively, less the transportation and treatment charges as given in para 2.

(*Well head price refers to the price of gas receivable by the producer of gas at the contract area/lease area from the buyer of gas. In case of on-and blocks, the price receivable by the contractor (producer) in the contract area will be the well head price. In case of offshore blocks, if the gas is processed and sold in the offshore contract area, the price receivable at the offshore will be the well head price. If the gas is brought to landfall point for processing and is sold at landfall point, the facilities located in the landfall point will be considered part of the contract area and the price receivable at land fall point will be the well head price).

2. The wellhead price for three different hubs and Russia would be determined by deducting US \$ 0.50/MMBTU towards transportation and treatment charges from each of the three Hub prices and Russian price.
3. The gas price, determined, under these guidelines would be applicable to all gas produced from nomination fields given to ONGC and OIL India, New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) blocks, such Pre-NELP blocks where, the Production Sharing Contract, (PSC) provides for Government approval of gas prices and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks except as indicated in para 4 and 5 below.
4. The gas price, so determined under these guidelines shall not be applicable, where prices have been fixed contractually for a certain period of time, till the end of such period. This gas price shall also not be applicable where the PSC concerned provides for a specific formula for natural gas price indexation/fixation and to such Pre-NELP PSCs which do not provide for Government approval of formula/basis for gas prices. Further, the pricing of natural gas from small/isolated fields in the nomination blocks of NOGs will continue to be governed by the extant guidelines in respect of these fields issued on 8th July, 2013.
5. The matter relating to cost recovery on account of shortfall in envisaged production from DI, D3 discoveries of Block KG-DWN-98/3 is under arbitration. The difference between the price, determined under these guidelines converted to NCV basis and the present price (US \$ 4.2 per million BTU) would be credited to the gas pool account maintained by GAIL and whether the amount so collected is payable or not, to the contractors of this Blocks, would be dependent on the outcome of the award of pending arbitration and any attendant legal proceedings.

6. The periodicity of price determination/notification shall be half yearly. The price and volume data used for calculation of price under these guidelines shall be the trailing four quarter data with one quarter lag. The first price on the basis of aforementioned formula in these guidelines would be determined on the basis of price prevailing at Henry Hub, NBP, Alberta Canada and Russia, between 1st July, 2013 and 30th June, 2014. This price would come into effect from 1st November, 2014 and would remain valid till 31st March, 2015. Thereafter, it would be revised for the period 1st April, 2015 to 30th September, 2015 on the basis of said prices prevalent between 1st January, 2014 and 31st December, 2014, i.e., with the lag of a quarter and so on. The price determined under these guidelines would be announced in advance of the half year, for which it is applicable.
7. The price determined under these guidelines would be applied prospectively with effect from 1st November, 2014.
8. Director General of Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (DG PPAC) under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas shall notify the periodic revision of prices under these guidelines.
9. For all discoveries after the issuance of these guidelines, in Ultra Deep Water Areas, Deep Water Areas and High Pressure High Temperature (well head shut-in pressure > 690 bars, bottom hole temperature > 150 degree centigrade) areas, a premium would be given on the gas price determined as per the formula given in para 1. The premium under this para shall be determined as per prescribed procedure.
10. Price determined under these guidelines would be on GCV basis.
11. The price, determined under these guidelines would be in US \$ per MMBTU.
12. In the North Eastern Region (NER), the 40% subsidy would continue to be available for gas supplied by ONGC/OIL. However, as private operators are also likely to start production of gas in NER, and would be operating in the same market, this subsidy would also be available to them to incentivize exploration and production.
13. The price determined under these guidelines shall be applicable to all sectors uniformly.

(Upendra Prasad Singh)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Blending of ethanol with petrol

†769. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to blend ethanol with petrol by producing it from various other foodgrains including sugarcane;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of ethanol proposed to be produced and the product-wise details thereof; and
- (c) whether any contract is being entered into with private sector for producing ethanol or there is any plan to promote private sector in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) On 3rd July, 2013, the Government *inter-alia* decided that sugarcane or sugarcane juice may not be used for production of ethanol and it be produced only from molasses. However, in order to improve the availability of ethanol, the Government, on 10th December, 2014, allowed procurement of ethanol produced from other non-food feedstocks besides molasses, like cellulosic and ligno cellulosic materials including petrochemical route, subject to meeting the relevant BIS specifications.

(c) and (d) Ethanol from molasses route is procured from distilleries who get molasses from sugar mills. Further, Numaligarh Refinery Ltd. has entered into Memorandum of Understanding with M/s Chempolis, a Finland based company, for setting up plant for production of lignocellulosic ethanol.

**Ban on illegal heir of existing license holder on
applying for a fresh dealership**

770. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the unmarried legal heir of an existing license holder of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) cannot apply for a fresh dealership of a Retail Outlet (RO);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of any reform proposed by OMCs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that, as per current Dealer Selection Guidelines, a person will be considered as ineligible for applying for the dealership in the following circumstances:

"Fulfill multiple dealership norms"

Multiple dealership/distributorship norms means that the applicant or any other member of 'Family Unit' should not hold a dealership/ distributorship or Letter of Intent (LOI) for a dealership/distributorship of any Oil Company i.e. only one Retail Outlet / SKO-LDO dealership/LPG distributorship or an LOI of an Oil Company will be allowed to a 'Family Unit'.

'Family Unit' in case of married applicant, shall consist of individual concerned, his/her spouse and unmarried son(s)/daughter(s). In case of unmarried person/applicant, 'Family Unit' shall consist of individual concerned, his/her parents and his/her unmarried brother(s) and unmarried sister(s). In case of divorcee, 'Family Unit' shall consist of individual concerned, unmarried son(s)/unmarried daughter(s) whose custody is given to him/her. In case of widow/widower, 'family unit' shall consist of individual concerned, unmarried son(s)/unmarried daughter(s).

- (c) No reforms have been proposed by OMCs in this regard.

Extension of PNG network

771. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to extend the Piped Natural Gas (PNG) network to most of the areas where it is not yet installed or started;
- (b) if so, by when and which are the areas/States/cities where Government is planning to install the PNG in its next phase; and
- (c) which are the areas that have not been provided with PNG connections/ installation till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In order to promote the

usage of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) across the country, Government has issued guidelines according to which the entire requirement of City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities for CNG (transport) and PNG (domestic) sector is met through domestic gas. Further, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has envisaged a phased roll out plan for development of CGD networks in several Geographical Areas (GAs) in various States. The GAs are included in bidding rounds in a phased manner depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks in the country. A list of 59 GAs authorized as on date by PNGRB is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Another list of 34 GAs bid under the 6th round of CGD bidding is given in Statement-II (*See below*). PNGRB has identified another 106 GAs/Districts that could have natural gas pipeline connectivity in future and could be considered for inclusion in future bidding rounds. The list of 105 probable GAs is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

A. List of Geographical Areas authorized by PNGRB

Authorized under bidding process

Sl. No.	Entity Authorized	Name of the CGD Network	Area covered
1	2	3	4
1.	Consortium of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Company Ltd.	East Godavari	East Godavari
2.		West Godavari	West Godavari
3.	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	Kakinada	Kakinada
4.	Central UP Gas Ltd.	Jhansi	Jhansi
5.	GAIL Gas Limited	Sonipat	Sonipat
6.		Haridwar	Haridwar
7.		Meerut	Meerut
8.		Dewas	Dewas
9.		Kota	Kota

1	2	3	4
10.		Bengluru Rural & Urban	Bengluru Rural & Urban Districts
11.	GSPC Gas Company Ltd.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar
12.		Kutch	Kutch (West)
13.		Dadra Nagar Haveli	UT of Dadra and Nagar haveli
14.	Gujarat Gas company Ltd.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar
15.		Thane	Thane District (Maharashtra) excluding area already authorized
16.	Gujarat State Petronet Limited	Amritsar	Amritsar District (Punjab)
17.	Indian Oil Adani Gas Pvt. Limited	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
18.		Udham Singh Nagar	Udham Singh Nagar
19.		Allahabad	Allahabad
20.		Daman	UT of Daman
21.		Ernakulam	Ernakulam
22.		Dharwad	Dharwad
23.		Panipat	Panipat
24.	Jay Madhok Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Kutch	Kutch (East)
25.		Ludhiana	Ludhiana
26.		Jalandhar	Jalandhar
27.	Mahanagar Gas Limited	Raigarh	Raigarh District (Maharashtra) excluding area already authorized
28.	Mahesh Resources Pvt. Ltd. & Others	Pune	Pune District (Maharashtra) excluding area already authorized

1	2	3	4
29.	Megha Engineering & Infrastructures Limited	Krishna	Krishna District (excluding area already authorized)
30.		Belgaum	Belgaum
31.		Tumkur	Tumkur
32.	Saumya DSM Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Mathura	Mathura

B. Acceptance of Central Government to Entity for laying, building, operating or expanding CGD network before the appointed day

Sl. No.	Entity Authorized	Name of the CGD Network	Area covered
1	2	3	4
1.	Aavantika Gas Limited	Gwalior	Gwalior
2.		Indore	Indore including Ujjain
3.	Assam Gas Company Ltd.	Upper Assam	Upper Assam
4.	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
5.		Vijaywada	Vijaywada GA
6.	Central U.P. Gas Limited	Kanpur	Kanpur GA
7.		Bareilly	Bareilly GA
8.	GAIL Gal Ltd.	Firozabad(Taj Trapezium Zone)	Firozabad Geographical Area (Taj Trapezium zone) in the state of U.P.
9.	Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation	Kolkata	Kolkata Geographical Area comprising Kolkata Municipal Corporation and parts of adjoining districts of North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hoogly and Nadia in the State of West Bengal

1	2	3	4
10.	Green Gas Limited	Agra	Agra
11.	Indraprastha Gas Limited	Delhi	National Capital Territory of Delhi
12.	Mahanagar Gas Limited	Mumbai (GA-1)	Mumbai & Greater Mumbai
13.		Mumbai (GA-2)	Thane City & adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Thane City, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivili, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar & Taloja
14.	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	Pune City including Pimpri Chinchwad	Pune city including Pimpri Chinchwad and along with adjoining contiguous areas of Hinjewadi, Chakan & Talegaon GA
15.	Sabarmati Gas Limited	Gandhinagar Mehsana Sabarkantha	Gandhinagar Mehsana Sabarkantha
16.	Tripura natural Gas Ltd.	Agartala	Agartala

Authorization of Entities not authorized by the Central Government of laying, building, operating or expanding CGD network before the appointed day

Sl. No.	Entity Authorized	Name of the CGD Network	Area covered
1	2	3	4
1.	Adani Gas Limited	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad City & Daskroi area only and excluding 18 CNG stations (17 DB stations+1 Mother Station of M/s HPCL

1	2	3	4
2.		Khurja	Khurja Geographical Area
3.	Charotar Gas Sehkari Mandali Ltd.	Anand	Anand area including Kanjari & Vadtal Villages (in Kheda District)
4.	GSPL Gas Company Limited	Valsad	Valsad Geographical Area
5.		Hazira	Hazira Geographical Area
6.		Rajkot	Rajkot Geographical Area
7.		Surendranagar	Surendranagar Geographical Area
8.		Navsari	Navsari Geographical Area
9.		Nadiad	Nadiad Geographical Area
10.	Gujarat Gas Company Limited	Surat-Bharuch-Aankleshwar	Surat-Bharuch-Ankleshwar Geographical Area
11	Siti Energy Limited	Moradabad	Moradabd Geographical Area

Statement-II*List of GAs covered under 6th round of CGD bidding*

Sl. No	State/ Union Territory	District (GA)	Sl. No	State/Union Territory	District (GA)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	19.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol
2.	Gujarat	Dahod	20.	Karnataka	Gadag
3.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	21.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua
4.	Gujarat	Banaskantha	22.	Uttar akhand	Nainital
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	23.	Haryana	Rewari
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli	24.	Goa	North Goa

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	25.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramabai Nagar	26.	Punjab	Rupnagar
9.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	27.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib
10.	Haryana	Bhiwani	28.	Gujarat	Dahej-Vagra Taluka
11.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	29.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi
12.	Gujarat	Amreli	30.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad (excluding the area already authorized)
13.	Punjab	Bhatinda	31.	Gujarat	Anand (excluding the area already authorized)
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	32.	Gujarat	Panchmahal
15.	Gujarat	Patan	33.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	34.	Haryana	Rohtak
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah			
18.	Haryana	Yamunanagar			

* No bid were received for GAs of Raebareli District, Mainpuri District, Chitradurga District, Bhiwani District, Auraiya District, Etawah District, Shahdol District, Gadag District, Jhabua District, Nainital District, Datia District and Rewa District.

Statement-III

Probable list of GAs (Districts) which could be connected through Natural Gas Pipelines (upcoming / under implementation) for future CGD bidding rounds

Sl. No.	District	State	Sl. No.	District	State
1.	Burdwan	West Bengal	6.	Purulia	West Bengal
2.	East Singhbhum	West Bengal	7.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Hoogly	West Bengal	8.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Murshidabad	West Bengal	9.	Adilabad	Telangana
5.	Purba Medinipur	West Bengal	10.	Karimnagar	Telangana

Sl. No.	District	State	Sl. No.	District	State
11.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	38.	Pathankot	Punjab
12.	Tiruvallur	Tamil Nadu	39.	Angul	Odisha
13.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	40.	Balangir	Odisha
14.	Dharampur	Tamil Nadu	41.	Bargarh	Odisha
15.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	42.	Cuttack	Odisha
16.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	43.	Dhenkanal	Odisha
17.	Pratapgarh	Rajasthan	44.	Jagatsinghpur	Odisha
18.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	45.	Jajpur	Odisha
19.	Alwar	Rajasthan	46.	Kendrapara	Odisha
20.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	47.	Khordha	Odisha
21.	Chhittorgarh	Rajasthan	48.	Nauparha	Odisha
22.	Churu	Rajasthan	49.	Sambhalpur	Odisha
23.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	50.	Sonapur	Odisha
24.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	51.	Amravati	Maharashtra
25.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	52.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
26.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	53.	Wardha	Maharashtra
27.	Pali	Rajasthan	54.	Akola	Maharashtra
28.	Rajsamand	Rajasthan	55.	Bhandra	Maharashtra
29.	Sikar	Rajasthan	56.	Buldhana	Maharashtra
30.	Sirohi	Rajasthan	57.	Gondia	Maharashtra
31.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	58.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
32.	Firozpur	Punjab	59.	Nashik	Maharashtra
33.	Gurdaspur	Punjab	60.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh
34.	Hoshiarpur	Punjab			
35.	Kapurthala	Punjab	61.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
36.	Mansa	Punjab			
37.	Moga	Punjab	62.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	District	State	Sl. No.	District	State
63.	Mandsore	Madhya Pradesh	87.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir
64.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	88.	Fatehabad	Haryana
65.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	89.	Sirsa	Haryana
66.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	90.	Durg	Chhattisgarh
67.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	91.	Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh
68.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	92.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
69.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	93.	Rajnand Gaon	Chhattisgarh
70.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	94.	Aurangabad	Bihar
71.	Alappuzha	Kerala	95.	Begusarai	Bihar
72.	Kannur	Kerala	96.	Gaya	Bihar
73.	Kasaragod	Kerala	97.	Gopalganj	Bihar
74.	Kozhikode	Kerala	98.	Patna	Bihar
75.	Mallappuram	Kerala	99.	Saran	Bihar
76.	Palakkad	Kerala	100.	Siwan	Bihar
77.	Thrissur	Kerala	101.	West Champaran	Bihar
78.	Chamrajnagar	Karnataka	102.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
79.	Dakshini Kannad	Karnataka	103.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh
80.	Mandya	Karnataka	104.	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
81.	Bokaro	Jharkhand	105.	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh
82.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	106.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
83.	Ranchi	Jharkhand			
84.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir			
85.	Kathua	Jammu & Kashmir			
86.	Samba	Jammu & Kashmir			

Indigenous production of oil and gas

772. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to produce more crude oil from its oil wells and oil assets to avoid heavy foreign exchange incurred on importing them from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the various measures taken by Government to produce more crude oil, petrol and gas indigenously;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the year-wise total quantity and value of petrol, diesel and LPG consumed in the country every year in the last five years; and

(e) the various methods and steps devised and adopted by Government to conserve the domestic consumption of petrol, diesel and LPG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) In order to accelerate the pace of exploration and enhance production of oil and gas in the country, the Government has taken various policy initiatives which are as under:

- Early monetization of discoveries
 - Appraisal of about 1.5 million sq. km un-appraised area of the Indian Sedimentary Basins.
 - Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
 - Setting up of National Data Repository.
 - Policy for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas/Shale Oil resources by NOCs under the Nomination Regime.
 - Policy for exploration in the Mining Lease (ML) areas after the expiry of exploration period.
 - Offering of exploration blocks through bidding round.
 - Policy on Non-exclusive Multi-client Speculative Survey for assessment of unexplored sedimentary basins.

- Policy frame work for relaxations, extensions and clarifications at the development and production stage under the PSC regime for early monetisation of hydrocarbon discoveries.
- Policy on Testing Requirements for Discoveries under New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) Blocks
- Use of modern technology for maximizing production from mature fields.
- Improving recovery factor.

(d) Consumption of petrol, diesel and LPG for the last five years is given below:

(All Figures are in TMT)

Product	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Apr-Jan)
Petrol	14194	14992	15744	17128	19075	17961
Diesel	60071	64750	69080	68364	69416	61442
LPG	14331	15350	15601	16294	18000	15977

(e) Government has initiated various steps to promote conservation of petroleum products in the transport, industrial, agricultural and domestic sectors. These include adoption of measures and practices which are conducive to increase fuel efficiency and training programme in the transport sector; modernisation of boilers, furnaces and other oil operated equipments with efficient ones and promotion of fuel efficient practices and equipment in the industrial sector; standardisation of fuel efficient irrigation pump sets and rectification of existing pump sets to make them more energy efficient in the agricultural sector and development as well as promotion of the use of fuel efficient equipment and appliances like kerosene and LPG stoves in the household sector. These activities are promoted and coordinated by the Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) and Oil Marketing Companies under the guidance and supervision of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Inserting special conditions in PMLs to ONGC-Cairn Consortium

773. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Rajasthan is suffering on account of loss of VAT amounting to 4000 crores approximately ever since the commencement of crude oil production and its sale from Block RJ-ON-90/1;

(b) whether the Central Government has been requested by the State Government of Rajasthan for grant of approval to insert special conditions in the three Petroleum Mining Leases (PMLs) awarded to ONGC-Cairn Consortium in Barmer-Sanchore Basin; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) VAT/CST is collected by the States in accordance with the provisions contained in relevant Act. It is not dependent on the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract signed by the contractors with the Central Government. Presently, the operator of the block on behalf of the Joint Venture (JV) is paying CST on the crude being sold to the domestic refineries situated outside the State of Rajasthan. The issue of applicability of VAT instead of CST has been agitated by State Government of Rajasthan before the High Court of Rajasthan.

Setting up of Steel Price Regulatory Authority

774. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the average market prices of steel during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to set up Steel Price Regulatory Authority (SPRA) to help bridge the housing deficit in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by when the said authority is likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Average market price of steel during each of the last three years and the current year are given below:

Years	TMT	Wire Rods	Rounds	Plates	HR Coils	CR Coils	GP Sheets
2012-13	49539	48833	47128	49979	48610	53385	56055
2013-14	47725	46799	45623	49893	48573	53569	55447
2014-15	44904	43289	43092	44444	44842	48467	52834
2015-16 Till Feb.	34948	34062	36077	34330	34873	38894	46713

(Based on average retail price across 12 months for Mumbai market - Rs/Tonne)

(Source: JPC)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (b) above.

Steel manufacturing capacity in the country

775. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present steel manufacturing capacity in the country is sufficient to meet demands of the growing nation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of steps Government has taken to promote iron and steel manufacturing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The present steel manufacturing capacity in the country is sufficient to meet the domestic demand for steel. The capacity *vis-a-vis* consumption of steel in the last three years is hereunder:-

Year	Crude Steel Capacity (Million Tonnes)	Total Finished Steel (Million Tonnes)	
		Production for sale	Consumption
2012-13	97.02	81.68	73.48
2013-14	102.26	87.67	74.09
2014-15	109.85	92.16	76.99
2015-16 (Apr.-Dec.)*	116.74	67.71	58.94

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

* Provisional

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) and (b) above.

Tourism potential of Jharkhand

776. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jharkhand has immense tourism potential and the same has not been highlighted at national and international level;

(b) whether Government has ever assessed the tourism potential of Jharkhand in consultation with the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to promote tourism in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Promotion and assessment of tourism potential is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including the State of Jharkhand. Central Financial Assistance is provided for tourism projects in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The State of Jharkhand has submitted a proposal - "Development of Eco Circuit - Jamshedpur- Ranchi- Hazaribagh" under the Eco-Circuit theme of 'Swadesh Darshan scheme'.

Formation of Himalayan Tourist Circuit

†777. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has decided to form a Himalayan Tourist Circuit;
- (b) if so, whether the places to be connected under this circuit have been finalized;
- (c) if so, the names of places of Uttarakhand State to be included under this circuit; and
- (d) if not, by when they are expected to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) For the integrated development of theme based tourist circuits in the country the Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan scheme in the year 2014-15. The Himalayan circuit has been identified as one of the thematic circuits for development under the scheme.

The Himalayan Circuit covers States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the North-East region.

Domestic and foreign tourists visited Gujarat

778. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise number of domestic and foreign tourist visited Gujarat in the past five years, including the current year;
- (b) the scheme-wise and year-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the Gujarat Government for the development of tourism during the said period; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the year-wise details on foreign exchange earnings from tourism in Gujarat during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) during 2011-2015 are as below:

Year	DTV's	FTV's
2011	2,10,17,478	1,66,042
2012	2,43,79,023	1,74,150
2013	2,74,12,517	1,98,773
2014	3,09,12,043	2,35,524
2015	3,62,88,463	2,84,973

(b) Development and promotion of tourism products and implementation of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/ Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to States/UTs for various tourism projects identified in consultation with them for each financial year subject to availability of funds, receipt of Detailed Project Report (DPR), liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines. The details of projects and amount sanctioned to the State of Gujarat under the Product Infrastructure for Development of Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) scheme during 2011-12 to 2015-16 are given below:

(₹ in lakh)				
Year	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	UC Pendency
2011-12	Integrated Development of Shuklatirth-Kabirvad-Mangleswar and Angareshwar as a Mega Circuit	4650.97	2325.48	2325.48
2011-12	Integrated Development of Buddhist Circuit covering three destination-Devni Mori of District Sabarkantha-Taranga and Vadnagar of District Mehsana in Gujarat	523.90	419.12	419.12
2012-13	Integrated Development of (1) Temple at Yahmogi at Devmoga, (2) Malsamot Hill Station and (3) Niani Water Falls as Tourist Circuit, District Narmada, Gujarat.	486.75	389.40	389.40

While taking cognizance of the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission regarding higher devolution of 42% to States from Union's Taxes and Duties during its award period 2015-2020, the Ministry of Finance has delinked the PIDDC scheme for States from Union support. During the year 2015-16, no funds have been allocated for States including Gujarat under the existing PIDDC scheme.

The Ministry of Tourism has launched two new plan schemes "Swadesh Darshan" in 2014-15 for Integrated Development of Circuits around specific themes and "PRASAD" for National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive. Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme 13 circuits have been identified *viz.* Coastal, Buddhist, North East India, Himalayan, Krishna, Desert, Spiritual, Ramayana, Tribal, Eco Tourism, Wild Life, Rural and Heritage circuit. Under "PRASAD" Scheme 13 cities have been identified. "Dwarka" in Gujarat is identified under this Scheme. The State Governments can forward viable projects under these Schemes.

(c) Ministry of Tourism does not compile State/Union Territory - wise Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism. However, the provisional FEEs through tourism for the country as whole during 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 were ₹ 77,591 crore, ₹ 94,487 crore, ₹ 1,07,671 crore, ₹ 1,23,320 crore, and ₹ 1,35,193 crore, respectively.

Foreign tourist arrivals in the country

779. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of foreign tourists who visited the country during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) the total earnings of tourism sector during these years; and

(c) what was the share of earnings from foreign tourists during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The State/Union Territory - wise number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) during 2012, 2013 and 2014 is given in Statement (*See* below). This information is not available for the year 2015.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Tourism compiles the data of foreign exchange earned through foreign tourists. The Ministry does not compile the data of earnings through domestic tourists. The Foreign Exchange Earnings (provisional) through tourism in India during 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 were ₹ 94,487 crore, ₹ 1,07,671 crore, ₹ 1,23,320 crore, and ₹ 1,35,193 crore, respectively.

Statement

*The State/UT-wise number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) during
2012, 2013 and 2014 are as below:*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17538	14742	17235
2.	Andhra Pradesh	292822	69552	66333
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5135	10846	5204
4.	Assam	17543	17638	21537
5.	Bihar	1096933	765835	829508
6.	Chandigarh	34130	40124	28365
7.	Chhattisgarh	4172	3886	7777
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1234	1582	1799
9.	Daman and Diu	4607	4814	4620
10.	Delhi	2345980	2301395	2319046
11.	Goa	450530	492322	513592
12.	Gujarat	174150	198773	235524
13.	Haryana	233002	228200	547367
14.	Himachal Pradesh	500284	414249	389699
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	78802	60845	86477
16.	Jharkhand	31909	45995	154731
17.	Karnataka	595359	636378	561870
18.	Kerala	793696	858143	923366
19.	Lakshadweep	580	371	514
20.	Madhya Pradesh	275930	280333	316195
21.	Maharashtra	2651889	4156343	4389098
22.	Manipur	749	1908	2769
23.	Meghalaya	5313	6773	8664
24.	Mizoram	744	800	836

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Nagaland	2489	3304	3679
26.	Odisha	64719	66675	71426
27.	Puducherry	52931	42624	83291
28.	Punjab	143805	204074	255449
29.	Rajasthan	1451370	1437162	1525574
30.	Sikkim	26489	31698	49175
31.	Tamil Nadu	3561740	3990490	4657630
32.	Tripura	7840	11853	26688
33.	Telangana	NA	153966	75171
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1994495	2054420	2909735
35.	Uttarakhand	124555	97683	101966
36.	West Bengal	1219610	1245230	1375740
TOTAL		18263074	19951026	22567650

NA: Not Applicable

Funds allocated to UP and Bihar for development of tourism

780. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of funds released by Government for the Tourism Departments of States during the last two years; and

(b) the funds allocated for Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for the development of tourism during the said period along with the details of total amount yet to be released to these States during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of number of projects, amount sanctioned and amount released by Ministry of Tourism (MoT) under various plan schemes, including the States of Bihar and UP during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

The MoT provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

Statement

The State-wise details of number of projects, amount sanctioned and amount released by Ministry of Tourism (MoT) under various plan schemes, including the States of Bihar and UP during the last three years

Twelfth Plan (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15)

				(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	25075.23	6425.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	22571.49	5888.89
3.	Assam	3	3568.11	255.12
4.	Bihar	21	19738.83	5110.28
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	990.13	238.02
6.	Daman and Diu	1	775.54	155.11
7.	Delhi	4	8230.89	1939.60
8.	Goa	3	929.04	225.81
9.	Gujarat	1	486.75	389.40
10.	Haryana	11	1608.91	464.11
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12	6401.40	2438.89
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	42	19611.04	6136.28
13.	Jharkhand	3	5385.71	2242.35
14.	Kerala	15	11294.16	3316.66
15.	Karnataka	10	8353.50	1790.53
16.	Maharashtra	11	14709.97	3450.09

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Manipur	24	32530.51	5010.50
18.	Meghalaya	16	64.84	64.84
19.	Mizoram	16	9690.00	1364.85
20.	Madhya Pradesh	35	34720.58	12365.69
21.	Nagaland	32	15758.87	4301.76
22.	Odisha	17	13092.72	2591.23
23.	Puducherry	1	4945.54	979.74
24.	Punjab	6	5915.84	1242.25
25.	Rajasthan	12	5324.64	1184.78
26.	Sikkim	35	22749.18	5140.85
27.	Tamil Nadu	2	2041.97	1116.17
28.	Telangana	16	8158.01	4259.78
29.	Uttar Pradesh	44	22354.52	5127.71
30.	Uttarakhand	31	23070.14	7251.08
31.	West Bengal	3	4694.46	2360.23
TOTAL		496	354842.52	94828.43

The figures indicated above include the projects sectioned under the plan schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'PRASAD' in 2014-15.

Swadesh darshan and PRASAD schemes

781. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise, circuit-wise and city-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes along with current status of progress of the projects undertaken;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that there is a serious and significant overlap between two of its flagship schemes Swadesh Darshan choosing spiritual circuit as its development theme while PRASAD focuses on improving facilities at pilgrimage centres in the country; and

(c) the reasons for continuing two similar schemes undermining the progress of development of tourism in other States such as West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Under the plan scheme 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'PRASAD' the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

Under the Swadesh Darshan scheme thirteen thematic circuits have been identified, for development namely: North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit. Under PRASAD scheme thirteen sites have been identified for development, namely: Amritsar, Ajmer, Dwaraka, Mathura, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Amaravati, Kanchipuram, Vellankanni, Kedarnath, Kamakhya and Patna.

In pursuance to the Budget Announcements of 2014-15 both the schemes were launched in January, 2015. The projects sanctioned under the schemes are generally commissioned in 18 to 36 months. The details of State/UT-wise, circuit-wise and city-wise funds sanctioned and released under the above schemes are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under the 'PRASAD' scheme the focus is on development and beautification of the identified pilgrimage destinations. Whereas, in the 'Spiritual Circuit' identified under the Swadesh Darshan scheme the thrust is on development of particular thematic circuit consisting of various religious/spiritual destination in a State and Union Territory including the State of West Bengal.

Statement*Details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes from 2014-15 till date***Swadesh Darshan scheme**

Sl. No.	Name of Theme	State	Name of Project	Sanctioned Amount (₹ crore)	Released Amount (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2014-15					
1.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World class coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	13.96
2.	North East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77	10.00
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	33.17	6.63
Year 2015-16					
1.	North East India Circuit	Manipur	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	89.66	17.93
2.	North East India Circuit	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking - Rangpo (entry) -Rorathang - Aritar - Phadamchen -	98.05	19.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Nathang - Sherathang - Tsongmo - Gangtok - Phodong - Mangan - Lachung - Yumthang - Lachen - Thangu - Gurudongmer - Mangan - Gangtok - Tumin Lingee - Singam (exit) in Sikkim		
3.	Eco Circuit	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand	80.37	16.07
4.	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	60.38	12.08
5.	North East India Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh under North East Circuit of Swadesh Darshan	97.14	19.43
6.	Eco Tourism Circuit	Kerala	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pahnamthitta Districts in Kerala under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.22	19.84
7.	Desert Circuit	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Jaipur District, Rajasthan under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan scheme	63.96	12.79

8.	Tribal Circuit	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren -Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	19.47
9.	Eco Circuit	Telangana	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	91.62	18.32
10.	Wild Life Circuit	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	92.22	18.44
11.	Wild life Circuit	Assam	Manas- Pobitora- Nameri-Kaziranga- Dibru Saikhowa as Wild Life Circuit in Assam.	95.67	19.13
12.	North East India Circuit	Tripura	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar -Udaipur - Amarpur - Tirthamukh -Mandirghat - Dumboor-NarikelKunja-Gandachara -Ambassa in Tripura.	99.59	19.92
13.	Eco Tourism Circuit	Mizoram	Integrated Development of New Eco-Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	18.98
14.	Coastal Circuit	West Bengal	Development of Beach Circuit in West Bengal - Udaipur - Digha -Shankarpur - Tajpur - Mandaarani - Fraserganj - Bakhlai -Henry Island.	85.39	17.08
15.	Coastal Circuit	Puducherry	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under "Swadesh Darshan" Scheme	85.28	17.06

Prasad Scheme

Sl. No	States	Name of the project	Sanctioned Amount (crore)	Released Amount (crore)
Year 2014-15				
1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.29	0.86
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	2.99
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36	1.75
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham- Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
Year 2015-16				
1.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	1.29
2.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	8.09
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination	28.36	5.67
4.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98	6.80
5.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54	8.31

Promotion and development of tourism in Buxar in Bihar

†782. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive proposal has been prepared for conservation, promotion and development of tourist places of Bihar;

(b) whether there is any plan to conserve the rich historical and religious heritage of Bihar and promote these comprehensively in view of the immense possibilities of employment in tourism;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that Buxar is a religious and mythological place where the Maharishi Vishwamitra had trained Lord Rama and Laxman in warfare skills; and

(d) if so, what is the plan to attract tourists by developing this sacred place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Conservation, promotion and development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, Government of India provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the projects which are complete as per scheme guidelines, subject to availability of funds and utilization of funds released earlier.

During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, so far 16 projects have been sanctioned for 19591.33 Lakh to the State Government of Bihar under PIDDC (Product Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits), Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD (National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive) Schemes.

In addition the State Government of Bihar has informed that a project of 160.00 Lakh for development of various river banks and tourist spots in Buxar was sanctioned by them in 2007-08. The project included development of Ramrekha Ghat, development of Kila and Museum. The project has been completed.

Medical tourism in the country

783. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and country-wise details of medical tourists who visited India in the last five years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to take a series of steps to give further fillip to medical tourism in the country;

(c) if so, the details of steps proposed;

(d) whether the Ministry has ever tried to find out from the medical tourists the problem they are facing in the country, be it relating to medical treatment or Visa or hospital charges; and

(e) if so, what steps Ministry has taken to address those issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The total number of Nationality-wise Foreign Tourists Arrivals in India and the percentage share of tourists coming for the purpose of Medical Treatment during 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 are given in Statement (*See below*). This information is not available for the year 2015.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism has formulated guidelines for the promotion of Medical Tourism as Niche Tourism Products.

As per the existing guidelines the following assistance is provided to the eligible stakeholders subject to adherence of the prescribed conditions and procedures:

- (i) Financial assistance up to 2.00 lakh for participating in fairs/events/Road shows approved by the Ministry of Tourism in the overseas markets under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) scheme.
- (ii) Financial assistance in the ratio of 50:50 for making publicity and promotional material subject to a maximum ceiling of 10.00 lakh.
- (iii) Financial assistance up to a maximum of 25.00 lakh on 50:50 sharing basis for organizing Wellness and Medical Tourism promotion shows.
- (iv) Permission for the use of Incredible India logo for the Wellness and Medical Tourism promotion events, films, literature etc.
- (v) Financial support for training courses focused on skill providing, skill upgradation and skill certification courses for the persons engaged in Wellness and Medical Tourism sector as per the Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP) scheme guidelines of the Ministry of Tourism.
- (vi) Provision of space up to 4 square meters to Wellness and/or Medical

Tourism Associations at major international fairs for promoting Wellness and Medical Tourism at cost.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Tourism conducted a study on "Problems and challenges faced by medical tourists visiting India" in the year 2011.

The Government of India has Medical Visa and Medical Attendant Visa as separate categories of Visa to facilitate entry of medical tourists in India.

A National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board has been constituted to provide a dedicated institutional framework to take forward the cause of promotion of Medical Tourism, Wellness Tourism and Yoga, Ayurveda Tourism and any other format of Indian system of medicine covered by Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH). This Board works as an umbrella organization that governs and promotes this segment of tourism in an organized manner. It has representatives from AYUSH, Quality Council of India, National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH).

For promoting quality in the healthcare sector the NABH provides accreditation to hospitals and wellness centres for adhering to quality standards. Under the MDA scheme, Ministry of Tourism also provides incentives to stakeholders accredited by NABH.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes Medical Tourism for boosting inflow of foreign tourists in a holistic manner, *inter-alia*, by running campaigns in the international markets under the Incredible India brand-line; conducting Road Shows, Know India Seminars; participating in major international tourism fairs and exhibitions and also supporting Events/Seminars/Conferences which have focus on health and medical tourism.

The Ministry of Tourism also produces brochures, CDs, films and other publicity material for promotion of Medical and Health Tourism.

Statement

The total number of Nationality-wise Foreign Tourists Arrivals in India and the percentage share of tourists coming for the purpose of Medical Treatment during 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014

Country of Nationality	Total number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India				Percentage of FTAs coming for the purpose of Medical Treatment (%)			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North America								
Canada	259017	256021	255222	268485	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
USA	980688	1039947	1085309	1118983	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
TOTAL	1239705	1295968	1340531	1387468	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Central & South America								
Argentina	9391	9831	10325	9731	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1
Brazil	17268	18440	18551	19563	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mexico	10876	11254	13074	13978	0.1	0.3	0.1	0
Others	23453	24174	26486	26654	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2
TOTAL	60988	63699	68436	69926	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2

Western Europe

Austria	36483	38585	36465	34360	0.8	1	0.6	0
Belgium	40478	42604	38091	37441	0.1	0.1	0.2	0
Denmark	34683	33084	30842	26775	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
Finland	23730	22416	21212	18765	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
France	231423	240674	248379	246101	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
Germany	240235	254783	252003	239106	0.5	0.6	0.4	0
Greece	7253	7493	7983	8300	0.3	0.3	0.2	0
Ireland	22089	24546	27174	28978	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Italy	100889	98743	93951	91589	0.3	0.3	0.2	0
Netherlands	75153	74800	69547	67747	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
Norway	24578	23569	21462	19690	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2
Portugal	24061	24670	29612	36156	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
Spain	71405	67044	62079	66463	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
Sweden	48690	51058	48826	44948	0.3	0.5	0.3	0
Switzerland	46332	48388	48821	45773	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.1
United Kingdom	798249	788170	809444	838860	0.2	0.3	0.3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Others	12964	12439	9975	9528	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1
TOTAL	1838695	1853066	1855866	1860580	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
Eastern Europe								
Czech Rep	11256	11129	10121	9878	0.3	0.5	0.3	0
Kazakhstan	9810	11653	14680	16736	4.1	5.1	4.3	1.4
Poland	28499	25030	23785	25205	0.1	0.4	0.3	9.5
Russian Fed.	144312	177526	259120	269832	1.8	3.3	2.1	0.1
Ukraine	23467	29033	31826	29281	1.3	1.7	1.8	0
Others	50354	51808	65551	71346	0.9	1	7.8	0.1
TOTAL	274598	312686	405083	422278	1.1	1.9	3.1	1.5
Africa								
Egypt	8791	10571	15062	16715	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.6
Kenya	30045	34037	40484	46158	4.4	6.5	9.2	13.2
Mauritius	22091	25013	27418	27945	3.8	4.1	5.1	5
Nigeria	33537	36762	34522	28314	26.8	29	42.4	49.6
South Africa	58430	50161	58023	56246	0.5	1	0.9	19.2

Sudan	2328	9626	8778	11896	8.5	9	9.1	0.3
Tanzania	19470	21862	23345	26284	11.3	13.7	18.5	0.3
Others	57694	73396	67639	67196	5.9	8.3	13.9	12.9
TOTAL	232386	261428	275271	280754	6.9	8.5	14.2	12.2
West Asia								
Bahrain	9587	10045	10531	13136	5	5.8	5.1	3.6
Iraq	30808	38826	41218	48321	29.2	33.3	53.5	13
Israel	48089	47649	48737	49312	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Oman	40577	49759	62252	88512	13.7	11.4	12.5	6.8
Saudi Arabia	26268	32127	42892	55487	5.2	4.2	5	0.8
Turkey	17359	22986	25022	24294	0.2	0.2	0.2	3
UAE	66383	41664	51513	59332	7.4	8.3	8	0.1
Yemen	14955	18654	25019	34207	6.9	10.5	13.3	1.2
Others	24747	29286	35929	41077	2.6	3.2	3.1	28.3
TOTAL	278773	290996	343113	413678	8	8.4	12.3	7
South Asia								
Afghanistan	89605	95231	111370	115569	12.5	16.5	45.3	34.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangladesh	463543	487397	524923	942562	7.5	7.7	6.8	7.1
Bhutan	15489	15266	15016	16001	6.5	4.9	4.6	3.6
Iran	43399	40973	30527	31222	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.2
Maldives	53999	50428	45270	65052	56.6	59.3	50.1	56.2
Nepal	119131	125375	113790	126416	1	0.9	8.6	1
Pakistan	48640	59846	111794	96434	1.6	2.2	2.6	5.2
Sri Lanka	305853	296983	262345	301601	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.8
TOTAL	1139659	1171499	1215035	1694857	7.4	9.3	10.4	6.3
South East Asia								
Indonesia	32530	29559	33747	32215	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.5
Malaysia	208196	195853	242649	262026	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.1
Myanmar	25043	30588	34916	54631	3.9	2.5	2.2	2.3
Philippines	31151	33323	42224	43240	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.2
Singapore	119022	131452	143025	150731	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Thailand	92404	105141	117136	121362	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Vietnam	9809	11332	12312	15132	0.1	0.1	0.1	0

Others	3600	3666	4045	6468	0.8	0.4	4.3	0
TOTAL	521755	540914	630054	685805	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4
East Asia								
China (Main)	142218	168952	174712	181020	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
China (Taiwan)	25916	31639	35491	35857	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Japan	193525	220015	220283	219516	0.1	0.1	0	0
Rep. of Korea	108680	109469	112619	106870	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.5
Others	5612	5547	4200	3529	0.9	0.3	9.8	0
TOTAL	475951	535622	547305	546792	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Australasia								
Australia	192592	202105	218967	239762	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
New Zealand	36839	38917	40801	42864	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Others	3734	3489	3806	3668	9.8	8.5	13.7	25.5
TOTAL	233165	244511	263574	286294	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Not Classified elsewhere	13547	7356	23333	30667	0.2	0.5	1	0.5
GRAND TOTAL	6309222	6577745	6967601	7679099	2.2	2.6	3.4	2.4

* From the year 2014, Ministry of Tourism has started receiving the data of FTAs by Visa Type in place of purpose-wise FTAs from Bureau of Immigration.

Weakening the Forest Rights Act

†784. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to weaken the Forest Rights Act;
- (b) whether the right of forest management would be provided to other States like that of Maharashtra and the names of States which have sought permission in this matter;
- (c) whether the influence of middlemen on the forest products would not be increased by bringing the changes in the Forest Rights Act, and whether an attempt is being made to change the law in view of the large markets; and
- (d) whether the losses to be incurred from it, have been assessed before making changes in the law and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to amend the Forest Rights Act.

- (b) No rights vested under Forest Rights Act can be transferred or alienated.
- (c) and (d) Question does not arise in view of replies to parts (a) and (b) above.

Forest dwellers settled on forest lands

†785. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State/area-wise details of number of tribals and forest-dwellers settled on forest lands in the country including Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) whether Government is contemplating formulation of any special scheme for development and upliftment of these tribals/forest dwellers;
- (c) if so, the details of the said scheme; and
- (d) by when this scheme is likely to be implemented and the State/UT-wise details of the areas selected under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Number of claims received, recognized

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and titles distributed as on 31.12.2015 under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is given in Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) (i) The National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has launched the 'Tribal Forest Dwellers Empowerment scheme' in the year 2012-13 for providing loan to the Scheduled Tribes forest dwellers vested land rights under Forest Rights Act, 2006. Under this, loan upto 90% of this scheme costing upto ₹1.00 lakh can be provided at concessional rate of interest of 6% p.a.

- (ii) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has launched a Centrally Sponsored scheme of 'Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' in the year 2013-14 as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers who are primarily members of Scheduled Tribes, providing minimum support price for minor forest produce.
- (iii) The Ministry of Rural Development provides 150 days of wage employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for Scheduled Tribes households living in forest areas. The move will benefit about eight lakh people in different States. The additional 50 days of employment beyond the stipulated 100 days under the MGNREGA has been provided for those individuals who got pattas under FRA, 2006.
- (iv) Ministry of Rural Development has made special provisions for Forest Rights Act beneficiaries under their scheme of "Indira Awas Yojana" (IAY). Individual rights holders under FRA, 2006 are linked to IAY schemes.

Statement

Details of claims and distribution of title deeds under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 as on 31.12.2015

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received upto 31.12.2015		No. of Titles Distributed upto 31.12.2015		No. of Claims Rejected		% of Titles distributed over number of claims received	
		Individual	Community	Total	Individual	Community	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kerala	36,140	1,395	37,535		24,599	24,599	7,889	65.54%
2.	Tripura	191,376	277	191,653	122,528	55	122,583	65,900	63.96%
3.	Odisha	603,271	12,866	616,137	349,400	5,004	354,404	149,575	57.52%
4.	Jharkhand	80,819	2,734	83,553	41,691	1,434	43,125	25,446	51.61%
5.	Rajasthan	69,121	654	69,775	34,956	59	35,025	33,926	50.20%
6.	Telangana	211,698	3,672	215,370	99,486	744	100,230	101,368	46.54%
7.	Andhra Pradesh	400,053	10,959	411,012	167,263	2,107	169,370	165,466	41.21%
8.	Gujarat	182,869	7,228	190,097	73,163	3,875	77,038	3,556	40.53%
9.	Chhattisgarh	860,364		860,364	347,789		347,789	507,907	40.42%
10.	Madhya Pradesh	568,588	40,913	609,501	195,048	21,909	216,957	372,125	35.60%

11.	Maharashtra	346,017	7,152	353,169	105,856	3,436	109,292	229,794	30.95%
12.	West Bengal	131,962	10,119	142,081	42,476	741	43,217	93,762	30.42%
13.	Assam	126,718	5,193	131,911	35,407	860	36,2671	37,669	27.49%
14.	Uttar Pradesh	92,520	1,124	93,644	17,712	843	18,555	74,945	19.81%
15.	Tamil Nadu	18,420	3,361	21,781	3,723	3,723	0	17,09%	
16.	Himachal Pradesh	5,409	283	5,692	238	108	346	2,162	6.08%
17.	Bihar	8,022	8,022	222	222	4,102	2,77%		
18.	Karnataka	366,040	6,208	372,248	8,159	144	8,303	188,943	2.23%
19.	Uttarakhand	182		182			0	1	0.00%
20.	Arunachal Pradesh			0			0	1	0.00%
21.	Goa			0			0	0	
22.	Manipur			0			0	0	
23.	Meghalaya			0			0	0	
24.	Mizoram			0			0	0	
25.	Nagaland			0			0	0	
26.	Sikkim			0			0	0	
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0			0	0	
28.	Daman and Diu			0			0	0	
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli			0			0	0	
TOTAL		4,299,589	114,138	4,413,727	1,669,716	41,329	1,711,045	2,064,536	38.77%

Including new castes of Chhattisgarh in ST list

†786. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether Central Government has received proposals from Parliamentarians/ State Government to include Dhanuhar, Ghanuvar, Pathari, Pardhi, Parhiya, Saunra, Sanvara, Sahra, Bhuiyan, Bhooiyan, Bhuyyan and Bhinya, Bhuiyya, Abujhmadia, Pahari Korva, Binjhiya, Rautia, Sabriya, Khervar, Kharvar, Kisan, Kisan Nagesia and Pradhan, Parganiha and Amneet, Amnit castes of Chhattisgarh in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking decision thereon so far; and

(c) by when the action would be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs received proposal to include Dhanuhar, Dhanuwar, Pathari, Pardhi, Parhiya, Saunra, Bhuiyan, Bhuyya, Binjhiya, Rautia, Sabria, Kherwar, Kharwar, Kisan, Pradhan, Parganiha and Amneet, Amnit communities of Chhattisgarh in the list of Scheduled Tribes of the State.

"Abhuj Maria" and "Hill Korwa" communities had already been included in the Scheduled Tribes List of Chhattisgarh in 2013 *vide* the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2013.

(b) and (c) The Government of India, on 15.6.1999, and further amended on 25.6.2002, has laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modification in the Orders specifying lists of Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government, and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RG1) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered for amendment of legislation. Recommendation of State Government for inclusion of communities as Scheduled Tribes, have been processed in accordance with the extant modalities.

Non-implementation of Forest Rights Act

†787. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Rights Act is not being implemented properly due to difference among the various Ministries;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons for not making recommendations of Professor Virginius Xaxa Committee public and whether the recommendations of the above report are not being implemented for making availability of natural resources and for providing land to private companies;

(c) whether State Governments and most of the Ministries are in favour of implementing its recommendations; and

(d) the reasons due to which the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is not responding to the letters of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Forest Rights Act, 2006 is being properly implemented across the country and there is no difference among the various Ministries. Till 31.12.2015, 44.13 lakhs claims have been filed and 17.11 lakh titles under Forest Rights Act, 2006 have been distributed over 81.38 lakh acres of forest land.

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

(d) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has responded to all communications/letters of Ministry of Tribal Affairs pertaining to Forest Rights Act, 2006.

Problems faced by tribals in getting ST certificates

788. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding tribes facing problems in getting Scheduled Tribes (ST) certificates from the State authorities;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has received any proposals from State Governments including Kerala and Lakshadweep for inclusion of various communities in the list of STs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a number of recommendations for inclusion of tribes in the list of STs are still pending with Government for approval; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for notification of a community as Scheduled Tribe under Article 342 of the Constitution. The responsibility for verification of social status and issuance of ST Certificate rests with the concerned State Government/ UT Administration. Ministry of Tribal Affairs receives complaints regarding caste certificate which are forwarded to the State Government / UT Administration. Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Appeal No. 5854 of 1994 (arising out of SLP (Civil) No. 14767 of 1993) in judgment dated 2-9-1994 has given directions for streamlining procedure for issuance and verification of ST certificate and social status. These instructions of the Hon'ble Apex Court have been conveyed to all States/ UTs, from time to time.

(c) and (d) The proposals for inclusion of Malayali, Kunduvadiyan, Vetan and Nayadi communities in list of Scheduled Tribes of the State of Kerala have been received from the Government of Kerala. There is no proposal for inclusion of community in list of ST of UT of Lakshadweep.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Details indicating State/ UT-wise proposals received for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State/ UT are given in Statement (*See below*).

The Government of India, on 15.6.1999, and further amended on 25.6.2002, has laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modification in the Orders specifying lists of Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government, and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered for amendment of legislation. Proposals have been processed in accordance with extant modalities.

Statement

State-wise list of pending proposals

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of proposals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	45

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of proposals
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
4.	Bihar	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	44
6.	Goa	2
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
8.	Jharkhand	17
9.	Karnataka	53
10.	Kerala	4
11.	Madhya Pradesh	14
12.	Odisha	85
13.	Punjab	41
14.	Sikkim	11
15.	Tamil Nadu	12
16.	Tripura	1
17.	Uttarakhand	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	7
19.	West Bengal	12
20.	Puducherry	7

Broadband connectivity in tribal residential schools

789. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to provide broadband connectivity in tribal residential schools to facilitate video-conference facilities to improve education to students, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh proposes to set up a training centre in Vatluru in Krishna District with 40 crores to provide training to teachers who are in Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the salary of teaching staff who are on contract basis and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Yes. Sir. As per the report of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the state has decided to cover all the 136 Tribal Welfare Residential Institutions functioning under the control of Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Society (R) (Gurukulam), Hyderabad, with broadband connectivity.

(b) Yes. Sir. As per the report of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, a proposal to construct a permanent training centre for Teachers at Vatlur of West Godavari District under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) for continuous training of teachers of Residential Schools functioning under Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare has been agreed to.

(c) As per the report of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, there are no teachers working on contract basis in TW Residential Institutions.

Special schemes for improving literacy rate of tribal girls

†790. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is running special schemes for enhancing the literacy rate of tribal girls in order to make them self-sufficient;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of districts in the States of Assam and Uttar Pradesh with lowest literacy rate among Scheduled Tribe girl children; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken by Government in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing a scheme *viz.*, "Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts" exclusively for ST girls in 54 districts identified in the country, where the ST population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% or its fractions, as per 2001 Census. The scheme is being implemented through voluntary organisations/ Non-Governmental Organisations and aims at enhancing the literacy rate of tribal girls, bridging the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women, in order to enable them to participate effectively in and benefit from, socio-economic development.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As per Census: 2011, the district in Assam with lowest literacy rate among ST female is Sonitpur and the District in Uttar Pradesh with lowest literacy rate among ST female is Baghpat.

(d) Though at present there are no ongoing projects in Assam and UP under the above scheme "Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts", the Ministry is funding various projects eg., Residential/Non-Residential Schools, Hostels and vocational training centres under various schemes for the welfare of STs in these States. However, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme is being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development throughout the country, including all districts of Assam and Uttar Pradesh in partnership with State/UTs for universalisation of elementary education. Besides, the Ministry of Human Resource Development is also implementing a scheme 'Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) emphasising not only access to quality secondary education for special focus groups (including ST girls) but also removing social and gender disparity in secondary education.

Low literacy rate of STs in Telangana

791. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes is just 49 per cent in Telangana which is much below the national average;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is little impact on having Ekalavya Model Residential Schools, Ashram Schools, etc.;

(c) whether the quality of students coming out is also not upto the mark; and

(d) what are the reasons behind this and the efforts being made by Government to prepare students so that their employability goes up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The main reasons for the low literacy rate in the State of Telangana are:

(i) STs being economically backward, prefer to utilize their children in income generating work;

(ii) Parents are unwilling to send their children if the school is away from their hamlet;

(iii) The elders being illiterate, they are slow to comprehend the value of education.

(b) While the Union Government provides funds to the State Governments for construction and running of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools and construction of Ashram Schools, it is the State Government that actually run these schools. The Union Government has no role in the day to day running of these schools. Based on the information obtained from the State Government, these schools are having a significant impact in improving the literacy level of the ST population.

(c) No, Sir. The results of the students studying in these schools is as good as, if not better than, other educational institutions in the state. This can be observed from the steadily increasing literacy rate of STs in the State of Telangana.

(d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued advisories to the State Governments to:

- (i) Expand the role of Teachers to include mentoring of students and counselling of students and parents.
- (ii) Expand the scope of education to include sports, physical education, work education, vocational education, etc. to make it useful, relevant and interesting for the children and the communities.
- (iii) Utilise the long summer vacation for remedial coaching and vocation/skill development classes.

Availability of funds for youth and sports activities among girls

792. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient funds are made available for youth and sports activities among girls in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total funds spent by Government for promotion of sports among girls as compared with males during the last three years; and

(c) the list of sports in which women teams have represented India internationally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sufficient funds are available for promoting youth and sports activities among girls under the schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. All the schemes of the Ministry aiming at broad-basing of sports in the country and achieving excellence in sports are inclusive schemes and are equally applicable to girl sportspersons. However, competitions exclusively for women at block, district, state and national levels are organized under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) Scheme.

The Ministry does not maintain details of funds spent on promotion of sports among girls as compared to males as all schemes of the Ministry are inclusive schemes. Details of funds allocated and actual expenditure during last three years and current year under various schemes of the Ministry are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) No exhaustive list of sports is maintained by the Department of Sports under this Ministry about the representations of women sportspersons and teams in international tournaments. However, women sportspersons and teams represent India in all major international tournaments such as Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, South Asian Games, World Championships, Asian Championships and Commonwealth Championships, depending upon their qualification for participation or selection for representing India in terms of selection criteria prescribed by concerned National Sports Federations.

Statement

Detail of funds allocated and actual expenditure during last three years and current year under various schemes of the Ministry

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	106.38	106.20	106.38	120.70	134.00	133.27	133.75	158.75
2.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	80.00	76.88	75.50	73.80	82.18	77.21	70.15	69.22
3.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)	20.00	24.59	20.00	20.00	15.86	15.86	20.00	18.36
4.	National Youth Corps (NYC)	52.72	52.72	52.62	36.30	22.46	22.46	33.00	21.65
5.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	23.00	20.69	23.00	22.48	32.00	31.63	17.10	22.44
6.	International Cooperation	4.00	2.66	4.00	3.13	2.80	2.63	7.00	5.86
7.	Youth Hostel	2.00	1.32	1.50	1.34	0.49	0.46	1.50	0.80
8.	Scouting and Guiding	1.50	1.50	1.00	0.63	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.15

9.	National Young Leaders Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.21	12.21	100.00	35.68
10.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)/Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) since 2014-15	155.00	154.98	200.00	147.42	85.00	83.84	23.38	19.04		
11.	Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)	23.00	23.00	50.00	36.35	25.00	24.89	60.00	33.61		
12.	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	275.00	275.00	312.00	327.00	335.30	335.30	283.64	233.39		
13.	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education LNIPE)	25.00	25.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.90	36.50	33.68		
14.	Pension to Meritorious sportspersons	2.00	1.98	2.00	1.63	1.50	1.29	2.00	1.46		
15.	Special awards to winners of medals in international sports events	4.40	4.40	5.00	4.04	13.20	13.11	24.00	17.46		
16.	Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)	100.00	99.23	160.00	175.00	185.00	183.93	314.50	310.99		
17.	Talent Search & Training (TS&T)/ Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports (HRDS) since 2013-14	0.00	0.00	10.00	6.84	0.35	0.33	2.00	0.79		
18.	National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.75	3.75	5.00	5.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Anti-Doping activities (NADA+NDTL+WADA)	3.00	3.00	8.30	2.75	11.60	10.86	12.00	8.95
20.	Promotion of Sports among disabled	7.00	6.50	7.00	7.00	4.00	3.61	2.10	1.60
21.	Commonwealth Games 2010	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
22.	National Institute of Sports Science & Sports Medicine	0.40	0.06	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
23.	National Institute of Sports Coaching	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
24.	National Physical Fitness Programme Resource Centre at Gwalior	0.10	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
25.	Scheme for Identification and Nurturing of Sporting Talent in the Country (INSTAL) -Sports Schools at District Level	0.00	0.00	5.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
26.	Enhancement of Sports Facility at J&K	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.00	55.00	50.00
27.	National Sports University, Manipur	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.00	0.35	0.00
28.	National Sports Talent Search System Programme	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.00	15.00	0.00

Funds to Himachal Pradesh under RGKA and PYKKA

†793. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds provided by the Central Government to Himachal Pradesh under the schemes, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) and Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) in the year 2014-15; and
- (b) the funds estimated to be earmarked under this scheme for promotion of sports in Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The erstwhile Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme was revised and renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) Scheme and became effective from 01.04.2014. As a result, no funds were released under the PYKKA Scheme during 2014-15. However, under the RGKA, the Central Government had provided an amount of 1,49,00,000/- for organizing Annual Rural Sports Competitions and 30,60,000/- for Women Sports Competitions to Himachal Pradesh in the year 2014-15.

(b) The RGKA Scheme is demand driven and funds are not earmarked State-wise for promotion of sports. Further, the Government of India has decided to restructure a number of small programmes/schemes with a view to ensure economies of scale and effective implementation. Accordingly, Government, on the advice of Finance Ministry, is in the process of restructuring its existing schemes, including RGKA, to an umbrella Central Sector Scheme.

Development of water sports centres

794. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to develop water sports centres at different locations in the country including Gujarat and Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has received any proposal from the different State Governments including Jharkhand in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (e) the time by when the said proposals are likely to be considered?'

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBA) scheme for development of water sports centres at different locations in the country including Gujarat and Jharkhand. However, under Special Package announced by the Government for the State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) during the year 2014-15 for Enhancement of Sports Facility at J&K", proposals for development of water sports centres in J&K have been received. The proposals have been considered and two of their proposals, viz., at Pahalgam and Mansar Lake, have been included for funding under the Special Package for J&K.

Steps to increase medal tally at Rio Olympics, 2016

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that good performance in sports bring national pride and glory and also instills confidence amongst the people;
- (b) if so, the details of measures taken by Government so as to increase its medals tally substantially during Olympic Games, 2016; and
- (c) whether Government has identified the events where Indian sportspersons stand a chance to win a medal at the 2016 Rio Olympic Games and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Preparations for forthcoming Olympic Games, which are scheduled to be held from 5-21 August 2016 at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), are going on in right earnest. Government is making every effort for training and coaching of Indian sportspersons and teams so that they win maximum number of medals and make the country proud.

Identified medal prospects are being provided financial assistance for their customized training at Institutes having world class facilities and other necessary support under Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme, which the Government specifically formulated and launched in 2014 under National Sports Development Fund with the objective of identifying and supporting potential medal prospects for Rio Olympics 2016 and Olympic Games 2020.

Further, National coaching camps are being organized and competitive exposure abroad is being provided to the identified probables so, that more and more sportspersons qualify for participation in Rio Olympics 2016 and put up their best performance in the Olympic Games.

So far, 65 sportspersons [33 individual sportspersons in the disciplines of Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Shooting and Wrestling and 16 members each of Hockey (Men) and Hockey (Women) teams] have already qualified for Rio Olympics 2016. More are expected to qualify, as the qualification process will go on till July 2016.

(c) Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Hockey, Shooting, Tennis and Wrestling are the focussed disciplines as far as India's chances of winning medals at Rio Olympics are concerned.

Meghalaya to bid for 2022 National Games

796. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the hindsight gained from co-hosting the recently held South Asian Games at Guwahati, Meghalaya is planning to bid for the 2022 National Games to coincide with the 50th Year of Meghalaya attaining Statehood;

(b) whether the Centre would consider fast-track development of sports infrastructure in the North-East region which has surfeit of sports and athletic talent; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Allotment of National Games is done by the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) from the bids submitted by the States to IOA. Government of Meghalaya has informed that it proposes to bid for National Games in 2022.

(b) and (c) Realizing the potential of talented sportspersons available in North-Eastern Region of the country, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is already providing support for creation and development of sports infrastructure in North East States. Under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), the Ministry has approved grant of ₹ 87.50 crore for 15 sports infrastructure projects such as multi-purpose halls, astro-turfs for hockey, synthetic athletic tracks, during the period from 2010-11 to 2015-

16 (upto 31.12.2015) and released grant to the tune of ₹ 53.25 crore during this period in the N.E. region.

Further, financial assistance from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) has also been provided for sports infrastructure projects viz., Mary Kom Regional Boxing Foundation for Construction of Gymnasium Hall and Procurement/ Installation of GYM Equipment (₹ 5.54 crore) and Dibrugarh University for Creation of Sports facilities in 10 affiliated colleges (₹ 2.23 crore).

Sports Authority of India (SAI) has 5 SAI Training Centres (STCs), 8 Special Area Games (SAG) Centres and 2 Centres of Excellence (CoE) in North Eastern Region, wherein sports infrastructure in the form of athletic tracks, hockey turfs, tennis courts, football grounds, multi-purpose halls, basketball courts etc. is available.

Deplorable condition of infrastructure at NIS, Patiala

797. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the infrastructure at the National Institute of Sports (NIS), Patiala is in a deplorable condition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken steps to revamp the NIS, Patiala to match international standards; and
- (d) if so, the details of expenditure for last three years on revamping the infrastructure at the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Repair/renovation/upgradation of the infrastructure is carried out regularly as per the budget provision.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Development and upgradation of infrastructure is a continuous process. Available infrastructure at NIS Patiala is being renovated / upgraded from time to time. Details of expenditure incurred on renovation/upgradation and creation of new infrastructure works is given below:

- Part Conservation and restoration of Main Palace Building at NIS, Patiala. (₹ 70.00 lacs)
- Augmentation of existing HT / LT lines including Sub Station in the NS NIS Campus. (₹337.76 lacs)

- Providing and replacing existing flood lights in Hockey Field No.-1 (₹ 29.43 lacs)
- Reconstruction and strengthening of damaged boundary wall including fencing (₹ 89.14 lacs)
- Renovation / Upgradation of Dhyan Chand International Hostel (₹146.70 lacs)
- Renovation of Toilets of S.J. Hostel for women at GF, FF and SF (₹ 24.30 lacs)
- Renovation / upgradation of change rooms-cum-toilets in different play fields (₹ 32.62 lacs)
- Renovation / upgradation of Guest House (₹ 60.78 lacs)
- Renovation and upgradation of Class Rooms (₹ 81.00 lacs. Work in progress)
- Renovation & upgradation of Yadavindra Hostel (₹ 255.00 lacs. Work in progress)
- Upgradation of Sauna / Steam bath complex (₹ 15.00 lacs)
- Repair of 50,000 gallons capacity of OHSR (₹ 4.92 lacs)
- Repair / Renovation of FOSS building (₹ 55.18 lacs. Work in progress)
- Laying of Sewer line for Men's hostel and surrounding buildings (₹ 25.65 lacs)
- Development of Rain harvesting pits in Hockey arena and Athletics Track arena (₹1.58 lacs)
- Laying of Sewer line for staff quarters near velodrome and surrounding buildings (₹44.20 lacs)
- Boring and installation of Shallow tube well in place of failed tube well near Football fields (₹10.94 lacs)
- Boring and installation of two nos. of Shallow tube wells near Athletics Track and Hockey fields and one number of Deep Drinking water tube well (₹55.55 lacs)
- Replacement of damaged 400 m - 8 Lanes Synthetic Athletics Track (₹598.00 lacs. work in progress)

Besides, a few new construction works, during the last three years, are listed hereunder:-

- Construction of 12 nos. of quarters for foreign coaches (₹ 369.41 lacs)
- Construction of 150 bedded men's hostel (₹ 1175.48 lacs)
- Construction of Change rooms, stores, sauna and steam bath unit in Hockey arena (₹ 76.96 lacs)
- Construction of Indoor halls for Basket Ball/p Volleyball & Strength training for Athletics (₹1264.71 lacs)
- SITC of split ACs in remaining rooms of 150 bedded Men's hostel (₹ 24.47 lacs)
- SITC of split ACs with stabilizers in DCI Hostel (₹ 22.65 lacs)

Sportspersons supported under TOPS

798. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the sports-wise details of sportspersons to be supported under Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme and what are their financial requirements;
- (b) what is the source as well as quantum of funds available in National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) for this scheme and what is the shortage; and
- (c) how this shortage is sought to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) 106 sportspersons have been selected as on date for giving them financial assistance under Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme, which is being implemented within the ambit of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). Names of sportspersons selected under TOP Scheme and the budget allocated to them are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) An amount of 4882.50 lakh has been allocated for TOP Scheme from NSDF. The source of fund in the NSDF is the contributions from various sources and Government of India's matching contribution. Sufficient funds are available in the NSDF for the purpose.

Statement

*Details of sportspersons selected under Target Olympic Podium
(TOP) Scheme and budget allocated to them`*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name	Discipline	Indicative budget till Olympics 2016
1.	Vikas Gowda	Athletics	112.50
2.	Seema Punia	Athletics	75.00
3.	Arpinder Singh	Athletics	45.00
4.	Khushbir Kaur	Athletics	45.00
5.	K T Irfan	Athletics	45.00
6.	Priyanka Pawar	Athletics	30.00
7.	Tintu Luka	Athletics	30.00
8.	Debashree Majumdar	Athletics	30.00
9.	M.R. Poovamma	Athletics	30.00
10.	Anilda Thomas	Athletics	30.00
11.	Ashwini Akkunji	Athletics	30.00
12.	Jauna Murmu	Athletics	30.00
13.	Sini Jose	Athletics	30.00
14.	Mandeep Kaur	Athletics	30.00
15.	Chavi Sharawat	Athletics	15.00
16.	Anju Thomas	Athletics	15.00
17.	Nirmala	Athletics	15.00
18.	Arpitha M.	Athletics	15.00
19.	K. Ganapathy	Athletics	30.00
20.	Manish Rawat	Athletics	30.00
21.	Sandeep Kumar	Athletics	30.00
22.	Devender Singh	Athletics	30.00

Sl. No.	Name	Discipline	Indicative budget till Olympics 2016
23.	Inderjeet Singh	Athletics	30.00
24.	Nayjeet Kaur	Athletics	20.00
25.	Gurmeet Singh	Athletics	30.00
26.	Jisna Mathew	Athletics	15.00
27.	Tarundeep Rai	Archery	30.00
28.	Atanu Das	Archery	30.00
29.	Jayanta Talukdar	Archery	30.00
30.	Mangal Champia	Archery	30.00
31.	Viswash	Archery	30.00
32.	Ranjit Naik	Archery	30.00
33.	Deepika Kumari	Archery	50.00
34.	Bombayla Devi	Archery	30.00
35.	Rimil Buruily	Archery	30.00
36.	Laxmi Rani Majhi	Archery	30.00
37.	Dola Banerjee	Archery	30.00
38.	Snehal	Archery	30.00
39.	Sanjay Boro	Archery	20.00
40.	Atul Verma	Archery	20.00
41.	Binod Swansi	Archery	20.00
42.	Madhu Vedwan	Archery	20.00
43.	Saina Nehwal	Badminton	90.00
44.	P. V. Sindhu	Badminton	90.00
45.	P. Kashyap	Badminton	90.00
46.	K. Srikanth	Badminton	90.00
47.	Guru Saidutt	Badminton	60.00
48.	H.S. Prannoy	Badminton	60.00
49.	Jwala Gutta	Badminton	60.00
50.	Ashwini Ponnappa	Badminton	60.00

Sl. No.	Name	Discipline	Indicative budget till Olympics 2016
51.	Manu Atri	Badminton	40.00
52.	Sumeeth Reddy	Badminton	40.00
53.	M.C. Mary Kom	Boxing	75.00
54.	Sarita Devi	Boxing	75.00
55.	Pinki Rani	Boxing	45.00
56.	Devendro Singh	Boxing	75.00
57.	Shiva Thapa	Boxing	45.00
58.	Mandeep Jangra	Boxing	45.00
59.	Vijender Singh	Boxing	75.00
60.	Vikas Krishan	Boxing	45.00
61.	Sumit Sangwan	Boxing	30.00
62.	Sarjubala Devi	Boxing	20.00
63.	Dipa Karmakar	Gymnastics	20.00
64.	Amit Saroha	Para-Athletics	30.00
65.	Sharad Kumar	Para Athletics	30.00
66.	Devendar	Para Athletics	30.00
67.	Karamjyoti	Para Athletics	30.00
68.	Narender	Para Athletics	30.00
69.	Deepa Malik	Para Athletics	30.00
70.	H. N. Girisha	Para Athletics	30.00
71.	Sandeep Singh Maan	Para Athletics	30.00
72.	Sharath Gayakwad	Para Swimming	30.00
73.	Varsha Gautham	Sailors	45.00
74.	Aishwarya Nedunchezhiyan	Sailors	45.00
75.	Abhinav Bindra	Shooting	112.50
76.	Gagan Narang	Shooting	112.50
77.	Sanjeev Rajput	Shooting	112.50

Sl. No.	Name	Discipline	Indicative budget till Olympics 2016
78.	Ayonika Paul	Shooting	60.00
79.	Apurvi Chandela	Shooting	60.00
80.	Heena Sidhu	Shooting	75.00
81.	Shweta Singh	Shooting	45.00
82.	Malaika Goel	Shooting	45.00
83.	Jitu Rai	Shooting	75.00
84.	P. N. Prakash	Shooting	75.00
85.	Vijay Kumar	Shooting	75.00
86.	Rahi Sarnobat	Shooting	45.00
87.	Anisa Sayyed	Shooting	45.00
88.	Manavjit Singh Sandhu	Shooting	112.50
89.	Ankur Mittal	Shooting	60.00
90.	Mohd. Ashab	Shooting	60.00
91.	Kynan Chenai	Shooting	60.00
92.	Chain Singh	Shooting	40.00
93.	Gurpreet Singh	Shooting	30.00
94.	Maana Patel	Swimming	20.00
95.	Leander Paes	Tennis	60.00
96.	Sania Mirza	Tennis	60.00
97.	Rohan Bopanna	Tennis	60.00
98.	Sushil Kumar	Wrestling	75.00
99.	Yogeshwar Dutt	Wrestling	75.00
100.	Bajrang	Wrestling	45.00
101.	Amit Kumar	Wrestling	75.00
102.	Rahul Aware	Wrestling	45.00
103.	Babita Kumari	Wrestling	45.00
104.	Vinesh Phogat	Wrestling	45.00
105.	Geeta Phogat	Wrestling	30.00
106.	Narsingh Yadav	Wrestling	30.00

Scheme to develop hidden talents of boys/girls

†799. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any scheme to develop and hone the hidden talents of boys/girls aged between 9 to 14 years in sports;
- (b) if so, the details of facilities being provided to the youth, especially the tribal players in popular games in States by importing year-long intensive training and upgrade the level of their games to highest standards;
- (c) whether Government has any specific policy to set up academics in States for promoting their popular games; and
- (d) if so, the State-wise details of the regions selected for such academics and target of allocation of funds for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports had launched the National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) in the year 2015 which aimed at (i) identifying sporting talent among students in the age group of 8-12 years and (ii) nurturing of the Sporting Potential/talent to make them excel at the National and International Sports Competitions.

The scheme and the guidelines for its implementation were circulated to all the States/Union Territories on 20.02.2015. However, in the meantime, the Government of India decided to restructure and merge centrally sponsored schemes into one Central Sector Scheme to address talent search, grooming of talent and provision of infrastructure.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the aegis of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, is implementing the following Sports Promotional Schemes for identification and grooming of sportspersons by providing equipment and facilities:

- National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Extension Centres of STG/SAG
- Centre of Excellence (CoX)
- National Sports Academy (NSA)

Approximately 3700 boys and 1700 girls are undergoing training under the above mentioned Schemes at different SAI training centres. The trainees admitted under the above schemes, besides scientific coaching from experienced coaches, are also provided facilities as per norms of the scheme like free boarding and lodging, sports kit, educational expenses, sports equipment, competition exposure, insurance, medical expenses stipend etc.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has at present no specific policy to set up academics in States for promoting popular games as of now.

However, the SAI is running National Sports Academies in different parts of the country. Such academies are also meant for sub-junior and junior levels. Details of the National Sports Academies run by the SAI are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of National Sports Academies run by the
Sports Authority of India*

Sl. No.	Sports Discipline	Location
1.	Cycling Academy	Cycling Velodrome of Indira Gandhi Stadium, New Delhi
2.	Swimming Academy	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex, Talkatora Stadium, New Delhi
3.	Athletics Academy (Sprints and Jumps)	Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Thiruvananthapuram
4.	Athletics Academy (Middle Distance)	Sports Authority of India (SAI) Regional Centre, Bhopal
5.	Golf Academy	Thiruvananthapuram

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

—
The House reassembled at two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS - contd.**Re. Issue of Privilege**

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, before you proceed, let me make a point.

I thank the hon. Deputy Chairman. In view of the fact that our demand for discussion on Aircel-Maxis deal has been accepted by the hon. Chairman and the Central Government, we are not interfering with the proceedings of this House. My further humble submission is, tomorrow it may be taken up for discussion. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is in the hands of the hon. Chairman. I will only implement the order.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, श्री रोहित वेमुला प्रकरण के मामले में हमारी पार्टी द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार की मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री की गलत बयानबाजी को लेकर कल और आज भी दिए गए विशेषाधिकार हनन के नोटिस को जिस प्रकार से योजनाबद्ध तरीके से दबाने का प्रयास किया गया है, इसकी हमारी पार्टी कड़े शब्दों में निंदा करती है। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि ..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you talking about the privilege motion?

सुश्री मायावती: जी हां, सर।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given it? दे दिया है?

सुश्री मायावती: हाँ, दे दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: दे दिया है, तो चेयरमैन साहब के कंसिडरेशन ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, मुझे उस सम्बन्ध में दो मिनट तो अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी ...(व्यवधान)... इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि केन्द्र सरकार की मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री ने हैदराबाद युनिवर्सिटी के दलित छात्र श्री रोहित वेमुला की आत्महत्या के मामले में काफी गलत तथ्य माननीय सदन के सामने रखे हैं, जिसे गम्भीरता से लेते हुए इस प्रकरण में सम्बन्धित मंत्री के खिलाफ हमारी पार्टी ने नियम 187 के तहत कल और आज भी विशेषाधिकार हनन का नोटिस दिया है। हमारी पार्टी के साथ-साथ विपक्ष की अन्य पार्टियों ने भी इस संदर्भ में नोटिस दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप मेरी बात सुनिए।

सुश्री मायावती: कृपा इसे स्वीकार किया जाए। इस मामले में खास कर हमारी ...(व्यवधान)... एक-दो मिनट, सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: हमारी पार्टी का यह कहना है कि हमारी पार्टी ने हैदराबाद युनिवर्सिटी के दलित छात्र श्री रोहित वेमुला की खुदकुशी के मामले को लेकर दिनांक 24 फरवरी और 26 फरवरी को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, आप बोल चुकी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बोल चुकी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: मैं मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री से एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... **(समय की घंटी)**...

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

सुश्री मायावती: इनके मंत्रालय द्वारा दिनांक 2 फरवरी को जो न्यायिक जांच आयोग का गज़ेट नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया गया है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सब आप पहले बोल चुकी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: उसमें एक भी दलित सदस्य नहीं रखा गया है। इसके बावजूद ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप पहले बोल चुकी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: यह गैर कानूनी तरीके से बनाया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: यह सब आप पहले बोल चुकी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: लेकिन इन सबका जवाब इन्होंने सदन में गलत दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रिविलेज मोशन चेयरमैन साहब के कंसिडरेशन में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चेयरमैन साहब फ़ैसला लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: जबकि इस मामले में हकीकत यह है कि इस आयोग में एक भी दलित व्यक्ति को सदस्य के रूप में नहीं रखा गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: उस समय मैं आपको information दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको information दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: इसके अलावा, इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य और रखे गये तथ्य भी अधिकांश गलत ही रखे गये हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मायावती जी, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: एक मिनट, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोल चुकी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: रोहित के परिवार वालों ने भी मुझसे मिल कर पुष्टि कर दी है ...**(व्यवधान)**... अर्थात् इनके द्वारा दिये गये तथ्यों से भी यह साबित हो जाता है ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are repeating all these.

सुश्री मायावती: कि संबंधित मंत्री के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार हनन का मामला बनता है। इसे स्वीकार किया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसके साथ ही, इनको अपनी इस गलत बयानबाजी के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... सदन से माफी भी जरूर माँगनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have brought it to the notice of the House. That is enough.

सुश्री मायावती: इस विशेषाधिकार हनन के नोटिस को आप कृपया स्वीकार करने का कष्ट करें, ऐसी मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है।

श्री उपसभापति: यह नोटिस में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Hon. Chairman will consider it. There are also other privilege motions.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have also given a notice for breach of privilege this morning. It has not yet been taken up. May I know the status of the notice?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given a privilege notice? If you have given, it is under consideration of the hon. Chairman.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, please listen to him. Please listen to what he has to say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he spoke on the Privilege motion.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: That is very important, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is concerning the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Concerning the Chair? Is it against me? Okay; then you will have no problem! ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: I am not saying that, Sir.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, this is under your consideration, I know it. I gave the Privilege motion on what has happened in Kerala University on 26th concerning the Deputy Chairman of this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is that the point?

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: This is not about you, but it relates to the House. Please try to understand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Against whom is the Privilege motion?

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, please bear with me. Since you raised that issue, this is a Privilege motion against three parties. One is against the BJP because it is very clearly said that the BJP Yuva Morcha had organised the thing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do you know that they have organised it?

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: This is what the reports say. That is why I talked about the Privilege motion. Let me tell you, Sir. Whenever one raises an issue, you institute an inquiry because this House is capable of doing so. What is challenged today is the Constitution. Under the Constitution, I have all the freedom and the immunity to run the House. I have all the freedom today. Even the courts can't challenge it when I say this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say ...*(Interruptions)*... If a few people challenge the very free discussion, what exactly does it mean? You may consider it. Why I am raising this is because this is not an issue concerning the hon. Deputy Chairman. It concerns the very Parliament and the Parliamentary institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Keshava Raoji, if you have given a notice for Privilege motion, it is for the hon. Chairman to consider it. He may consider it. That is all what I can say about it.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, what I am trying to say is that it is a very valid point. If somebody is conducting the House, if the House proceedings are affected by organising a demonstration against the Presiding Officer, it is an impediment in the proceedings of the House. It is a matter of privilege. It must be considered and should be taken very seriously. I think, the Government will also cooperate in this matter.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, give me one minute. While supporting him, what I am trying to say is that it is not something personal about you, Sir. It is a question of protecting the honour of our Presiding Officers. There was an attack outside Parliament on the Presiding Officer.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was not an attack.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, no; an attack on the Presiding Officer outside is an attack on the Parliament and Parliamentary democracy. It is an attack on the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't stretch it too far. It is stretching it too much.

SHRI D. RAJA: How can it happen? Sir, it is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to the Minister also. I also have to say something about it. Let me listen to him. I have heard you.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Mr. Raja said something and it is not like that. I say this kind of bullying tactics, this kind of rowdyism, is only threatening the free debate here. What they said is, 'How did you adjourn?' That means, I have the discussion, where I have the freedom to speak. How can they say that you should not adjourn?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you the correct position; please sit down.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Please look into it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Privilege motion is a different matter and the hon. Chairman will look into it. But I will tell you correctly what happened there.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, अब हमारा कैसे होगा, माइक तो ऑन हुआ नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सर, ऑनरेबल केशव राव जी, ऑनरेबल राजीव शुक्ल जी, मि० राजा, और भी ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स ने केरल की घटना के बारे में जो बात कही है, निश्चित तौर से हम उसकी पूरी तरह से निंदा करते हैं और उस घटना में जो लोग भी शामिल थे, उसको हम किसी भी तरह से जस्टिफाई नहीं करते। यह बात हमारी जानकारी में कुछ समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से, अखबारों के माध्यम से आई और हमारे कुछ ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स ने हमें इस बारे में जानकारी दी कि इस तरह की घटना केरल में हुई है, जिसमें ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरपर्सन किसी प्रोग्राम में जा रहे थे, उस दौरान कुछ लोगों ने प्रदर्शन इत्यादि किया। हमारे संसदीय कार्य मंत्री, श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु जी तथा हमारी पार्टी के नेशनल प्रेसिडेंट, श्री अमित शाह जी ने उसके बारे में केरल स्टेट यूनिट से रिपोर्ट मंगाई है। हम आपको विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि इस तरह की घटना, जो कि ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन की गरिमा के अनुकूल नहीं थी, हम उसकी पूरी तरह से निंदा करते हैं और जिसने यह किया, उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will tell you. You have heard what the hon. Minister has said. What happened is, perhaps, a misunderstanding. It is a misunderstanding. I believe, it is a misunderstanding. Some people, I do not say from which party and all that, blocked my car and showed black flags. That is all. Because they have some misunderstanding about what happened here. They said it also there and then. This is what happened. That is due to a misunderstanding. And in the light of what the hon. Minister has said, I think we should close it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no personal complaint. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... And I would say, I have no personal complaint at all on this matter. If I had a personal complaint, I would have officially informed the Government here, or I would have informed the Government of Kerala for taking action to prosecute them. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would have asked them. I didn't do any of these because I have no personal complaint. I also know it is due to a misunderstanding. But my point is, since the Minister has said that he has taken it seriously and he condemns it, I think, we should close it and, therefore, I request, why you press for the privilege motion now in the light of what the hon. Minister has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Sir, you are very graceful. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you are very graceful enough to drop it...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, don't press for it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Sir, we are not bringing you into the subject at all. It is not you or anyone. Anything that happens here, any free debate that happens here, you try to arm-twist it or hamstring it, or you try to bully it, that is what exactly they did. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That they have condemned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: What he has said, I welcome it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has condemned.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Today he has condemned it. We should take necessary steps to see that such things don't happen in future where the freedom or free debate is impeded.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, our condemnation may also be recorded. Sir, we strongly condemn what had happened in Kerala. We strongly condemn. It shows the magnanimity of the hon. Deputy Chairman, but blocking a vehicle of hon. Deputy Chairman, is to be condemned like anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Whatever the reasons are, our Members are associating with the sentiments expressed by our senior Member. So we strongly condemn it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. In any case, since the Government has condemned it, and I also said that it is, maybe, due to a misunderstanding of those who did the job, and I also said that I have no personal complaint, and in the light of all this, we can close the matter. I hope Dr. Keshava Rao will not press his privilege motion.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, you said something about privilege motion?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Dr. Keshava Rao's privilege motion. Not your privilege motion. Not your privilege motion; Dr. Keshava Rao has given a privilege motion on some other subject. About that only I said.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: यह वह तो नहीं है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only about that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I suddenly heard you on television and I came running, that you are giving some ruling on ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I only said, I hope, Dr. Keshava Rao will not press his privilege motion. That is all what I said. That is all.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Behanji's Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not her privilege motion. Behanji's privilege motion is under consideration. मैंने बहन जी को बोल दिया है और बहन जी satisfied हैं। वह तो under consideration है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. But I thought the demand was since the Minister made the statement in the House... ...*(Interruptions)*... she should make amends for that demand in the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The privilege motion is under consideration of hon. Chairman; let him consider that and we will come back to you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, as I understand, the ruling is that the Privilege Motion is under the consideration of the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, the point, which she raised that the Minister should apologize for giving untruthful statements and misleading the House, is not under consideration because that comes under the ambit of the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that comes under the ambit of the Privilege Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Now, we should take up the business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, we take up the Motion of Thanks on the President's address. Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda to move that ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVARAO: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... The President addresses both the Houses of Parliament. The Address is vetted by the Government and it speaks about the policies of the Government. Mr. Nadda is a part of the Government. He should not thank his own Address. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am only raising a valid point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have been in this house for ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naqvi, the tradition is usually the House thanks the President for revealing the policies of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I do not know whether I should say it is a point of order or a point of breaking traditions ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not know whether they have a right to do it because the rules do not speak about it. But the rules do have the spirit of it. The spirit that delivers meaning, not simple words. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what is your point?

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: The point is that a Minister should not move the Motion of Thanks. ...*(Interruptions)*... Any other Member can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I object to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Excuse me, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very rare that I agree with Dr. Keshava Rao. But I am agreeing today on this point. The speech of the Hon. President is vetted by the Union Cabinet. The hon. President cannot even change a full stop or a comma. So, the Motion of Thanks should be moved by somebody who is not a party to that speech. And, as a member of the Union Cabinet, he is a party to that speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Of course, as a Member, he has a right. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, normally, ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not disputing his right. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not disputing his right. ...*(Interruptions)*... The convention, keeping the dignity of the House, would have been ...*(Interruptions)*... There are very senior members of the Ruling Benches, who are not members of the Union Cabinet. They could have moved it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have made your point. As far as I am concerned, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir, rule is rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is also a Member of this House. So, I will have to allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I agree, Sir. But it would have been better if you consider it for the next time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, the concept of 'better' and 'worse' is

subjective. That is the problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... Therefore, if they want, they can accept it. But, as far as I am concerned, Mr. Nadda, who is also a Member of this House, is eligible to move it. So, I call him. Mr. Nadda.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I rise to move the Resolution:

"That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 23, 2016."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nadda has moved the Resolution. Now, Shri M. J. Akbar will second it. Then, Mr. Nadda will speak.

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I rise to second the Motion.

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: उपसभापति महोदय, 23 फरवरी को ज्वाइंट सिटिंग में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो स्पीच देश के सामने और पार्लियामेंट के दोनों सदनों के सामने रखी, वह एक ऐतिहासिक दस्तावेज है। It is a historical document. It is a speech full of achievements. It is a speech which gives an overall view of how the country is going forward and taking a big leap towards development under the dynamic leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, our Prime Minister. We all know that in May, 2014, and after that when the President of India delivered in his Address, he had outlined the overall vision of the Government of NDA, led by Shri Narendra Modi. In 2015, it outlined the roadmap of how this vision is to be visualised, how it is to be realised and how it is to be brought into a reality. In 2016, when the President of India spoke before the Joint Sitting of Parliament, it was a situation where it was not a speech which desires or aspires; it was a speech with determination, with dedication and with decisiveness to deliver. It has delivered, and it is the achievements which have been enlisted in this Presidential speech. In 2014, when we took over, the economy was gloomy and it was coupled with dysfunctional political system. It was a political paralysis at that point of time. It was a stagnation wherefrom it had to start, and it did not start only; it even gained in a very short span of time a momentum, which has been seen not by us alone, but by the world too today. As I said, we not only desire and we not only aspire but we deliver too. We have taken a goal and we have also taken the theme of how we have to go forward, which has been enlisted in the speech of the hon. President. He has said very clearly that we believe in the principle of 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास'. All sections of the society have to be taken into

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consideration. They have to be brought into the mainstream. We have also to see to it that development takes place of all sections of the society. Keeping this factor in view, we have developed a two-pronged strategy. One is the supplementation and the other is to increase the productive capacity through investment-driven economic approach. So, we supplement wherever it is needed. At the same time, we also try to see to it that we increase the productivity and the capacity through investment-driven economy. We have concentrated on a few of the hard assets and the others are the soft assets. If we talk about the hard assets, it is the transportation which involves railways, roadways, shipping and civil aviation. A lot of investment has been done in this direction to see to it that the hard assets go forward and they bring prosperity to the economy. The manufacturing sector has been given due consideration. The power sector has not only gone forward but has also taken a big leap. 'Housing for the Poor' is also one of the basic considerations of this Government. To facilitate farmers, irrigation has been given a top priority. In these hard assets, all the investment is being done to see to it that these are all productive ones which is going to increase the productivity in the country, which is going to change the scenario of the country, and which gives a big boost to the economy.

If we talk about the soft assets, concentration has been there. Due consideration has been given to education, not only the formal education but also the informal education. We have given due consideration to health. We have taken a holistic approach to health to see to it that we also take care of the preventive and the promotive part of the health. Skill Development was an area which was practically missing from our whole curriculum, from our whole agenda of development. We never considered skill to be a very important factor which is needed for the development of the country. But the hon. Prime Minister did give due consideration to this skill and the 'Skill India' concept was developed and skill-building was also given the due consideration which was needed.

As far as the entrepreneurial eco-system is concerned, we never thought as to how we can strengthen the entrepreneur, how we can see to it that the shortcomings, which the entrepreneurs are feeling, the gaps which are there, are fulfilled. So, the entrepreneur eco-system was also developed. Sir, the core principle of the Government in working is that this Government is pro-poor, it is pro-growth, it is for empowerment and it is for the principle of 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance'. It wants to bring transparency and it also wants to develop the 'Team India' concept, that is, 'Cooperative Federalism'. These are the goals with which this country is moving forward under the leadership of the Prime Minister. We are trying to bring a change, and in the

past two years we have seen that there is a sea-change in the political scenario as far as its working is concerned. ...(*Interruptions*)... When we talk about pro-poor, it is not a slogan only; it is not on their epitaph. It is something which is to be done and which has been done in the right perspective. It is pro-poor, it is pro-farmers, it is pro-labourers, it is pro-vulnerable sections and pro-weaker sections of the society. If we talk about the growth, it is to boost the infrastructure. इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को बूस्ट देने के लिए हम लोगों ने प्रो-ग्रोथ की बात की है। It is to increase the productivity of the agriculture and the industry and to create jobs and invest in road, railways, shipping, and also to see that in infrastructure, coal and power play a major role. टोटल economy को एक holistic एप्रोच में डेवलप करने के लिए, इन सारे aspects पर वर्क करने की इस सरकार ने कोशिश की है और उसमें हम बहुत आगे बढ़े हैं। अगर हम एम्पावरमेंट की बात करें, तो पिछले दो सालों में जितनी भी नीतियां बनी हैं, there we have taken care of the most vulnerable and the weaker sections of the society, i.e., the BPL. We have also tried to see to it that the BPL, the poor, should come into the APL. They should grow, they should be empowered, they should be given the supplementation which is needed and that is how we are going forward. The strategy which we have developed is to take care of small and marginal farmers. This area was always ignored. Since long it has been ignored. So, that is also one area where we have taken care.

Women and youth both have been brought to the mainstream. We have seen to it that the women and the youth of this country should also be empowered and we have seen to it that they really play a major role in the development of the country.

As far as the 'Minimum Government and Maximum Governance' is concerned, thrust has been there on e-governance. In all Departments, we are monitoring. We are trying to see to it that the governance should be faceless, the governance should be only e-governance and it should be efficient and transparent. I do not want to remind you of the past days when you were saying that as far as the coal auction was concerned, it was said to be 'zero, notional'. It is presumptive that the loss has taken place. When we talked about spectrum, you were saying that it is only a notional loss. It is zero loss. And now, after the transparent system of auction, we have all seen that the Government has not only gained but lakhs of crores of rupees have come to the Government exchequer. So this is transparency. We have tried to delete the age-old laws which were redundant, which were not needed, which were creating hurdles in the developmental pace of the country. So, we saw to it that that has also been taken care of.

As far as 'Team India' is concerned, it is our Prime Minister who tries to take each Chief Minister into account and to see to it that what type of development has to take

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place in that particular State. Every State has got its own peculiarities; it has got its own problems; it has got its own strengths and weaknesses. All of them need to be addressed individually. So, he took pains to see to it that every Chief Minister gets a voice. And, since he had himself been the Chief Minister for a long time, he understood the pains of the Chief Ministers and also took care of that aspect.

On the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, devolution from 32 per cent to 42 per cent was done. This was a longstanding demand of the Chief Ministers and the States. It could have been accepted, and it could not have been accepted. But the Prime Minister showed generosity and said the essential part of it is that we have to see that if India has to grow, the States also have to grow. That is why it was decided to devolve powers from 32 per cent to 42 per cent.

If we talk about the key pillars and the universal social security services, Sir, before 2015, we all understand that this country was neither socially secure nor was everybody covered under the pension scheme. We could never have imagined that we could have a social security system. We could never have imagined that anybody could come into the ambit of social security. But it was the *Jan Dhan Yojana*, which brought about a revolutionary change to the whole economic scenario concerning the poor man in this country. It was the *Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana*, which gave the courage to the common man that he could also be insured. It was the *Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Yojana*, which gave an opportunity to the common man that he could also make his life secure. It was the *Atal Pension Yojana* which made the common man think that he could also get pension. It was a dream for him and that dream has been realized by this NDA Government. This is the sea change that we talk about.

If we talk about the nationalization of banks, which took place in 1971, at that point of time it was said कि "यह गरीबों का भला करेगा, एक परिवर्तन लाएगा, गरीबों की दुनिया में बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन आएगा।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow him to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: After 1971, the number of bank account holders was only a little more than three crores. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No comments, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Since 1971 till 2014, the number of bank account holders was only a little more than three crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... In one-and-a-half years, under the dynamic leadership of Pradhan Mantriji, the number of bank account holders is now more than 21 crores. We need to understand this. ...*(Interruptions)*... गरीबों का साथ तो 2014 के बाद हुआ, गरीबों का हाथ तो सरकार ने 2014 के बाद पकड़ा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No commentary, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... When your turn comes, you may reply to that. But don't make such commentaries now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, no commentaries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: उसके बाद ...*(व्यवधान)*... जीरो एकाउंट से शुरू करके 33 हजार करोड़ तक गरीब आदमियों ने भारत की इकोनॉमी में अपने आपको जोड़ा है। अगर हम "प्रधान मंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना" की बात करें, तो भारत के 2.9 करोड़ गरीब आदमियों ने अपने आपको इसके साथ आत्मसात किया है; अगर हम "प्रधान मंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना" की बात करें तो लगभग 9.3 करोड़ लोगों ने अपने आपको इसके साथ आत्मसात किया है, इसके साथ जोड़ा है; अगर हम "अटल पेंशन योजना" की बात करें तो लाखों लोगों ने, रेहड़ी वाला - बेचारा गरीब, पान वाला - छोटा व्यक्ति, जो रिक्शा चलाता है, जिसने कभी सोचा नहीं था, उन लाखों लोगों ने अपने आपको इस पेंशन योजना के साथ जोड़ा है। उन्होंने स्वयं को अटल पेंशन योजना के साथ जोड़ा है। भारत के गरीबों की तस्वीर बदलने वाली, डायरेक्शन देने वाली, राष्ट्रपति जी की यह स्पीच रही है। यह अचीवमेंट की बात है, जिसको हमने रखने का प्रयास किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: मैडम जी, हम आपसे हिमाचल में ही बात करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Viploveji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No commentaries, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: जहाँ तक इन सारी चीजों की बात है - प्रधान मंत्री जन-धन योजना, प्रधान मंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना, प्रधान मंत्री जीवन सुरक्षा योजना, अटल पेंशन योजना, तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि it is not just financial inclusion. It is not only a financial evolution, it is a financial revolution which has taken place in this country; it is a revolution.

हम रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान की बात करते थे; हम हाउसिंग की बात करते थे; हम गरीबों को मकान देंगे, इसकी बात करते थे, लेकिन कौन सी स्कीम थी? हमारी स्कीम इस प्रकार की है कि हम गरीबी को जड़-मूल से निपटाएँगे, जड़-मूल से समाप्त करेंगे, इसकी हमारी कोशिश है। इसीलिए जब 2022 तक मकान देने का सवाल आया, तो हम लोगों ने तय किया कि 'Housing for All' और 'प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना' के तहत सभी गरीब व्यक्तियों को मकान दिए जाएँगे, इसकी कोशिश होगी। Two crore houses to be constructed by 2022 और यह सिर्फ कहने के लिए नहीं था, last ongoing year में more than 4,25,000 houses के लिए sanction की गई और ₹ 24,600 crores were kept

[श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा]

for this housing project in 2015-16. एक विचार, जिसको लेकर हम चले थे कि हमें इस सबमें परिवर्तन करना है, गरीब की झोंपड़ी में चूल्हा जलाना है, गरीब की झोंपड़ी को पक्का मकान देना है, उसके विकास में सहयोग करना है, इसका साक्षात्कार करके इसका प्रयास किया गया है, हम इस बात को कहना चाहते हैं।

जहां तक agriculture का सवाल है, I would not like to comment on my predecessors, in the sense, in the previous Government. हरेक की अपनी-अपनी economic सोच होती है, लेकिन हमने कहा कि यह किसानों का देश है; हमने कहा कि this land belongs to farmers; हमने कहा कि it is an agrarian society; लेकिन ज्यों-ज्यों economy आगे बढ़ी है, जिस-जिस economy ने अपने आपको दुनिया में बढ़ाया है, उन्होंने अपनी strength पर खेला है और उसको weakness में परिवर्तित नहीं किया है। Agriculture was our strength. Agriculture को हमें strength की तरह देखना चाहिए था, वह हमारी ताकत थी। हम लोगों ने राजनीतिक कारणों से तो कहा कि देश किसानों का है, देश agrarian society का है, लेकिन हमने अपनी नीतियों से किसान को उसकी strength नहीं माना, बल्कि हमने उसको weakness में परिवर्तित कर दिया। हमने कोई ऐसी नीति नहीं बनाई, जिसके चलते हम कह सकें कि agriculture production बढ़ सकेगा। It is in the past two years that we have concentrated on the agriculture sector. 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना', यह अपने आपमें एक क्रांतिकारी योजना है। इसके बहुत दूरगामी effects पड़ने वाले हैं। 2016-17 में ₹ 5,717 crores, in addition to ₹ 1,000 crores of last year, यानी 6,717 करोड़ रुपए 'प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना' के लिए रखे गए हैं। कृषि सिंचाई योजना के बारे में हम लोगों ने कब सोचा कि हम agriculture sector के development के लिए, production को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या-क्या कर सकते हैं? इतना ही नहीं, 'हर खेत को पानी', इसके लिए 500 करोड़ रुपए अलग से रखे गए हैं। 'Per drop, more crop', 2,340 करोड़ रुपए 'Watershed Development' के लिए, 1,500 करोड़ रुपए 'Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme' के लिए, 1,377 करोड़ रुपये 'Soil Health Card' के लिए रखे गए हैं। इस 'Soil Health Card' की कल्पना के लिए 2014 तक क्यों इंतजार करना पड़ा? अगर आप किसानों की health जानना चाहते हैं, तो उसकी soil की health को जानना था। क्या कारण था कि हम लोग इसकी चिंता नहीं कर सके? इस सरकार ने 'Soil Health Card' को विकास के साथ जोड़ने का काम किया है। हरेक किसान को सशक्त करने का तरीका, यह एक तरीके से empower करने का तरीका है, जिसको हम लोगों ने आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है। 14 करोड़ किसानों को, holdings वालों को 2017 तक किसान हेल्थ कार्ड से जोड़ दिया जाएगा, इस बात को कहा गया है।

मित्रों, 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' - यह योजना किसानों की तकदीर और तस्वीर, दोनों को बदलने वाली है। यह बहुत ही दूरगामी प्रभाव छोड़ने वाली है। इसका बहुत दूरगामी effect पड़ने वाला है। किसान मुख्यधारा में आएगा। आज किसान insured होगा, आज किसान secured होगा, आज किसान सही तरीके से अपने जीवनयापन के लिए आगे बढ़ सकेगा, इससे इस तरीके का एक वातावरण बनेगा। हम सब जानते हैं कि फसल इंश्योरेंस की दृष्टि से किस तरीके से इंश्योरेंस के नियमों को बनाने की आवश्यकता थी। कृषि विभाग ने और भारत सरकार ने गहराई से इसकी चिन्ता की। इसमें जो caps लगते थे, उन caps को रिमूव कर दिया गया, for the sum insured. अब capping

नहीं रहेगी। There will be no capping for the premium. किसान मैक्सिमम बेंनिफिट ले सकें, इसमें इस बात का प्रयास किया गया है।

सर, आगे है, use of technology for quick assessment and settlement of claims. हम सब इस बात को जानते हैं, क्योंकि हम सब लोग सार्वजनिक जीवन में रहते हैं। जब हम लोग गाँव में जाते थे और किसान से मिलते थे, तो किसान कहता था कि अभी तो हमको पिछली फसल का ही मुआवज़ा नहीं मिला है, तो आप अगली फसल की क्या बात कर रहे हैं? हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने पिछले साल अपने मंत्रियों को सभी स्टेट्स में भेजा और कहा कि वहां पर डैमेज के लिए जो फंड्स हैं, वे फंड्स तो यूटिलाइज़ करो ही करो, साथ ही जितनी और आवश्यकता हो, उसको केन्द्र पूरा करेगा। इस प्रकार इस तरीके से बातचीत हुई कि हम लोग इसको संभालेंगे। आज किसानों की ओर से ऐसी कोई आवाज़ नहीं आई कि हमको मुआवज़ा नहीं मिला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

जहां तक मुआवज़े का सवाल है, 2014 तक उन्हें इस चीज़ के लिए इंतज़ार करना पड़ता था कि पहले हम अपनी 50% फसल को बरबाद दिखाएंगे और जब 50% से ज्यादा फसल बरबाद होगी, तभी हम मुआवज़े के लिए हकदार होंगे। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कर दिया कि अगर फसल का एक-तिहाई भी नुकसान हो गया है, तब भी किसान को मुआवज़ा मिलेगा, उन्होंने इस तरीके की योजना दी है। इसी तरह से फसल के मुआवज़े को भी डेढ़ गुना बढ़ा दिया गया है। We are trying to make it meaningful.

फसल बीमा योजना में जो प्रीमियम देने की बात है, खरीफ पर किसानों को 2 per cent, रबी पर 1.5 per cent, horticulture पर 5 per cent और horticulture and oilseeds पर 5 per cent के साथ बाकी सब सरकार देगी। इसका मतलब किसान को minimum premium - maximum benefit मिलेगा। सरकार ने इस तरीके की योजना को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है।

अभी तक आजाद भारत में, पिछले 67 सालों में फसल बीमा योजना के तहत सिर्फ 23 प्रतिशत किसान कवर हुए हैं। हमारी सरकार का लक्ष्य है कि आने वाले समय में more than 50 per cent किसान इसके अंदर कवर हो सकें। वैसे तो हमारी इच्छा cent per cent की ओर अग्रसर होने की है और उसमें आप सभी का सहयोग वांछित होगा। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आप सबका सहयोग हमें अवश्य मिलेगा। अगर इस तरीके से हम किसानों को फसल बीमा योजना के तहत ले आते हैं, तो किसानों को बहुत दूरगामी समय तक इसका लाभ मिलने वाला है। आने वाले समय में कृषि जगत में एक मौलिक परिवर्तन आने वाला है और भारत में एक सिक्योर्ड किसान खड़ा होने वाला है, जिसे हम सभी को समझने की जरूरत है।

किसानों के साथ एक post harvesting का इश्यू था कि अगर किसान ने harvesting कर ली है, उसके बाद खेत में पड़े हुए अनाज का नुकसान हो जाए, तो उसको इंश्योरेंस में कवर नहीं किया जाता था। अब post harvesting को भी इसमें कवर किया गया है कि जब से harvesting हुई है, उसके 14 दिनों तक उसको भी कवर किया जाएगा। इतना ही नहीं कई बार होता क्या था, जैसे हमारे हिमाचल के किसी गाँव में हेलस्टॉर्म आ गया और सिर्फ छोटा सा localized नुकसान हुआ, तो हम कहते थे कि यह नुकसान किसी दायरे में नहीं आता है। अब अगर लोकल लैवल पर भी कोई नुकसान होता है, ऐसे localized नुकसान को भी किसान फसल बीमा योजना के साथ जोड़ दिया गया है।

[श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा]

अगर हम arrears of sugarcane की बात करें, तो 21,000 करोड़ रुपये का जो sugarcane का arrears था, उसको रिड्यूस करके 720 करोड़ तक ला दिया गया है और उस पर भी पूरे कमिटमेंट के साथ काम किया जा रहा है। गन्ने की राजनीति तो लम्बे समय तक चलती रही है और गन्ने पर भी राजनीति चलती रही है, लेकिन गन्ने वालों पर अगर किसी ने ध्यान दिया है, तो इस सरकार ने दिया है, इस बात को समझने की जरूरत है।

अगर हम economic development की बात करें, तो हम सबको मालूम है कि FDI inflows में more than 40 per cent increase है। आज देश के सिनेरियो में परिवर्तन आया है, देश के विश्वास में परिवर्तन आया है और पूरी दुनिया का विश्वास हमारे देश पर जमा है। It is now the fastest-growing economy. It is now an economy which is having above 7.5 per cent growth in GDP. It is an economy where inflation is below 5.4 per cent. It is an economy where people have faith; they want to participate and see to it that we also want to become the part and parcel of this development process. अगर हम इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात करें, तो recently, 'Make in India' के तहत यहाँ पर ₹15 lakh crore के इन्वेस्टमेंट्स proposal आए हैं। अगर हम Skill India की बात करें, तो यह एरिया है, कभी सोचा नहीं था कि इस तरीके से भी हम साधारण व्यक्ति का डेवलपमेंट कर सकते हैं। इस Skill Development को देखें, तो प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना में 1,700 करोड़ रुपये एलोकेट किये गये हैं। 1,500 Multi-skill Training Institutes स्थापित किये गये हैं। कोशिश की गई है कि हम नौजवानों को skilled बनायें, उनको meaningful बनायें, उनकी productivity बढ़ायें, उनकी capacity बढ़ायें और उनकी capacity बढ़ाकर आर्थिक जगत में वे अपना भी जीवनयापन अच्छे से करें और देश की इकोनॉमी में अपना योगदान करें, इसको बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया गया है।

अगर fertilizers की बात करें, तो हम 2014 से पहले की fertilizers की स्थिति याद करते हैं, तो..

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): नड्डा जी, आपने बोला कि 15 लाख करोड़ की इन्वेस्टमेंट हो चुकी है!...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री नीरज शेखर: यह हो चुकी है या ऑफर आये हैं?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: ऑफर आये हैं।

श्री नीरज शेखर: मुझे लगा कि इन्वेस्टमेंट हो चुकी है, इसीलिए मैंने पूछा।

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: मुझे लगता है कि आप सारे प्रश्नों का जवाब पूछ लें, मैं आपको सब दूंगा।
...(व्यवधान)...

सर, अगर हम fertilizers की बात करें, तो यूपीए के समय में acute shortage रहती थी, लेकिन आज हम कहीं नहीं सुनते हैं कि fertilizers की कोई shortage है। यह neem-coated के तहत जहाँ pilferage रोका गया, वहीं प्रयास किया गया कि जिसको उसकी जरूरत है, जिस किसान को जरूरत

है, उस तक fertilizers पहुंचना चाहिए और इसको सुनिश्चित करने की योजना बनाकर उसको आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई है।

Start-Up India में dedicated fund ₹ 10,000 crore रखा गया है। उसी तरीके से Start-Up India में नौजवानों के माध्यम से जो काम शुरू किया गया, उनके द्वारा जो रोज़ हुआ है, first half year of 2015 में 3.5 billion funding हमें उसमें मिली है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि भारत के नौजवानों का कितना बड़ा विश्वास था, जिस विश्वास को भारत के रहनुमाओं और देश को जो चलाने वाले थे, वे पहचान ही नहीं पाये थे। जब Start-Up India शुरू हुआ, तब हम भारत के उन नौजवानों की ताकत को पहचान सके और उसके कारण आज दुनिया की इन्वेस्टमेंट 3.5 billion के आसपास आकर इस देश में हम सब को मिली है।

अगर हम गरीबों की चिन्ता करने की बात करें, गरीब नौजवानों की चिन्ता करने की बात करें, तो Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) के माध्यम से 2.7 crore beneficiaries हैं। 2.7 crore people have taken the benefits of Mudra Bank. Not only this, the amount of loans sanctioned is ₹ 99,468 crores. आप सोचिए कि एक गरीब व्यक्ति without collaterals, without security, without surety, उसके बाद उसको disburse हो रहा है, 2.7 crore नौजवान उसका लाभ उठा रहे हैं। More than 99,000 crore का बेनिफिट उनको cash में मिल रहा है। वे अपने जीवनयापन के लिए आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह Ease of Doing Business में जो international ratings हैं, उसके तहत है। World Bank rankings में Ease of Doing Business में हमने 12 spots improve किया है। We have improved by 12 spots.

अगर हम Global Competitiveness Index by World Economic Forum पर जायें, तो उसमें हमने 16 spots अपने आपको इम्प्रूव किया है, 16 spots हम आगे गये हैं। इस प्रकार से, इकोनॉमिक दृष्टि से देखें, तो हम नहीं, दुनिया यह मान रही है कि this is the fastest growing economy. This is an economy where we should contribute; we should come forward. This is an economy where there is welcome from the Government, and, it is trying to see to it that India grows faster. यह एक परिवर्तन हम देख रहे हैं।

अगर हम social sector की बात करें और social sector में अगर मैं हेल्थ की बात करूँ, तो मैं जरूर आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि हम लोगों ने Preventive Part or Promotive Part की बात की थी, लेकिन हम लोगों को शायद जानकारी नहीं होगी कि इस देश में लगभग 2 करोड़ 60 लाख बच्चे प्रतिवर्ष पैदा होते हैं। उनमें से 90 लाख बच्चे ऐसे थे, जिनमें से 20 लाख का कभी vaccination होता ही नहीं था और 70 लाख ऐसे थे, जिनका partial vaccination होता था। हमारी सरकार ने routine immunization के साथ-साथ — routine immunization को टच नहीं किया, लेकिन routine immunization के साथ-साथ जो गरीब बच्चे, जो लेबर क्लास के बच्चे, जो लेबर आज यहाँ हैं, कल वहाँ हैं, जिसका किसी प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर में रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं है, जो vegabonds की तरह आज इधर और उधर कहीं घूमते हुए रहने वाले लोग हैं, जिनका कोई हेल्थ रिकॉर्ड नहीं होता था.. ऐसे लोगों को ढूँढ़ करके 1 करोड़ 42 लाख लोगों का वेक्सीनेशन 'इन्द्रधनुष' में किया गया और जिसमें से 38 लाख बच्चों को टोटली इम्युनाइज़ कर दिया गया। हर वर्ष हम एक परसेंट की मात्रा से वेक्सीनेशन में रूटीन

[श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा]

इम्युनाइजेशन में बढ़ते थे। लेकिन 2015-16 में, मुझे आप सब को बताने में खुशी हो रही है कि यह वेक्सीनेशन 7 परसेंट बढ़ा है और 2019 तक इसको हम 90 प्रतिशत तक ले जाएंगे, इस तरीके का हमारा कमिटमेंट है। हम लोगों ने पिछले साल टारगेट से पहले ही Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus से elimination का टारगेट पूरा कर लिया। उसके लिए वर्ल्ड हेल्थ ऑर्गेनाइजेशन ने हमको सपोर्ट किया और उन्होंने कहा कि Indian has now eliminated Neonatal Tetanus और माताओं को, जो बच्चों को जन्म देने वाली माताएं हैं और नवजात शिशुओं को टिटनेस से मुक्त कराया है। इस तरीके से हम आज भारत में खड़े हैं, जो हम स्वाभिमान के साथ कह सकते हैं। Primary healthcare में हम फ्री डॉएग्नास्टिक्स की तरफ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। Primary healthcare में हम ड्रग्स भी फ्री देंगे और दे रहे हैं, इस तरफ भी हम अग्रसर हुए हैं। हमने तय किया कि हर प्रदेश में ऐसा कोई न कोई जिला है, जिस जिले के कारण उसमें कमी होने के कारण सारे प्रदेश के health indicators पर असर पड़ता है और सारे देश के health indicators पर असर पड़ता है। इसलिए हम लोगों ने तय किया और 184 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स ऐसे निकाले which are most vulnerable, जिनके health indicators 50 परसेंट से अच्छे नहीं हैं। वे किसी भी स्टेट में हो सकते हैं। ऐसे 184 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को हम लोगों ने निकाला और हम लोगों ने तय किया कि इनकी फंडिंग भी हम फोकस डिस्ट्रिक्ट के रूप में करेंगे। 30 परसेंट हम एक्स्ट्रा फंडिंग करेंगे। लेकिन इनको हम मुख्य धारा में लाएंगे, इन फोकस डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को हम आगे बढ़ाएंगे, इस तरीके से हम लोगों ने प्रयास किया है।

जहां तक एम्स का सवाल है, हम यह कह सकते हैं कि एम्स जब भी बना, तो चाहे वह पूर्व एन.डी.ए. की सरकार में अटल जी के टाइम में बना या फिर वर्तमान मोदी जी की सरकार में एम्स की ओर हम अग्रसर हुए। Tertiary care के बारे में बातचीत करें, तो पहले six AIIMS came when Atalji was the Prime Minister and after that, the ten AIIMS were declared, which are coming up, under the leadership of Modi ji. Tertiary care को हमने ध्यान में रख करके काम किया और एक-एक एम्स को डेवलप करने के लिए जो international standards हैं, I would not like to go into the details as to what happened in the past कि किस तरीके से एम्स के डेवलपमेंट को रोक दिया गया, हम लोगों ने सारी चीजों को simplify किया, transparent किया और कोशिश की है कि मिनिमम टाइम में सारे एम्स बन करके आएँ, इस तरीके का हमने प्रयास किया, इसको हमने आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है। Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants Treatment (AMRIT) हम सब जानते हैं कि कैंसर की दवाएं बहुत कॉस्टली होती हैं। उसी तरीके से ये जो implants लगते हैं, ये भी बहुत कॉस्टली हो गए। हम लोगों ने AMRIT medicines शुरू कीं। It started from All India Institute of Medical Sciences and now in all Central hospitals, we are having it. जहां हमारी कोशिश है कि हम बहुत ही कम दामों में कैंसर की मेडिसिन्स, इम्प्लांट्स की मेडिसिन्स और जो life-saving drugs हैं, वे दे सकें। आपको जानकर के खुशी होगी कि कैंसर की मेडिसिन्स और life-saving drugs में 60 से 90 परसेंट दाम कम हो गए हैं और इसको हम सभी सेंट्रल हॉस्पिटल्स में कर रहे हैं और इतना ही नहीं, इसके साथ-साथ अभी जैसा कहा गया है कि तीन हजार जन औषधि में हम जेनेरिक मेडिसिन्स की मेडिसिन शॉप्स खोलेंगे, ताकि गरीब आदमी को मिनिमम प्राइस पर अच्छी efficacy वाली दवा मिल सके, इस बात के लिए हम प्रयासरत हैं। यह हमारी कोशिश है, जिसको हमने करने का प्रयास किया है।

"कायाकल्प" के तहत स्वच्छ भारत अभियान की बात जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने रखी, तो हम जानते हैं कि स्वच्छ भारत होना बहुत आवश्यक है और स्वच्छ भारत होना है तो हमारे हॉस्पिटल को पहले स्वस्थ होना पड़ेगा। इसलिए हम लोगों ने अपने हॉस्पिटल की जिम्मेदारी ली है, "कायाकल्प" का काम किया है और उस "कायाकल्प" में हमने तय किया, the hospitals should be infection free; the hospitals should have the best sanitation facilities; the hospitals should have right protocols to be followed and the hospitals should have the right waste management programme. इसके तहत हम लोगों ने कंपीटीशन रखा, सेन्ट्रल हॉस्पिटल में फर्स्ट प्राइज 5 करोड़ रुपए, सेकंड प्राइज 3 करोड़ रुपए, थर्ड प्राइज 1 करोड़ रुपए का प्राइज रखा। हमने स्टेट्स को encourage करने के लिए स्टेट हॉस्पिटल के लिए 1 करोड़ का प्राइज, डिस्ट्रिक्ट हॉस्पिटल्स के लिए 50 लाख रुपए का प्राइज, SDHC और CHC के लिए 10-10 लाख रुपए का प्राइज रखा। हमने इस तरीके से प्राइज रख कर इनका कंपीटीशन शुरू कराया और इनके प्रोटोकॉल्स के तहत inspection शुरू किया। Inspections are going on. We are trying to see it that all hospitals follow these norms. उसी तरीके से हम उसकी ग्रेडिंग करेंगे और उसी तरीके से हम उसको आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास करेंगे तथा हम कोशिश करेंगे कि वह best possible results दे सके।

जहां तक telemedicine का सवाल है, इस नेटवर्क में हम लोगों ने 41 मेडिकल कॉलेजेज को लिया है। एक नेशनल नेटवर्क पोर्टल बनाया है, जिसके तहत 41 मेडिकल कॉलेजेज को लेंगे और उनके द्वारा हम कोशिश करेंगे कि हम नॉलेज का एक नेटवर्क बनाएं और उस नॉलेज का ट्रांसमिशन करें। Telemedicine के तहत each medical college should take a few blocks, जिनको साथ में जोड़ कर वह काम करे ताकि हम हॉस्पिटल्स से लोगों का rush हटा सकें, इस बात की कोशिश है।

आपने All India Institute of Medical Sciences में देखा होगा, जहां लोगों को एक-एक हफ्ता लगता था, वहां आज चार घंटे के अंदर काम होता है। उसका कारण यह है कि वहां पर जो रजिस्ट्रेशन होता है और उसके बाद टाइम दिया जाता है, उसको हम लोगों ने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कर दिया है यानी ऑनलाइन कर दिया है। वहां ऑनलाइन रजिस्ट्रेशन होता है, पेशेंट आता है और चार घंटे के अंदर अपने सारे टेस्ट्स करा कर वहां से चला जाता है। This is being replicated now in all Central hospitals. हम सभी सेन्ट्रल हॉस्पिटल्स में इस तरह की व्यवस्था करेंगे। हम टेस्ट्स को भी ऑनलाइन कर रहे हैं ताकि पेशेंट को भी ऑनलाइन उसका जवाब मिल सके और कंसल्टेशन के लिए उसको जहां जाना हो, वह भी जा सके और समय पर उसको रिपोर्ट मिल सके, इसकी कोशिश है।

जहां तक इंटरनल सिक्युरिटी का सवाल है, हम जानते हैं कि इंटरनल सिक्युरिटी की दृष्टि से भी स्टेट एजेंसी के साथ बातचीत करके, फिर चाहे वह विषय Naxalite movement को curb करने का हो, चाहे वह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के अंदर insurgency का हो, चाहे वह और कोई विषय हो, हर एक विषय में सुधार आया है। उसका मूल कारण यह है कि स्टेट्स को confidence में लेकर एक convergence करके एक collective approach लेकर चलने का प्रयास हुआ है।

अब डिफेंस की बात करें। Defence, OROP, it was a longstanding demand. Defence personnel भी इस बात को समझ चुके थे कि अब यह demand भी किससे करनी है, क्योंकि उनके ध्यान में आ चुका था कि यह डिमांड अगर कोई पूरी करेगी, तो वह NDA की सरकार, आदरणीय मोदी

[श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा]

3.00 P.M

जी के नेतृत्व में करेगा। वे इस बात को समझ चुके थे। इसीलिए आज हम कह सकते हैं कि with all the financial implications annually to the tune of ₹ 7,000 crore, still that demand has been accepted. फौजियों की जो long forty years की demand थी, उसको पूरा करके हम लोगों ने दिखाया है।

अगर हम external affairs की बात करें, अगर हम Bangladesh की बात करें, तो border dispute 1971-72 से चला आ रहा था। मैं फिर कहूंगा, you see how change takes place. Change takes place only when the political leaders have got the political will to change it. That is what we have to understand. If the political will is not there, it cannot change. The same Government was there, the same apparatus was there, the same situation was there. For forty-one years, you are not able to do. And, within a short span of one-and-a-half years, the Bangladesh dispute was settled. How it was done? It was done because there was a political will of this Government to bring change and to see that हमारे पड़ोसी के साथ हमारे रिश्ते सुधरें। उसको हम लोगों ने पूरा किया। अगर हम बात करें ...**(व्यवधान)**... We are not saying. We are not saying. Internationally, it is said that as far as BRICS is concerned, as far as G-20 is concerned, as far as WTO is concerned, as far as East Asia Summit is concerned, as far as ASEAN is concerned, India is now one of the leaders who decide the decision-making process. And also, its view is very important as far as all these international forums are concerned. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is the situation. इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर हम दुनिया की बात करें, तो दुनिया भी अगर आज राहत की बात करती है, तो वह भारत से करती है। नेपाल में अर्थक्रेक आया। हमारी जिम्मेवारी थी, हमारी सरकार ने सूर्यास्त से पहले वहां के लोगों को राहत पहुंचाई। इतिहास इस बात का गवाह है, उसके पहले पूरा करके दिया है। जब यमन में हमारे लोग फंसे थे तो वहां केवल हमारे लोग ही नहीं फंसे थे, दूसरे देशों के लोग भी फंसे थे। अगर उनको भी हमने राहत दिलाई और उतना बड़ा काम किया, तो वह इस सरकार ने किया है। इसलिए इंटरनेशनली, आज हमारी छवि, हमारी स्थिति दुनिया की निगाहों में एक सशक्त भारत, एक बढ़ता भारत, एक उज्ज्वल भारत, एक समग्र भारत, एक ताकतवर भारत, सबको साथ लेकर चलने वाले भारत की तस्वीर बनी है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जो बातें मैंने कही हैं, उन बातों का आप सब भी समर्थन करेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के इस अभिभाषण का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri M. J. Akbar, who seconded the motion, should speak.

श्री एम. जे. अकबर (झारखंड): सर, ऑनरेबल नड्डा जी ने सरकार का जो आर्किटेक्चर है, सरकार का जो लक्ष्य है, सरकार का जो विज़न है, उसको बहुत अच्छे तरीके से इस सदन के सामने रख दिया है। ऐसा करके नड्डा जी ने हमारा काम एक तरह से बहुत हल्का कर दिया है। मैं सिर्फ एक

बात पर आपकी तवज्जो चाहता हूं। हर सरकार का एक फलसफ़ा होता है या होना चाहिए। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार का फलसफ़ा क्या है? यह उन्होंने अपने भाषणों में भी कहा था, जब उन्होंने कहा था कि "The era of poverty alleviation is over and the era of poverty elimination has begun." लेकिन प्रेजिडेंट की इस स्पीच में एक सेंटेंस है, जिसमें नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार की जान, उसकी रूह बसी हुई है। वह सेंटेंस है, "There is no violence greater than poverty." जी हाँ, गाँधी जी का हम सब नाम लेते हैं, गाँधी जी को हम सब याद करते हैं। मैं इस सेंटेंस को पढ़ भी रहा था और सोच भी रहा था। गाँधी जी ने जो कहा, उन्होंने भूख को हिंसा के साथ जोड़ा और हिंसा को वही समझता है, जो अहिंसा का मसीहा होता है। जब उन्होंने कहा तो उनको समझ थी और आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को समझ है कि भूख की जो चपत लगती है, भूख की जो चाबुक लगती है, उससे कितनी पीड़ा होती है, कितना दर्द होता है। यह समझना आसान नहीं है। जब मैं भूख के बारे में सोचता हूँ तो मेरे दिमाग में एक सवाल जरूर आता है कि हम जब इतिहास पढ़ते हैं और जब अपने बच्चों को इतिहास पढ़ाते हैं, तो सुल्तान के बारे में, शहंशाह के बारे में, राजा के बारे में, महाराजा के बारे में, गवर्नर जनरल के बारे में और वायसराय के बारे में पढ़ाते हैं। हम भूख का इतिहास क्यों नहीं पढ़ाते? भूख का इतिहास बहुत लम्बा है। मैं इस सदन में एक बात बता दूँ कि बाहर से कोई भी गरीब मुल्क के लूटने नहीं आता, लूटने के लिए कुछ हो तभी आता है और हमारा मुल्क अमीर मुल्क था। मैं आपको ये आँकड़े बताता हूँ। ये आँकड़े मैं कोई सरकार के प्रोपेगैंडा डिपार्टमेंट से नहीं लाया हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये आँकड़े पॉल केनेडी, जो येल यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रोफेसर हैं, उनकी किताब, The Rise and Fall of Nations में है। इसमें सन् 1750, यानी पलासी के पहले के आँकड़े हैं। ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के बारे में Nick Robins की एक किताब है - The Corporation That Changed the World. In 1750, India had 24 per cent of the world manufacturing output and Britain had less than 2 per cent. In 1947, Britain had 24 per cent and India had only two per cent. I have not seen a better definition of colonisation than this. गरीबी, अकाल, भूख - 1765 के बाद, रिकॉर्ड कहता है कि अंग्रेजों के डेढ़ सौ साल के समय में 34 बार महा अकाल आया - खास तौर से हमारे बंगाल में। 1765 में जमींदारी मिली थी और 1769 में पहला अकाल आया और उसका कारण क्या था? उसका कारण था कि when the rains collapsed, जब सूखा पड़ गया तो peasant के पास surplus नहीं था कि वह खाना खरीद ले। ऐसा क्यों नहीं था? क्योंकि अंग्रेजों ने taxation ऐसा बना दिया था कि पांच बिलियन पाउंड्स उन्हें बाहर भेजने थे। Peasant के पास जब surplus खत्म हो जाता है तभी वह भूख से मरता है। अगर आज हमारे नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार की नीतियों को समझना है तो यह समझिए कि उनका जो लक्ष्य है, वह यह है कि Peasant को surplus कैसे दें, उसको security कैसे दें, उसके बैंक अकाउंट में, खाते में कैसे पैसे जमा कैसे करें कि जब बुरे दिन आएँ, जब ऐसे दिन आएँ कि अकाल पड़ रहा है, तब उसके पास surplus हो। देखिए, अंग्रेजों को गए हुए तो 70 साल हो गए हैं। अब हम अंग्रेजों को कितना बदनाम करेंगे? 70 साल से हमारा अपना Republic है। यह जो हमारा Republic है, अगर इसकी सच्चाई को जानना है तो 26 जनवरी को, जब हम Republic Day की परेड देख रहे थे, उस दिन की एक घटना मैं बताता हूँ। ओडिशा में क्योँझर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में गढ़हुली गाँव में सावित्री नायक नाक की एक महिला हैं, जिनके पति का नाम राइबा है। राइबा की बीमारी के बाद मौत हो गयी। सावित्री नायक को 5,000 रुपए चाहिए थे। उसने अपने दो बच्चों को, मुकेश, जो कि 13 साल का था और सुकेश, जो 11 साल का था,

[श्री एम.जे. अकबर]

स्कूल से निकालकर 5,000 रुपए के लिए गिरवी रख दिया। मैंने यह कहानी उसी अखबार में पढ़ी, जो आप लोग रोज पढ़ते हैं, हम सब रोज पढ़ते हैं। मुझे ऐसा महसूस हुआ कि अगर सावित्री की किस्मत में जन-धन योजना का एक अकाउंट होता तो आज उसको 5,000 रुपए के लिए अपने बच्चों का बलिदान नहीं करना पड़ता।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए)

Macro reality और micro relationship का यह मतलब है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सच्चाई को स्वीकार करिए। सच्चाई अभी और भी कड़वी होने वाली है। अभी इन्हीं दिनों में, मैं कोई पुरानी बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, अमर्त्य सेन को नोबल प्राइज़ मिला। उन्हें अगर नोबल प्राइज़ मिला है तो वह अकाल पर काम के लिए मिला है। अमर्त्य सेन का आप सब समर्थन करते हैं। उन्होंने कोलकाता में आठ-दस दिन पहले एक रिपोर्ट present की। यह रिसर्च है, बंगाली मुसलमान के ऊपर। बंगाल का मुसलमान, जैसा सब जानते हैं, 90 परसेंट बंगाली स्पीकिंग होता है। वह गांव में रहता है। वहां की सच्चाई सुन लीजिए। 80 परसेंट बंगाली मुसलमान poverty line के नीचे है। उसकी आमदनी पांच हजार रुपए भी नहीं है। उनमें से आधे लोगों की आमदनी ढाई हजार रुपए है। सिर्फ 3 परसेंट literacy है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): No commentary please.

श्री एम.जे. अकबर: 43 परसेंट महाजन और moneylender के grip में और सिर्फ एक परसेंट प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम कर रहा है। आप मनरेगा की बात कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में रिसर्च हुई है। वह कहता है कि majority जो मनरेगा है, वह ghost accounts में आता है। उसके बाद जो बचा रहता है, उसका आधा भी गरीब के पास नहीं जाता, वह अमीर के पास जाता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I request for silence please.

श्री एम.जे. अकबर: यह कहानी नहीं है सच्चाई है। मैं आपको एक और बहुत जरूरी बात बताता हूँ। 1972 के बाद बंगाल में stable सरकार आयी। आपको मालूम है कि 1967-1972 के बीच में बंगाल में unstable सरकार थी, उठती थी, गिरती थी। 1972 के बाद stable सरकार आयी, जैसा अरुण जी ने उस दिन कहा था, तीनों कांग्रेसी पार्टियों की सरकारें थीं। एक कांग्रेस पांच साल सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय की थी, उसके बाद CPI (M) यानी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया (मार्क्सिस्ट) और फिर तृणमूल कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। ये सरकारें जो आईं, अगर स्टेबिलिटी हुई, तो उसका एक कारण बहुत बड़ा था कि मुसलमानों ने उन सरकारों को almost 80-90 per cent वोट दिया। वहां के गरीब ने तो इन सरकारों के साथ वफा की, क्या इन सरकारों ने भी उस गरीब के साथ वफा की थी? यह प्रश्न है और इस प्रश्न का जवाब आपको देना पड़ेगा। देखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): He is not yielding. Please sit down. आप बैठ जाइए। प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Whenever you get the opportunity to speak, you can respond.

श्री एम.जे. अकबर: मैं मानता हूँ कि इस सदन में सभी ये प्रयास करते होंगे कि गरीबी हमारी जिंदगी से मिट जाए, लेकिन गरीबी मिटाएंगे कैसे, प्रश्न यह है। सिर्फ़ इरादे से तो गरीबी नहीं मिटती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Madam, please. This is not fair. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. This is not right.

श्री एम.जे. अकबर: अभी तक गरीबी की यहां पर एक ही tricke-down theory चलती थी। इस tricke-down theory के basis पर हम गरीबी का सामना करते थे। मैं जब tricke-down theory सुनता हूँ, तो सच पूछिए, मुझे गुस्सा आ जाता है। इस tricke-down का मतलब क्या है, जिसे आपने दस साल तक चलाया था। इस tricke-down का यही मतलब है कि अगर मेरे पास और आपके पास स्वीमिंग पूल है, तो मुझे तो झरना मिलेगी और अगर मैं प्यास से मर रहा हूँ, तो जो चुआ हुआ पानी नलके से आएगा, वह मेरे नसीब में आएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस tricke-down theory ने देश का नाश किया है। उसकी जगह पर एक रिवॉल्यूशनरी न्यू आइडिया प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सामने रखा है, वह है Pull-up theory और राष्ट्रपति की इस स्पीच में, बजट भाषण स्पीच में भी, एक जबर्दस्त बदलाव नज़र आया है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि पहली बार, For the first time, the Government has actually begun to trust the poor. So far, we have been handing out various kinds of doles. Today, for the first time, a Government has come into power which believes in the poor, and it believes that the poor can also become businessmen; it is not the rich only who can become businessmen. अगर आपके पास एक चिकन फार्म है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मैकेनिक हैं, आप पिछले साल का प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण देख लीजिए, सुन लीजिए और आपने सुना होगा, मैं तो यहां पर नहीं था, आप उसे पढ़ लीजिए। उन्होंने जो कहा था, कौन है, जिसके लिए हम काम कर रहे हैं? जो मैकेनिक है, जो नाई है, जो छोटे-छोटे काम करता है, जो हमारे इकोनॉमिक सिस्टम से बाहर है और उसके लिए उन्होंने कौन-सी योजना बनाई, उसके लिए उन्होंने "मुद्रा योजना" बनाई। जब ये नई योजनाएं अनाउंस हुई थीं, तब टेलिविजन पर, सदन में, सेंट्रल हॉल में सब जगह पर इनका मजाक उड़ाया जाता था। आज एक साल बाद सच्चाई सामने आ गई है, क्योंकि आंकड़े सामने आ गए हैं। अभी आपने मुद्रा के बारे में सुना, एक लाख करोड़ रुपए का वितरण हुआ। Nearly two crores of people! मैं 40 साल पत्रकार था, एडिटर था। मुझे एक बात देखकर अजीब-सा लगा। बजट में एक अनाउंसमेंट है, one lakh crore of rupees have been disbursed in this year. In this year's Budget, this has been expanded to ₹1.8 lakh crores. It is not a small amount. It is a huge portion of our Budget, but one of the newspapers have carried that story. Why? क्योंकि ये अंग्रेजी स्पीकिंग या अंग्रेजी अखबार पढ़ने वालों के लिए नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये उनके लिए है, जो न अंग्रेजी अखबार पढ़ते हैं और शायद हिन्दी अखबार किसी से सुन लेते हैं। इसलिए वह अखबार में नहीं छपा, इसलिए नहीं कि कोई षड्यंत्र कर रहा था। अभी तक जो फलसफा और पॉलिसी थी, वह

[श्री एम.जे. अकबर]

industrialists के साथ चलो की थी। ठीक है, यह हमारा प्राइवेट सेक्टर है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बढ़ाना चाहिए। उसको क्यों नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए? वह भी हमारे देश का सेक्टर है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद अपने भाषण में एक बात कही थी, मैं उस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था कि, we have to move away from the binary of the public sector and the private sector and look towards the personal sector. Now, what is the personal sector? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): If he is not yielding, I will not allow it.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay, carry on.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: My point of order is that whether we are discussing the President's Address or Prime Minister's Address because he is referring to Prime Minister's Address all the time. So, let him be restricted to President's speech only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): This is no point of order. Thank you very much. Please carry on.

श्री एम.जे. अकबर: आता ही है ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am very happy that I am referring to the Prime Minister. I referred to him with pride. And, let me continue with one of the most important aspects of the MUDRA disbursement. I will try not to take too much of your time but I want to concentrate on a few points. Perhaps the most important aspect of the MUDRA programme and the Jan Dhan Yojana programme is the fact that 50 per cent of the Jan Dhan bank accounts have been opened by women and one-third of MUDRA accounts have been taken by women. I tell you, if this country has to resolve the poverty issue, it has to trust women and why it has to trust women is for a very simple reason कोई ऐसी माँ नहीं है, जो अपने बच्चों को खिलाए बिना खुद खाएगी। कोई ऐसी माँ नहीं है। मैं बाप के बारे में इतने confidence से नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे पता है कि कोई ऐसी माँ नहीं मिलेगी। जब माँ को मौका मिलता है, when a mother finds an opportunity for economic liberation, she seizes it with both hands and I tell you the loans that she has taken, will be, unlike the industrialists, 100 per cent returned. There will be 100 per cent return of these loans. We have to believe it. If we want to sum up, from where I started, the philosophy of the Government in terms that are comprehensible and easy to understand,

I would sum it up with these words कमाई, सिंचाई, पढ़ाई, दवाई, सफाई, घर, गाँव, गरीबी। These are the words that sum it up. These words may be a source of amusement to the cynical; they are a source of great hope to the poor and it is the poor who have responded. It is the poor who have absorbed the message and philosophy of the Prime Minister. Sir, it is the poor who are going to find a revolutionary change in their lives. This Government is committed, as I said, in the very beginning in the opening remarks, not to the alleviation of poverty but to the elimination of poverty and I can tell you the poor are not going to wait very long. They are tired of waiting. For 70 years, they have waited. I may have mentioned this before and I beg your permission to repeat it. In 1950, when we started the process of economic mobilization and planning, the number of Indians below the poverty line was estimated to be around 60-65 per cent. Today, perhaps, with some pride, we can say that that figure has gone down to 30. We can congratulate ourselves on that figure. We can feel very happy about that. But the question that the poor are asking is something else. Why did it take you seventy years to bring this figure down from sixty to thirty? Is it going to take you another seventy years to bring it from thirty to zero? They will not wait for another seventy years. I, on my behalf and on behalf of many of us, not in this House alone, but outside, am proud of the fact that we have a Government and a Prime Minister who, through the President's Speech, has sent the message clear and signalled clear that, finally, there is light at the end of a very long tunnel.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Motion has been moved and seconded that an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

"That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on February, 23, 2016."

Now, there are 311 Amendments to the Motion which may be moved at this stage. I will call out the names. Those who want to move, they can move. If they don't move, they can say, they don't move.

Now, Amendments (Nos. 1 to 30), Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. Not present. Now, Amendments (Nos. 31 to 71), Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh. Not present. Now, Amendments (Nos. 72 to 81), Shri Sitaram Yechury and Shri K.N. Balagopal. Not present. Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. Are you moving?

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

72. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing intolerance manifesting the violence and spread of communal polarization in the country."

73. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address, about the high incidence of suicide among Dalit students in the country which is pointing the continuing discrimination, exclusion and humiliation."

74. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to curb the unprecedented rise in prices of all essential commodities."

75. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the guidelines for the Government in regard to liberalizing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)."

76. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the deprivation of vast majority of poor people to get food under Public Distribution System in the country."

77. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to re-define poverty line thus want only depriving a majority section of people from right to subsidized food in the country."

78. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

" but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the violent protests and subsequent loss of lives and properties including burning down of railway station in Haryana on the question of reservation."

79. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about huge increase of NPA's Public sector Banks affecting their financial health."

80. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the corporate defaulters of Public Sector Banks."

81. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to tackle the huge unemployment problem in the country."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 82 to 93), Shri K.N. Balagopal and Shri Sitaram Yechury. Not present. Now, Amendments (Nos. 94 and 95), Shri Sitaram Yechury and Shri K.N. Balagopal. Not present. Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. Are you moving?

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I move:

94. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

"but regret the Address fails to mention the innumerable cases of suicide by the farmers during last few years in various parts of the country."

95. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about failure of the Central Government agencies to unearth the Chit Fund Scam in West Bengal and other States and give relief to the affected people."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 96 to 110), Shri Sitaram Yechury and Shri K.N. Balagopal. Not present.

Now, Amendment (No. 111), Shri Sitaram Yechury and Shri K.N. Balagopal. Not present. Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. Are you moving?

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I move:

111. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Motion about the failure of the Government to take effective steps to provide universal right to at least 35 kg of foodgrains at two rupees a kilo."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 112 to 123), Shri Sitaram Yechury and Shri Balagopal. Not present. Now, Amendments (Nos. 124 to 126), Shri Sitaram Yechury and Shri K.N. Balagopal. Not present. Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. Are you moving?

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I move:

124. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the reason why the Government has raised the excise duty seven times on petrol and diesel even when the prices of crude oil in the international market is declining. This is leading to rise in the prices of all essential commodities."

125. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the motion about the failure of the Government to take effective steps to provide the life saving medicines at subsidized rate and steps taken by the Government to ensure effective Drug Pricing Policy which will control the abnormal rise in the prices of medicines."

126. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the motion about the failure of the Government to ensure universal coverage irrespective of schedules and to fix statutory minimum wage at not less than ₹ 10000"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 127 to 136), Shri Sitaram Yechury and Shri K.N. Balagopal. Not present. Now, Amendments (Nos. 137 to 149), Shri Motilal Vora. Are you moving?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I move:

137. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about conversion of the Raipur-Dhamtari rail line in Chhattisgarh, which is a narrow gauge, into broad gauge."

138. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about Dalli Rajhara-Raoghat- Jagdalpur rail line in Chhattisgarh which is pending for completion for the last 20 years."

139. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about removing economic disparity."

140. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to stop disposal of waste products released from chemical factories into the rivers/into the soil."

141. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to deal with the rising incidents of rape and other heinous crimes perpetrated against women."

142. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to formulate a national level action plan for water conservation."

143. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to provide timely employment to the youths plagued by rising unemployment in the country."

144. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme for rehabilitation of the Kashmiri Pandits."

145. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to stop litter, sewage from drains falling directly into rivers, particularly Yamuna, Ganga etc."

146. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to make the cities of the country pollution-free."

147. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to formulate any comprehensive plan to tackle the rising unemployment and to create more job opportunities in the rural areas."

148. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulation of national level action plan for land conservation."

149. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to check the rapid decline in ground water level in the country."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 150 and 151), Shri K.N. Balagopal. Not present. Now, Amendments (Nos. 152 to 169), Shri D. Raja. Are you moving?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move:

152. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the move to do away with the minority status of the Aligarh Muslim University and Jamia Milia Islamia."

153. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not express its serious concern over the efforts being made by certain State Governments to recast curricula in schools by dropping poems and books of western writers in the name of inculcating a sense of desi values and restricting western culture."

154. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not express its serious concern over the increasing incidents of atrocities on people of Dalit communities in the country."

155. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need to repeal the archaic sedition law which is not needed in the democratic India."

156. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of attempt to take away the land rights of tribals given under the Forest Rights Act to facilitate coal mining in certain tribal villages."

157. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need to enact a central legislation for the welfare and security of the agricultural workers in the country."

158. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the attempts being made by the Government to curtail trade union rights of the workers in the name of "ease of doing business".

159. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the prevailing crisis in the agriculture sector and increasing incidents of farmers committing suicide in the country."

160. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not express its concern over the abnormal increase in the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the public sector banks and writing off a total ₹ 1.14 lakh crore of bad debts between the financial years 2013 and 2015."

161. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the continuous, slow down in the growth rate of economy."

162. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the continuous decline in India's export during the last 15 months."

163. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not express its serious concern over the delay in passing the legislation on Reservation of women in the Parliament and State Assemblies."

164. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the deteriorating quality of education particularly at the higher level in the country."

165. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not express its serious concern over the increasing commercialisation of education sector making it impossible to get quality education to the common people."

166. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the deteriorating condition of the public health facilities in the country compelling the poor patients to avail medical treatment from costly private medical institutions."

167. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not express its concern over the increasing incidents of crime against women and children in the country."

168. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to solve the problem of unemployment particularly of the educated youth in the country."

169. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need to pay sustainable wages to the Anganvadi and ASHA workers in the country."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 170 and 171), Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. Are you moving?

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I move:

170. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to control the ongoing attack on students and journalists."

171. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely: —

"but regret the Address fails to mention the large number of starvation deaths of the tea garden workers in various gardens of northern part of Bengal in the last one year."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 172 to 255), Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Not present. Now, Amendments (Nos. 256 to 270), Shri Nazir Ahmad Laway. Not present. Now, Amendments (Nos. 271 to 274), Shri Shantaram Naik. Not present. Now, Amendments (Nos. 275 to 278), Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu. Are you moving?

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU (Jharkhand): Sir, I move:

275. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about opening of a branch of Reserve Bank of India in Ranchi in the State of Jharkhand."

276. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about establishing an All India Institute of Medical Sciences like hospital in the State of Jharkhand."

277. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about establishing the headquarters of Coal India in Jharkhand, being the largest producer of coal, and giving immediate compensation to the displaced persons of Amarpali Collieries under Central Coalfield Limited."

278. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about establishing an Indian Institute of Technology in the State of Jharkhand."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 279 to 282), Shri Avinash Pande. Are you moving?

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Sir, I move:

279. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the social activities undertaken by Corporates and/ or NGOs under the Section 135 of the Companies Act to promote social equality."

280. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about measures taken against the growing epidemic of violence against women, especially acts of sexual violence within the household."

281. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the issue of giving shelter and protection to the refugees, who are compelled to come to India from neighbouring countries due to religious prosecution and also about economic security to the North-Eastern States after the withdrawal of special category status."

282. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about what steps have been taken by the Government specifically for the Tea-Garden workers and Tea-Tribes of the eastern states."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos. 283 to 284), Shri Tiruchi Siva. Not present. Now, Amendments (Nos. 285 to 297), Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I move:

285. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention that despite efforts tardy progress has been made towards financial inclusion"

286. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making provisions for interest free banking despite recommendations by various Committees."

287. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the attacks on minorities in the country."

288. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not condemn the irresponsible public statements of some legislators on farmer's suicides."

289. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention that despite severe drought, till the end of third quarter of last year, no money was released for the State of Maharashtra under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana."

290. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any welfare scheme of the Government for the Scheduled Castes."

291. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the address about the vast amount of land lying vacant with the National Textile Corporation while there aren't enough textile units operating in the country."

292. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that that Address does not mention that distributed decentralized generation of power through safe, clean, locally available renewable resources is the priority of the Government."

293. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any policy of the Government to promote eco-tourism, especially in biodiversity rich, ecologically sensitive areas like Western Ghats which are under threat from unchecked industrialization."

294. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about either any welfare scheme by the Government for the scheduled tribes or the recent attempts to usurp their forest rights."

295. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not condemn the attacks on human rights activists and defenders in conflict ridden areas."

296. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not condemn the alleged incidents of sexual exploitation by police and security forces in conflict ridden areas."

297. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does mention about the failure of the Government to protect victims and witnesses in high profile criminal cases."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 298 to 304), Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. Are you moving?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move:

298. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government for proper rehabilitation of the tribal displaced due to Polavaram Project in Andhra Pradesh."

299. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in setting up a Steel Plant at the Bayyaram in Khammam District of Telangana in terms of A. P. Reorganisation Act."

300. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in setting up a Tribal University in Khammam District of Telangana for ensuring cultural, educational and economic development of Tribal in the area."

301. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in construction of 131 Km Kovvur - Bhadrachalam Road Railway line which is pending since 1965."

302. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in opening a Centre of Excellence for providing research inputs to Kadiyam Nurseries in Khammam District of Telangana which are exporting large quantities of flowers and earning foreign exchange."

303. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in smooth takeover of Hindustan Cables Ltd by Ordnance Factory Board and prevent closure of Hindustan Cables Ltd."

304. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in stopping the large number of incidents of suicides by the farmers all over the country."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendment (No.305), Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and Shri Ashwani Kumar. Are you moving?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I move:

305. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the Government is committed to securing the fundamental right of all the citizens to contest elections at all levels, including to Panchayats to further strengthen the foundations of democracy, which also forms part of the basic structure of the Constitution and is consistent with the spirit of the 73rd Amendment to the constitution, intended to expand and encourage democratic participation of the poor and marginalized without imposing educational or any other limitations on the right to contest elections."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos. 306 to 311). Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Not present.

So, there are a total of 311 Amendments. Some of them have been moved and some have not been moved. Now, the Motion and the Amendments moved are open for discussion.

The questions were proposed.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर अभी राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बहस को शुरू करते हुए मेरे मित्र श्री नड्डा जी ने बहुत सारी चीज़ें बताईं। मेरे बहुत सारे साथी उनकी बातों का उत्तर देंगे, लेकिन इससे पहले कि मैं अपनी बात को रखूं, मैं माननीय नड्डा साहब को दो-तीन बातों का जवाब देना जरूरी समझता हूं। उन्होंने अपने भाषण की शुरुआत में कहा कि जब से हमारी सरकार आई है, तब से इस देश में sea-changes आ गए। हमने पहली दफा देखा कि sea changes आ गए, क्योंकि पिछले दिनों देश की इतनी प्रगति हुई कि चेन्नई में sea भी अपनी जगह छोड़कर यह देखने के लिए शहर में आ गया कि कितनी प्रगति हुई और जरा हम भी इस प्रगति का मजा ले लें। वाकई इस देश में पहली दफा sea तो change में आ ही गया।

दूसरा, आपने skill development के बारे में बताया। मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है, माननीय भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, 2012 या 2013 के 15 अगस्त को माननीय भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 30,000 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से National Skill Development Mission का announcement किया था। ये चीज़ें बहुत पहले से चल रही हैं। नड्डा साहब ने हेल्थ के बारे में जिन प्रोग्राम्स के बारे में बताया, शायद आपके मंत्रियों ने आपको यह नहीं बताया होगा कि ये पहले के बने हुए हैं। उन्होंने आपको बता दिया कि हमने आपको बनाकर दिए हैं, आप एनडीए के नाम पर इनको थोप दो। मैं चाहूंगा, हेल्थ की कार्यकारिणी की फंक्शनिंग पर काफी अरसे से डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ है, अगली दफा यह भी हो जाए। मैं आपको 98% प्रोग्राम्स के बारे में बताऊंगा कि ये प्रोग्राम्स पहले के हैं, लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब, माफ कीजिए, शायद आपको यह बताया नहीं गया है, लेकिन आज मैं उस पर चर्चा नहीं करूंगा।

सर, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण से मैंने कुछ बिन्दु या कुछ प्वाइंट्स लिए हैं, जो सरकार ने बनाया है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से क्षमा चाहूंगा कि आगे जाकर कहीं पर मैं उन्हें क्वोट भी करूंगा, हालांकि उनको क्वोट करते हुए, जो सबसे नर्म चीज़ें थीं, मैंने वही क्वोट की हैं, सख्त चीज़ें क्वोट नहीं की हैं। अगर मैं सख्त चीज़ें कहूंगा तो सदन में बहुत कड़वापन आ जाएगा। हम चाहते हैं कि इस दफा सदन में किसी तरीके का कड़वापन पैदा न हो और यह सदन चले। इसीलिए अगर कहीं-कहीं पर मैंने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी क्वोट किया है, तो उस क्वोटेशन में सख्त शब्दों को नहीं डाला है। सर, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में किसानों की समृद्धि के बारे में बताया गया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दो सालों में उनकी कैसी समृद्धि हुई है। पिछले दो सालों में एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर बिल्कुल ही नेगलेक्टेड रहा है। सूखा था, फसल खराब हो गयी, फेल हो गयी और पूरे देश में, यहां तक कि पंजाब और हरियाणा में, विशेष रूप से पंजाब, जो अन्नदाता है, वहां भी किसानों ने

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

आत्महत्यायें कीं। किसानों ने ऐसा क्यों किया? हम अभी तक भी इसकी तह तक नहीं जा पाये हैं कि किसान सुसाइड क्यों करते हैं, आत्महत्या क्यों करते हैं? उसकी बुनियादी वजह यह है कि वे debt के अन्दर पड़े हैं, कर्ज के नीचे डूबे हैं। यही वजह थी कि यूपीए सरकार ने डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये का किसानों का कर्जा माफ किया था। लेकिन, इन दो सालों में कोई कम्पेंसेशन की बात नहीं हुई, कर्जा माफ करने की कोई बात नहीं हुई।

मेरे ख्याल में स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस इतना कभी नहीं बढ़ा है, जितना यूपीए-I और यूपीए-II में बढ़ा। यही कारण है कि 2011, 2012 और 2013 में रिकॉर्ड फूड प्रोडक्शन हुई। अपने ही रिकार्ड हमें खुद तोड़ने पड़े। जब एनडीए की सरकार आई, तो एनडीए गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से एक वादा किया गया और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के अपने भाषणों में इलेक्शन में कहा गया कि MSP = cost plus 50 per cent profit. हम सब खुश हुए, इस देश का किसान खुश हुआ कि जो चीज़ पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, इंदिरा गांधी और राजीव गांधी नहीं कर पाये और मनमोहन सिंह जी नहीं कर पाये, वह अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कर दिया, लेकिन हमें क्या मालूम था कि यह चुनावी जुमला था। जब सरकार बनी, तो यही सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने गयी और एफिडेविट पेश किया कि यह हम नहीं कर सकते। अगर नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो बेचारों से वोट लेने के लिए वादा क्यों किया गया था?

सर, फसल बीमा की बात की गई है। अभी 2022 तक किसानों की इनकम डबल करने का वादा किया गया है। "कौन जीता है तेरी जुल्फ के सर होने तक?" 2022 में सरकार में कौन होगा, कब होगा? अभी तो जो वादा किया था कि MSP = cost plus 50 per cent, वह तो एक साल में ही वापस हो गया, 2022 तक किसकी सरकार होगी, कौन कहां होगा, कौन जिन्दा होगा, कौन नहीं होगा, लेकिन एक वादा चला गया। हां, अगर एक साल के अन्दर की बात होती, दो साल के अन्दर की बात होती, जब तक इसी सरकार की अवधि है, अगर तब तक का वादा किया होता, तो भी भरोसा किया जा सकता था, लेकिन जो इलेक्शन के बाद की बात है, तब जो नयी गवर्नमेंट आयेगी, वह उसका फैसला करेगी, तो अगली गवर्नमेंट का फैसला आप अभी से कैसे कर सकते हैं? इसलिए, मैं इस सरकार से मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कम्पेंसेशन का क्या होगा, debt waiver का क्या होगा और Minimum Support Price का क्या होगा? क्या Minimum Support Price दिखाने के लिए होगी या किसानों के उत्थान के लिए होगी? अभी तक एनडीए के वक्त में बराये नाम हुई है, उसका देना या न होना बराबर है। उसमें कोई काम नहीं चलेगा।

माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, युवाओं को रोजगार देने की बात है। जब यह सरकार बन रही थी, तो 5 साल में 10 करोड़ जॉब्स देने की बात हुई थी, इसका मतलब हुआ कि 1 साल में 2 करोड़ जॉब्स। मैं आज पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार के सत्ता में पौने दो साल होने के बाद वे जॉब्स कहां गईं? अभी तक तो 4 करोड़ जॉब्स उपलब्ध कराने चाहिए थे, लेकिन इकॉनामी के जो 8 मेजर सेक्टर्स हैं, उनमें अप्रैल-जून, 2014 में 1 लाख 82 हजार जॉब्स उपलब्ध हुए हैं। जुलाई-सितम्बर, 2014 में एक लाख दो हजार हुए हैं, अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर, 2014 में एक लाख सत्रह हजार हुए हैं, जनवरी-मार्च, 2015 में चौसठ हजार, अप्रैल-जून, 2015 में बीस हजार और कुल मिलाकर पांच लाख छब्बीस हजार

यू.पी.ए. के वक्त में जो जॉब्स क्रिएशन थी, वह सिर्फ मेन्युफेक्चरिंग सैक्टर में 7 परसेंट थी। सर, "मेक इन इंडिया" की बहुत बात होती है। टेलीविजन खोलो, अखबार पढ़ो, आपको "मेक इन इंडिया" के बारे में बहुत बड़ा शेर दिखाई देगा। जो लोगो डिजाइन हुआ है वह अमेरिकन कम्पनी में हुआ और असेबिल्ड इन इंडिया। सर, मेन्युफेक्चरिंग ग्रोथ जो है वह इतनी लो है और नेगेटिव है कि पिछले 25 महीनों में नवम्बर में सबसे लो इण्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ थी और जो new investment proposals हैं, 11 साल में सबसे लोअस्ट थे। सर, यह तमाम चीजें हम सिर्फ टेलीविजन और अखबरात के जरिए देखते हैं, सुनते हैं। लेकिन जमीन पर बहुत कम दिखाई देता है। सर, एक दूसरा प्वाइंट है, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में सरकार की तरफ से जिसको उपलब्धि बताया जाता है गरीबों की उन्नति, अभी यहां माननीय मंत्री जी ने poverty elimination के बजाए poverty alleviation की बात की। बहुत अच्छी बात है। हम भी खुश हो जाएंगे कि अगर poverty elimination के बजाए poverty alleviation हो जाए, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। कौन चाहता है कि इस देश में गरीबी। लेकिन क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं दो साल में इस देश के जहां साढ़े 6 लाख के करीब गांव हैं और ढाई-तीन लाख के करीब छोटे-छोटे गांव हैं, इनमें से 100 गांवों में भी यह टारगेट अचीव हुआ? हमें तो कहीं नहीं दिखाई देता। इसके लिए गोल क्या है, रोड मैप क्या है, इसके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं। मनरेगा के बारे में यहां चर्चा हुई। Great emphasis on food security, a boost to MGNREGA. सर, फूड सिक्योरिटी और मनरेगा, यह दोनों यू.पी.ए. के वक्त में हुई, और सबसे ज्यादा मनरेगा का और फूड सिक्योरिटी का विरोध आज की रूलिंग पार्टी की तरफ से आया और जब आपने देखा कि इन दोनों का जमीन पर इसका असर है, फूड सिक्योरिटी की वजह से भी देश के करोड़ों लोगों का उद्धार हुआ और मनरेगा की वजह से न सिर्फ जमीन पर काम हुआ, बल्कि सबसे ज्यादा एम्प्लॉयमेंट जेनेशन हुआ, अगर कहीं work force तैयार हुई, और उससे वाकई sea change आ गया रूरल इकोनॉमी में, तो वह मनरेगा था। जब आपने जमीन पर कदम रखे तो आपको मालूम पड़ा कि मनरेगा तो बहुत अच्छी चीज है। इसलिए अब आपने उस पर एम्फेसिस देना शुरू किया। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया कि आपने उसको कबूल किया। इसी तरह से दर्जनों स्कीमें हैं जो अच्छी हैं लेकिन आप मानना नहीं चाहेंगे तो उसमें हम क्या करें। लेकिन यह बताना चाहता हूं कि एन.डी.ए. के वक्त से जिस तरह से rural sector निगलेक्ट हुआ, शायद इतिहास में कभी नहीं हुआ। जो real wages है, वह 2.14 परसेंट गिर गई है, जबकि यू0पी0ए0 के वक्त में रियल वेजेज यह 6 परसेंट बढ़ रही थी। Rural development के बारे में आपने top priority कहा है, लेकिन पिछले दो सालों में बराबर आपने रूरल डेवलपमेंट का बजट काटा। अब तीसरे साल अब आप रूरल डेवलपमेंट की प्रायोरिटी की बात करते हैं। रूरल डेवलपमेंट के बहुत सारे components हैं, "मनरेगा" भी रूरल डेवलपमेंट का एक component है। इसके तहत बहुत सारी स्कीमें हैं, लेकिन पंचायती राज के जरिए इन तमाम स्कीमों की मॉनीटरिंग करने के लिए, planning करने के लिए, आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, implement करने के लिए कांग्रेस के वक्त से, राजीव गांधी के वक्त से और आगे बढ़ते-बढ़ते पंचायती राज को जो ताकत दी गई थी रिजर्वेशन के जरिए बाकी चीजों के लिए, उनको वोट के जरिए अपना प्रतिनिधि चुनने का, अपने-अपने इलाके में क्या काम होगा, कैसी स्कीमें होंगी, कैसे पैसे का उपयोग होगा, इस्तेमाल होगा, उसके लिए सबसे पहले आपकी दो सरकारें, हरियाणा की बीजेपी की सरकार और राजस्थान की बीजेपी सरकार ने पहला काम यह किया कि सरपंच का चुनाव लड़ने के लिए

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

एजुकेशनल क्वालिफिकेशन तय कर दी। सर, यह कोई बात है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के नोटिस में यह बात है या नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान): इसके बहुत अच्छे रिजल्ट हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माफ कीजिए, आप ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर: लोगों ने इसको बहुत appreciate किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप पार्लियामेंट में देश के लिए स्कीमें बना सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर: सर, आपने 67 सालों में उन लोगों को एजुकेट नहीं किया और आप कह रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri V.P. Singh, please. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Please, let him speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप पार्लियामेंट के लिए यह कानून नहीं बनाएंगे, असेम्बली के लिए नहीं बनाएंगे, आप पंचायत के लिए यह कानून बनाएंगे, क्योंकि गरीब की बात कोई नहीं सुनेगा। उस दलित औरत की, उस दलित गरीब की, उस किसान की, उस मजदूर की, उस अल्पसंख्यक की, उस बैकवर्ड की बात कोई नहीं सुनेगा, इसलिए आपने वहां कानून बनाए, जरा यहां बना कर देखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जरा विधान सभा में बना कर देखिए, आप वहां ordinance के तहत बनाएंगे,, जहां आपको पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई सुप्रीम कोर्ट नहीं जा सकता, कोई शोर नहीं मचा सकता। आपको मालूम है कि हरियाणा और राजस्थान में पंचायत चुनाव में दलित, एससी, एसटी और गरीब महिला candidate नहीं मिला, वहां पर दोबारा election कराना पड़ा, लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर सीटें खाली रहीं। आप किस दुनिया में रहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इस संबंध में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय जी के अभिभाषण पर मैंने और मेरे साथी ने कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से अमेंडमेंट किया है, इसको पास करना चाहिए। इस पर कानून बनना चाहिए और इसको reverse करना चाहिए। विपक्ष के हमारे सभी साथी चाहते हैं कि इसको बदल दिया जाए, क्योंकि गरीबों के साथ यह अन्याय नहीं किया जा सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल (गुजरात): सर, ट्राइबल बेल्ट्स में स्कूल नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Ten per cent population. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, don't disturb.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे नड्डा साहब ने "जन-धन योजना" पर बहुत जोर दिया। वैसे तो "जन-धन योजना" के बारे में हम रोज टेलीविजन पर देखते हैं, इसके बारे में रेडियो में भी सुनते हैं, अखबारों में भी पढ़ते हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषण में भी कई दफा सुना, "मन की बात" में भी सुना। इस संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने पिछले साल दावा

किया कि मध्य प्रदेश में हर एक परिवार के एक व्यक्ति के नाम पर बैंक खाता खोल दिया गया है और वहां का जो जनसंपर्क विभाग है, उन्होंने बहुत सारे विज्ञापन दिए, करोड़ों रुपए के विज्ञापन दिए। यह विज्ञापन स्टेट पेपर्स में दिए गए और नेशनल पेपर्स में भी दिए गए ताकि दिल्ली की लीडरशिप भी इसको देख ले, सुन ले और वाह-वाह हो जाए। उसको देखते हुए, "आज तक", जो कि हिन्दी चैनल है, उसने रियलिटी चेक के लिए एक टीम बनाई जो मध्य प्रदेश में रैंडम चेक के लिए आठ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स चुन लिए। रैंडम चेक के बाद उन्होंने नेशनल टेलिकास्ट पर उन तमाम लोगों के इंटरव्यूज उसी जगह से दिखाए। वे इंटरव्यूज इसमें मौजूद हैं, मैं इसको सदन में रखूंगा। मैं इस हाउस की जानकारी के लिए, अगर सरकार "जन-धन" के बारे में 24 घंटे बात करती है, मैं सोचता हूँ कि विपक्ष को भी यह हक है कि जो रियलिटी चेक हुआ है, उससे देश को वह अवगत कराए, क्योंकि यह भी उतना ही जरूरी है। यह आज तक की टीम है और शायद यह यू-ट्यूब पर भी है। इसके लिए उन्होंने पहला जिला-भोपाल को लिया। गाँव का नाम अर्जुन नगर है और व्यक्ति का नाम कैलाश है। उस कैलाश नामक व्यक्ति ने जो कहा वह क्वोट-अनक्वोट में है। उसने कहा, "हमें कुछ नहीं मालूम खाता कब खुल रहा है।" मैंने इसमें वही भाषा लिखी है। हा-ही में कहीं कमी होगी, क्योंकि यह उसकी भाषा में है। "हमें कुछ नहीं मालूम खाता कब खुल रहा है, आप लोग अभी आए हो तब हमें मालूम चला।" भोपाल के अर्जुन नगर गांव का ही दूसरा व्यक्ति, जिसका नाम हजारी है। वह कहता है, "कोई जानकारी नहीं, पैसे की सुन रहे हैं, तुम्हारे पैसे जमा होंगे, खाते खुलेंगे।" जिला-इंदौर, गाँव-शामबनी और नाम श्रीमती कोमल। "कोई जानकारी किसी ने नहीं दी।" जिला-बैतूल (प्रॉपर), हमारी दूसरी महिला बहन, पराइया सोनी कहती हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जन-धन योजना - दो-तीन हजार बैंक जा चुके हैं, हर बार परेशान किया जाता है।" जिला-बैतूल (प्रॉपर) और व्यक्ति का नाम है अलस्या पारडी। मैं उसकी बात क्वोट करता हूँ, "टीवी में बार-बार आ रहा है, जन-धन योजना में खाते खोलो, लेकिन हमारा खाता अभी तक किसी ने नहीं खोला। दो-तीन बार गए, लेकिन कोई समझाता नहीं, खाता खोलकर देता नहीं।" जिला - मंदसौर (प्रॉपर) और व्यक्ति का नाम गुलाम रसूल है। वह कहता है, "जन-धन योजना में तो आज तक जानकारी नहीं मिली और न कोई जानकारी देता है।" इसमें मेरा अपना कुछ भी नहीं है, इसीलिए मैं यह सीडी लाया हूँ। अगर यहां दिखाने के लिए कुछ होता, तो मैं दिखाता। फिर छतरपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट और व्यक्ति का नाम उमाशंकर पटेल है। उसको मैं क्वोट करता हूँ, "हमें कोई बताए नहीं और न अभी हमारा कोई खाता है।" फिर छतरपुर के ही रामरतन कहते हैं, "गए थे, बैंक वालों ने भगा दिया कि तुम्हारे जैसे लोगों की वजह से नहीं खुल रहे हैं।" यह पाँच-छः डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में जन-धन योजना की जमीन है। मध्य प्रदेश के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री ने कितने विज्ञापन दिए कि इसमें 100 परसेंट अचीवमेंट हुई और हर घर के एक आदमी का खाता खुला। तो यह उसका खाता-बही है, जो रियलिटी चेक में निकला है। मैं यह मध्य प्रदेश की बात कर रहा हूँ।

सर, राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में एक बात कही गई है। Dr. Ambedkar had said and I quote, "Political democracy cannot last unless there lies at the base of it a sectoral democracy." आप यहां माननीय अम्बेडकर जी की बात करते हैं, लेकिन दलितों के साथ क्या सुलूक हो रहा है? किस तरह की atrocities उनके खिलाफ हो रही है? फरीदाबाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट में दो दलित बच्चों को किस तरह से जिंदा जलाया गया, गोहाना, सोनीपत में एससी लड़के को पुलिस कस्टडी में किस तरह

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

से मार दिया गया, पांच दलित बच्चों को हैदराबाद सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी से किस तरह से निकाल दिया गया, रोहित वेमुला किस तरह से सुसाइड करने पर मजबूर हो गया? सर, मेरे ख्याल से 2014 में सबसे ज्यादा दलित atrocities हुई हैं। मैं दलित और एससी, एसटी, दोनों की बात करूंगा। अब सिर्फ atrocities ही नहीं बढ़ रही, उनकी intensity भी बढ़ रही है। किस बेदर्दी के साथ उनको मारा जा रहा है, तड़पाया जा रहा है? अभी ओडिशा के बारे में अखबार में खबर आयी थी कि एक दलित महिला के पास अपने पति के अंतिम संस्कार के लिए पैसे नहीं थे इसलिए उसे अपने दो बच्चों को गिरवी रखना पड़ा और हम यहां political democracy की बात करते हैं, social democracy की बात करते हैं और हमारे साहब कहते हैं कि sea-change आ गया है। यह sea-change आ गया है! इसको अगर हम sea-change कहें; हम यह नहीं कहते कि आप इसमें सफल नहीं हुए, लेकिन हमारा इतना ही कहना है कि अगर हम यह कहें कि बिल्कुल दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो गया है, तो वह सही नहीं है। हमने उतना काम किया, जो हो सकता था। आपको भी और काम करना होगा, इकट्ठे मिलकर काम करना होगा। हमारे नड्डा साहब ने कहा - cooperative federalism. कहां है, cooperative federalism? हमने so-called Nagaland Accord के बारे में सुना, देखा नहीं, पार्लियामेंट में कोई चर्चा नहीं, लेकिन अफसोस है कि जो तीन neighbouring मुख्य मंत्री हैं, उनका उसमें interest है, उनसे बात होनी चाहिए थी। वे तीनों press conference करने को मजबूर हो गए कि हमें जानकारी है, हमसे नहीं पूछा गया। हमने न्यूज़पेपर्स में यह भी पढ़ा कि माननीय गृह मंत्री को भी पीएमओ को letter लिखना पड़ा कि ज़रा हमें भी बताइए कि यह कौन सा Accord हो रहा है और अगर हमारे देश में हो रहा है तो हम भी उसका हिस्सा हैं। मेरे ख्याल में कई चीज़ों को out of proportion blow up करना अच्छी बात नहीं है। Ministry of Minority Affairs ने कहा है कि दो नयी स्कीम्स हैं, एक तो minorities के लिए है और एक हमारे पारसी भाइयों के लिए है। Minorities के लिए है, 'नयी मंज़िल'। पुरानी मंज़िल से उतारने के लिए तो 24 घंटे प्रयास हो रहा है। जो पुरानी मंज़िल है, जितनी बीजेपी के साथ पार्टियां हैं, पुरानी मंज़िल से तो निकाल दो, 'नयी मंज़िल' कहां है, उनकी किस्मत। इसलिए पुरानी मंज़िल, नयी मंज़िल खाली शोशे हैं, इसमें कुछ निकलने वाला नहीं है। इस पर मैं ज्यादा बात भी नहीं करने वाला हूं, इस संबंध में मुझे न कोई अपेक्षा है, न उम्मीद है।

माननीय नड्डा साहब ने हेल्थ के बारे में कहा। आप चिंता मत करिए, मैं हेल्थ के बारे में बोलूंगा। जो हमारी Business Advisory Committee है, उसमें मैं सभी से निवेदन करूंगा कि हम हमेशा तीन-चार मंत्रालय discussion के लिए लेते हैं, हेल्थ को उसमें 5-6 साल से नहीं लिया गया है। इसलिए जब उस पर चर्चा होगी, तब मैं उसके बारे में बात करूंगा। अगर मैं अभी हेल्थ के बारे में बात करूंगा तो मेरा सारा समय उसमें निकल जाएगा। मैं केवल इतना ही कहूंगा कि हेल्थ 30,000 से बढ़कर 1 लाख को नहीं कहते, हेल्थ NCDs को कहते हैं, CDs को कहते हैं, non-communicable disease जो है, जिस पर United Nations को दो दफा सेशन करना पड़ा, जिसमें दुनिया भर के राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री और हेल्थ मिनिस्टर्स मौजूद थे। उन्होंने यह बताया कि 2030 तक दो बीमारियां पूरी दुनिया में राज करेंगी और वे बीमारियां हैं, Cancer, Diabetes and Hypertension और उनका सबसे ज्यादा impact हिन्दुस्तान में होगा, हमारे भारत में होगा - पूरे विश्व में तो होगा ही, लेकिन भारत पर सबसे ज्यादा

असर होगा। इसमें United Nations को राष्ट्रपतियों को मीटिंग बुलानी पड़ी, प्रधान मंत्रियों की मीटिंग बुलानी पड़ी, वे केवल स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों तक सीमित नहीं रहे, to sensitize them, उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं हो रहा। हमने 70 कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट्स प्लानिंग कमीशन से मंजूर करवाए, उन पर क्या काम हो रहा है? हमने पूरे देश को दो साल के अंदर, जो हमने पहले साल के अंदर शुरू कराया, हमने हाइपरटेंशन और डायबिटीज के लिए टेस्ट कराने शुरू कर दिए थे और हम रेडियो तथा टेलिविजन पर प्रोग्राम देते थे कि इतना ब्लड शुगर होगा, तो उसको क्या दवाई खानी है। अगर मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है, तो 30 हजार के करीब प्रोग्राम हुए थे और 30 हजार या 40 हजार के करीब डॉक्टरों ने अपनी स्पीच दे दी थी। ये प्रोग्राम्स हैं, जो देश के लिए हैं। ऐसा कुछ तो individual के प्रोग्राम से नहीं होगा, इसलिए जो देश हित में है, उसका देश को और सभी को फायदा मिले, इसके लिए हम आपके साथ हैं। अपोजिशन भारत के लोगों को स्वस्थ रखने में जो भी उसका योगदान है, वह देगा। आज मैं इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूं।

उपसभापति महोदय, "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" की बात हुई है। ये "निर्मल भारत अभियान" यू.पी.ए. का था। आपने "निर्मल भारत" को "स्वच्छ भारत" कर दिया। इसी को कहते थे कि अहमद की टोपी महमूद के सिर पर। हमारे लीडर ऑफ द हाउस हंस रहे हैं। इसका नाम बदलने से क्या हुआ? नाम "सिकंदर" रखने से क्या, जब वक्त "सिकन्दर" हो न सका। सिकंदर तो था, सिकंदर द ग्रेट, 'Alexander the Great' अब कोई यहां रखेगा "सिकंदर", तो उससे वह 'Alexander the Great' थोड़े ही हो गया, वह तो सिकंदर ही हो गया। इसीलिए उर्दू में कहते हैं कि नाम "सिकंदर" रखने से वक्त सिकंदर हो न सका। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने कहा है कि 46 लाख टॉयलेट्स बने, लेकिन इनमें 43 लाख 81 हजार "निर्मल भारत अभियान" में, उस वक्त बने थे, जब हमने सरकार छोड़ी थी। इनकी संख्या डबल हो गई, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" सिर्फ टॉयलेट्स बनाने में - हमने 43 लाख बनाए, आपने उसमें 50 लाख और ऐड किए, तो मेरे ख्याल से उससे भारत स्वच्छ नहीं हो सकता है, मेरे ख्याल में "स्वच्छ भारत" बहुत बड़ी चीज़ है। टॉयलेट्स उसका एक जरूरी कम्पोनेंट्स हो सकता है हमारे बच्चों के लिए, स्कूलों के लिए, हाईजिन के लिए, लेकिन, I think ये उसका एक पार्ट हो सकता है। इसके लिए आपने कहा था कि बहुत सारे एडवर्टाइजमेंट देंगे, इसके लिए पैसा देंगे और फिर आपने टैक्स भी लगाया, लेकिन कुछ निकला नहीं। खोदा पहाड़, तो निकला चूहा वाली बात होगी।

स्मार्ट सिटीज के बारे में बात हुई है। स्मार्ट सिटीज बहुत अच्छा कंसेप्ट था। मैं अभी भी बहुत अच्छा इसको मानता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी पुराने शहर हैं, आप देख रहे हैं कि पिछले 40-50 वर्षों से शहरों में जाने की होड़ लगी हुई है। वहां सेनिटेशन नहीं हो सकती, वहां सड़कों का विस्तार नहीं हो सकता, वहां कोई काम नहीं हो सकता। अगर यह स्मार्ट सिटीज अलग से बनती हैं, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। आपने 100 स्मार्ट सिटीज की बात कही है, लेकिन इस सरकार के तीन साल बाकी हैं और दो साल चले गए हैं। आपको दो साल तो सिर्फ शहर चुनने में लग गए हैं। सबसे बड़ी मजेदार बात अगले पांच साल के लिए है, अब अगले तीन साल ही बचे हैं, 500 करोड़ रुपये हैं। सर, 500 करोड़ में तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट अस्पताल बनता है। आप ये 20 शहर कैसे बनाने वाले हैं? इसके लिए तो आपको 500 करोड़ रुपये, जो आर्किटेक्ट होगा, उसको देने पड़ेंगे। ये 500 करोड़ रुपये कैसे रखे गए हैं, ये मेरी समझ में

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

4.00 P.M.

नहीं आता है। इस पर तो सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। इन 500 करोड़ में क्या होगा? इन 20 स्मार्ट सिटीज़ को कौन बनाएगा? अगर लीपा-पोती, चूना-सफेदी, रंग-रोगन करना है, तब तो ये ठीक है। अगर नई सिटीज़ बनानी हैं, उनमें 24 घंटे पानी हो, बिजली हो, सड़कें चौड़ी हों, ये तमाम चीजें हों, लेटेस्ट तकनीक के आधार पर वे सिटीज़ बनी हों, तो मेरे ख्याल में यह तो बेवकूफ बनाने वाली बात हुई।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, मुझे जम्मू-कश्मीर से होने के नाते बहुत अफसोस है कि जब कश्मीर पानी में डूब गया और जम्मू एक बहुत पुराना शहर है, आप जम्मू और श्रीनगर को तो कम से कम दिखावे के लिए ही सही, इनको लेना था, वरना बनना तो कुछ है नहीं।

सर, ब्लैक मनी के बारे में कहा है, Address says, "Concerted efforts to tackle the menace of black money have started yielding results." सर, अब ये रिजल्ट्स कहां से आने शुरू हो गये? माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इलेक्शन में कहा था, मैं क्वोट कर रहा हूं, "जो चोर और लुटेरों के पैसे विदेशी बैंकों में जमा हैं, उतने रुपये भी वापस आएंगे तो हरेक आदमी के खाते में कम से कम पंद्रह से बीस लाख रुपए तो ऐसे ही जमा हो जाएंगे।" यह माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने प्रधान मंत्री बनने से पहले अपने भाषण में कहा था। फिर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने - मैं बड़े आदर के साथ कहता हूं, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपने "मन की बात" में कहा, मैं क्वोट करता हूं, "मुझे नहीं मालूम कि इस देश में कितना काला धन है?" फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में केंद्रीय सरकार ने एफिडेविट दिया कि गवर्नमेंट विदेश में काले धन वालों के नाम सार्वजनिक नहीं कर सकती है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यूपीए के पूरे दस साल में भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने ब्लैक मनी के नाम पर कांग्रेस पार्टी और कांग्रेस पार्टी की लीडरशिप को सदन के अंदर और सदन के बाहर बदनाम करने का प्रयास किया और कहा कि विदेश में यह जो काला धन है, यह कांग्रेस के लीडर्स का है, इसलिए काला धन वापस नहीं लाया जाता, यह कांग्रेस के मंत्रियों का है, इसलिए पैसा वापस नहीं लाया जा रहा है। तब जब हम बताते थे, तो उस पर चर्चा नहीं होती थी, लेकिन आज पौने दो साल हुए, क्यों काला धन नहीं आ रहा है? कहां गया वह काला धन? क्यों आज आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वे नाम देने से डरते हैं? किसके कहने से डरते हैं? इसलिए भारतीय जनता पार्टी को सदन के अंदर कांग्रेस से, कांग्रेस लीडरशिप से और विपक्ष से माफ़ी मांगनी चाहिए कि हमने इलेक्शन में देश को गुमराह कर दिया और कांग्रेस के खिलाफ गलत प्रचार किया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Please.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि, "This Government is streamlining or has succeeded in streamlining of Defence procurement procedure." सर, पहली दफा रक्षा मंत्रालय - मुझे भी इस पार्लियामेंट में पैंतीस-छत्तीस साल हुए, पहली दफा देख रहा हूं कि बजट में डिफेंस बजट की कोई चर्चा ही नहीं है। ऐसा लगता है कि एनडीए के वक्त में डिफेंस की कोई जरूरत ही नहीं है। राष्ट्र की सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए एनडीए

काफी है, क्योंकि बजट ही नहीं है। जब बजट नहीं है, तो डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री नहीं है। कहा गया डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का इस साल का बजट? बजट में उसका उल्लेख क्यों नहीं है? पैसा काट लिया। यह बहुत गंभीर बात है, यह मजाक वाली बात नहीं है। यह पहली दफा है कि हर मंत्रालय का बजट है, लेकिन डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के बजट का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब बाद में जवाब देंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

वित्त मंत्री; कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली): Highest allocation है, आपको पढ़ने में थोड़ी तकलीफ़ हुई होगी, क्योंकि आप जो एलोकेशन करते थे, उससे ज्यादा एलोकेशन है। कैपिटल एलोकेशन है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Capital allocation has been brought down. That is a fact.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: डिफेंस हमारे लिए फख्र की बात रखती है। जिस तरह से हमारे देश को चारों तरफ से खतरा है, हम एक सक्षम देश, एक मजबूत देश बनना चाहते हैं और अपने दुश्मनों का मुकाबला करने के लिए डिफेंस और defence procurement बहुत जरूरी है। आपने लिखा है कि आपने defence procurement procedure को streamline किया है। मैं यहां बताना चाहता हूँ कि यूपीए गवर्नमेंट में फ्रांस से 126 राफेल जेट्स लेने के बारे में तय हुआ था। International bidding हुई, दुनिया भर के जितने international players थे, उन्होंने इस bidding में हिस्सा लिया। शायद फ्रांस की bidding सबसे lowest आ रही थी, negotiation चल रही थी और सबसे बड़ी बात, जो देश के लिए जरूरी थी कि इस agreement में technology transfer का जो component था, that was the integral part of the deal. इसमें over-the-counter 18 फाइटर जेट्स लेने थे और 180 HAL में, इंडिया की डिफेंस की Public Undertaking में बनने थे। This is called 'Make in India' कि सिर्फ 18 वहां से लिए जाएं over-the-counter और 108 के लिए यहां, देश में फ्रांस की technology transfer होगी और हम बताएंगे, लेकिन इस गवर्नमेंट के आते ही 126 जेट्स की उस डील को खत्म कर दिया गया और सरकार ने कहा कि हम कुल 36 राफेल जेट्स लेंगे और वह भी over-the-counter, जैसे चॉकलेट्स खरीदने हैं, कोई technology transfer नहीं! माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, आप 'Make in India' के champion हैं, लेकिन यह तो 'Make in India' का बाप था! जो हमने conceive किया था, जो डील हमने की थी, वह कहां चली गई? खिलौने बनाने को ही 'Make in India' नहीं कहते हैं। यह 'Make in India' था, जिससे हमारा नाम विश्व में ऊपर हो जाता कि राफेल जेट्स जैसे फाइटर जेट्स यहां, भारत में बनने लगते। इससे हमारा सिर, आप सबका सिर, देशवासियों का सिर ऊंचा हो जाता। लेकिन अब 36 कुल और बाकी तो गोल हो गए। यह आगे बढ़ कर क्या हो जाता है? 25 जनवरी को फ्रेंच राष्ट्रपति जी यहां आते हैं। यह भी 36 के बारे में हम पेपरों में सुनते हैं, क्योंकि सदन को डिफेंस और foreign affairs के बारे में तो कोई बताता ही नहीं है। हमारा हाल वही है, जो मध्य प्रदेश में जन-धन के उन गरीबों का है, जो कहते हैं कि हम सुनते हैं। हमारा हाल भी वही है, हम उनसे बेहतर नहीं हैं, क्योंकि सदन में इन चीजों के बारे में नहीं बताया जाता है। इस दफा जब 26 जनवरी के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने या गवर्नमेंट ने फ्रेंच प्रेसिडेंट को जो दावत दी थी, जो 26 जनवरी को यहां चीफ गेस्ट थे, उनकी उपस्थिति में और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की उपस्थिति में agreement हुआ, लेकिन साथ ही फ्रेंच प्रेसिडेंट ने प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में कहा, "There are financial issues that will be

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

sorted out in a couple of days." मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह 'couple of days' कितने सालों का है और ultimately कितने जहाज खरीदे जाने हैं? कैसे खरीदे जाएंगे? क्या उसमें, 'Make in India' वाला जो component हमने डाला था, वह 'Make in France' हो गया? क्या अब 'Make in India' वाले को कुछ नहीं होगा? यदि इसको आप defence streamline procurement procedure कहते हैं, तो यह procedure आपको ही मुबारक हो। मुझे नहीं लगता कि ऐसे procedures को streamline करना देश के हित में हो सकता है।

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में आगे Foreign policy की बात कही गई। Foreign Policy के बारे में लिखा है, I quote, "... continue to pursue a bold and proactive foreign policy committed to forging a mutually respectful relationship with Pakistan." वाह, out of all the countries, आप पाकिस्तान के लिए ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं। एक फिल्म थी, मुझे उसका एक डायलॉग याद आता है। यह डायलॉग वल्गार तो नहीं है, लेकिन एक फिल्म में गब्बर सिंह का एक डायलॉग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 'तेरा क्या होगा कालिया' नहीं, यह डायलॉग है, 'बड़ा याराना लगता है।' आजकल पाकिस्तान से आपका 'बड़ा याराना लगता है' कि अब राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में भी आपने यह दिया है।

महोदय, जब हम सत्ता में थे, हम पाकिस्तान के साथ बात करते थे, तो हम बहुत बुरे हो गए, लेकिन अगर आप पाकिस्तान के साथ बात करते हैं, तो बहुत अच्छे हो गए। यह तो ऐसी बात हो गई कि अगर आप खाएं तो 'मक्खन चोर', दूसरा खाए तो 'हरामखोर'। आप ऐसी चीजें करते हैं। आपकी जो Foreign Policy है और पाकिस्तान के vis-a-vis आपकी जो policy है, वह दो कदम आगे, दो कदम पीछे की है, लेकिन आप वही हैं। इन पौने-दो सालों में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): आपने अभी जो शब्द कहा, वह अनपार्लियामेंटरी है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: प्लीज, मैं कोई गाली नहीं दे रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह तो मुआवरा है।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: आप मुआवरा तो कह रहे हैं, लेकिन मुआवरा भी तो सलीके का होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस तरीके के मुआवरे बताए जा रहे हैं, वे सलीके के नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हमने आपको यह शब्द नहीं कहा है, आपको तो 'मक्खन चोर' ही कहा है, आप फिर मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सुनिए, आप फिर मत कीजिए, आपको 'मक्खन चोर' बनाया है और 'मक्खन चोर' शब्द कोई आपत्तिजनक नहीं है। रोज मक्खन खाओगे तो आपकी सेहत ठीक हो जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मगर मैंने आपसे कहा कि अगर यह काम आप करेंगे, तो आप 'मक्खन चोर' और हम करेंगे, तो कहेंगे 'हरामखोर'। यह मिसाल है, उर्दू का मुआवरा है। आपको 'मक्खन चोर' ही बताया है, आप मक्खन खाइए, आप स्वस्थ हो जाएंगे।

पाकिस्तान के प्रति आपकी जो दो कदम आगे, दो कदम पीछे वाली पॉलिसी है, यह चलेगी नहीं।

मैं फिर से थोड़ा सा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की कुछ बातों को क्वोट करना चाहूंगा। अगर मैं गलत हूँ, तो इसे आपको चेक करना पड़ेगा। जब आपने हैदरबाद की इलेक्शन स्पीच दी, तो आपने हमारे Foreign Minister की बात कही। आपका भाषण तो बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है, लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया है, मैंने जानकर आपकी स्पीच से बड़े सॉफ्ट वाले प्वाइंट्स लिए हैं, सख्त शब्द नहीं लिए हैं, क्योंकि जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा कि मैं नहीं चाहता कि यहां पर 'तू-तू' 'मैं-मैं' हो जाए, इसलिए मैंने आपकी स्पीच से बहुत सॉफ्ट वर्ड्स लिए हैं।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, मैं आपकी बात को क्वोट करता हूँ, "बड़ी बयानबाजी करके भारत के विदेश मंत्री चाइना गए और चाइना में जाकर चाइना के साथ उनकी उन हरकतों के खिलाफ आवाज़ उठानी चाहिए थी, लाल आंख करके बात करनी चाहिए थी, चाइना को समझाना चाहिए था, उसके बजाय, हिन्दुस्तान के विदेश मंत्री चाइना में जाकर बयान देते हैं कि 'बीजिंग कितना अच्छा शहर है, मेरा यहां रहने का मन करता है।' फिर आप कहते हैं - "डूब मरो, डूब मरो। मेरे देश की सरकार चलाने वाले, डूब मरो।" माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, यह आपका स्टेटमेंट है, मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। फिर आगे आप कहते हैं, "आपको शर्म आनी चाहिए।" यह आप हम सब को बता रहे हैं कि "आपको शर्म आनी चाहिए। यह घाव पर नमक छिड़क रहे हो।" हिन्दुस्तान के सवा सौ करोड़ नागरिकों के मन पर लगी चोट पर आप एसिड छिड़क रहे हो।" माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, यह आपने हमें भारत के यूपीए की विदेश मंत्री को कहा और उसके साथ यूपीए को गाली दी। वे चाइना गये थे। अब उनको चाइना का शहर अच्छा लगा था या नहीं लगा था, वह आपका कहना है। लेकिन, मैं पूछता हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जब प्रधान मंत्री बने, चाइना के राष्ट्रपति आये। आप दोनों तो अहमदाबाद में झूले पर झूला झूल रहे थे। जब चाइना की फौज लद्दाख में थी, तब क्या हुआ? हमने तो आवाज़ नहीं उठायी। हमने कोई लाल आँख तो क्या, हमने तो सीधी आँख भी नहीं दिखाई। मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि इलेक्शन के वक्त कितना euphoria, कितना ज़हर हमारे खिलाफ जज्बात उभारने के लिए, नेशनलिज्म के लिए, हमें तो आपने बिल्कुल फंडामेंटलिस्ट्स के साथ डाल दिया, एंटी नेशनल्स के साथ डाल दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... फिर मैं दोष क्यों दूँ, जो आपके साथी बयान देते हैं, जब आपकी भी मानसिकता वही है।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, पाकिस्तान के बारे में आपने कहा। Youtube से लिया, TV9 गुजरात में भी आया है और यह मैं क्वोट करता हूँ। "इतना ही नहीं, हमारे नौजवानों के सिर काट लिए गए और उसके बाद भारत के विदेश मंत्री जयपुर में जाकर पाकिस्तान के मेहमानों को बिरयानी खिला रहे हैं और वे कहते हैं कि यह प्रोटोकॉल है।" फिर आप आगे कहते हैं: "मेरे देश के जवानों, क्या अपने देश के दुश्मनों के साथ भी प्रोटोकॉल होता है?" मान लीजिए, नहीं होता है, उन्होंने गलती की, लेकिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, सुषमा जी जब लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन थीं, तो उन्होंने कहा: "वे एक जवाब का सिर काटेंगे, हम 10 का सिर काटेंगे।" लेकिन, मैं आज पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एनडीए के वक्त मैं national and international border पर 70 से ज्यादा ceasefire violations हुए। Terrorist violence की सीमा इन दो-ढाई सालों में अपने अंतिम चरण पर पहुंच गई। जम्मू में अर्निया में, उरी में, श्रीनगर में शोपियान में, पुलवामा राजबाग, कटुआ और हीरानगर में, कुपवाड़ा में 24 घंटे फौज की, आर्मी की और पाकिस्तान के मिलिटेंट्स के बीच में लड़ाई चली, जिसमें एक कर्नल मारा गया। पम्पोर में अभी और उससे पहले हीरानगर में दो दफा हमला हुआ। पाकिस्तान के मिलिटेंट्स ने थाने में जाकर पुलिसवालों को मार दिया, थाने में जाकर! अभी पम्पोर के अंदर हमारे दो कैप्टंस को मारा गया, कमांडोज को मारा गया। गुरदासपुर के अन्दर पठानकोट में पाकिस्तानी मिलिटेंट्स अन्दर घुस गये।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

पठानकोट मामला जब हुआ, तो हमने उस वक्त कुछ नहीं कहा, क्योंकि जब देश के दुश्मन के साथ हम लड़ाई कर रहे हैं, उस वक्त सरकार को पूरा समर्थन देना चाहिए, चाहे सरकार के साथ आपके कितने भी मतभेद हों, ताकि सरकार को यह न लगे कि हमारे पीछे 130 करोड़ की जनता नहीं है, चाहे हम आपकी पॉलिसी को मानते हैं या नहीं मानते, लेकिन देश की एकता के लिए, देश की अखंडता के लिए कांग्रेस पार्टी और विपक्ष हमेशा आपके साथ खड़ा रहेगा। इसलिए जो गलतियाँ, जो खामियाँ, जो कमियाँ इस सरकार से पठानकोट में हुईं, आपको एक दिन पहले, 24 घंटे पहले इन्फॉर्मेशन मिल गई थी, आपने कमांडोज़ पहले दिन उतारे। उसके बावजूद भी आपने मुकाबला नहीं किया और गवर्नमेंट के एक मंत्री ने दो दिन के बाद कहा कि everything wound up और उसके बाद फिर लड़ाई। इस तरह का mess कभी नहीं हुआ। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो कुपवाड़ा में कर्नल मारा गया और दूसरे फौजी, उनके सिर, सिर नहीं थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप चुप रहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Viplove, why are you speaking?
...**(Interruptions)**... Please.

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री (श्रीमती मेनका संजय गांधी): मुम्बई में क्या हुआ था?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Was Mumbai an Air Force base? ...**(Interruptions)**...
होटल और एयर फोर्स में फर्क हाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मैडम, आप नहीं समझ पाईं, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। मुम्बई में जो हमारे वक्त में हुआ था या पार्लियामेंट में आपके वक्त में हुआ, यह मामला नम्बर स्कोर करने का नहीं है। पाकिस्तान न आपका दोस्त है, न हमारा दोस्त है। एन.डी.ए. के वक्त में हुआ या कांग्रेस के वक्त में हुआ, यह सवाल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए-सुनिए, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह हमारे वक्त में हुआ तो हमको कहा कि वह सिर काटकर जाते हैं और ये बिरयानी खिलाते हैं। अब जो सिर कटे, क्या वे सिर नहीं थे, वे आलू और कद्दू थे? फिर क्यों आप उनसे बात करते हो? फिर क्यों आप कभी उनके पास पहुंचते हो, क्यों उनकी शादी और ब्याह में जाते हो? क्या ये सिर नहीं थे? यह मेरा कहने का मतलब है। हमारे वक्त में सिर काटे गए सिपाहियों के और वे सिर हो गए और आपके वक्त में कैप्टेंस के, कमांडोज़ के, कर्नल्स के सिर कट जाएं और उसके बाद भी आप बातचीत करते जाएं। कभी अमेरिका में बात करेंगे, कभी काठमांडू में बात करेंगे, कभी ऊफा में, रशिया में बात करेंगे, कभी यहां दावत देंगे और कभी उनकी दावतें अटेंड करेंगे, तो ये सिर नहीं हैं तो वे क्या सिर हैं, इसलिए मैं उनकी कम्पेरिज़न करना चाहता हूँ और फिर उसके बाद हमको कहोगे नेशनलिज्म। फिर भी उसके बाद सर्टिफिकेट आप बांटोगे। इसलिए मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह डबल पॉलिसी नहीं चलेगी। इस तरह से आप लोगों ने कांग्रेस और यू.पी.ए. को बदनाम करने का जो प्रयास किया था उसकी वजह से यह 282 नम्बर आया। यह कोई ऐसा-वैसा चमत्कार नहीं था। जितना यू.पी.ए. के वक्त में 10 सालों में काम हुआ है, मैं यकीन से कह सकता हूँ कि इतना काम कभी नहीं हुआ। लेकिन जो दुष्प्रचार आप लोगों ने इलेक्शन में किया कांग्रेस के खिलाफ, यू.पी.ए. के खिलाफ, उसका परिणाम है आज का रिजल्ट। माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ उनके भाषण के लिए। जय हिन्द।

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، ابھی راشٹر پتی جی کے خطبہ پر بحث شروع کرتے ہوئے میرے دوست شری نڈا جی نے بہت ساری چیزیں بتائیں، میرے بہت سارے ساتھی ان کی باتوں کا جواب دیں گے، لیکن اس سے پہلے کہ میں اپنی بات کو رکھوں، میں مائنٹے نڈا صاحب کو دو-تین باتوں کا جواب دینا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں۔ انہوں نے اپنے بھاشن کی شروعات میں کہا کہ جب سے ہماری سرکار آئی ہے، تب سے اس دیش میں sea-changes آ گئے۔ ہم نے پہلی دفعہ دیکھا کہ sea changes آ گئے کیوں کہ پچھلے دنوں دیش کی اتنی ترقی ہوئی کہ چٹنی میں sea بھی اپنی جگہ چھوڑ کر یہ دیکھنے کے لئے شہر میں آ گیا کہ کتنی ترقی ہوئی اور ذرا ہم بھی اس ترقی کا مزہ لے لیں۔ واقعی اس دیش میں پہلی دفعہ sea تو change میں آ ہی گیا۔

دوسرا، آپ نے skill development کے بارے میں بتایا۔ مجھے اچھی طرح سے یاد ہے، مائنٹے سابق پردھان منتری جی یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں، 2012 یا 2013 کے 15 اگست کو مائنٹے سابق پردھان منتری جی نے 30,000 کروڑ روپے کی لاگت سے National Skill Development Mission کا announcement کیا تھا۔ یہ چیزیں بہت پہلے سے چل رہی ہیں۔ نڈا صاحب نے ہیلٹھ کے بارے میں جن پروگرامس کے بارے میں بتایا، شاید آپ کے منتریوں نے آپ کو یہ نہیں بتایا ہوگا کہ یہ پہلے کے بنے ہوئے ہیں۔ انہوں نے آپ کو بتا دیا کہ ہم نے آپ کو بنا کر دیئے ہیں، آپ اینڈی۔اے۔ کے نام پر ان کو تھوپ دو۔ میں چاہوں گا، ہیلٹھ کی کاریہ-کارنی کی فنکشننگ پر کافی عرصے سے ٹسکشن نہیں ہوا ہے، اگلی دفعہ

یہ بھی ہو جائے۔ میں آپ کو 98 فیصد پروگرامس کے بارے میں بتاؤں گا کہ یہ پروگرامس پہلے کے ہیں، لیکن منسٹر صاحب، معاف کیجئے، شاید آپ کو یہ بتایا نہیں گیا ہے، لیکن آج میں اس پر چرچہ نہیں کروں گا۔

سر، مائنٹے راشٹر پتی جی کے خطبہ سے میں نے کچھ بندو یا کچھ پوائنٹس کئے ہیں، جو سرکار نے بنایا ہے۔ میں مائنٹے پردھان منتری جی سے معافی چاہوں گا کہ آگے جا کر کہیں ہو میں انہیں کوٹ بھی کروں گا، حالانکہ ان کو کوٹ کرتے ہوئے، جو سب سے نرم چیزیں تھیں، میں نے وہی کوٹ کی ہیں، سخت چیزیں کوٹ نہیں کی ہیں۔ اگر میں سخت چیزیں کہوں گا تو سدن میں بہت کڑواہن آجائے گا۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ اس دفعہ سدن میں کسی طریقے کا کڑواہن پیدا نہ ہو اور یہ سدن چلے۔ اسی لئے اگر کہیں کہیں پر میں مائنٹے پردھان منتری جی کو بھی کوٹ کیا ہے، تو اس کوٹیشن میں سخت الفاظ کو نہیں ڈالا ہے۔

سر، راشٹر پتی جی کے خطبہ میں کسانوں کی اسمردھی کے بارے میں بتایا گیا ہے۔ میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ پچھلے دو سالوں میں ان کی کیسی اسمردھی ہوئی ہے۔ پچھلے دو سالوں میں ایگریکلچر سیکٹر بالکل ہی نیگلیکٹڈ رہا ہے۔

سوکھا تھا، فصل خراب ہو گئی، فیل ہو گئی اور پورے دیش میں، یہاں تک کی پنجاب اور ہریانہ میں، خاص طور سے پنجاب، جو ان-داتا ہے، وہاں بھی کسانوں نے خودکشتیاں کیں۔ کسانوں نے ایسا کیوں کیا؟ ہم ابھی تک بھی اس کی تہہ تک نہیں جا پائے ہیں کہ کسان سوسائڈ کیوں کرتے ہیں، خودکشی کیوں کرتے ہیں؟ اس کی بنیادی وجہ یہ ہے کہ وہ debt کے اندر پڑے ہیں، قرضے کے نیچے ٹوبے ہیں۔ یہ وجہ تھی کہ یوپی-اے۔ سرکار نے ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ کی قیادت میں 70 ہزار کروڑ روپے کا کسانوں کا قرضہ معاف کیا تھا۔ لیکن، ان

دوسالوں میں کوئی کمپنیشن کی بات نہیں ہوئی۔ قرضہ معاف کرنے کی کوئی بات نہیں ہوئی۔

میرے خیال میں آزاد بھارت کی تاریخ میں منیم سپورٹ پرائس اتنا کبھی نہیں بڑھا ہے، جتنی یوپی-اے-2 میں بڑھا۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ 2012، 2011 اور 2013 ریکارڈ فوڈ پروڈکشن ہوئی۔ اپنے ہی ریکارڈ ہمیں خود توڑنے پڑے۔ جب اینڈی-اے کی سرکار آئی، تو اینڈی-اے گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے ایک وعدہ کیا گیا اور مائٹے پردھان منتری جی کے اپنے بھاشنوں میں الیکشن میں کہا گیا کہ $MSP = cost plus 50 per cent profit$ ۔ ہم سب خوش ہوئے، اس دیش کا کسان خوش ہوا کہ جو چیز پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو، اندرا گاندھی اور راجیو گاندھی نہیں کر پائے اور منموہن سنگھ جی نہیں کر پائے، وہ ابھی پردھان منتری جی نے کر دیا، لیکن ہمیں کیا معلوم تھا کہ یہ چناوی جملہ تھا۔ جب سرکار بنی، تو یہی سرکار سپریم کورٹ کے سامنے گئی اور ایفیڈیوٹ پیش کیا کہ یہ ہم نہیں کر سکتے۔ اگر نہیں کر سکتے ہیں، تو بیچاروں سے ووٹ لینے کے لئے وعدہ کیوں کیا تھا؟

سر، فصل بیمہ کی بات کی گئی ہے۔ ابھی 2022 تک کسانوں کی انکم ڈبل کرنے کا وعدہ کیا گیا۔ "کون جیتا ہے تیری زلف کے سر ہونے تک؟" 2022 میں سرکار میں کون ہوگا، کب ہوگا؟ ابھی تو جو وعدہ کیا تھا کہ $MSP = cost plus 50 per cent$ ، وہ تو ایک سال میں ہی واپس ہو گیا، 2022 تک کس کی سرکار ہوگی، کون کہاں ہوگا، کون زندہ ہوگا، کون نہیں ہوگا، لیکن ایک وعدہ چلا گیا۔ ہاں، اگر ایک سال کے اندر کی بات ہوتی، دو سال کے اندر کی بات ہوتی، جب تک اسی سرکار کی مدت ہے، اگر تب تک کا وعدہ کیا ہوتا، تو بھی بھروسہ کیا سکتا تھا، لیکن جو الیکشن کے بعد کی بات ہے، تب جو نئی گورنمنٹ آئے گی، وہ اس

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

کا فیصلہ کرے گی، تو اگلی گورنمنٹ کا فیصلہ آپ ابھی سے کیسے کر سکتے ہیں؟ اس لئے، میں اس سرکار سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کمپینیشن کا کیا ہوگا، debt waiver کا کیا ہوگا اور Minimum Support Price دکھانے کا کیا ہوگا؟ کیا Minimum Support Price دکھانے کے لئے ہوگی یا کسانوں کے اٹھان کے لئے ہوگی؟ ابھی تک این ڈی اے کے وقت میں برائے نام ہوئی ہے، اس کو دینا یا نہ ہونا برابر ہے۔ اس سے کوئی کام نہیں چلے گا۔

مانٹے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، نوجوانوں کو روزگار دینے کی بات ہے۔ جب یہ سرکار بن رہی تھی، تو پانچ سال میں 10 کروڑ جابس دینے کی بات ہوئی تھی، اس کا مطلب ہوا کہ ایک سال میں دو کروڑ جابس۔ میں آج پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سرکار کے ستھ میں پونے دو سال ہونے کے بعد وہ جابس کہاں گئیں؟ ابھی تک تو چار کروڑ جابس مہیا کرانے چاہئے تھے، لیکن اکانومی کے جو 8 میجر سیکٹرس ہیں، ان میں اپریل-جون، 2014 ایک لاکھ 82 ہزار جابس مہیا ہوئے ہیں۔

جولائی-ستمبر، 2014 میں ایک لاکھ دو ہزار ہوئے ہیں، اکتوبر-دسمبر، 2014 میں ایک لاکھ سترہ ہزار ہوئے ہیں، جنوری-مارچ، 2015 میں چوسٹھ ہزار، اپریل-جون، 2015 میں بیس ہزار اور کل ملاکر پانچ لاکھ چھبیس ہزار یو پی اے کے وقت میں جو جابس کرینشن تھی، وہ صرف مینوفیکچرنگ سیکٹر میں 7 فیصد تھی۔ سر، 'میک ان انڈیا' کی بہت بات ہوتی ہے۔ ٹیلی ویژن کھولو، اخبار پڑھو، آپ کو 'میک ان انڈیا' کے بارے میں بہت بڑا شیر دکھائی دے گا۔ جو لوگو ٹیزائن ہوا ہے وہ امریکن کمپنی میں ہوا اور اسمبلڈ ان انڈیا۔ سر،

مینوفیکچرنگ گروتھ جو ہے وہ اتنی لو ہے اور نگٹو ہے کہ پچھلے 25 مہینوں میں نومبر میں سب سے لو انڈسٹریل گروتھ تھی اور جو new investment proposals ہیں، 11 سال میں سب سے لونیسٹ تھے۔ سر، یہ تمام چیزیں ہم صرف ٹیلی ویژن اور اخبارات کے ذریعے دیکھتے، سنتے ہیں۔ لیکن زمین پر بہت کم دکھائی دیتا ہے۔

سر، ایک دوسرا پوائنٹ ہے، مائنے راشٹر پتی جی کے خطبہ میں سرکار کی طرف سے جس کو اہلبدھی بتایا جاتا ہے غریبوں کی اتنی، ابھی یہاں مائنے منتری جی نے poverty elimination کے بجائے poverty alleviation کی بات کی۔ بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ ہم بھی خوش ہو جائیں گے کہ اگر poverty elimination کے بجائے poverty alleviation ہو جائے، تو بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ کون چاہتا ہوں اس دیش میں غریبی۔ لیکن کیا میں پوچھہ سکتا ہوں دو سال میں اس دیش کے جہاں ساڑھے چھ لاکھ کے قریب گاؤں ہیں اور ڈھائی-تین لاکھ کے قریب چھوٹے چھوٹے گاؤں ہیں، ان میں سے 100 گاؤں میں یہ ٹارگیٹ اچیو ہوا؟ ہمیں تو کہیں نہیں دکھا دیتا۔ اس کے لئے گول کیا ہے، روڈ-میٹ کیا ہے، اس کے بارے میں کوئی جانکاری نہیں۔ منریگا کے بارے میں یہاں چرچہ ہوئی۔ great emphasis on food security, a boost to MGNREGA. سر، فوڈ سیکورٹی اور منریگا، یہ دونوں یوپی-اے۔ کے وقت میں ہوئیں، اور سب سے زیادہ منریگا کا اور فوڈ سیکورٹی کی مخالفت آج کی رولنگ پارٹی کی طرف سے آیا اور جب آپ نے دیکھا کہ ان دونوں کا زمین پر اس کا اثر ہے، فوڈ سیکورٹی کی وجہ سے

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

بھی دیش کے کروڑوں لوگوں کا اڈھار ہوا اور منریگا کی وجہ سے نہ صرف زمین پر کام ہوا، بلکہ سب سے زیادہ ایمپلائمنٹ جنریشن ہوا، اگر کہیں work force تیار ہوئی، اور اس سے واقعی sea change آ گیا رورل اکانومی میں، تو وہ منریگا تھا۔ جب آپ نے زمین پر قدم رکھے تو آپ کو معلوم پڑا کہ منریگا تو بہت اچھی چیز ہے۔ اس لئے اب آپ نے اس پر ایمفیسس دینا شروع کیا۔ آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ کہ آپ نے اس کو قبول کیا۔ اسی طرح سے درجنوں اسکیمیں ہیں جو اچھی ہیں لیکن آپ ماننا نہیں چاہیں گے تو اس میں ہم کیا کریں۔ لیکن یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ این ڈی۔ اے۔ کے وقت سے جس طرح سے رورل سیکٹر نگلیکٹ ہوا، شاید تاریخ میں کبھی نہیں ہوا۔ جو real wages ہے، وہ 2.14 فیصد گر گئی ہے، جبکہ یو پی۔ اے۔ کے وقت میں real wages وہ چھ فیصد بڑھ رہی تھی۔ Rural development کے بارے میں آپ نے top priority کہا ہے، لیکن پچھلے دو سالوں میں برابر آپ نے رورل ڈیولپمنٹ کا بجٹ کاٹا۔ اب تیسرے سال، اب آپ رورل ڈیولپمنٹ کا پرائیٹی کی بات کرتے ہیں۔

رورل ڈیولپمنٹ کے بہت سارے components ہیں، "منریگا" بھی رورل ڈیولپمنٹ کا ایک component ہے۔ اس کے تحت بہت ساری اسکیمیں ہیں، لیکن پنجابی راج کے ذریعے ان تمام اسکیموں کی مانیٹرنگ کرنے کے لئے، پلاننگ کرنے کے لئے، آگے بڑھانے کے لئے، امپلیمینٹ کرنے کے لئے کانگریس کے وقت سے، راجیو گاندھی کے وقت سے اور آگے بڑھتے بڑھتے پنجابی راج کو جو طاقت دی گئی تھی رزرویشن کے ذریعے باقی چیزوں کے لئے، ان کو ووٹ کے ذریعے اپنا نمائندہ چننے کا، اپنے اپنے علاقوں میں کیا کام ہوگا، کیسی

اسکیمیں ہوں گی، کیسے پیسے کا استعمال ہوگا، اس کے لئے سب سے پہلے آپ کی دو سرکاریں، ہریانہ کی بی جے پی۔ کی سرکار اور راجستھان کی بی جے پی۔ سرکار نے پہلا کام یہ کیا کہ سرپنچ کا چناؤ لڑنے کے لئے ایجوکیشنل کوالیفیکیشن طے کر دی۔ سر، یہ کوئی بات ہے، مجھے نہیں معلوم کہ پردھان منتری جی کے نوٹس میں یہ بات ہے یا نہیں ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری وی پی۔ سنگھ بٹنور: اس کے بہت اچھے رزلٹ ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: معاف کیجئے، آپ۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری وی پی۔ سنگھ بٹنور: لوگوں نے اس کو بہت appreciate کیا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آپ پارلیمنٹ میں دیش کے لئے اسکیمیں بنا سکتے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری وی پی۔ سنگھ بٹنور: سر، آپ نے 67 سالوں میں ان تمام لوگوں کو ایجوکیٹ نہیں کیا اور آپ کہہ رہے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri V.P. Singh, please.

...(Interruptions)... Please, let him speak. ...(Interruptions)...

Please.

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آپ پارلیمنٹ کے لئے یہ قانون نہیں بنائیں گے، اسمبلی کے لئے نہیں بنائیں گے، آپ پنچایت کے لئے یہ قانون بنائیں گے، کیوں کہ غریب کی

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

بات کوئی نہیں سنئے گا۔ اس دلت عورت کی، اس دلت غریب کی، اس کسان کی، اس مزدور کی، اس اقلیت کی، اس بیک-ورڈ کی بات کوئی نہیں سنئے گا، اس لئے آپ نے وہاں قانون بنائے، ذرا یہاں بنا کر دیکھیے،۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ذرا ودھان سبھا میں بنا کر دیکھئے، آپ وہاں آرڈینینس کے تحت بنائیں گے، جہاں آپ کو پوچھنے والا کوئی نہیں ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ کوئی سپریم کورٹ نہیں جا سکتا، کوئی شور نہیں مچا سکتا۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ ہریانہ اور راجستھان میں پنچایت چناؤ میں دلت، ایس۔سی، ایس۔ٹی، اور غریب عورت امیدوار نہیں ملا، وہاں پر دوبارہ الیکشن کرانا پڑا، لیکن پھر بھی وہاں پر سیٹیں خالی رہیں، آپ کس دنیا میں رہتے ہیں؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ سر، اس سمبندھ میں مہامہم راشٹریتی مہودے جی کے خطبہ پر میں نے اور میرے ساتھی نے کانگریس پارٹی کی طرف سے امینڈمینٹ دیا ہے، اس کو پاس کرنا چاہئے۔ اس پر قانون بننا چاہئے اور اس کو reverse کرنا چاہئے۔ ویکشن کے ہمارے سبھی ساتھی چاہتے ہیں کہ اس کو بدل دیا جائے، کیوں کہ غریبوں کے ساتھ یہ انیائے نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری پروین راشٹرپال : سر، ٹرانسلس میں اسکول نہیں ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

Ten per cent population...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, don't disturb.

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : مائٹے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، ہمارے نڈا صاحب نے 'جن-دھن-یوجنا' پر بہت زور دیا۔ ویسے تو 'جن-دھن-یوجنا' کے بارے میں ہم روز ٹیلی ویژن پر دیکھتے ہیں، اس کے بارے میں ریڈیو میں بھی سنتے ہیں، اخباروں

میں بھی پڑھتے ہیں۔ مائٹے پردھان منتری جی کے بھاشن میں بھی کئی دفعہ سنا، "من کی بات" میں بھی سنا۔ اس سمبندھ میں مدھیہ پردیش کی سرکار نے پچھلے سال دعویٰ کیا کہ مدھیہ پردیش میں ہر ایک پریوار کے ایک آدمی کے نام پر بینک کھاتا کھول دیا گیا ہے اور وہاں کا جو جن-سمپرک وبھاگ ہے، انہوں نے بہت سارے وگیاپن دنے، کروڑوں روپوں کے وگیاپن دنے۔ یہ وگیاپن اسٹیٹ پیپرس میں دنے گئے اور نیشنل پیپرس میں بھی دنے تاکہ دہلی کی لیڈرشپ بھی اس کو دیکھ لے، سن لے اور واہ واہ ہو جائے۔

اس کو دیکھتے ہوئے "آج تک"، جو کہ ہندی چینل ہے، اس نے رینلٹی چیک کے لئے ایک ٹیم بنائی جو مدھیہ پردیش میں رینڈم چیک کرے۔ انہوں نے رینڈم چیک کے لئے آٹھ ٹسٹرکٹس چن لئے۔ رینڈم چیک کے بعد انہوں نے نیشنل ٹیلی کاسٹ پر ان تمام لوگوں کے انٹرویوز اسی جگہ سے دکھائے۔ وہ انٹرویوز اس میں موجود ہیں، میں اس کو سندن میں رکھوں گا۔ میں اس ہاؤس کی جانکاری کے لئے، اگر سرکار "جن-دھن" کے بارے میں 24 گھنٹے بات کرتی ہے، میں سوچتا ہوں کہ وپکش کو بھی یہ حق ہے کہ جو رینلٹی چیک ہوا ہے، اس سے دیش کو وہ واقف کرانے، کیوں کہ یہ بھی اتنا ہی ضروری ہے۔ یہ آج تک کی ٹیم ہے اور شاید یہ یو-ٹیوب پر بھی ہے۔ اس کے لئے انہوں نے پہلا ضلع بھوپال کو لیا۔ گاؤں کا نام ارجن نگر ہے اور آدمی کا نام کیلاش ہے۔ اس کیلاش نامی آدمی نے جو کہا وہ کوٹ، ان-کوٹ میں ہے۔ اس نے کہا، "ہمیں کچھ نہیں معلوم کھاتہ کب کھل رہا ہے" میں اس میں وہی بھاشا لکھی ہے۔ ہا-ہی میں کہیں کمی ہوگی، کیوں یہ اس کی بھاشا میں ہے۔ "ہمیں کچھ نہیں معلوم کھاتہ کب کھل رہا ہے، آپ لوگ

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

ابھی آنے ہو تب ہمیں معلوم چلا۔ "بھوپال کے ارجن نگر گاؤں کا ہی دوسرا آدمی، جس کا نام ہزاری ہے۔ وہ کہتا ہے، "کوئی جانکاری نہیں، پیسے کی سن رہے ہیں، تمہارے پیسے جمع ہوں گے، کھاتے کھلیں گے"۔ ضلع اندور، گاؤں شامبلی اور نام ہے شریمتی کومل۔ "کوئی جانکاری کسی نے نہیں دی"۔ ضلع بیتل (پراپر)، ہماری دوسری مہیلا بہن، پرانیہ سونی کہتی ہیں "پردھان منتری 'جن-دھن-یوجنا' دو-تین بار بینک جا چکے ہیں، ہر بار پریشان کیا جاتا ہے"۔ ضلع بیتل (پراپر) اور آدمی کا نام ہے السپا پارڈی۔ میں اس کی بات کوٹ کرتا ہوں۔ "ٹی-وی میں بار بار آ رہا ہے، 'جن-دھن-یوجنا' میں کھاتے کھولو، لیکن ہمارا کھاتہ ابھی تک کسی نے نہیں کھولا۔ دو تین بار گئے، لیکن کوئی سمجھاتا نہیں، کھاتا کھول کر دیتا نہیں"۔ ضلع منڈسور (پراپر) اور آدمی کا نام غلام رسول ہے۔ وہ کہتا ہے "جن-دھن-یوجنا میں تو ہم کو آج تک جانکاری نہیں ملی اور نہ کوئی جانکاری دیتا ہے"۔ اس میں میرا اپنا کچھ بھی نہیں ہے، اسی لئے میں یہ سی ڈی لایا ہوں۔ اگر یہاں دکھانے کے لئے کچھ ہوتا، تو میں دکھاتا۔ پھر چھترپور ڈسٹرکٹ اور آدمی کا نام اوما شنکر پٹیل ہے۔ اس کو میں کوٹ کرتا ہوں "ہمیں کوئی بتائے نہیں اور نہ ابھی ہمارا کوئی کھاتا ہے"۔ پھر چھترپور کے ہی رام رتن کہتے ہیں۔ "گئے تھے، بینک والوں نے بھگا دیا کہ تمہارے جیسے لوگوں کی وجہ سے نہیں کھل رہے ہیں" یہ پانچ-چھ ڈسٹرکٹس میں 'جن-دھن-یوجنا'

کی زمین ہے۔ مدھیہ پردیش کے مائٹے مکھیہ منتری نے کتنے وگیاپن دئے کہ اس میں 100 فیصد اچیومنٹیٹ ہونی اور ہر گھر کے ایک آدمی کا کھانا کھلا۔ تو یہ اس کا کھاتہ۔ یہی ہے، جو رینلٹی چیک میں نکلا ہے۔ میں یہ مدھیہ پردیش کی بات کر رہا ہوں۔

سر، راشٹر پتی جی کے خطبہ میں ایک بات کہی گئی ہے۔

Dr. Ambedkar had said and I quote, "Political democracy cannot last unless there lies at the base of it a social democracy."

آپ یہاں مائٹے امبیڈکر جی کی بات کرتے ہیں، لیکن دلتوں کے ساتھ کیا سلوک ہو رہا ہے؟ کس طرح کی atrocities ان کے خلاف ہو رہی ہے؟

فرید آباد ڈسٹرکٹ میں دو دلت بچوں کو کس طرح سے زندہ جلایا گیا، گوہانا، سونی-پت میں ایس۔سی۔ لڑکے کو پولیس کسٹڈی میں کس طرح سے مار دیا گیا، پانچ دلت بچوں کو حیدرآباد سینٹرل یونیورسٹی سے کس طرح سے نکال دیا گیا، روہپ ویمولا کس طرح سے سوسائڈ کرنے پر مجبور ہو گیا؟ سر، میرے خیال سے 2014 میں سب سے زیادہ دلت atrocities ہونی ہیں۔ میں دلت اور ایس۔سی۔، ایس۔ٹی، دونوں کی بات کروں گا۔ اب صرف atrocities نہیں بڑھ رہیں، ان کی intensity بھی بڑھ رہی ہے۔ کس بے-دردی کے ساتھ ان کو مارا جا رہا ہے، تڑپایا جا رہا ہے؟ ابھی اوڈیشہ کے بارے میں اخبار میں خبر آئی تھی کہ ایک دلت عورت کے پاس اپنے پتی کے انتم سنسکار کے لئے پیسے نہیں تھے اس لئے اسے اپنے دو بچوں کو گروی رکھنا پڑا اور ہم یہاں political democracy کی بات

[شری گولام نبی آجادی]

کرتے ہیں، social democracy کی بات کرتے ہیں اور ہمارے صاحب کہتے ہیں کہتے ہیں کہ sea-change آگیا ہے۔ یہ sea-change آگیا ہے۔ اس کو اگر ہم sea-change کہیں؛ ہم یہ نہیں کہتے کہ آپ اس میں کامیاب نہیں ہونے، لیکن ہمارا اتنا ہی کہنا ہے کہ اگر ہم یہ کہیں کہ بالکل دودھ کا دودھ اور پانی کا پانی ہو گیا ہے، تو یہ صحیح نہیں ہے۔ ہم نے اتنا کام کیا، جو ہو سکتا تھا۔ آپ کو بھی اور کام کرنا ہوگا، اکٹھے مل کر کام کرنا ہوگا۔ ہمارے نڈا صاحب نے کہا cooperative federalism کہاں ہے، cooperative federalism? ہم نے so-called Nagaland Accord کے بارے میں سنا، دیکھا نہیں، پارلیمنٹ میں کوئی چرچا نہیں، لیکن افسوس ہے کہ جو نین neighbouring مکھیہ منتری ہیں، ان کا اس میں انٹرسٹ ہے، ان سے بات ہونی چاہئے تھی۔ وہ تینوں پریس کانفرنس کرنے کو مجبور ہو گئے کہ ہمیں جانکاری ہے، ہم سے نہیں پوچھا گیا، ہم نے نیوز پیپرس میں یہ بھی پڑھا کہ مائنے گرہ منتری کو بھی پی۔ایم۔او۔ کو لیٹر لکھنا پڑا کہ ذرا ہمیں بھی بتائیے کہ یہ کون سا Accord ہو رہا ہے اور اگر ہمارے دیش میں ہو رہا ہے تو ہم بھی اس کا حصہ ہیں۔ میرے خیال میں کئی چیزوں کو out of proportion blow up کرنا اچھی بات نہیں ہے۔ منسٹری آف مائنارٹیز آفینرس نے کہا ہے کہ دو نئی اسکیمیں ہیں، ایک تو مائنارٹیز کے لئے ہے اور ایک ہمارے پارسی بھائیوں کے لئے ہے۔ مائنارٹیز کے لئے 'نئی منزل'۔ پرانی منزل سے اتارنے کے لئے تو 24 گھنٹے کوشش ہو رہی ہے۔ جو پرانی منزل ہے، جو بی۔جے۔پی۔ کے ساتھ پارٹیاں ہیں، پرانی منزل سے تو نکال دو، 'نئی منزل' کہاں

ہے، ان کی قسمت۔ اسلئے پرانی منزل، نئی منزل خالی شوٹے ہیں، اس میں کچھ نکلنے والا نہیں ہے۔ اس پر میں زیادہ بات بھی نہیں کرنے والا ہوں، اس سمبندھ میں مجھے نہ کوئی اپیکشا ہے، نہ امید ہے۔

مائنٹے نڈا صاحب نے ہیلتھ کے بارے میں کہا۔ آپ فکر مت کرنیے، میں ہیلتھ کے بارے میں نہیں بولوں گا۔ جو ہماری Business Advisory Committee ہے، اس میں میں سبھی سے نویدن کروں گا کہ ہم ہمیشہ تین چار منترالیہ ٹسکس کے لئے لیتے ہیں، ہیلتھ کو اس میں پانچ-چھ سال سے نہیں لیا گیا ہے۔ اس لئے جب اس پر چرچا ہوگی، تب میں اس کے بارے میں بات کروں گا۔ اگر میں ابھی ہیلتھ کے بارے میں بات کروں گا تو میرا سارا وقت اس میں نکل جائے گا۔ میں صرف اتنا ہی کہوں گا کہ ہیلتھ تیس ہزار سے بڑھ کر ایک لاکھ کو نہیں کہئے، ہیلتھ این سی ڈیز کو کہتے ہیں، سی ڈیز کو کہتے ہیں، non-communicable disease جو ہے، جن پر United Nations کو دفعہ سیشن کرنا پڑا، جن میں دنیا بھر کے راشٹر پتی، پردھان منتری اور ہیلتھ منسٹرس موجود تھے۔ انہوں نے یہ بتایا کہ 2030 تک دو بیماریاں پوری دنیا میں راج کریں گی اور وہ بیماریاں ہیں، Cancer, Diabetes and Hypertension اور ان کا سب سے زیادہ امپیکٹ ہندوستان میں ہوگا، ہمارے بھارت میں ہوگا - پوری دنیا میں تو ہوگا ہی، لیکن بھارت پر سب سے زیادہ اثر ہوگا۔ اس میں United Nations کو راشٹرپتیوں کی میٹنگ بلانی پڑی، پردھان منتریوں کی میٹنگ بلانی پڑی، وہ صرف سواستھ منتریوں تک محدود نہیں رہے، to sensitize them, ان کے بارے میں کچھ نہیں ہو رہا۔

[شری گولام نبی آزاد]

ہم نے 70 کینسر انسٹی ٹیوشنس پلاننگ کمیشن سے منظور کروائے، ان پر

کیا کام ہوا رہا ہے؟ ہم نے پورے دیش کو دو سال کے اندر، جو ہم نے پہلے سال کے اندر شروع کرایا، ہم نے ہائیپر ٹینشن اور ڈائبٹیس کے لئے ٹیسٹ کرانے شروع کر دئے تھے اور ہم ریڈیو اور ٹیلی ویژن پر پروگرام دیتے تھے کہ اتنا بلڈ شوگر ہوگا، تو اس کو کیا دوائی کھانی ہے۔ اگر مجھے اچھی طرح سے یاد ہے، تو 30

ہزار کے قریب پروگرام ہونے لگے اور تیس ہزار یا چالیس ہزار کے قریب ڈاکٹروں نے اپنی اسپیشل دے دی تھی۔ یہ پروگرامس ہیں، جو دیش کے لئے ہیں۔ ایسا کچھ تو individual کے پروگرام سے تو نہیں ہوگا، اس لئے جو دیش کے ہت میں ہے، اس کا دیش کو اور سبھی کو فائدہ ملے، اس کے لئے ہم آپ کے ساتھ ہیں۔ اپوزیشن بھارت کے لوگوں کو سوسٹھ رکھنے میں جو بھی اس کا یوگدان ہے، وہ دے گا۔ آج میں اس پر وسٹار سے چرچا نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

اُپ سبھا پتی مہودے، "سوچہ بھارت ابھیان" کی بات ہوتی ہے۔ یہ "نرمل بھارت ابھیان" یوپی۔اے۔ کا تھا۔ آپ نے "نرمل بھارت" کو "سوچہ بھارت" کر دیا۔ اسی کو کہتے تھے کہ 'احمد کی ٹوپی محمود کے سر'۔ ہمارے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس ہنس رہے ہیں۔ اس کا نام بدلنے سے کیا ہوا؟ نام 'سکندر' رکھنے سے کیا، جب وقت سکندر ہونا سکا۔ 'سکندر' تو تھا، سکندر دی گریٹ 'Alexander the Great' اب کوئی یہاں رکھے گا 'سکندر'، تو اس سے وہ 'Alexander the Great' تھوڑے ہی ہو گیا، وہ تو سکندر ہی ہو گیا۔ اسی لئے اردو میں کہتے ہیں کہ نام 'سکندر' رکھنے سے وقت سکندر ہو نہ سکا

... (مداخلت)۔ آپ نے کہا ہے کہ 46 لاکھ ٹوانلیٹس بنے، لیکن ان میں 43 لاکھ 81 ہزار "نرمل بھارت ابھیان" میں، اس وقت بنے تھے، جب ہم نے سرکار چھوڑی تھی۔ ان کی تعداد ڈبل ہو گئی، یہ اچھی بات ہے، لیکن میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ "سوچہ بھارت ابھیان" صرف ٹوانلیٹ بنانے میں - ہم نے 43 لاکھ بنائے، آپ نے اس میں 50 لاکھ اور ایڈ کئے، تو میرے خیال سے اس سے بھارت سوچہ نہیں ہو سکتا ہے، میرے خیال میں 'سوچہ بھارت' بہت بڑی چیز ہے۔ ٹوانلیٹس اس کا ایک ضروری کمپونینٹ ہو سکتا ہے، ہمارے بچوں کے لئے، اسکولس کے لئے، ہائیجین کے لئے، لیکن، I think یہ اس کا ایک پارٹ ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے آپ نے کہا تھا کہ بہت سارے ایڈورٹائزمنٹ دیں گے، اس کے لئے پیسہ دیں گے اور پھر آپ نے ٹیکس بھی لگایا، لیکن کچھ نکلا نہیں۔ کھودا پہاڑ، تو نکلا چوبہا، والی بات ہوگی۔

اسمارٹ سٹیز کے بارے میں بات ہوئی ہے۔ اسمارٹ سٹیز بہت اچھا کنسپٹ تھا۔ میں ابھی بھی بہت اچھی اس کو مانتا ہوں۔ ہندوستان میں جتنے بھی پرانے شہر ہیں، آپ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ پچھلے 40-50 سالوں سے شہروں میں جانے کی ہوڑ لگی ہوئی ہے۔ وہاں سینیٹیشن نہیں ہو سکتی، وہاں سڑکوں کا وسٹار نہیں ہو سکتا، وہاں کوئی کام نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اگر یہ اسمارٹ سٹیز الگ سے بنتی ہے، تو بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ آپ نے 100 اسمارٹ سٹیز کی بات کہی ہے، لیکن اس سرکار کے تین سال باقی ہیں اور دو سال چلے گئے ہیں۔ آپ کو دو سال تو صرف شہر چننے میں لگ گئے ہیں، سب سے بڑی مزے دار بات اگلے پانچ سال کے لئے ہے، اب اگلے تین سال ہی بچے ہیں، 500 کروڑ روپے ہیں۔ سر، 500 کروڑ میں تو ڈسٹرکٹ اسپتال

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

بنتا ہے۔ آپ یہ 20 شہر کیسے بنائے والے ہیں؟ اس کے لئے تو آپ کو 500 کروڑ روپے، جو آرکٹیکٹ ہوگا، اس کو دینے پڑیں گے۔ یہ 500 کروڑ روپے کیسے رکھے گئے ہیں، یہ میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا ہے۔ اس پر تو سدن میں چرچا ہونی چاہئے۔ ان 500 کروڑ میں کیا ہوگا؟ ان 20 اسمارٹ سٹیز کو کون بنائے گا؟ اگر لیا۔ پوتی، چونا سفیدی، رنگ روغن کرنا ہے، تب تو یہ ٹھیک ہے۔ اگر نئی سٹیز بنانی ہیں، ان میں 24 گھنٹے پانی ہو، بجلی ہو، سڑکیں چوڑی ہوں، یہ تمام چیزیں ہوں، لیٹسٹ تکنیک کے ادھار پر وہ سٹیز بنی ہوں، تو میرے خیال میں یہ تو بے وقوف بنانے والی بات ہوئی۔

مائنے پردھان منتری جی، مجھے جموں کشمیر سے ہونے کے ناطے بہت افسوس ہے کہ جب کشمیر پانی میں ڈوب گیا اور جموں ایک بہت پرانا شہر ہے، آپ جموں اور شری-نگر کو تو کم سے کم دکھاوے کے لئے ہی صحیح، ان کو لینا تھا، ورنہ بننا تو کچھ ہے نہیں۔

سر، بلیک منی کے بارے میں کہا ہے، "Concerted Address says, efforts to tackle the menace of black money have started yielding results." اب یہ ریزلٹس کہاں سے آنے شروع ہو گئے؟ مائنے پردھان منتری جی نے الیکشن میں کہا تھا، میں کوٹ کر رہا ہوں، "جو چوروں اور لٹیروں کے پیسے ودیشی بینکوں میں جمع ہیں، اتنے روپے بھی واپس آئیں تو ہر ایک آدمی کے کھاتے میں کم سے کم پندرہ سے بیس لاکھ روپے تو ایسے ہی جمع ہو جائیں۔" یہ مائنے پردھان منتری جی نے پردھان منتری بننے سے پہلے اپنے بھاشن میں کہا تھا۔ پھر مائنے پردھان منتری جی نے، میں بڑے احترام کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں،

مانیئے پردھان منتری جی، آپ نے ”من کی بات“ میں کہا، میں کوٹ کرتا ہوں، ”مجھے نہیں معلوم کہ اس دیش میں کتنا کالا دھن ہے؟“ پھر سپریم کورٹ میں کینڈریہ سرکار نے ایفی ڈیوٹ دیا کہ گورنمنٹ ودیش میں کالے دھن والوں کے نام عام نہیں کرسکتی ہے۔ مانیئے پردھان منتری جی، مانیئے ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، یوپی اے کے پورے دس سال میں بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی نے بلیک منی کے نام پر کانگریس پارٹی اور کانگریس پارٹی کی لیڈرشپ کو سدن کے اندر اور سدن کے باہر بدنام کرنے کا پریاس کیا اور کہا کہ ودیش میں جو کالا دھن ہے، یہ کانگریس کے لیڈرس کا ہے، اس لیے کالا دھن واپس نہیں لایا جاتا، یہ کانگریس کے منتریوں کا ہے، اس لیے پیسہ واپس نہیں لایا جارہا ہے۔ تب جب ہم بتاتے تھے، تو اس پر چرچہ نہیں ہوتی تھی، لیکن آج پونے دو سال ہونے، کیوں کالا دھن نہیں آ رہا؟ کہاں گیا وہ کالا دھن؟ کیوں آج آپ سپریم کورٹ میں وہ نام دینے سے ڈرتے ہیں؟ کس کے کہنے سے ڈرتے ہیں؟ اس لیے بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کو سدن کے اندر کانگریس سے، کانگریس لیڈرشپ سے اور وپکش سے معافی مانگنا چاہیئے کہ ہم نے الیکشن میں دیش کو گمراہ کر دیا اور کانگریس کے خلاف غلط پرچار کیا۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ... (Interruptions) ... Please.

Please.

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: مانیئے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، راشٹریتی جی نے خطبہ میں کہا ہے کہ؛

"This Government is streamlining or has succeeded in streamlining of Defence procurement procedure."

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

سر، پہلی دفعہ رکشا منترالیہ، مجھے بھی اس پارلیمنٹ میں 35-36 سال ہوئے، پہلی دفعہ دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ بجٹ میں ڈیفنس بجٹ کی کوئی چرچا ہی نہیں ہے۔ ایسا لگتا ہے کہ این۔ڈی۔اے کے وقت میں ڈیفنس کی کوئی ضرورت ہی نہیں ہے۔ راشٹر کی سیماؤں کی رکشا کے لئے این۔ڈی۔اے کافی ہے، کیوں کہ بجٹ ہی نہیں ہے۔ جب بجٹ نہیں ہے، تو ڈیفنس منسٹر نہیں ہے۔ کہاں گیا ڈیفنس منسٹری کا اس سال کا بجٹ؟ بجٹ میں اس کا الیکھ کیوں نہیں ہے؟ پیسہ کاٹ لیا۔ یہ بہت گمبھیر بات ہے، یہ مذاق والی بات نہیں ہے۔ یہ پہلی دفعہ ہے کہ ہر منترالیہ کا بجٹ ہے، لیکن ڈیفنس منسٹری کے بجٹ کا کوئی الیکھ نہیں ہے۔ مائے فائنٹینس منسٹر صاحب بعد میں جواب دیں گے۔

† وزیر خزانہ (شری ارون جیٹلی): ہائیسیٹ ایلوکیشن ہے، آپ کو پڑھنے میں تھوڑی تکلیف ہوئی ہوگی، کیوں کہ آپ جو ایکلوکیٹ کرتے تھے، اس سے زیادہ ایلوکیشن ہے۔ کیپٹل ایلوکیشن ہے۔

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Capital allocation has been brought down.

That is a fact.

† ڈیفنس ہمارے لیے فخر کی بات ہے۔ جس طرح سے ہمارے دیش کو چاروں طرف سے خطرہ ہے، ہم ایک سکشم دیش، ایک مضبوط دیش بنانا چاہتے ہیں اور اپنے دشمنوں کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے ڈیفنس اور defence procurement بہت ضروری ہے۔ آپ نے لکھا ہے کہ آپ نے defence procurement procedure

کو streamline کیا ہے۔ میں یہاں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یوپی اے سرکار میں فرانس سے 126 رافیل جیٹس لینے کے بارے میں طے ہوا تھا۔ International bidding

ہوئی، دنیا بھر کے جتنے international players تھے، انہوں نے اس bidding میں حصہ لیا۔ شاید فرانس کی bidding سب سے Lowest اُربی تھی، Negotiation چل رہی تھی اور سب سے بڑی بات، جو دیش کے لیے ضروری تھی کہ اس Agreement میں technology transfer کا component تھا، that was the integral part of the deal. اس میں over-the-counter اٹھارہ فائٹرس جیٹس لینے تھے اور HAL 108 میں، انڈیا کی ڈیفنس پبلک انڈرٹیکنگ میں بننے تھے۔ کہ This is called 'Make in India' صرف اٹھارہ وہاں سے لیے جائیں over-the-counter اور 108 کے لیے یہاں دیش میں فرانس کی ٹیکنالوجی ٹرانسفر ہوگی اور ہم بنائیں گے، لیکن اس سرکار کے آتے ہی 126 جیٹس کی اس ڈیل کو ختم کر دیا گیا اور سرکار نے کہا کہ ہم کل 36 رافیل جیٹس لیں گے اور وہ بھی over-the-counter جیسے چاکلیٹ خریدنے ہیں، کوئی ٹیکنالوجی ٹرانسفر نہیں۔ مانیںے پردھان منتری جی، آپ 'Make in India' کے چیمپین ہیں، لیکن یہ تو 'Make in India' کا باپ تھا۔ جو ہم نے Conceive کیا تھا، جو ڈیل ہم نے کی تھی، وہ کہاں چلی گئی؟ کھلونے بنانے کو ہی 'Make in India' نہیں کہتے ہیں۔ یہ 'Make in India' تھا۔ جس سے ہمارا نام وشو میں اوپر ہوجاتا کہ رافیل جیٹس جیسے فائٹرز جیٹس یہاں، بھارت میں بننے لگتے۔ اس سے ہمارا سر آپ سب کا سر، دیشواسیوں کا سر اونچا ہوجاتا ہے۔ لیکن اب چھٹیس کل اور باقی نو گول ہو گئے۔ یہ آگے بڑھ کر کیا ہوجاتا ہے؟ پچیس جنوری کو فرینچ راشٹرپتی جی یہاں آتے ہیں۔ وہ بھی چھٹیس کے بارے میں ہم پیروں میں سنتے ہیں، کیوں کہ سدن کو ڈیفنس اور

[Shri Anand Sharma]

foreign affairs کے بارے میں تو کوئی بتاتا ہی نہیں ہے۔ ہمارا حال وہی ہے، جو مدھیہ پردیش میں جن دھن کے ان غریبوں کا ہے، جو کہتے ہیں کہ ہم سنتے ہیں۔ ہمارا حال بھی وہی ہے، ہم ان سے بہتر نہیں ہیں، کیوں کہ سدن میں ان چیزوں کے بارے میں نہیں بتایا جاتا ہے۔ اس دفعہ جب چھبیس جنوری کے لیے مائینے پردھان منتری جی نے یا گورنمنٹ نے فرینچ پریسیڈنٹ کو جو دعوت دی تھی، جو چھبیس جنوری کو یہاں چیف گیسٹ تھے، ان کی موجودگی میں اور مائینے پردھان منتری جی کی موجودگی ایگریمنٹ ہوا، لیکن ساتھ ہی فرینچ پریسیڈنٹ نے پریس کانفرنس میں کہا، "There are financial issues that will be sorted out in a couple of days." میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ 'couple of days' کتنے سالوں کا ہے اور

ultimately کتنے جہاز خریدے جانے ہیں؟

کیسے خریدے جائیں گے؟ کیا اس میں 'Make in India' والا جو component ہم نے ڈالا تھا، وہ 'Make in France' ہو گیا؟ کیا اب 'Make in India' والے کو کچھ نہیں ہوگا؟ اگر اس کو آپ defence streamline procurement procedure کہتے ہو تو یہ پروسیجر آپ کو ہی مبارک ہو۔ مجھے نہیں لگتا ہے کہ ایسے پروسیجرس کو اسٹریم لائن کرنا دیش کے مفاد میں ہوتا ہے۔ راشٹریتی جی کے خطبہ صدارت میں آگے فارین پالیسی کی بات کہی گئی۔ فارین پالیسی کے بارے میں لکھا ہے، "quote, "...continue to pursue a bold and proactive foreign policy committed to forging a mutually respectful relationship with Pakistan." out of all the countries, آپ پاکستان کے لیے ایسی بات کہہ رہے ہیں۔ ایک فلم تھی، مجھے اس کا ایک ڈائلاگ یاد آتا ہے۔ یہ

ڈانلاگ ولگر تو نہیں ہے، لیکن ایک فلم میں گبر سنگھ کا ایک ڈانلاگ ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ 'تیرا کیا ہوگا کالا' نہیں، یہ ڈانلاگ ہے، 'بڑا یارانہ لگتا ہے۔' آج کل پاکستان سے آپ کا 'بڑا یارانہ لگتا ہے' کہ اب راشٹرپتی جی کے خطبہ میں بھی آپ نے یہ دیا ہے۔

مہودے، جب ہم سنہ میں تھے، ہم پاکستان کے ساتھ بات کرتے تھے، تو ہم بہت برے ہو گئے، لیکن اگر آپ پاکستان کے ساتھ بات کرتے ہیں، تو بہت اچھے ہو گئے۔ یہ تو ایسی بات ہو گئی کہ اگر آپ کھائیں تو 'مکھن چور' دوسرا کھائے تو 'حرام خور'۔ vis-a-vis آپ ایسی چیزیں کرتے ہیں۔ آپ کی جو فارین پالیسی ہے اور پاکستان کے۔ آپ کی جو پالیسی ہے، وہ دو قدم آگے، دو قدم پیچھے کی ہے، لیکن آپ وہی ہیں۔ ان پونے دو سالوں میں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

ڈاکٹر ستیہ نارائن جاتھیہ: آپ نے ابھی جو شبذ کہا، وہ انپارلیمنٹر ہے۔

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: پلیز، میں کوئی گالی نہیں دے رہا ہوں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری آنند شرما: یہ تو محاورہ ہے۔

ڈاکٹر ستیہ نارائن جاتھیہ: آپ محاورہ تو کہہ رہے ہیں، لیکن محاورہ بھی تو سلیقے کا ہونا چاہیئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ جس طریقے کے محاورے بتانے جارہے ہیں، وہ سلیقے کے نہیں ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ہم نے آپ کو یہ شبذ نہیں کہا، آپ کو تو 'مکھن چور' ہی کہا ہے، آپ فکر مت کیجئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

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جناب آپ سبھاپتی: آپ بیٹھئیے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ بیٹھئیے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سنیئے، آپ فکر مت کیجئیے، آپ کو 'مکھن چور' بنایا ہے اور 'مکھن چور' شبد کوئی آپنی جنک نہیں ہے۔ روز مکھن کھاؤ گے تو آپ کی صحت ٹھیک ہو جائے گی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ مگر میں نے آپ سے کہا کہ اگر ہ کام آپ کریں گے تو آپ 'مکھن چور' اور ہم کریں گے تو 'حرام خور'۔ یہ مثال ہے، اردو کا محاورہ ہے۔ آپ کو 'مکھن چور' بنایا ہے، آپ مکھن کھائیے، آپ سوسٹھ ہو جائیں گے۔

پاکستان کے تئیں آپ کی جو دو قدم آگے، دو قدم پیچھے والی پالیسی ہے، یہ چلیگی نہیں۔ میں پھر سے تھوڑا سا مانینیے پردھان منتری جی کی کچھ باتوں کو کوٹ کرنا چاہوں گا۔ اگر میں غلط ہوں، تو اسے آپ کو چیک کرنا پڑیگا۔ جب آپ نے حیدرآباد کی الیکشن اسپیچ دی تو آپ نے ہمارے فارین منسٹر کی بات کہی۔ آپ کا بھاشن تو بہت لمبا چوڑا ہے، لیکن جیسا میں نے پہلے بھی عرض کیا ہے، میں نے جان کر آپ کی اسپیچ سے بڑے سافٹ والے پوائنٹس لیے ہیں، سخت شبد نہیں لیے ہیں، کیوں کہ جیسا میں نے شروع میں کہا کہ میں نہیں چاہتا کہ یہاں پر تو تو میں میں ہو جائے، اس لیے میں نے آپ کی اسپیچ سے بہت سافٹ ورٹس لیے ہیں۔

مانینیے پردھان منتری جی، میں آپ کی بات کو کوٹ کرتا ہوں، "بڑی بیان بازی کر کے بھارت کے ودیش منتری چائنا گئے اور چائنا میں جاکر چائنا کے ساتھ ان کی ان حرکتوں کے خلاف آواز اٹھانی چاہینیے تھی، لال آنکھ کر کے بات کرنی چاہینیے تھی، چائنا کو سمجھانا چاہینیے تھا، اس کے بجائے، ہندستان کے ودیش منتری چائنا میں جاکر بیان دیتے ہیں کہ "بیجنگ کتنا اچھا شہر ہے، میرا یہاں رہنے کا من کرتا ہے۔" پھر آپ کہتے ہیں۔ "ٹوب مرو، ٹوب مرو" میرے دیش کی

سرکار چلانے والے، ٹوب مرو۔“ مانینے پردھان منتری جی، یہ آپ کا اسٹیٹمنٹ ہے، میں نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں۔ پھر آگے آپ کہتے ہیں، “آپ کو شرم آتی چاہیئے۔” یہ آپ ہم سب کو بتا رہے ہیں کہ، “آپ کو شرم آتی چاہیئے۔” یہ گھاؤ پر نمک چھڑک رہے ہو۔ ہندوستان کے سوا سو کروڑ ناگروں کے من پر لگی چوٹ پر آپ ایسڈ چھڑک رہے ہو۔“ مانینے پردھان منتری جی، یہ آپ نے ہمیں بھارت کہہ یوپی اے کا ودیش منتری کو کہا اور اس کے ساتھ یوپی اے کو گالی دی۔ وہ چائنا گئے تھے۔ اب ان کو چائنا کا شہر اچھا لگا تھا یا نہیں لگا تھا، وہ آپ کا کہنا ہے۔ لیکن، میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ مانینے پردھان منتری جی جب پردھان منتری بنے، چائنا کے راشٹرپتی آئے۔ آپ دونوں تو احمدآباد میں جھولے پر جھولا جھول رہے تھے۔ جب چائنا کی فوج لداخ میں تھی، تب کیا ہوا؟ ہم نے تو آواز نہیں اٹھائی۔ ہم نے کوئی لال آنکھ تو کیا، ہم نے تو سیدھی آنکھ بھی نہیں دکھائی۔ میرے کہنے کا مطلب ہے کہ الیکشن کے وقت کتنا euphoria کتنا زہر ہمارے خلاف جذبات ابھارنے کے لیے، نیشنلزم کے لیے، ہمیں تو آپ بالکل فنڈامینٹلسٹ کے ساتھ ڈال دیا، اینٹی نیشنل کے ساتھ ڈال دیا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ پھر میں الزام کیوں دوں، جو آپ کے ساتھی بیان دیتے ہیں، جب آپ کی بھی مانسکتا وہی ہے۔

مانینے پردھان منتری جی، پاکستان کے بارے میں آپ نے کہا۔ یوٹیوب سے لیا، TV9 گجرات میں بھی آیا ہے اور یہ میں کوٹ کرتا ہوں۔ “اتنا ہی نہیں، ہمارے نوجوانوں کے سر کاٹ لیے گئے اور اس کے بعد بھارت کے ودیش منتری جے پور میں جاکر پاکستان کے مہمانوں کو بریانی کھلا رہے ہیں اور وہ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ پروٹوکال ہے۔“ پھر آپ آگے کہتے ہیں، “میرے دیش کے جوانوں، کیا اپنے دیش کے دشمنوں کے ساتھ بھی پروٹوکال ہوتا ہے؟“ مان لیجنے، نہیں ہوتا ہے،

[Shri Anand Sharma]

انہوں نے غلطی کی، لیکن مانیئے پردھان منتری جی، سشما جی جب لیٹر آف دی اپوزیشن تھیں، تو انہوں نے کہا، ”وہ ایک جوان کا سر کاٹیں گے، ہم دس کا سر کاٹیں گے۔“ لیکن میں آج پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ این ڈی اے کے وقت میں national and international border پر سٹر سے زیادہ ceasefire violations ہوئے۔ Terrorist violence کی سیما ان دو ڈھائی سالوں میں اپنے آخری مرحلہ پر پہنچ گئی۔ جموں میں ارنیا میں، اوڑی میں، سری نگر میں، شوپیان میں، پلوامہ، راج باغ، کھٹوعہ اور ہیرانگر میں، گہواڑہ میں چوبیس گھنٹے فوج کی، آرمی کی اور پاکستان کے ملی ٹینٹس کے بیچ میں لڑائی چلی، جس میں ایک کرنل مارا گیا۔ پمپور میں ابھی اور اس سے پہلے ہیرا نگر میں دو دفعہ حملہ ہوا۔ پاکستان کے ملی ٹینٹس نے تھانے میں جاکر پولیس والوں کو مار دیا، تھانے میں جاکر! ابھی پمپور کے اندر ہمارے دو کیپٹینس کو مارا گیا، کمانڈوز کو مارا گیا۔ گروڈاس پور کے اندر پٹھان کوٹ میں پاکستانی ملی ٹینٹس اندر گھس گئے۔ پٹھان کوٹ معاملہ جب ہوا، تو ہم نے اس وقت کچھ نہیں کہا، کیوں کہ جب دیش کے دشمن کے ساتھ ہم لڑائی کر رہے ہیں، اس وقت سرکار کو پورا سمرٹھن دینا چاہئے، چاہے سرکار کے ساتھ آپ کے کتنے بھی مت بھید ہوں، تاکہ سرکار کو یہ نہ لگے کہ ہمارے پیچھے 130 کروڑ کی جنتا نہیں ہے، چاہے ہم آپکی پالیسی کو مانتے ہیں یا نہیں مانتے، لیکن دیش کی ایکٹا کے لیے، دیش کی اکھنڈتا کے لیے کانگریس پارٹی اور ویکش ہمیشہ آپ کے ساتھ کھڑا رہے گا۔

اس لیے جو غلطیاں، جو خامیاں، جو کمیاں اس سرکار سے پٹھان کوٹ میں ہوئیں، آپ کو ایک دن پہلے، چوبیس گھنٹے پہلے انفارمیشن مل گئی تھی، آپ نے کمانڈوز پہلے دن اتارے۔ اس کے باوجود بھی آپ نے مقابلہ نہیں کیا اور سرکار کے ایک

منٹری نے دو دن کے بعد کہا کہ everything wound up اور اس کے بعد پھر لڑائی۔ اس طرح کا میس کبھی نہیں ہوا۔ میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج جو گُپواڑہ میں کرنل مارا گیا اور دوسرے فوجی ان کے سر، سر نہیں تھے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ جُپ رہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Viplove, why are you speaking?

... (Interruptions) ... Please.

وزیر برائے خواتین و اطفال (محترمہ مینکا سنجے گاندھی): ممبئی میں کیا ہوا تھا؟

جناب آنند شرما: ... (Interruptions) ... Was Mumbai an Air Force base?

بوٹل اور انیر فورس میں فرق ہوتا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: میڈم، آپ نہیں سمجھ پائیں، میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں، ممبئی میں جو

ہمارے وقت ہوا تھا یا پارلیمنٹ میں آپ کے وقت میں ہوا، یہ معاملہ نمبر اسکور کرنے کا نہیں ہے۔ پاکستان نہ آپ کا دوست ہے، نہ ہمارا دوست ہے۔ این ڈی اے کے وقت میں ہوا یا کانگریس کے وقت میں ہوا، یہ سوال نہیں ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

سنیئے سنیئے، پلیز۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں یہ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ یہ ہمارے وقت میں ہوا تو

ہم کو کہا کہ وہ سر کاٹ کر جاتے ہیں اور یہ بریانی کھلاتے ہیں۔ اب جو سر کٹے، کیا وہ سر نہیں تھے، وہ آلو اور کڈو تھے؟ پھر کیوں آپ ان سے بات کرتے ہو؟ پھر کیوں آپ کبھی ان کے پاس پہنچتے ہو، کیوں ان کی شادی اور بیاہ میں جاتے ہو؟ کیا یہ سر نہیں تھے؟ یہ میرا کہنے کا مطلب ہے۔ ہمارے وقت میں سر کٹ گئے سپاہیوں کے اور وہ سر ہو گئے اور آپ کے وقت میں کیپٹینس کے، کمانڈوز کے،

[Shri Anand Sharma]

کرنلس کے سر کٹ جائیں اور اس کے بعد بھی آپ بات چیت کرتے جائیں۔ کبھی امریکہ میں بات کریں گے، کبھی کاٹھ منڈو میں بات کریں گے، کبھی اؤفا میں، رشیا میں بات کریں گے، کبھی یہاں دعوت دیں گے اور کبھی ان کی دعوتیں اٹینڈ کریں گے، تو یہ سر نہیں ہیں تو وہ کیا سر ہیں، اس لیے میں ان کی کمپیرزن کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور پھر اس کے بعد ہم کو کہو گے نیشنلزم۔ پھر بھی اس کے بعد سرٹی فکیٹ آپ ہاٹو گے۔ اس لیے میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ڈبل پالیسی نہیں چلے گی۔ اس طرح سے آپ لوگوں نے کانگریس اور یوپی اے کو بدنام کرنے کا جو پریاس کیا تھا اس کی وجہ سے یہ 282 نمبر آیا یہ کوئی ایسا ویسا چمٹکار نہیں تھا۔ جتنا یوپی اے کے وقت میں دس سالوں میں کام ہوا ہے، میں یقین سے کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ اتنا کام کبھی نہیں ہوا۔ لیکن جو ڈسپیر چار آپ لوگوں نے الیکشن میں کیا کانگریس کے خلاف، یو پی اے کے خلاف، اس کا نتیجہ ہے آج کا ریزلٹ۔ مانینگے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں انہیں الفاظ کے ساتھ میں مانینگے راشٹری جی کا بہت بہت دھنیواد کرتا ہوں ان کے خطبہ کے لئے۔ جے ہند۔

“خَلَّمَ شِدَّ”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad. Now Shri Neeraj Shekhar.

श्री नीरज शेखर: उपसभापति जी, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी चले गए, मैं उन्हीं से बात शुरू करना चाहता था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं-नहीं, कोई बात नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री जी, व्यस्त होंगे। हम सांसद हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी से आपकी बात कहें। मैं अब माननीय मंत्री जी से कह लूंगा। मैं यह कहना चाह रहा था। प्रधान मंत्री जी से, आपके माध्यम से कह रहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी सत्ता में इसलिए आए, क्योंकि देश की जनता जो आज इस तरफ लोग बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे दुखी हो चुकी थी और प्रधान मंत्री जी को बड़ी उम्मीदों से इस देश की जनता ने प्रधान मंत्री बनाया। उसको बहुत उम्मीदें थीं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी चुनाव में जो वायदे कर रहे हैं, वे उन वायदों को पूरा करेंगे। उन वायदों को तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पूरा किया या नहीं किया, यह तो इस देश की जनता बताएगी, लेकिन जो समाज, जो व्यक्ति प्रधान मंत्री जी से सबसे ज्यादा दुखी है और जो हम सबको सबसे प्रिय है, वह इस देश का किसान है। किसान आज सबसे ज्यादा दुखी है। नब्बा जी आज बता रहे थे कि किसानों के लिए उन्होंने क्या-क्या किया। वे किसान के लिए क्या कर

रहे हैं, किसान के लिए क्या योजना है। "किसान बीमा योजना" आ रही है, "किसान पेंशन योजना" आ रही है, पता नहीं और क्या-क्या आ रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Silence please. Listen to somebody else also.

श्री नीरज शेखर: इन दो सालों में किसानों के लिए जो योजनाएं दी हैं, नड्डा जी ने उनकी बात कही है, लेकिन किसान कितना दुखी है, इसकी बात उन्होंने नहीं की। आज किसान सरकार से परमिशन मांग रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I request for your silence please.

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, आज किसान सरकार से आत्महत्या करने की परमिशन मांग रहा है, इजाजत मांग रहा है। आपने उस किसान को यह भी दी है। यह मैं अपनी बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, यह आपकी सरकार के द्वारा दिए गए जवाब में है। इस पर प्रश्न पूछा गया था कि कितने किसानों ने आत्महत्या करने की परमिशन मांगी है? कृषि मंत्री जी ने उसका जवाब दिया है। आज किसान इस हद तक पहुंच गया है कि आत्महत्या करने की परमिशन मांग रहा है। पिछले दो सालों में कितने किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं, यह आपके सामने है। नड्डा जी, आपको ये सारी बातें भी बतानी चाहिए।

सर, राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में सिर्फ अच्छाई ही नहीं होनी चाहिए, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि क्या कमियां रह गई हैं, उनको भी इसमें बताना चाहिए। यह भी बताना चाहिए कि आज किसान के साथ क्या नहीं हो रहा है। आज किसान सिर्फ वोट का माध्यम हो गया है। पहले इस सरकार ने किया और अब यह सरकार कर रही है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आज आपको कह रहा हूं कि चौथे साल में ये भी कोई ऐसी स्कीम लेकर आएंगे, जिसके तहत किसानों का ऋण माफ किया जाएगा। ये किसानों के लिए 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए या 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए का पैकेज लेकर आएंगे और कहेंगे कि किसानों का ऋण माफ किया जाएगा। अगर किसान इनकी बातों में आ गया, तो इनको फिर से वोट दे देगा, अगर किसान इनकी बातों में नहीं आएगा, तो ये फिर इस तरफ आ जाएंगे और इस बार शायद कोई ऐसी सरकार बने, जो किसान की बात सुने और किसान की बात करे। किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है, आज इस बात को सरकार स्वीकार कर रही है या नहीं कर रही है? महाराष्ट्र में किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है, कर्णाटक में कर रहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश में कर रहा है, बुंदेलखंड में कर रहा है, हर जगह किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है, पर हम लोग किसान से संबंधित क्या-क्या योजनाएं ला रहे हैं? ये सारी बातें हैं।

सर, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने यह सही बात कही है कि 2050 में क्या होगा, यह आप तय मत कीजिए, 2019 तक आप क्या करेंगे, आप उसको तय कीजिए। आपने कहा कि 2022 तक हम उनकी आमदनी दोगुनी कर देंगे, लेकिन तब तक खाद के दाम चौगुने हो जाएंगे, सारी चीजों के दाम बढ़ जाएंगे और किसान की आमदनी दोगुने हो जाएगी? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषणों में कहा था, जब वे चुनाव में थे, मैंने भी टीवी पर सुना था कि अगर हमारी सरकार बनेगी, तो हम किसान के उत्पाद की

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

एमएसपी को उनकी लागत का डेढ़ गुना कर देंगे। अब आप लोगों ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में affidavit देकर कह दिया कि वह हम लोगों से मुमकिन नहीं है। ऐसे वायदे नहीं करने चाहिए थे, जो पूरे नहीं हो सकते हैं। कम से कम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को ऐसे ही वायदे करने चाहिए थे, जिनको वे पूरा कर सकें। आपको पता था कि अगर आपकी सरकार बनेगी, तो प्रधान मंत्री वही बनेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में प्रधान मंत्री जी को ऐसे वायदे करने चाहिए थे, जिनको वे पूरा कर सकें। ऐसे वायदे नहीं करने चाहिए थे कि जब काला धन आ जाएगा, तो सबको 15 लाख रुपए मिलेंगे। इसको मैं सौ दिन के अंदर करके दिखा दूंगा।

आप "जन-धन योजना" की बात करते हैं और कहते हैं कि इसके तहत 22 करोड़ बैंक खाते खुल गए हैं। आप लोग बार-बार यह बात कहते हैं कि 22 करोड़ खाते खुल गए हैं, लेकिन ये क्यों खुले हैं, क्या यह आपको पता है? इस देश के लोग यह सोचते थे कि प्रधान मंत्री, आदरणीय मोदी जी ने बोला है कि हमारे खाते में 15 लाख रुपए आएंगे। इस आशा में लोगों ने अपने-अपने खाते खुलवाए कि आप उनके खाते में 15 लाख रुपए देंगे। अब दो साल में आपके माननीय अध्यक्ष जी बोल रहे हैं कि यह जुमला है। मैं अब यह मानता हूँ कि आपके वायदे जुमले ही हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस बात को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए कि ये सिर्फ चुनावी जुमले हैं। सारा काला धन तो वापस आ गया। आज बात हो रही थी कि चिदम्बरम जी का ला रहे हैं। वह भी हम देखें। हो सकता है कि वित्त मंत्री जी को कुछ सुराग मिले होंगे। अगर दो साल के बाद चिदम्बरम जी का मिला है, तो उन्हीं का ले आइए, कुछ तो लाइए। इस देश की जनता यह तो देखे कि आप लोग इस देश की जनता का कुछ तो पैसा वापस ला रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि "जन-धन योजना" और विकसित हो और उसमें 22 करोड़ नहीं, सवा सौ करोड़ खाते खुलें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर व्यक्ति का खाता हो और उस खाते में उस परिवार को 15 लाख रुपये मिलें। मैं भगवान से यह प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ कि उनको यह पैसा जरूर मिले। ब्लैक मनी कितना आया? 6,000 करोड़ बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा से बाहर गया एक साल में। जितना आया काला धन उससे ज्यादा बाहर चला गया। एचएसबीसी का कोई घोटाला हुआ है, जिसमें उससे ज्यादा बाहर चला गया। आप लेकर तो नहीं आ पाए, आप रोक भी नहीं पा रहे हैं। आप कम से कम उसको रोकिए, ताकि इस देश का पैसा इस देश में रहे। आपने कहा था कि हम ऐसी योजना नहीं लाएंगे। मैं कोई financial wizard नहीं हूँ, लेकिन इस बजट में मैं सुन रहा हूँ कि फिर से कोई ऐसी योजना आ रही है, जिसमें आप उन लोगों के काले धन की घोषणा कर सकते हैं, जिनके पास काला धन है। अब यह किसके लिए किया गया है, यह तो आप लोग बताएंगे, आपकी सरकार बताएगी, क्योंकि इस देश के 90 फीसदी लोगों के पास काला धन नहीं है। 90 फीसदी लोग कितना खाना खाते हैं, वे कितने का खाना खाते हैं और उनके पास कितना पैसा है, आप लोगों को पता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं वही कह रहा हूँ। उनके लिए तो योजना है। यह "क्षमा योजना" किसके लिए लाई गई है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि आप लोग चार महीने के अंदर अपना काला धन सरेंडर कर सकते हैं? यह किसके लिए है, मैं यह माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं वही कह रहा हूँ कि ये कहें कि यह अमीरों के लिए है। यह अमीरों के लिए है, किसानों के लिए तो आत्महत्या करने की योजना आ रही है, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि क्या योजनाएं आ रही हैं, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि उनके लिए क्या योजनाएं आ रही हैं?

मैं एक और बात बताना चाहता हूँ, जिसके बारे में आज सुबह ही प्रश्न पूछा गया है और जिसके लिए मुझे बड़ी चिंता है। उसके बारे में मैंने पिछले सत्र में भी प्रश्न पूछा था और वह पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के बारे में है। मैंने पूरा अभिभाषण ध्यान से पढ़ा है, लेकिन पता नहीं इसका जिक्र इस अभिभाषण में है या नहीं, क्योंकि शायद यह इसमें आया नहीं है। प्रश्न यह था कि इस पैसे से क्या हो रहा है? इसके जवाब में सुबह माननीय मंत्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान जी ने बताया कि उसको इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में खर्च कर रहे हैं। आपने इस देश के लोगों से वादा किया था कि यह मार्केट से गवर्न होगा। विदेश में कूड ऑयल का जो कुछ रेट होगा, उसका पूरा लाभ आप यहां पर लोगों को देंगे। आप इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए कहीं और से पैसे लाइए। अगर इसका दाम 160 डॉलर प्रति बैरल से घटकर 29 डॉलर प्रति बैरल पर आ गया है, तो उसका फायदा इस देश के लोगों को मिलना चाहिए या नहीं मिलना चाहिए? आखिर उसका फायदा किसको मिलना चाहिए, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने 51 परसेंट या 60 परसेंट की बात कही, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी यह भी बताएं कि आखिर वह कहां खर्च हो रहा है? हम लोग भी तो देखें कि वह कौन से प्रदेश में लग रहा है, कहां लग रहा है, कौन सी सड़क में लग रहा है? इसकी घोषणा होनी चाहिए, लोगों को पता होना चाहिए, नहीं तो इसका पता नहीं लग पाएगा। इनके यहां तो घोटाले हुए थे, फिर आपके घोटाले आने लगेंगे। अभी तो दो साल हुए हैं, हो सकता है कि आगे आप लोगों की तरफ से घोटाले होने लगें। भगनवान न करे इस देश में अब घोटाले हों। लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये पेट्रोल-डीजल से बच रहे हैं। वे कहां खर्च हो रहे हैं, यह इस देश को बताना बहुत जरूरी है। मुझे अभी भी याद है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि डॉलर के दाम ऐसे गिर रहे हैं...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: अच्छा, अब मैं आपकी तरफ देखूँ भी, सर। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, कभी-कभी हो जाता है। चलिए, अब मैं आपकी तरफ देखकर बोलता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... केशव राव जी बोल रहे हैं आप बहुत एक्टिव हैं, इसलिए मैं आपकी तरफ देखूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): चेयर को देखना जरूरी होता है। मैं अच्छा न भी लगूँ तब भी आपको देखना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: मेरी मजबूरी है। मैं यह कह रहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि डॉलर के दाम ऐसे गिर रहे हैं जैसे उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री, आदरणीय मनमोहन सिंह जी चाहते हैं कि वह उनकी उम्र के बराबर हो। मुझे भरोसा है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री अपनी उम्र तक रोक लेंगे। उनकी उम्र 68 साल है, तो अभी यह 68 के नीचे ही है। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी अपनी उम्र तक रोके रखेंगे। लेकिन अभी जिस तरह से रुपये में गिरावट चल रही है, मुझे नहीं पता कि वह किसकी उम्र तक जाएगा? वह आडवाणी जी की उम्र तक जाकर रुकेगा या कहां जाकर रुकेगा, मुझे पता नहीं चल रहा है।

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

सर, मुझे एक और चीज़ समझ में नहीं आ रही है। यह सरकार और वित्त मंत्री जी बार-बार जीडीपी के बारे में कहते हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि हम लोग बलिया में रहते हैं, हमें वित्त के बारे में उतनी जानकारी नहीं है। जीडीपी के बारे में मुझे अभी तक समझ में नहीं आता है कि जीडीपी कैसे बढ़ रहा है? हमारी manufacturing कम हो रही है, सरकार खुद ही यह बात कह चुकी है कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट कम हो रहा है। यह सरकार स्वयं मान चुकी है, तो फिर जीडीपी कैसे बढ़ रहा है? मुझे अभी तक यह बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: अपने नेता से पूछिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: वित्त मंत्री जी से न पूछूँ? वे कह रहे हैं कि वित्त मंत्री जी से न पूछूँ, अपने नेता से पूछूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप उनकी बात पर मत जाइए, आप अपनी बात कहिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कैसे बढ़ रहा है, यह क्या राज है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: क्योंकि इसको statistics बोलते हैं।

श्री नीरज शेखर: या तो इस सरकार के आने के बाद जीडीपी बताने का तरीका कुछ बदल गया है, क्योंकि मुझे अभी तक कोई ऐसा मानक दिखायी नहीं दे रहा है कि इस सरकार के आने के बाद वह ठीक हो गया हो। आप सब इस बात को मानते हैं, कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर ने, इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर ने अपने उत्तर में दिया है कि हर चीज़ कम हो रही है, इन्होंने माना कि एक्सपोर्ट 17-18 परसेंट कम हो रहा है, फिर यह जीडीपी कैसे बढ़ रहा है, यह मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा। यहां चाइना का सामान बिक रहा है। यह कहा जाता है 'Make in India' और चाइना से और चीज़ें मंगायी जा रही हैं, चाइना का सामान बिक रहा है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि 'Make in India' हो तो देश की वस्तुओं का इस्तेमाल करें। हम समाजवादी लोग तो हमेशा यह कहते हैं कि स्वदेशी चीज़ों का इस्तेमाल करो, स्वदेशी को लाओ। हमने तो माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी की जो नीतियां थीं, उनको भी विरोध किया था। हम लोगों को तो कहते हैं कि liberalization होना चाहिए, तो क्या इसका मतलब है कि यहां की इंडस्ट्रीज़ को बंद कर दो? यहां की fertilizer industry बंद हो गयी, यहां पर जो यूरिया बनती थी, वह सब बंद हो गया, हमारे गोरखपुर में एक कारखाना था, वह बंद हो गया, सारी चीज़ें import हो रही हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि उनको चालू किया जाए। अभी गन्ने की बात हुई। मैं उसका स्वागत करूँगा। मैं जरूर कहूँगा कि ऐसा नहीं है कि सरकार ने सारे खराब काम किए हैं, जैसा ये कहते हैं कि यूपीए सरकार ने तो पूरा बंटाधार कर दिया है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि अब हम लोगों को एक बात तय कर लेनी चाहिए। एचआरडी मिनिस्टर यहां नहीं हैं, मैं उनसे रिक्वेस्ट करता कि भारत कब आज़ाद हुआ, हमें पुस्तकों में यह तिथि बदल लेनी चाहिए कि भारत 15 अगस्त, 1947 को आज़ाद नहीं हुआ था, मुझे लगता है वह 16 मई, 2014 को आज़ाद हुआ था। उसके बाद ही यहां काम हो रहा है, उसके पहले इस देश में कुछ काम

नहीं हुआ, इस देश ने कुछ प्रगति नहीं की, इस देश ने कुछ काम नहीं किया, इस देश में कुछ हुआ ही नहीं। मैं उस दिन हैरान था जब प्रधान मंत्री जी 'मंगलयान' के बारे में कह रहे थे। 'मंगलयान' पहुंच गया, हमने पहुंचा दिया। भाई, 'मंगलयान' तीन साल पहले गया था, यूपीए सरकार ने भेजा था। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि 16 मई को भेजा गया और जुलाई में वे भाषण दे रहे थे, 'मंगलयान' मंगल ग्रह पर उतर गया। भाई, इनकी जो उपलब्धियां हैं, उन्हें मानिए और हमेशा विरोध की भाषा मत बोलिए, हमेशा यह मत कहिए कि इन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया, इन्होंने करप्शन किया। अभी नड्डा जी कह रहे थे। आसियान, जी-20, जी-8, यहां आप पहुंचे हैं तो, वे इस सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, आप कभी उनकी तारीफ नहीं करते, मैं कहता हूं कि माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी की वजह से आप यहां पहुंचे हैं। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी से पहले हम भी विदेश जाते थे, हमारे देश के लोग विदेशों में क्या करते थे, हमने भी देखा है। माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी ने इस देश की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाया है। आज उस व्यक्ति को भी आप लोग नहीं छोड़ते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमेशा द्वेष की बात मत करिए, हमेशा लड़ाई की बात मत करिए। हम सब लोग कितने राष्ट्रवादी हैं, यह हम लोग आपसे नहीं जानना चाहते। हम कितने राष्ट्रवादी हैं, हम सब जानते हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं, मैं सबसे बड़ा राष्ट्रवादी हूं। तब तक एक सीएम बोल देते हैं, मैं उनसे भी बड़ा राष्ट्रवादी हूं, तक तक एक नेता बोल देते हैं कि मेरे दिल में तिरंगा बसता है। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि असली राष्ट्रवादी वह है जो जैसलमेर के रेगिस्तान में इस देश की रक्षा कर रहा है। असली राष्ट्रवादी वह है जो सियाचीन में बैठा हुआ इस देश की रक्षा कर रहा है। एक दिन आप जाकर वहां रह सकते हैं? प्रधान मंत्री जी रह सकते हैं? जितने लोग हम यहां बैठे हैं, एक दिन हम लोग वहां रह सकते हैं? हम लोग एक दिन जैसलमेर गए? आपमें से एक व्यक्ति वहां जाकर रह सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हां, रहेंगे। बस यही बोलेंगे, आप लोग तो यही कहेंगे। राष्ट्रवाद यहां बोलने से नहीं होगा, करके दिखाने से होगा कि राष्ट्रवाद क्या होता है। आदरणीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी सही कह रहे थे कि आप जब विपक्ष में रहेंगे तो गर्दन काटने की बात करेंगे और ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्रियों का भी अपनी भाषा पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। मैं वही कहना चाह रहा हूं कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप उनकी बात पर मत जाइए। आप अपनी बात रखिए। I will request no comments please.

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैं यही कह रहा हूं। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का फेसबुक और ट्विटर देखता हूं। उस पर चलता है कि हम लोगों को बिरयानी नहीं खानी चाहिए, उनकी भाषा में जवाब देना चाहिए। आप अफगानिस्तान से लाहौर चले गए, क्या करने गए थे? मुझे आज भी याद है कि जब डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी कहते थे, जब हम दूसरे सदन में थे और जब ये बोलते थे कि हम लोगों को वार्ता करनी चाहिए, तो आप लोग कहते थे कि कैसे वार्ता कर लेंगे? आप वहां के राष्ट्रपति से कैसे न्यूयार्क में मिल लेंगे? तब आप लोग हर चीज तय करते थे। अब आप सब कुछ कर सकते हैं। आप पाकिस्तान जाकर मिल सकते हैं। उसके बाद दुखद आतंकी घटनाएं हो जाएं, तब भी आप कहते हैं कि वार्ता होनी चाहिए। मुझे तो लगता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी से बड़े इस देश के एन.एस.ए. हैं। वही तय करते हैं कि हमारी विदेश नीति क्या होनी चाहिए और विशेषकर पाकिस्तान के साथ क्या नीति होनी चाहिए। पाकिस्तान के साथ कैसी नीति बननी चाहिए, इसे आपसे ज्यादा बेहतर और लोग भी जानते हैं। आप

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

उनसे भी बात करिए। आप विपक्ष से भी बात करिए। हम तो हमेशा कहते थे कि पाकिस्तान से समझौता होना चाहिए, आपको उनसे बात करनी चाहिए। अगर पड़ोसी हम लोगों के साथ चलेगा, तो अच्छा रहेगा। सियाचीन में कितना पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, इस देश में टेररिज्म को रोकने के लिए कितना पैसा खर्च हो रहा है? हम लोग तो शुरू से कहते चले आ रहे हैं कि हम लोगों को साथ मिलकर चलना चाहिए। यह बात तो कहीं इस अभिभाषण में नहीं है कि कैसे हम लोग साथ में चलेंगे? वहां जाकर लाहौर में केक खाने से तो समझौता नहीं हो जाएगा। इसलिए हम कह रहे हैं कि यह तय होना चाहिए कि कैसे आगे बढ़ेंगे? उसके लिए सबको साथ में लीजिए। अब "राष्ट्रवाद" एक नया टॉपिक है। मुझे हैरानी है कि यह बात इस अभिभाषण में नहीं आई। यह क्यों नहीं आई? अगर आप "राष्ट्रवाद" तय करेंगे, तो आपको बताना चाहिए कि कैसा "राष्ट्रवाद" होना चाहिए? सब लोग "राष्ट्रवादी" हैं। हम भी हैं, क्या हम इस देश का बुरा चाहते हैं? बस भाजपा, आरएसएस और बजरंग दल और बीएचपी क्या यही "राष्ट्रवाद" है? एक समय लोग यह नहीं कहना चाहते थे कि मॉइनारिटीज़ की समस्याएं हैं। माननीय मंत्री भी बोल देते हैं कि वहां चले जाओ, पाकिस्तान चले जाओ। कौन रामजादे हैं और कौन क्या हैं, यह सब आपके मंत्री बोल देते हैं। किसका सिर काट देना चाहिए, किसके पैर काट देने चाहिए, किसकी गर्दन उड़ा देनी चाहिए, क्या इसे माननीय मंत्री तय करेंगे? मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर भी बात होनी चाहिए, इस पर भी बहस होनी चाहिए कि "राष्ट्रवाद" कैसा और क्या होता है?

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में दिया गया है कि "सबका साथ सबका विकास"। किस-किस का विकास इन 21-22 महीनों में हुआ है, यह सब आप सबके सामने है। इन्होंने कहा था कि हम लोगों को रोजगार देंगे, क्या इन लोगों को रोजगार दिया? ये "स्किल डेवलपमेंट" की बात करते हैं। यह "स्किल डेवलपमेंट" प्रोग्राम तो पहले से चल रहा है। माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी ने इसके लिए पहले 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए दिए थे, जहां तक मुझे याद है। अगर मैं गलत हूं, तो आप मुझे सुधारिएगा। आपके यहां तो इसके लिए इस बार केवल 1700 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है। एक व्यक्ति 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये दे रहा है, तो उसने कुछ नहीं किया और आप 1700 करोड़ रुपये दे रहे हैं, तो आपने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि इस चीज़ को आप लोग मान लें। मैं भाजपा के लोगों से और एनडीए के लोगों से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो योजनाएं आप गिनाते हैं, वे पहले से ही चल रही हैं। उनका नाम बदलने से वे योजनाएं खत्म नहीं हो जाएंगी। ये योजनाएं पहले से चल रही हैं। आप अभी भी "मनरेगा" को पैसा दे रहे हैं, जो पहले से चल रही है। हम लोग भी उसके विरोधी थे, लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि "मनरेगा" की योजना इस योजना का बखान कर रहे थे कि मैं इस योजना को इसलिए रखना चाहता हूं कि मैं आपको दिखाना चाहता हूं कि यह कितनी खराब योजना है, आज उसी योजना पर पैसा बढ़ाकर दिया जा रहा है, क्यों? लोगों को भिखारी बना दिया है, यह गड्डा खोदने के लिए है। उस पर 38 हजार करोड़ या 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये? और कह रहे हैं कि अगर और पैसा चाहिए होगा तो और देंगे। यदि इतनी खराब योजना है तो इसको बंद कीजिए। अगर इस देश का पैसा बरबाद हो रहा है, तो इसके जिम्मेदार प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री हैं। अगर पैसा बरबाद हो रहा है तो इस योजना को बंद कीजिए, कोई नई योजना लाइए, जिससे इस देश का विकास हो। आप "मेक इन इंडिया" कहते हो। नड्डा जी बोल रहे थे, मैं इसीलिए हैरान रह गया, "मेक इन इंडिया," मैं 15 लाख करोड़ की

इनवेस्टमेंट हो गई है। मैंने कहा, यह कब हुआ? यह तो बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है। 15 लाख करोड़ को यदि मैं सोचूं तो 220 बिलियन डॉलर के करीब होगा। यह कब आया? यह 21 महीने में कब हुआ, मुझे तो पता ही नहीं है। इसीलिए मैंने बीच में टोका, मैं नड्डा जी को नहीं टोकना चाहता था। लोगों ने अभी यह कमिट किया है, आपको पता है कि कमिटमेंट का क्या होता है। जब चीन के राष्ट्रपति यहां आ रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं हिंदुस्तान में सौ बिलियन इनवेस्ट करूंगा, लेकिन जब यहां आए तो बीस बिलियन पर आ गए। लेकिन अभी तक कितना हुआ है, मनसुख जी, आपको पता होगा कि अभी तक उन्होंने कितना इनवेस्ट किया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): मैं कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूं।

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैं यही कह रहा हूं कि कितना इनवेस्ट किया, अंत में कितना आता है, आप सभी लोगों को यह पता है। मैं इसीलिए यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि आकड़ों पर मत जाइए, इस देश की वास्तविकता क्या है, उस पर जाइए। इस देश में क्या हो रहा है, उस पर जाइए। इन इक्कीस महीनों में भाईचारा, आपस में और लोगों से मिलकर कैसे चला जाए, यह सोचिए। मैं यह सोचता था, जब माननीय मोदी जी प्रधान मंत्री बने थे कि ये जरूर इसको बदलेंगे। जिस एक ढर्रे पर ये लोग चलते थे, ये उसको जरूर बदलेंगे, वैसा नहीं करेंगे और समाज के हर वर्ग को लेकर चलेंगे। चाहे हिंदू हो, मुस्लिम हो, सिख हो, ईसाई हो, मोदी जी सबको लेकर चलेंगे। यह विश्वास इस देश की सारी जनता को था, एक-एक व्यक्ति को था। मुझे आज भी याद है, मेरी पत्नी मुझसे कहती हैं, मेरे लिए वे हनुमान जी के मंदिर में गईं, प्रार्थना कर रही थीं, उनके पीछे एक व्यक्ति खड़ा था, वह आया और उसने हनुमान जी से हाथ जोड़कर कहा, वह पहचानता था कि वह कौन महिला हैं, वह कहता है कि, "भगवान इस बार मोदी जी को लाना"। बलिया में, उस व्यक्ति की, यह भी आशा थी कि मोदी जी सरकार में आएंगे। मैं भी उस व्यक्ति को जानता हूं, वह हमेशा मेरे साथ रहा है, लेकिन वह प्रार्थना कर रहा था कि मोदी जी सरकार में आएंगे। इस जनता ने इतने विश्वास के साथ आपको चुना है, आप इसका ध्यान रखिए। लेकिन आप लोगों को उसका ध्यान बिल्कुल नहीं है। आज वही जनता कह रही है, अब वह 2019 का इंतजार कर रही है। यह इक्कीस महीने में हो गया। मैं सोचता था कि गिर कुछ बदलाव होगा तो तीसरे, चौथे साल में होगा, लेकिन इक्कीस महीने में दिल्ली की जनता ने, बिहार की जनता ने और आने वाले चुनाव में सारी जनता बताएगी कि इक्कीस महीने में क्या बदलाव हुआ है। मैं यह कह रहा हूं। आपको इस पर सोचना पड़ेगा। अभी आप हंस रहे हैं, लेकिन जब असम के रिजल्ट आएंगे, तमिलनाडु के रिजल्ट आएंगे, केरल के रिजल्ट आएंगे, तब आपको पता चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उत्तर प्रदेश के बाद आप निश्चित हो जाएंगे। इसलिए मैं आप लोगों से यही आशा करता हूं। मैं यह आशा करता हूं, लेकिन मैं जानता हूं, क्योंकि आपने इक्कीस महीनों में न केवल मेरा विश्वास, पूरे देश का और हो सकता है कि पूरी दुनिया में, जहां प्रधान मंत्री जी जा रहे हैं, बड़े-बड़े भाषण दे रहे हैं, वहां जाकर भाषणों में देश की इतनी तारीफ कर रहे हैं, मुझे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से ऐसी आशा नहीं थी, यदि अपने देश में कुछ भी हो रहा है, तो यह अपने देश की बात है। आप अमरीका में जाकर भारत की बात कर रहे हो। भारत में क्या हो रहा है, करप्ट है, मैं आया हूं तो मैंने भारत को बिल्कुल स्वच्छ कर दिया है, वहां स्वच्छ भारत अभियान चल रहा है, वहां पर योगा चल रहा है, जैसे कि इससे पहले यहां कुछ होता ही नहीं था। क्या यह किसी प्रधान मंत्री को कहना चाहिए? आप इस देश की छवि खराब कर

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

रहे हैं। इस देश की छवि को बढ़ाना आपका कर्तव्य है। आपका सबसे बड़ा कर्तव्य यह है कि इस देश को कैसे उन्नति के मार्ग पर ले जाएं, विकास के मार्ग पर ले जाएं, न कि प्वाइंट स्कोर करने के लिए यह कहें कि मनमोहन सिंह जी ने तो कुछ काम नहीं किया, इन्होंने तो करप्शन को बढ़ावा दिया, काम तो मैं कर रहा हूं। अगर, यह एक प्रधान मंत्री की भाषा होगी, तो यह अच्छी भाषा नहीं है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री को बड़े दिल का होना चाहिए। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमारे यहां, मेरे ख्याल से गोरखपुर में आकर कहा था कि 56 इंच का सीना है मेरा। माननीय नेता जी, इन कामों को करने के लिए 56 इंच का सीना होना चाहिए। लेकिन 56 इंच के सीने से कुछ नहीं होगा, बड़ा मन होना चाहिए, बड़े काम करने का मन होना चाहिए। अब मैं देख रहा हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी विदेशों में जाते हैं, तो वे किसी साधारण व्यक्ति का नाम लेते हैं, जैसे 'दामाद जी'। क्या प्रधान मंत्री को यह शोभा देता है कि वे 'दामाद जी' की बात कर रहे हैं? कौन दामाद जी? आप अमेरिका में जाकर 'दामाद जी' की बात कर रहे हैं। आप यहां आकर लड़िए और अगर कुछ करना है, तो करिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप और कितना समय लेंगे?

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, हमारे पास 43 मिनट का समय है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप बोलिए, लेकिन मैं केवल यह जानकारी चाहता हूं कि आप और कितना समय लेंगे?

श्री नीरज शेखर: मुझे लगा कि कोई बात हो गई है, अभी तो मेरे 26 मिनट ही हुए हैं। हमारे एक और सदस्य को बोलना है। मैं अपने समय के अन्दर अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। मुझे ज्यादा नहीं बोलना है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): बिल्कुल ठीक है। मैं भी आपसे कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूं।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, आप कुछ बोले, इसलिए मुझे ऐसा लगा। I am sorry.

मैं वही कह रहा हूं कि क्या ऐसे भाषण होंगे? प्रधान मंत्री जी इतनी बड़ी छवि के व्यक्ति हैं। इसलिए आप मन बड़ा करिए। हम लोगों ने तो बड़ों से सीखा है कि जैसे-जैसे व्यक्ति बड़ा होता है, वह और झुकता है, वह और विनम्र होता है, जैसे कहते हैं कि फलदार वृक्ष हमेशा विनम्र होता है और झुकता है। हमारे कई कैबिनेट मंत्री तो और अकड़ते जा रहे हैं, जो कहते हैं कि हम तुमको देख लेंगे, तुमने मुझे पत्र लिखा! आप विनम्र होइए, शांति से बात करिए, आप बड़ी कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं। हम लोग यहां आपकी बात सुनने के लिए आए हैं और आप ऐसा कहेंगे? पत्र लिखना और ऐसी रिक्वेस्ट करना तो एक सांसद का फर्ज है। हम लोग लिखेंगे और ऐसा काम होगा, तो हम करेंगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यही बात कहना चाहता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज इस देश में जो हो रहा है, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार तक वह पहुंचाना चाहता हूं। इस देश की जो minority है, वह आज डरी हुई है। मैं सोचता था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इसके बारे में कुछ करेंगे। आज समाचार पत्रों में निकल रहा है कि अगर वे एक मारते हैं, तो हम दस मारेंगे।

यह किसलिए हो रहा है? इस देश का एक-एक नागरिक जानता है और विशेष कर उस तरफ जो लोग बैठे हैं, वे सब लोग जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? वे सब जानते हैं कि 'वे एक मारते हैं, तो हम दस मारेंगे', ऐसा क्यों बोला जा रहा है? इस सरकार के लोग ऐसा क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ये चाहते हैं कि इस देश में दंगा हो। ये चुनाव के लिए, वोट के लिए राजनीति न करें। इस देश में भड़काऊ भाषण भाई-भाई को न लड़ाएँ, मैं यह चाहता हूँ। मैं इसीलिए कह रहा था कि ऐसे भाषण वगैरह या यह सब चीजें नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस देश में क्या हो रहा है? जगह-जगह लोग इसलिए उत्तेजित हैं कि हमारा कल कैसा होगा। अगर कोई कुछ बोल देता है, तो उस व्यक्ति का फेसबुक और दूसरी सोशल मीडिया पर ऐसा उत्पीड़न हो रहा है कि वह आदमी सोचता है कि मैं देश छोड़ कर भाग जाऊँ। किसी फिल्म अभिनेता की पत्नी ने बोल दिया कि मुझे डर लग रहा है, तो उसने बोल दिया, तो बोल दिया। क्या हर व्यक्ति इतना important है? क्या हमारा देश इतना कमजोर है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति ऐसा बोल देता है, तो यह इतनी बड़ी बात हो गई? अगर किसी व्यक्ति को लगता है कि वह सुरक्षित नहीं है, तो वह देश छोड़ कर चला जाएगा। इसका इतना इश्यू बनाने की क्या बात है? उसको 'अतुल्य भारत' से हटा दिया गया। एक समय आप ही लोग थे कि जब वे 'सत्यमेव जयते' में बोलते थे, तो आप सब लोग बड़े खुश होते थे और कहते थे, "Very good, बहुत अच्छा बोलता है।" आज अगर वह व्यक्ति कुछ बोल दे, तो वह खराब व्यक्ति हो गया। मैं ऐसा इसलिए बोल रहा हूँ कि यहां 'intolerance' पर डिबेट नहीं हो पाई। मैं इस पर भी बोलना चाहता था। इस पर लोक सभा में चर्चा हुई, लेकिन राज्य सभा में इस पर चर्चा नहीं हो पाई। इस पर हम लोगों को बोलना चाहिए था। आज पूरे देश में यह माहौल है कि अगर आप सरकार के खिलाफ कुछ बोल देंगे, तो आप सोशल मीडिया उठा कर देख लीजिए, आप 'देशद्रोही' हो जाएंगे! यह कोई बात है? क्या इस देश में कोई अपनी बात नहीं कह सकता? उस कन्हैया ने जो बोला, वह बात तो मैंने भी सुनी। उसमें तो वह कह रहा है, 'गरीबी से आज़ादी, मनुवाद से आज़ादी, साम्प्रदायिकता से आज़ादी, तो इसमें वह क्या खराब बोल रहा है? ... (व्यवधान)... नहीं, उसने नहीं माँगी है। मैंने आज जो सुना है, उसमें उसने ऐसा कहीं नहीं बोला है। अगर उसमें कुछ लोग ऐसा बोल रहे थे, तो आप उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करिए। अगर उमर खालिद दोषी पाया जाता है, तो आप उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करिए। क्या इसके लिए आप पूरी जमात को देशद्रोही बना देंगे? पूरे देश में लोगों को बुद्ध बनाया जा रहा है। क्या इसलिए आप उन्हें देशद्रोही बना देंगे? इस देश में minority के जो 25-30 करोड़ लोग रह रहे हैं, क्या वे इस देश के वासी नहीं हैं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): धन्यवाद ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: क्यों सर, अभी तो मेरे पास 13 मिनट और हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): अभी तो इनको भी टाइम देना है।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, मैं इन्हें भी टाइम दूंगा और अगर टाइम कम होगा, तो जितना टाइम बचेगा, वे उतना ही बोलेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): इनको आप 10 मिनट तो देंगे।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, अगर मेरी पार्टी के पास इतना टाइम है और मैं पूरा बोल जाता हूं, तो ये नहीं बोलेंगे। हमेशा यही होता है, लेकिन अगर आप कह रहे हैं, तो मैं आपकी बात मान लेता हूं। मुझे पता है कि कई लोगों को मेरे भाषण से परेशानी हो रही होगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन, वाइस चेंसरमैन साहब, मुझे आशा है कि आपको वहां बैठकर मेरे भाषण से कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। मुझे इस बात का पूरा भरोसा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये मेरे सीनियर कलीग हैं, मैं भी यही चाहता हूं कि ये बोलें।

अंत में intolerance की बात पर एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। मेरी बात को आप गंभीरता से लीजिएगा। यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि अभी तक बड़ी सीरियस और बड़ी संजीदा बातें हो चुकी हैं। अंत में अपने भाइयों से और विशेषकर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से मैं यही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी, चुनाव से पहले अपने भाषणों में आपने जो बातें बोली थीं, कोशिश कीजिए कि उन पर अमल भी हो। आप बाकी बातों को छोड़ दीजिए। उस समय आपने जो घोषणाएं की थीं, 15 लाख वाली घोषणा अथवा किसानों, मजदूरों और नौजवानों के लिए घोषणा, अगर उन घोषणाओं में से आप एक-दो भी पूरी कर देंगे, तो आपको इस देश की जनता हमेशा याद रखेगी, लेकिन पिछले 21 महीनों में उनमें से एक काम भी नहीं हुआ है।

असहिष्णुता पर अपनी अंतिम बात कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। इस देश में असहिष्णुता इतनी बढ़ गई है कि आजकल जो हमारे एक अभिनेता, शाहरुख खान जी हैं, वे भी यही गाने लग गए हैं, "रंग दे गेरुआ"।

धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank hon. Chief Minister Amma. I have very carefully listened to the speech delivered by our hon. President, and have also gone through the speech made available to all the hon. Members. One thing I would like to make very clear is that the farmers-oriented programmes are being implemented by the Central Government. That is one of the schemes that the Government wants to project in the President's Address. I would like to draw the kind attention of all the hon. Members towards this, that Soil Health Card is available, bank loan is available, Crop Insurance Scheme is available, and Health Insurance Scheme is also available; for irrigation, fund has been allotted. But where is water? For water, nothing has been provided for in the President's Address. Without water, there cannot be any world. In Tamil, we call it, '*Neerinri amaiyadhu ulagu*'. So, to get water, to generate water, no programme has been contemplated by the Central Government.

Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Central Government to the Cauvery Tribunal Award passed by the competent Tribunal, which was not notified for a fairly long time. Our hon. Chief Minister Amma took effective steps to see to it that it is gazetted and notified. But, as per the Tribunal Award, the Cauvery Water Management Board is yet to

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be constituted by the Central Government. Our hon. Chief Minister Amma has written many letters to the hon. Prime Minister to constitute the Cauvery Water Management Board; that has not taken place. Hence, hon. Chief Minister Amma has moved to the hon. Supreme Court, seeking direction to the Central Government, to constitute the Cauvery Water Management Board and to notify the same. That has not yet been taken place. This is my genuine grievance that Tamil Nadu would suffer without Cauvery water. So, I very sincerely urge, as was demanded by hon. Chief Minister Amma, in her many letters written to the hon. Prime Minister, please constitute the Cauvery Water Management Board and notify the same as early as possible,- then only your dream schemes like Crop Insurance, Soil Card, bank loan sanctioned or provided for, and also the Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana will become a reality. So, without the Cauvery Water Management Board, nothing will survive. Even at the risk of repetition, I would very earnestly request the Central Government to take appropriate steps to constitute the Cauvery Water Management Board.

Then, Sir, to implement the policy of 'inclusive growth', many schemes have been contemplated by the Central Government. There is no doubt about it. Kindly have a look at Tamil Nadu where the hon. Chief Minister, Amma, is implementing many, many, many poor-oriented schemes. Food security is guaranteed in Tamil Nadu. The Public Distribution System is perfect in Tamil Nadu. No man is going to bed without food. We have Amma Unavagam, Amma Uppu, Amma Kudineer, Amma Cement, etc. In addition, 20 kgs. of free rice, free laptop, free bicycle, free cattle, everything is made available to the poor people. Also, we have '*Thalikku Thangam*', which means gold is given for the mangalsutra which is tied at the time of marriage. So, everything is being provided free by the hon. Chief Minister, Amma. Why am I saying this is that to implement the policy of inclusive growth, there are a lot of schemes available in Tamil Nadu. Here, I would say, subject to consideration and approval by the learned and experienced Members of this august House, I request the Central Government to establish a university in the name of hon. Chief Minister, Amma, to implement the policy of 'inclusive growth'.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Do you want a State University or a Central University?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: It has to be a Central University.
...(Interruptions)... There is nothing wrong in it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please don't disturb.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: If only there is a Central University, in the name of hon. Chief Minister, Amma, which can teach how to implement 'inclusive growth' the poor people get the benefit because whichever be the Government, whichever be the officials responsible, they are not implementing them. Whatever schemes you may try to bring, at the level of implementation, nothing happens. But you go to Tamil Nadu and see in your own eyes, how it is being implemented by the hon. Chief Minister, Amma. So, how to implement, how to frame policies, one must learn all these from hon. Amma. In fact, I am very proud to say, before all of you, that I am the student of the University of hon. Amma. There is no doubt about it. Continuous education is a must. Education merely imparted in a school or a college is of no use. Even at the Central level, I am of the humble view that there is no programme for continuing the education. Without continuing the education, we cannot survive nowadays in the competitive world. But we are getting continuous education from the University of hon. Amma. So, we are always thankful to hon. Amma.

Then, with regard to farmer's problems, I would like to appeal to the hon. Members of this august House that the Non-Performing Asset concept cannot be made applicable to farmers because they have availed loans from nationalised banks as well as from moneylenders. Moneylenders use different yardsticks, and that is a different story. But the nationalised banks are adhering to this NPA very strictly, especially, with regard to loans availed by farmers. Now, agriculture is not a commercial proposition or a commercial activity. So, our banking sector must think and rethink because that policy or principle cannot be made applicable to farmers. The farmers' activities mostly depend upon nature like rains and other natural events. So, the principle of NPA, which can be made applicable to other commercial activities, cannot, definitely, be made applicable to farmers' loans. So I, very sincerely, appeal to the Central Government to take appropriate steps or to give directions to the RBI. Though the RBI is called the custodian of Indian economy, I don't understand any role is being played by the RBI for the common man. The RBI's policies may be applicable to companies and corporate or anything else. But, for survival of the common man, RBI policies are of no use. So, my humble submission, through the Central Government, is to kindly frame suitable/appropriate policy to be implemented for the purpose of availing loan for doing agriculture.

Another aspect to which I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House is about the subvention of interest. Our Government's policy is being implemented

through banks. Suppose, if loan availed by farmer is repaid regularly, a portion of interest is waived off *i.e.*, interest component is returned back to farmers. Now, it is widely quoted in all newspapers that subvention of interest benefit is availed only by business people, not by farmers. This is very, very important. So, subvention of interest *i.e.*, interest benefit provided by the Government is not availed by farmers. The evidence is available. I am saying this because interest is killing farmers. It is killing everybody, especially farmers. And, Sir, awareness is to be created among farmers, because they do not even know that there is such benefit. If repayment is made within the stipulated time, they are entitled for rebate in interest. That benefit is not made known to farmers. This is a very, very important one. That is why I request the Central Government to bring awareness among farmers and also farmers must be made to avail loan and benefit with regard to interest. So, no programme has been contemplated by the Central Government in that direction.

Also, I would like to urge the Central Government to kindly take appropriate steps to interlink rivers, within the State, especially in Tamil Nadu, and also throughout India, if it is possible.

I thank once again the hon. Chief Minister Amma for giving me this opportunity and also thank the hon. President for his Address to both the Houses of Parliament. Thank you.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): थैंक्यू सर, आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। परम पूज्य बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 87 में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के संबंध में प्रावधान किया और आज हम लोगों को बाबा साहेब डॉ० अम्बेडकर का एक कथन याद आता है, जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। उन्होंने कहा था कि संविधान और कानून कितना ही अच्छा क्यों न हो, जब तक उस संविधान और कानून को लागू करने वालों की नीयत अच्छी नहीं होगी, तब तक उस संविधान और कानून का लाभ देश की अंतिम पंक्ति के व्यक्ति को नहीं मिल पाएगा। महोदय, 69 वर्षों की आजादी के अंतराल में जब हम भारतवर्ष के अंतिम पंक्ति के व्यक्ति के विकास और उन्नति पर विचार करते हैं तो नतीजों से स्थिति भयावह पैदा हो जाती है और यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति को सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक रूप में आगे बढ़ाने के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था बाबा साहेब डॉ० अम्बेडकर दे दी और उम्मीद की थी कि देश का यह दलित, वंचित, शोषित समाज रिजर्वेशन के आधार पर समाज की मुख्य धारा से जुड़ेगा। वर्तमान सरकार में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में इस बात की चर्चा की गई है कि सरकार इस पर बाबा साहेब डॉ० अम्बेडकर की 125वीं जयंती 'संविधान दिवस' के रूप में मनाएगी। आप डॉ० अम्बेडकर साहेब की 125वीं जयंती 'संविधान दिवस' के रूप में मनाते हैं, तो मनाइए, लेकिन उस संविधान का जो मूल तत्व है, जो मूल आधार है, उस पर सरकार का क्या नज़रिया होना चाहिए, कम से कम इसको भी तो स्पष्ट कीजिए।

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

महोदय, आज भारत का दलित और आदिवासी भयभीत है, वह आतंकित है। उसमें असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो गई है। किस बात की असुरक्षा? एजुकेशन प्रॉपर नहीं मिल रही है, इसको लेकर असुरक्षा है। Employment में उसको बराबर opportunity नहीं मिल रही है, इसको लेकर भी असुरक्षा है और महोदय, सबसे बड़ी असुरक्षा यह है कि आज उस पर कातिलाना हमले हो रहे हैं, उसकी हत्या हो रही है। पिछले सप्ताह लगातार यह मुद्दा उठा। हमारी पार्टी की नेता, आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने बहुत वेदना के साथ, बहुत तकलीफ के साथ सदन के समक्ष हैदराबाद केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के पीएचडी के छात्र, रोहित की आत्महत्या का मामला उठाया। हमारी नेता ने क्या मांग की थी? उन्होंने केवल छोटी-सी मांग की थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि इस न्यायिक जांच आयोग में अनुसूचित जाति का एक सदस्य भी शामिल कर लीजिए। 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', यह नारा कहने और सुनने में बहुत अच्छा लगता है। सत्ताधारी पार्टी के लोग यह नारा लगा कर अपनी पीठ थपथपा सकते हैं, आप अपनी पीठ थपथपा लीजिए। जब अनुसूचित जाति के एक व्यक्ति को न्यायिक आयोग में सदस्य बनाने की मांग उठती है, तब सरकार के कान पर जूं नहीं रेंगती। इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। महोदय, सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की गई। देश कैसे भरोसा करेगा? 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' के नारे पर देश कैसे भरोसा करेगा? भारतवर्ष में साढ़े पन्द्रह परसेंट शेड्यूल कास्ट हैं, उन पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनकी हत्या हो रही है, वे आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं और सरकार उनके नुमाइंदगों को उस जांच आयोग में शामिल करने के लिए आज तक तैयार नहीं है। महोदय, यह एक घटना नहीं है। हैदराबाद की घटना में 6 व्यक्तियों का नाम दर्ज किया गया। उनके खिलाफ एफआईआर हुई, 40 दिन का समय गुजरा है, लेकिन एक भी व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार नहीं हुआ है। दलितों की सुरक्षा कैसे होगी? 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' कैसे होगा?

महोदय, आज भी हमें कष्ट के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पंजाब के अबोहर में जो कुछ हुआ, वह सबको पता है। महोदय, अबोहर, पंजाब में एक दलित व्यक्ति की हाथ-पांव काट कर उसकी हत्या की गई। इस तरह से निर्मम हत्या की गई, लेकिन सरकार हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठी है। सरकार के पास इन गंभीर घटनाओं पर नोटिस लेने का समय नहीं है। सरकार की तरफ से लंबे-लंबे बयान आते हैं, लंबी-लंबी बातें होती हैं कि हां, हम इन वर्गों की सुरक्षा करेंगे, हम सेफ्टी की बात करेंगे। महोदय, मैं भारतवर्ष में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों पर हुए अपराधिक घटनाओं के सारे आंकड़े आपके समक्ष रख सकता हूं। सदन और देश इस बात को समझ जाएगा कि आखिर 69 वर्षों की आज़ादी में आज भी दलित और आदिवासी भारत के अंदर अपने आपको असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं। महोदय, रिज़र्वेशन किसी एक सियासी पार्टी का दिया हुआ अधिकार नहीं है। अगर भारत के संविधान में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति को आरक्षण का अधिकार मिला है, तो इसका एकमात्र श्रेय परमपूज्य बाबा साहेब डॉ. अम्बेडकर को जाता है। उन्होंने यह अधिकार दिया था। इसका पालन नहीं हो रहा है, इस अधिकार की पूर्ति नहीं हो रही है। ऐसे बहुत सारे केन्द्रीय विभाग हैं, जहां आज भी कोटा पूरा नहीं है। वर्तमान सरकार ने बहुत सारे विभागों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देने की बात की है, आरक्षण की व्यवस्था को रिव्यू करने की बात की है। कभी संविधान की समीक्षा का मामला उठता है। सरकार को अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करनी चाहिए। अगर वे बाबा साहेब डॉ. अम्बेडकर की 125वीं जयंती मनाना चाहते हैं तो

फिर संविधान की समीक्षा किसलिए कर रहे हैं, फिर आरक्षण की समीक्षा क्यों करते हैं? फिर आरएसएस के लोग आरक्षण की इस व्यवस्था पर सवाल क्यों उठाते हैं? दोहरा चरित्र और दोहरी बात, शायद जब देश इस पर बहुत भरोसा न करे, इसलिए इन मुद्दों पर भी, इन बातों पर भी राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कुछ न कुछ अंकित होना चाहिए था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तत्कालीन सरकार में भी और वर्तमान सरकार में भी हमारी पार्टी की नेता, आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने दलितों के प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन का मुद्दा उठाया। तत्कालीन सरकार में राज्य सभा में वह बिल पास हुआ। वह संविधान संशोधन का मामला था। वह लोक सभा में जाकर अटक गया। एनडीए की सरकार बनने के बाद भी अनेक बार हमारी पार्टी की ओर से यह मांग उठी कि भारतवर्ष के अंदर दलित समाज के ऐसे करोड़ों अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हैं, जिनको प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन का हक मिलना चाहिए। अगर यह सरकार 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' का वादा करती है, तो लोक सभा में संविधान संशोधन कराकर प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन देने का कानून बनाने में ऐतराज क्या है?

महोदय, ये सारी चीजें, ये सारी बातें ऐसी हैं, जो अभी भी सरकार और सरकार के कार्यों पर सवालिया निशान लगा रही हैं। हमें भी मौका मिला। उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी नेता को प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री बनने का चार बार मौका मिला। हमें इस बात का गौरव है, हमें इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि उन्होंने अपने चार साल के शासन काल में चाहे अनुसूचित जाति की बात हो, अनुसूचित जनजाति की बात हो, ओबीसी एवं माइनॉरिटीज की बात हो और यहां तक कि सामान्य जाति के जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनको भी आरक्षण देने में गुरेज नहीं किया। उनको भी विकास की गति में, आगे बढ़ाने में कोई गुरेज नहीं किया, तो आदरणीय मोदी साहब की सरकार को गुरेज क्यों है? क्यों नहीं इनके विकास की बात करते? क्यों नहीं इनके आरक्षण की बात करते? क्यों नहीं प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन का कानून पास करते?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से संसद और देश के सामने मैं एक और सच्चाई लाना चाहता हूँ। सन् 1953 में काका कालेलकर आयोग बना था। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 340 में यह प्रोविजन किया था कि जो लोग आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं, ऐसे लोगों को चिह्नित किया जायेगा और पिछड़े समाज की सूची बनाकर उनको भी आरक्षण का लाभ सरकारों दे सकेंगी। 1953 में काका कालेलकर आयोग बना 1955 में उसकी रिपोर्ट आयी, लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। 1978 में वी.पी. मंडल कमीशन बना, 1979 में उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट submit की और 1993 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला सुनाया कि भारतवर्ष के 52 प्रतिशत पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों में से भारत के तमाम सूबों में 27 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन मिलना चाहिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 27 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन देने के संबंध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला 1993 का है। आज देश के सामने यह सच्चाई आ जाएगी कि सरकार चाहे तत्कालीन रही हो या मौजूदा सरकार हो - मैं आपकी तरफ से कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की तरफ से जब जवाब आए तो मेहरबानी करके इस पर जवाब दीजिएगा। महोदय, आज देश के सामने जो स्थिति स्पष्ट हो रही है, उसके संबंध में मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक हमारे देश में 6 प्रांत ऐसे हैं, 6 प्रदेश ऐसे हैं, जहां पर Backward Community के लोगों को सूचीबद्ध ही नहीं किया गया है। Who is backward, पिछड़ी जाति क्या

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

होती है, पिछड़ी जाति में कौन होगा, 6 ऐसे प्रांत हैं, जिनमें मेघालय भी शामिल है, अरुणाचल प्रदेश भी शामिल है, मिजोरम और त्रिपुरा भी शामिल है, लक्षद्वीप और नागालैंड शामिल हैं, इन 6 प्रांतों में आज तक 27 परसेंट ओबीसी के लोगों को रिजर्वेशन देने के लिए जातियों को चिन्हित तक नहीं किया गया। 23 साल गुजर गए, 6 प्रांतों में ओबीसी की सूची नहीं बनी है। जब देश में लोक सभा का चुनाव हो रहा था, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ओबीसी होने का अपना एक प्रमाण देश की जनता के सामने रखा था। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन्हीं प्रधान मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि उन 6 प्रांतों के लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला आ जाने के बाद भी आज आरक्षण से वंचित हैं। आप उनको आरक्षण दीजिए। 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' तभी हो पाएगा, जब आप देश के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश की पालना करें। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे देश में 13 प्रदेश ऐसे हैं, 13 प्रांत ऐसे हैं, जहां 27 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन से कम रिजर्वेशन मिलता है, 27 परसेंट पूरा नहीं होता है। कहीं वह 2 परसेंट मिल रहा है, कहीं पर पांच परसेंट मिल रहा है, कहीं पर 14 परसेंट मिल रहा है। मैं सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं और मैंने यह बात एक प्रश्न के माध्यम से भी पूछी थी कि भारतवर्ष की आधी से अधिक आबादी रखने वाला यह 52 प्रतिशत समाज आज बहुत दुखी है, आज वंचित है। वी.पी. मंडल कमीशन ने तय कर दिया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दे दिया, फिर देश और प्रांतों की सरकारों को इन्हें 27 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन देने में क्या कठिनाई है? उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह अपील करूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में 52 परसेंट पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को 27 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन देने का कोई सख्त फैसला सरकार लेती है तो शायद भारत की आधी से अधिक आबादी को राहत मिल जाएगी। महोदय, केवल यह विषय एक सीमा तक ही सीमित नहीं है। इसके आगे भी मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं कि भारतवर्ष के केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में 16,785 अधिकारी नियुक्त हैं और उनमें से ओबीसी के केवल 4,300 हैं, यानी 27 परसेंट के मुकाबले उन्हें केवल 11 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन मिलता है। इसी प्रकार आईआईटी में भारतवर्ष के अंदर 5,706 पद हैं, जिनमें से ओबीसी को केवल 105 पद मिले हैं, रिजर्वेशन का ration 1.84 परसेंट है - 27 परसेंट नहीं, 1.84 परसेंट। भारत की आधी से ज्यादा आबादी के साथ इतनी बड़ी बेईमानी, इतना बड़ा धोखा! सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला नहीं मानोगे, मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट लागू नहीं होगी! उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को अभिभाषण में और अपनी वर्किंग में, अपने कमिटमेंट में कुछ न कुछ नया जोड़ना पड़ेगा। पिछले 20 साल से उत्तर प्रदेश की कश्यप, निषाद सहित 17 जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने की मांग लगातार उठ रही है। इसके लिए लगातार धरने-प्रदर्शन हुए और हमारी पार्टी की नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने 4 मार्च, 2008 को तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखकर इस बात की मांग की थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कश्यप, निषाद आदि जो 17 जातियां हैं, जिनकी आर्थिक-सामाजिक स्थिति दलितों से भी बदतर है, इनको अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने पर विचार करना चाहिए और उन्होंने इस बात का सुझाव भी दिया था कि जिस अनुपात में ये ओबीसी की जातियां अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में शामिल होंगी, उसी अनुपात को बढ़ाने के सुझाव के साथ 17 जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव हमारी पार्टी की ओर से उठा, परन्तु आज तक केन्द्र की सरकार ने उस पर कोई भी कार्रवाई नहीं की है। आज हमारे कांग्रेस के कुछ मित्र चले गए। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि 13 नवम्बर, 1985 को मावलंकर सभागार, नई

दिल्ली में देश के पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने इस समुदाय के साथ बैठक की थी। उन्होंने चिंता व्यक्त की थी कि इस समाज को आर्थिक क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कोई ठोस नीति बनानी चाहिए। उस 19 नवम्बर, 1985 के स्वर्गीय श्री राजीव गांधी जी के कमिटमेंट पर आज तक कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कोई काम नहीं किया। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समुदाय की आबादी डेढ़ करोड़ से ज्यादा है। आज डेढ़ करोड़ से ज्यादा गरीब लोग अपने अधिकार की बात कर रहे हैं, अपने आरक्षण की बात कर रहे हैं और सरकार मूक दर्शक बनी हुई है। इनके बारे में किसी सरकार में कोई विचार नहीं होता और इस मुद्दे को राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में शामिल नहीं किया जाता। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर भी विचार करे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे बुरे हालात आज इनके साथ-साथ धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक समाज के लोगों के भी हैं। चाहे वे मुस्लिम हैं, बुद्धिस्ट हैं, क्रिश्चियन हैं, आज इनकी हालत देखिए। आज हमें यह कहने में तकलीफ होती है कि जब हमारा मुल्क गुलाम था तब मुसलमानों की नौकरियों में तादाद 30 परसेंट से ज्यादा हुआ करती थी। आज 69 साल की आजादी के बाद नौकरियों में इनकी तादाद घटकर केवल तीन परसेंट रह गई है। आदरणीय नक्रवी साहब, आप भी सोचिए। यह मुस्लिम समाज 30 परसेंट से तीन परसेंट पर आ गया है और जिनको देखकर लोगों में ऐसा भय पैदा कर दिया गया है कि इनमें से आतंकवादी होते हैं। कोई ढाढ़ी वाला टोपी लगा ले, तो उस पर लोग शक करना शुरू कर देते हैं। भारत के अंदर कुछ सियासी लोगों ने राजनीतिक लाभ लेने के लिए माईनॉरिटीज के लोगों को बहुत ज्यादा भय के वातावरण में रहने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया है। पिछले दो साल में 700 से ज्यादा दंगे हुए हैं, आखिर ये दंगे क्यों हो रहे हैं? हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में मुजफ्फरनगर किस तरीके से जला वहां पर 56 से ज्यादा लोग मारे गए, वहां पर हमने किस हाल में ज़िंदगी बसर की है, यह हम लोग जानते हैं। आखिर सरकार का वह कमिटमेंट कहाँ गया? सरकार के वे वायदे कहाँ चले गए? "सबका सम्मान, सबकी सुरक्षा" की बात कहाँ चली गई? आज माईनॉरिटीज के लोग अपने आपको असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं? आप इनकी एजुकेशन के लिए प्रबंध क्यों नहीं करते हैं? इनके लिए कॉलेज का प्रबंध क्यों नहीं करते हैं? इनको स्कॉलरशिप क्यों नहीं देते हैं? इनकी आबादियों में बड़े कॉलेज क्यों नहीं खोलते हैं? आप केवल उनका नाम लेकर सियासत करेंगे, तो इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी निश्चित जानकारी है कि आज हमारे देश का धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक समाज बहुत ज्यादा भयभीत और बहुत ज्यादा चिंतित है। सरकार को वास्तविक रूप से इनकी समस्याओं के समाधान के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। क्या सिखों के बारे में सोचना आपकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है? भारत के संविधान में हर धर्म, हर जाति, समुदाय की सुरक्षा और विकास का वायदा किया गया है। लेकिन 1984 में क्या हुआ? तब सिखों के साथ क्या हुआ? कत्लेआम हुआ, बहुत सारे लोग मारे गये, उनके घर जलाए गए, उनके कारोबार को तबाह कर दिया गया। अभी पंजाब के अंदर जो कुछ हुआ, उसे कौन नहीं जानता है। पंजाब के अंदर सिखों के धर्मग्रंथ को अपमानित करने की कोशिश की गई। यह आंदोलन एक जगह पर नहीं, सात जगहों पर हुआ। उन पर गोलियां चलती हैं, उनकी हत्या होती है, आंदोलनकारियों पर देशद्रोह के मुकदमे लगाए जाते हैं। वैसे भी सिखों की आबादी बहुत घट गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं कि 2001 में यह 1.9 परसेंट थी, जो अब घटकर 1.7 परसेंट रह गई है। अगर दहशत का माहौल पैदा होगा, अगर ये सुरक्षित नहीं होंगे, तो आबादी भी घटेगी, असुरक्षा की भावना भी पैदा होगी, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार को मुस्लिमों के बारे में, सिखों के बारे में, बुद्धिस्टों के बारे में, ईसाइयों के बारे में भी बड़े दिल से फैसला लेना चाहिए।

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

हमारा देश धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्र है। इसको हिंदू राष्ट्र घोषित करने की बात करना देश के संविधान के अनुरूप नहीं होगा। इस देश को हिंदू राष्ट्र बनाने की बात करना, इस देश के सांप्रदायिक ताने-बाने को तोड़ने की बात होगी। इसलिए उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव को तोड़ने की बात न करिए, भारत के समाज में वैमनस्य, दुश्मनी फैलाने की बात मत करिए। हिंदू राष्ट्र घोषित करने का विचार भी संविधान के सम्मत नहीं है, यह संविधान के विरुद्ध है, इसलिए आप ऐसे मामलों को उठाकर दहशत का माहौल मत पैदा कीजिए। यह देश सबका है, यह देश सबका रहेगा। इस देश के अंदर किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो सकती है, लेकिन हमारे देश में सभी धर्मों को रहने का अधिकार बाबा साहेब डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर और देश के शहीदों ने दिया है। आप किसी समाज पर, किसी जमात पर, किसी विशेष समुदाय के लोगों पर दहशत गालिब करने के लिए इस तरह की बातों को नहीं उठा सकते हैं।

महोदय, आज हमें किसानों की चिंता करनी पड़ेगी। आज हमें किसानों की समस्याओं को लेकर चिंता करनी पड़ेगी। महोदय, जब यह नई सरकार अस्तित्व में आई थी, तो सरकार के नुमाइंदों ने, सरकार के नेताओं ने यह नारा दिया था कि हमारी सरकार का सृजन होने के बाद हम किसानों की उपज का डेढ़ गुना दाम देंगे। महोदय, किसानों को उनकी उपज का डेढ़ गुना दाम देने का वादा, लोकसभा में इसी सरकार के नेताओं ने किया था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Silence please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. Now, you please carry on.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: महोदय, आज हमें इस बात का अफसोस है कि जिस किसान की हमदर्दी, जिस किसान की उपज का सही दाम देने का वादा देश की सरकार ने किया था, आज वह वादा पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि जो धान, सन् 2013-14 में 5000 रुपये क्विंटल बिकता था, नई सरकार की स्थापना के बाद वह धान 1100 रुपये क्विंटल बिका है। किसानों के गन्ने का दाम किसानों को नहीं मिल रहा है। मिल मालिक पेमेंट नहीं करते, गेहूं की फसल की इस बार कम उपज रही है, कपास की खेती का विनाश हुआ है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के संज्ञान में यह भी लाना चाहता हूँ कि यह किसान समूह देश का बहुत बड़ा समूह है। इसको अन्नदाता भी कहा जाता है। यह भारत की सत्तर फीसदी आबादी के बीच में रहकर इस देश को मजबूत करने काम करता है, इसलिए इन किसानों की समस्याओं को भी आपको गंभीरता से लेना पड़ेगा।

इसके अलावा महोदय, हमें आपके माध्यम से यह भी कहना है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में 2022 तक भारत के हर आवासविहीन व्यक्ति को मकान देने की बात कही है। 2022 अभी दूर है, उससे पहले 2019 में लोक सभा का चुनाव होना है, मैं फिर भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक सरकार की इस योजना पर क्या काम हुआ है, सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कदम बढ़ाए हैं, अगर इसकी जानकारी भी सदन को मिलेगी, तो शायद हम समझ पाएंगे कि क्या सरकार का यह कमिटमेंट देश के लिए सही साबित होगा? आज मुझे सरकार को सुझाव देना है। आदरणीय बहन कुमारी

मायावती जी उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्यमंत्री बनीं। आज हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी सरकार में 'कांशीराम शहरी गरीब आवास योजना' लागू की और उन्होंने लाखों गरीबों को मुफ्त में दो-दो कमरों के पक्के मकान बनवा कर देने का काम किया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप कुछ ऐसी योजना बनाइए, आप कुछ ऐसा काम करिए। केवलवादों से काम नहीं चलेगा, काला धन लाने की बात से काम नहीं चलेगा, 15 लाख की बात कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा, आपको जमीन पर कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे, जमीन पर कुछ ठोस काम करने पड़ेंगे। इसलिए कुछ अच्छी नीतियों को लागू करने के लिए आप कोई न कोई ठोस कदम उठाइए।

महोदय, आतंकवाद देश की एक बड़ी समस्या है। गुरदासपुर की बात करें, चाहे पठानकोट की बात करें, चाहे जम्मू-कश्मीर की बात करें, आज हमें इस बात की तकलीफ है कि नई सरकार के आने के बाद भी आतंकवादी घटनाओं में कोई कमी नहीं आई है। आज भी हमारे देश का शहीद इस बात की उम्मीद रखता होगा कि उसके जो बाकी साथी काम करते हैं, जो जवान काम करते हैं, कम से कम उन्हें इस दौर से न गुजरना पड़े। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि आतंकवाद के मुद्दे पर इस नई सरकार ने जो सपने दिखाए थे, जो वादे किए थे, पाकिस्तान की आँखों में आँखें डालने की बात करके, आतंकवादियों को मुँहतोड़ जवाब देने की बात करके वह सत्ता में आई थी, वह अपने मुद्दों पर कायम रहे। देश में असुरक्षा का भाव पैदा हो गया है, इसलिए आपको इन बातों पर भी ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, बेरोजगारी देश की एक बड़ी समस्या है। नई सरकार के मुखिया ने पाँच करोड़ नौजवानों को रोजगार देने का वादा किया था, लेकिन आज हमारे देश का नौजवान उस रोजगार को तलाश कर रहा है, नौकरियां तलाश कर रहा है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

वह नौजवान, जिसको रोजगार देने के सम्बन्ध में सपने दिखाए गए थे, आज वह नौजवान रोजगार की तलाश में है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय खत्म होने वाला है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करूंगा कि उसने देश की जनता से जो वादे किए थे, नौजवानों को रोजगार देने के सम्बन्ध में, वह अपने उस वादे पर भी कायम रहे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

महोदय, मैं अंतिम बात कह कर अपनी वाणी को विराम दे रहा हूँ कि आज देश और दुनिया भारत के नौजवानों पर अविश्वास कर रही है, अविश्वास का इल्जाम लगा रही है। यह अविश्वास इसलिए पैदा हो रहा है कि हमारे देश के बहुत सारे नेता वादे तो बहुत करते हैं, लेकिन निभाते नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से कहूंगा कि बेहतर लोकतंत्र के लिए, देश और दुनिया में भारत के प्रति विश्वास जगाने के लिए, भारत के 125 करोड़ लोगों में लोकतंत्र की बहाली के लिए मेरी अपील है कि वादा वह करो, भाषण वह करो, जिसको निभा सको, जिसको न निभा सको, जनता के सामने उसे कह कर देश को गुमराह न करो।

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं दिल से आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ और आपका बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, the next is, Shri K.K. Ragesh. But Mr. Ragesh, I want to tell you that there is a problem. Your Party has allotted you five minutes.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): But it is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, it is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I said. You know it is a maiden speech and you are allotted five minutes. What is this? What a contradiction is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. You know it is a maiden speech and you allot five minutes. You said, 'Five minutes'. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, listen to me. See, the point is, if you are speaking now as a first speaker -- your Party's time is 26 minutes -- and if I treat it as a maiden speech and if you take all the time, then your next speaker, Shri Sitaram Yechury, will not get time. That is the first point. But if you speak after Shri Yechury, then, even if you take more time, it will be a maiden speech; I will not stop you. The point I am making is ...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, for the last eleven months ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you decide it. I have no problem. What I am saying is, if you speak now, either I can give you only five minutes -- one way -- as your Party wants or. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. You understand it and then decide. You understand properly.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Then I will speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you should understand fully. You should take a decision after understanding it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I have been trying to speak for the last eleven months. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, many times, I am asked not to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I know that. It is not my fault, ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to speak now?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: No, Sir. If that is the ruling, I will speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not giving any ruling. I am saying, you decide for yourself.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Then, I will speak later. But I want my Party leader to speak.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, your suggestion is accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; even then, I want to explain it to you. You should know what I am saying. What I am saying is, your Party has allotted you five minutes because your Party wants Shri Sitaram Yechury to get more time, correctly. So, since your Party has allotted five minutes, I can give only five minutes now. But, if it is later, tomorrow, after Shri Sitaram Yechury's name your name comes, then, naturally, since it is your maiden speech, I would allow you.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, then, I have a request... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Kerala favouritism!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you don't love me, at least let Keralites love me! That is the point. Some people should like me too. ...*(Interruptions)*... Karnataka people like me, but not Jairam Ramesh! I don't know why! Mr. Gowda is here; he is my friend. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen to me. I have a special request from Mr. Ashwani Kumar. His flight is at 7.00 p.m. and he has to leave. He may not be here tomorrow; he is going to Chennai. So, with the permission of the House, I am calling him to speak now. I would take the names of the other Members whose names are here -- Mr. Dilip Kumar - not there, Shri Praful Patel, Shri Parida. Mr. Parida, with your permission, I would ask Mr. Ashwani Kumar to speak. After him, I would call your name. So, Mr. Parida would speak after him. Now, Shri Ashwani Kumar.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार (पंजाब): उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत धन्यवाद, आपने मुझे एकोमोडेट किया। इसके लिए मैं खास तौर पर आपका और पूरे सदन का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर इस सदन में भी बहुत चर्चा हुई है और लोक सभा में भी हुई है। हर साल इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में हमारे साथी, सरकार की देश के प्रति जो परिकल्पना है, उसका विवरण देते हैं, उसका जिक्र करते हैं। मैं आज अपनी पार्टी की ओर से जहां राष्ट्रपति जी को उनके अभिभाषण के लिए धन्यवाद करता हूँ, वहीं विनम्रता से कुछ उन बिन्दुओं की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिन बिन्दुओं के बारे में जैसी चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हुई है।

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]

उपसभापति जी, इस देश का जो एहसास है, वह विरासत की मिलीजुली प्रतिबद्धता के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। इस देश का जो एहसास है, वह गरीब की भावनाओं के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। इस देश की सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इस देश का एहसास और आत्मसम्मान, मानव अधिकारों के साथ और व्यक्ति की आजादी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। इस देश का जन्म आजादी की लड़ाई के उपरांत, देशवासियों को आजादी दिलवाने के लिए हुआ। जब हम सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक आजादी की बात करते हैं, तो जंग-ए-आजादी की हमारी जो लड़ाई थी, हम उसके उसूलों और उसकी भावनाओं को समक्ष रखकर बात करते हैं।

सभी जानते हैं कि इस देश में तरह-तरह के लोग रहते हैं और तरह-तरह के धर्म हैं, जिन पर लोगों की आस्थाएं हैं। उन आस्थाओं के प्रति सभी की प्रतिबद्धता है और कहने को वचनबद्धता भी है। परन्तु जब हम किसी सरकार के कार्यकाल के दौरान उस सरकार के काम का, उसकी गवर्नेंस का, उसके शासन का आकलन करते हैं, तो कुछ खास बिन्दुओं को लेकर आकलन करते हैं।

नड्डा जी ने बहुत सी स्कीमों के बारे में जिक्र किया। मैं उन पर ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि सभी जानते हैं कि वे स्कीमों में यूपीए सरकार की थीं, जिनको आज दोहराया गया है, नया जामा पहनाया गया है। परन्तु खैर, आपने हमारी स्कीमों को आगे बढ़ाया, हम आपके आभारी हैं, क्योंकि आपने समझा और जाना कि इन्हीं स्कीमों के द्वारा इस देश के गरीब लोगों का सशक्तिकरण होगा, यह देश आगे बढ़ेगा।

नड्डा साहब ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं। उन्होंने फाइनेंशियल इक्लूजन की बात की, स्वास्थ्य की बात की, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बात की। मैं जानता हूं कि जब सरकारें बदलती हैं, तो वे चाहती हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा वाहवाही वे लूटें, परन्तु कम से कम मर्यादाओं को सामने रख कर यह तो ख्याल कर लेना चाहिए कि लोगों की मेमोरी, लोगों की याददाश्त इतनी भी कमजोर नहीं कि दो साल में वे भूल जाएं कि जिस बुनियाद पर आप अपना घर खड़ा कर रहे हैं, वह बुनियाद यूपीए-1 और यूपीए-2 ने रखी थी। मगर, जिन बिन्दुओं पर मैं आज खास तौर पर चर्चा करना चाहता हूं, कुछ संवैधानिक मर्यादाएं हैं, कुछ राष्ट्र की मर्यादाएं हैं। उन राष्ट्र की मर्यादाओं को यह सरकार बरकरार रखने में कामयाब हुई है या नहीं, आज इसकी चर्चा आपको करनी है।

आपने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में तीन-चार बिन्दुओं को अंकित किया। आपने कहा - "एकात्म मानवता दर्शन", आपने कहा, "सबका साथ सबका विकास", आपने कहा, "गरीबों की उन्नति किसानों की समृद्धि, युवाओं को रोजगार"। इसके अलावा, जिस संविधान की सुरक्षा करने की शपथ आपने सरकार के आने के वक्त ली है, उस संविधान में तीन बिन्दु निहित हैं, तीन मर्यादाएं निहित हैं: बराबरी, स्वतंत्रता और भाईचारा। इन पैमानों पर आप कहां उतरते हैं, यहां आपको कैसे आंका जाए, यह देश आंक रहा है। मैं आज ज़ोर देकर अपनी पार्टी की ओर से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपकी सरकार के चलते जहां साम्प्रदायिक उन्माद बढ़ा है, जहां गरीब का शोषण बढ़ा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: कहाँ बढ़ा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अश्विनी कुमार: दंगे-फसाद बढ़े हैं। ये आंकड़े मेरे नहीं हैं, ये आंकड़े इसी सदन में एक Starred Question के उत्तर में सरकार ने दिए हैं। मैं बताता हूँ, जहाँ आप मुझसे सवाल कर रहे हैं। 2015 में सारे देश में 751 साम्प्रदायिक उन्माद हुए, 97 लोगों की जानें गईं और 2,264 लोगों को जख्म सहने पड़े। हमारे Scheduled Castes और अनुसूचित जनजाति के भाइयों के खिलाफ जो अत्याचार हुआ है, आप उसकी बात करते हैं, मैं शोषण की बात कर रहा था। उसका सुन लीजिए। पंजाब में, जहाँ अकाली दल के साथ आपकी साझेदारी है, वहाँ 73.24 प्रतिशत ज्यादातियां बढ़ी हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में 44.38 प्रतिशत ज्यादातियां बढ़ी हैं, राजस्थान में 44.41 प्रतिशत ज्यादातियां बढ़ी हैं। 1 दिसम्बर, 2015 को इसी सदन में आपकी सरकार ने ये आंकड़े दिए थे, ये मेरे आंकड़े नहीं हैं। मैं कोई टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं कर रहा हूँ। परन्तु शीशा दिखाना मेरा काम है। मुख्तार अब्बास भाई, आप अपने दिल में झांक कर सोचिए। इस देश में करोड़ों माइनों रिटीज के जो लोग रहते हैं, चाहे वे मुसलमान भाई हों, क्रिश्चियंस हों, जैनी हों, सिख हों, किसी भी धर्म के हों, क्या आज वे अपने आपको सुरक्षित मान रहे हैं या समझ रहे हैं? नहीं समझ रहे हैं। मगर, किसी की भी जवाबदेही नहीं है। कोई यह नहीं कहता कि किसकी जिम्मेवारी है, किसकी अकाउंटेबिलिटी है। एक दंगा होता है, एक कमिशन बिठा दी जाती है और फिर जिस तरह के बयान आपके लोग दे रहे हैं.. यह घर वापसी से मामला शुरू हुआ। मैं आपके शीर्ष नेताओं के नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, कुछ सदन में हैं, कुछ नहीं हैं। फिर आप जानते हैं मेरा इशारा किन की तरफ है। आपने बार-बार कहा, आपके नेतृत्व ने कहा, यह किसी की व्यक्तिगत राय है, यह किसी के व्यक्तिगत बयान हैं, इसका पार्टी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं। तो फिर क्या आपने उन पर कोई एक्शन लिया या नहीं लिया? तो जो भावना देश में बनी, दामोदर, पंसारे, कुलकर्णी, सुधीर कुलकर्णी साहब के चेहरे को काला कर दिया गया मुम्बई में, जो देश का दिल है और कसूर उनका क्या था? उन्होंने कहा था कि पाकिस्तान के एक फॉरेन मंत्री हैं, उनकी किताब का विमोचन हो रहा है, मैं जाऊंगा। वह तो आप ही की सोच के साथ रखने वाले हैं। आपके एक मंत्री हैं, वे कहते हैं कि देश में सांस्कृतिक प्रदूषण हो रहा है। क्यों, किस तरह सांस्कृतिक प्रदूषण हो रहा है? क्योंकि हर धर्म वाले अपने धर्म की बात करते हैं, जिस पर उनको नाज़ है, जिस ग्रंथ पर उनको नाज़ है, जिस लिटरेचर पर उनको नाज़ है, उसकी बात करते हैं तो क्या इससे देश में सांस्कृतिक प्रदूषण हो गया? महात्मा गांधी के देश की परिकल्पना को याद करिए, मौलाना आज़ाद की भावना को सामने रखिए। सरदार पटेल, जवाहरलाल नेहरू, इंदिरा गांधी ये देश के महान नेता थे और आप जो वातावरण देश में पैदा कर रहे हैं, आप कहते हैं कि हमारे को विपक्ष से समर्थन नहीं मिलता। आप बताइए कि आप समर्थन देश में समर्थन जुटाने के लिए क्या ऐसी भावना को जागृत कर रहे हैं कि जिसमें genuine co-operative federalism या co-operation की भावना बने? आप मेरी नेता सोनिया गांधी और हमारे नेता राहुल गांधी और उस परिवार पर जैसी टिप्पणी कर रहे हैं, आप कह रहे हैं आप उनको देशद्रोही मानते हैं। आज भी याद रखिए मुख्तार अब्बास साहब ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, एक बात है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: I am not yielding. I am sorry, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बाद में जवाब दे दीजिएगा। I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he is not yielding, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अश्विनी कुमार: आप बाद में जवाब दे दीजिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he is not yielding, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not yielding.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार: उपसभापति जी, यह तरीका ठीक नहीं। यादव जी, बाद में जवाब दे दीजिएगा। मैं आपको यह कहता हूँ कि आज जिस परिवार ने इस देश की अखंडता के लिए अपने सबसे महान व्यक्तियों का बलिदान दिया, आज उनकी देश के प्रति वचनबद्धता या प्रतिबद्धता पर टीका-टिप्पणी होती है। आज भी वह नारा देश के लोगों को याद है, "माँ-बेटे का यह बलिदान, याद करेगा हिन्दुस्तान" आज भी इतनी कमजोर नहीं है इस देश की याददाश्त। बताओ, कोई है आपके पास जिन्होंने इतने त्याग किए हों? आप हमारी राष्ट्रीयता पर प्रश्नचिन्ह न उठाएं। आप हमसे वैचारिक लड़ाई करना चाहते हैं तो करें, हम आपके साथ लड़ाई करेंगे। लेकिन किसने अधिकार दिया आपको हमारी राष्ट्रीयता के ऊपर बात करने का? क्यों, क्योंकि हम उन लड़कों के साथ खड़े हुए थे जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में। कन्हैया कुमार की तकरीर को मैं यहां पढ़ूंगा। मैं वह बात पढ़ूंगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं वह बात पढ़ूंगा, मैं वह तकरीर पढ़ूंगा। उस तकरीर में ...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभापति जी, मैं उस तकरीर को पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। उस तकरीर में यह कहा गया और मैं क्वोट कर रहा हूँ। कन्हैया की यह तकरीर है। "We stand by the dream of Bhagat Singh and Babasaheb Ambedkar. We stand by the dream of equality for all, the right to food, water and shelter. Rohit gave his life to stand by these dreams." वह दलित लड़का जिसको हैदराबाद में जिन हालातों में खुदकुशी करनी पड़ी। देश पहचान रहा है, जान रहा है। "I challenge the Central Government, what you did in Rohit's case, we won't let it happen in JNU. Say "long live Bhagat Singh"." यह आपके भी Icon हैं। "Say "Long live Bhagat Singh"; say "Long live Sukdev"; say "Long live Ashfaqulla Khan"; say "Long live Babasaheb". Then, we will believe your faith in this country." यह कहा कन्हैया ने। The JNUSU does not support any violence, any terrorist, any terror attack, any anti-national activity. There are some unidentified people who have raised the slogans of "Pakistan Zindabad". The JNUSU strongly denounces them." यह उस लड़के की तकरीर है, जिस तकरीर को करके आज उस लड़के को जेल की चारदीवारी में बंद किया गया। मैं आपको बताता हूँ। मैं आपको बताता हूँ। उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका ध्यान खास तौर पर दिलवाना चाहता हूँ, हम लोगों ने भी दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में शिक्षा ग्रहण की है। मुख्तार साहब, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, आप भी स्टूडेंट लीडर रहे हैं। जब मॉरिस गेट पर छात्रों का आंदोलन होता था, तब हम सरकार के खिलाफ नारा लगाते थे, क्योंकि उस वक्त यूनिवर्सिटी में पुलिस होती थी, मॉरिस चौक पर लोग कभी-कभी आते थे, यूनिवर्सिटी

के अंदर कभी कोई आया। हम क्या नारा लगाते थे? नारा होता था, "दम है कितना दमन में तेरे, देख लिया और देखेंगे।" भगत सिंह ने क्या कहा था? उन्होंने कहा था, "सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है, देखना है जोर कितना बाजू-ए-कातिल में है।" यह उन्होंने अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ जरूर कहा था, मगर क्या हम लोगों ने हर गली, हर पब्लिक मीटिंग में किसी न किसी संदर्भ में यह नहीं कहा, "वक्त आने पर बता देंगे तुझे ए आसमां, हम अभी से क्या बताएं, क्या हमारे दिल में है।" ये इन्कलाबी तकरीरें युवा करते हैं। अगर युवा भी भावना नहीं जगाएगा, तो देश में भावना कौन जगाएगा? मुझे याद है, मेरे मार्क्सिस्ट भाई अभी यहां नहीं हैं, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रोफेसर रणधीर सिंह, जिनका अभी हाल ही में देहांत हुआ, वे पोलिटिकल साइंस के Emeritus Professor थे। मैं लॉ में पढ़ा करता था, पर उनका लेक्चर सुनने जाया करता था। वे मार्क्सिज्म पर लेक्चर देते थे। मैंने एक बार हाथ खड़ा करके उनसे एक सवाल पूछ लिया और मैंने कहा, "Sir, what you are saying is not realistic. It is too idealistic." इस पर वहां सन्नाटा हो गया। उन्होंने अपनी तकरीर बंद कर दी और कहा कि अश्विनी, तुम्हारी उम्र कितनी है? मैंने कहा कि सर, 19 साल। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे दोस्त, अगर 19 साल की उम्र में तुम realism की बात करोगे, तो idealism की बात कौन करेगा? समाज को बदलने के लिए इन्कलाब की बात कौन करेगा? अगर भूख के खिलाफ इन्कलाब की जरूरत है, तो जरूर इन्कलाब सही है। अगर बेरोजगारी के खिलाफ, सांप्रदायिकता के खिलाफ इन्कलाब की जरूरत है, तो इस देश में इन्कलाब आना चाहिए। मार्क्सिस्टों ने कहा, जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा, महात्मा गांधी ने कहा, अपने तौर पर सबने कहा, भगत सिंह ने भी कहा। हमारा देश, स्टेट जो है, वह देश नहीं होता। The individual does not exist for the State; the State exists for the individual. Smriti Irani ji, a distinguished Minister of this Government, is not here. She talked about Cicero. What did she say? Quoting Cicero, she said, "a murderer is better than a traitor inside our gates." Yes. Mrs. Irani, I know, will not heed Jawaharlal Nehru's concept of the noble mansion of free India in which every one of us can live with dignity. But I do hope that she would listen to some of the things that have been said by scholars that she has never tired of quoting. As she quoted Cicero, I was somehow inspired to remind her of what Thomas Paine said many years ago. Thomas Paine said that the person who rises in defence of reason is the only true defender of the faith. What did James Madison say? James Madison said the same thing. He said to all who would wish to heed him, and, this is important Mukhtarbai. मैं आपको संबोधित करके बात कर रहा हूँ। उन्होंने बहुत बड़ी बात कही। उन्होंने कहा, "There are more instances of the abridgement of the freedom of the people by the gradual and silent encroachments of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations." And, that is why we say that eternal vigilance is the price of freedom. Fascism nowhere in the world has just let forward and landed itself. It has always come through creeping encroachments when the State turns a blind eye to those aberrations that defies and deface the promises of our Constitution. I stand in this House

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]

6.00 P.M.

today on behalf of my Party only to remind this august House that you are the custodians not of the longevity of the Government, you are the custodians of the principles of the Constitution, and, I dare say that the revered, sacred Constitution of this country is under siege. And, about freedom, I tell you, even in the hierarchy of fundamental freedoms, there is one freedom from which all other freedoms are derived, and, that is the freedom of thought and expression.

And, Francis Bacon, I remember, once said, I read him a long time ago, that the business of thought is no vain scholastic dispute. He said, thought is something that has to be nurtured. Our institutions of higher learning, our schools, colleges and universities have to become places for free exchange of ideas so that what is wrong in our system can be corrected and what is right, continued. Please do not by inaction or positive action breach the sanctity of institutions of higher learning. We owe it to the succeeding generations. And I tell you, if today we blink, if today we balk, we will have to regret at leisure. Governments will come, Governments will go, but once liberties are encroached upon, those who encroach upon the liberties never return back the liberties of the people. This is the lesson of history. As a student of history, I can tell you. Lots of figures have been given here. Figures mean nothing. A fact is like a sack. It won't stand up until you have a valid explanation for explaining why a particular fact emerges. You have to explain to the people of India why the suicides of farmers are taking place. Sir, 3,326 suicides of the farmers took place in 2015, and this Government, which unfolding the today's Budget says that we are pro-farmer; we are pro-agriculture; the pride of this country lies in agriculture and the pride of its farmers, couldn't even give compensation to all those 3,300 people. There is, of course, no compensation for the loss of life. But even that notional gesture of compassion, you could do only to 1,800 people out of 3,300 people and then you proclaim of compassion! I am telling you, today, you are accountable; we are not. We have done our part of answering to you for ten years, but today, don't escape responsibility. As the Leader of the Opposition said, when the country's defences were breached, we stood by you. I remember I was the spokesperson of the Congress Party when the Kargil War took place and Vajpayeeji was the Prime Minister. My leader, Sonia Gandhi, said, 'at this time, when the nation is at war, we will not attack the Prime Minister personally'. And now also, the Pathankot incident has happened. I come from Gurdaspur. That is my constituency. Pathankot was the heart of Punjab. It is, today, the district headquarters of an area which

is the most peace-loving area in Punjab. Even at the height of militancy and terrorism, we didn't see any terrorist activity there. And people are allowed to walk 40 kilometres and breach the air force station through which we won the 1971 War. The 1971 War against Pakistan was won because of the Air Force strikes when our fighter jets took off from the Pathankot airbase. We didn't say a word against the Government at that time. But today, as the LoP said, you are accountable. At some point of time, we will have to tell the people of India why the entire cantonment and all the Army there was not found suitable enough to fish out the terrorists and why did you have to send Commandos after 48 hours from Delhi, who then took six days. The Home Minister of India, on the third day, says the operations are completed and after his statement, three more days were taken to flush out the terrorists. Nobody could even tell us how many terrorists were inside the airbase, so much for the defence of this country.

I am today raising another fundamental question, and something that really, really bothers me no end.

नड्डा जी हेल्थ मिनिस्टर हैं। मैं उनको सम्बोधित करके बताना चाहता हूं। मैंने "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में जो पढ़ा, उससे मेरा दिल दहल गया। एक बाप अपने 13 साल के asthmatic बच्चे को डॉक्टर के पास ईलाज के लिए लेकर जाता है और डाक्टर उससे कहती है -- यह मैं इसलिए जानता हूं, क्योंकि यह केस मेरे पास बतौर वकील आया था कि मैं इस केस में उस डॉक्टर के लिए पेश होऊं और मैंने इंकार कर दिया था। मैंने यह कहकर इंकार कर दिया था कि तुम्हारे इस केस को पढ़कर मेरा खून खौल रहा है और तुम कह रहे हो कि मैं यह केस लूं! उस डॉक्टर के पास वह बाप 13 साल के बच्चे को उठाकर ले जाता है, 13-14 साल का लड़का खासा बड़ा बच्चा होता है, वह उसको गोदी में उठाकर लेकर जाता है क्योंकि वहां लिफ्ट नहीं थी। वह उसे लेकर दो-तीन मंजिल तक चढ़ा। जब वह डॉक्टर के पास गया तो उसने कहा कि तुम ऐसा करो, इसको asthmatic attack हो रहा है, इस वार्ड में oxygen नहीं है, तुम फ्लां वार्ड में इसको लेकर जाओ। वह कहता है कि उस वार्ड तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते तो दस मिनट लग जाएंगे। डॉक्टर ने कहा कि मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकती, मेरे पास oxygen नहीं है। जब उसने कहा कि मैं इसे कैसे लेकर जाऊं? क्या कोई कुर्सी मिलेगी, जिस पर मैं इसे तेज़ी से लेकर जा सकूँ? वहां कुर्सी भी नहीं थी। बच्चा दूसरे वार्ड में गया, जब तक वह उसे लेकर वहां पहुंचा, बच्चे ने दम तोड़ दिया था। बच्चे का दम टूट गया था। अभी मैंने पढ़ा, सफदरजंग अस्पताल - आपकी दिल्ली, जो देश का दिल है, आपकी राजधानी है - वहां का बड़ा सरकारी अस्पताल है, सबसे पुराना अस्पताल है, एम्स से पहले का है, जहां हम सभी लोग जाते थे, मेरी माताजी बीमार थीं, उनका इलाज वहीं हुआ था - मुख्तार भाई, वहां क्या हुआ, वह मैं आपको बताऊं? आपकी आंख में आंसू न आ जाएं तो मैं समझूंगा कि हमारे में करुणा नहीं है। एक महिला का fracture हो गया। वह अस्पताल गयी, बहुत गरीब थी। वह कहने लगी कि मेरा पलस्तर कर दो। उन्होंने कहा कि पलस्तर तो यहां नहीं हो सकता, आप Emergency Ward में या फ्लां वार्ड में जाओ, वहां होगा। उसका पांव टूटा है, वह ज़मीन पर बैठी है, वह खड़ी नहीं हो सकती, वह रेंग-रेंगकर गयी, अस्पताल में stretcher तक नहीं था। आज यह

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]

हमारी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का हाल है, मैं आपको कह रहा हूँ। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा कि कोई भी सरकार overnight हर चीज़ की पूर्ति कर देगी, मेरा यह कहने का तात्पर्य बिल्कुल नहीं है, लेकिन आप जो सीना ठोककर कह रहे हैं, नड्डा जी Health Minister हैं, कि हमने यह कर दिया, वह कर दिया - यह ज़मीनी सच्चाई है, इस ज़मीनी सच्चाई से आंख नहीं चुराई जा सकती। 40 रुपए की पेंशन के लिए - मैं करुणा की बात कर रहा हूँ, compassion की बात कर रहा हूँ, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am drawing your attention to the utter lack of compassion which is something critical and integral to each religion in India. To get a pension of forty rupees per month, a man struggles for forty years. It is a reflection, of course, on our system; of course, on administration; of course, on the judicial system. But, certainly, a reflection on the lack of sensitivity of the people, I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

मैं इसकी जवाबदेही की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि बड़े बोल मत बोलो, बाकी सब ठीक है। जब हम अपने आईने में झाँककर देखते हैं तो हमें क्या नज़र आता है? हमें एक तरह की वह सियासत नज़र आती है, जिसका करुणा के साथ, गरीब के साथ या गुनाह या जुल्म के साथ दूर-दूर तक कोई रिश्ता नहीं है। मुझे उस समाज और उस समाज को परिभाषित करने वाली वक्त की उस सरकार के बारे में चिंता है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कि अगर इसी तरह हमारा राष्ट्र चलता रहा तो एक समय आएगा जब देश में जो राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र है, उस पर प्रश्नचिन्ह लग जाएगा। आज पार्लियामेंट में हम क्या कर रहे हैं? आज हम दोनों सदनों में क्या कर रहे हैं? एक कहावत थी, The Opposition must have its say, while the Government may have its way. अब opposition को आप अपनी बात भी cooperation से देश के लिए नीतियां नहीं बना सकते। अरे, हम तो नीतियां बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हमें बनाने तो दो, हमें कोई रास्ता तो दो - हमें अपने सम्मान से वंचित करके आप हमसे हमारा सहयोग नहीं मांग सकते। आज हम यह चाहते हैं, हमारा यह कहना है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... Five more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; not five. Two more minutes.*(Interruptions)*... Two more minutes.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Okay; two more minutes. आज हमारा यह कहना है कि सोचने की आज़ादी पर आप प्रतिबंध न लगाएं। आज मेरा मुख्य बिन्दु इस देश में, I want to talk, Sir, about the debate that is raging in this country about nationalism and freedom. I have said earlier that nationalism and constitutionalism are not antagonistic to each other. Freedom and nationalism are not antagonistic to each other. Rene Descartes, a famous philosopher said, "I am, because I think." मैं हूँ, मेरा अस्तित्व है। मैं अपनी सोच रखता हूँ। And what is it that Will Durant said? He said, "The history of civilisation has been the adventure of human reason." I am reminding Smt. Smriti Irani in response to Cicero what Hegel said. Hegel said, "The progress of common civilisation is the consciousness

of the spirit of freedom." And what did our philosopher Guru Rabindranath Tagore say when he talked about the head being held high and when he talked about reason? What was he reminding to us? That the country would become great only if you respect freedom, only if you respect compassion, only if you respect nobility.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: One more minute, Sir. I am only drawing the attention of this House to this fact. This spurious debate that is being orchestrated in this country, pitting our constitutional and republican values against nationalism, has to be debunked and it has to be rejected. Each one of us is a nationalist, but we have our own idea of nationalism. No one at all in this country has a right to certify whether I am a nationalist or not. I would exult and indulge in my right to speak freely and to think freely, so that my country becomes better, so that we can correct the aberrations of the past, so that we can deliver on the faith that the succeeding generations of Indians have in us. With these words, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak out my views on the Address of the hon. President.

Sir, I liked one thing in this Address and I must welcome it. It says that in a turbulent global economy suffering from crisis to crisis, India has maintained stability and its GDP growth has increased. Definitely, it is a positive aspect of the achievements of this Government, especially when inflation and fiscal deficit have decreased. I also welcome the present Government's emphasis on development of rural India, which has been neglected since our independence, and especially its emphasis on agriculture.

But the hon. President's Address, which depicts the programme of the Government for the present and the future, there is no mention of the tragic deaths of thousands of farmers, the suicidal deaths. Without analysing the causes of death, which are due to the failure of agriculture policy and land policy also, the Government has allotted a considerable amount of money to develop agriculture and the rural India. But one thing I must tell you that this allotment of huge money will not deliver the goods unless you control corruption. Corruption is so much rampant that by the time your thousands of crores of rupees would reach the targeted end, they would not be in thousands; but only hundreds will be there. It happened during the rule of the UPA and during their time also, the tragic deaths or suicidal deaths of farmers took place. So, they don't have the right, the moral right, to accuse you that it happened in your time. It is the policy of the

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

ruling class, the ruling parties, in our country which is not pro-farmers or pro-poor. That is why poverty is still rampant in rural India. They have to understand that and you also try to learn from their failures. So, my request is, please control corruption. Corruption is not only about thousands of crores of rupees which was involved in coal scam or other mega scams. Corruption is faced by the common people every day in their social lives. When a common man goes to a police station, he pays money to register his FIR. When he goes to the *Tehsildar*, unless he pays money he will not get any documents from him or the Collector. You are talking about Panchayati Raj saying that you are implementing the dreams and the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi. What happens in those Panchayats? We wanted to decentralise the power. We wanted to give the power to the common people there. But it has become a centre of decentralisation of corruption. You know how we are winning the Legislative Assembly elections or Parliamentary elections there. We know the role of money power, muscle power and nowadays, the role of liquors. That is spoiling the very life of the villagers and it is affecting the Panchayat elections also. Without spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees, can a Panchayat head or Sarpanch be elected? Who are funding him this money? Funding is by contractors, money-lenders, exploiters of the rural society. So, we must think about that when you are talking about building a modern India which is prosperous. You have to think that without eradicating these things, we cannot build the nation and we cannot establish a democratic society.

Sir, another thing is that I want to quote our hon. President. He has laid stress on tolerance and he said that tolerance is the core of our culture of thousands of years. But what is happening? The day previous to the day when our Finance Minister presented one of the most popular Budgets in both the Houses, in Agra, some speeches were made to kill the people of some other society, to kill and brand them as the agents of Pakistan and brand them as anti-nationals. They even said that they do not have the right to live in this country. The atmosphere is such that on the one hand, you are talking about economic growth and, on the other, you are creating hatred in the society. That would spoil your efforts to build this country economically and make it a developed country. These two things cannot go together. You require social stability and political stability. Now, there cannot be political stability unless there is social stability in our country. We need to understand that. You need to introspect on what has been happening in this country. We hear one thing very often from you. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I would take two minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken for eight minutes. There is one more speaker from your Party. Take two minutes.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: You always quote Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. You always quote him, but you never quote the next para of his letter. You never read it out to your own people either. What did he say? He had said, "All their speeches were full of communal poison. It was necessary to spread poison in order to enthuse the Hindus and organize further protection. As a final result of the poison, the country had to suffer the sacrifice of invaluable life of Gandhiji." He wrote that in this letter. And what did we learn from Gandhiji? You are talking about his birthday; you are talking about Babasaheb Ambedkar; but in practice, you are doing quite the opposite which is quite harmful. You never talk about nationalisation. You talk about cultural nationalism. Cultural nationalism is Hindu nationalism. Even Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said, "This aggressive cultural nationalism is nothing but fascism." This was in 1925; you are now living in 2016. This world has changed. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Sir, just two minutes more. There is one thing which is very surprising. It is pathetic to see that when hate speeches are made, people are branded as anti-nationals, at that time, the leaders of the BJP and particularly, the Prime Minister, remain silent. He does not react. This is not just affecting the people of India, but also tarnishing India's image abroad.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Paridaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Paridaji, your time is over.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I will take one minute more.

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

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: That is why the New York Times, the London Times and the other foreign press is still writing that our Prime Minister, after he became the Prime Minister, undertook a tour of the world in order to change his own image which had been created before he had become the Prime Minister. And he did it successfully.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: But what has been happening in India since then has been tarnishing his image, his Party's image.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right, Paridaji. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have taken more time. Your leader has got only nine minutes now. You have taken eleven minutes.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Only two minutes, Sir. Sir, last time when even the President was the Finance Minister ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your leader has only eight minutes now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: He laid emphasis on the development of... ...*(Interruptions)*... and for that on the development of agriculture.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your leader is left with only eight minutes now.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: One minute, Sir. I want to say one thing. In this Budget, eastern India has been ignored.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can say that when you speak on the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... When we take up the discussion on the Budget, you can speak on this at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. When we discuss Budget, you can speak on this. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next is Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Deputy Chairman. Sir, I rise to support the President's Address delivered by the hon. President to both the Houses of Parliament.

Sir, in his speech, hon. President declared that the Government will always strive for smooth and constructive conduct of Parliament business. I appeal to my fellow colleagues to cooperate with the Government in enacting laws to build a flourishing and prosperous India. The Opposition can give suggestions to the Government during the debate in this temple of democracy.

Sir, the NDA Government is fully committed to firmly deal with the challenges concerning the security of the country. We all know that terrorism is a global threat and strong counter-terrorism measures are necessary not only in India but throughout the world to eradicate it completely.

The President's Address says, "My Government is committed to forging a mutually respectful relationship with Pakistan and in creating an environment of cooperation in combating cross-border terrorism." We have been observing that Pakistan is not at all serious in checking cross-border terrorism. They are pushing terrorists into our territory and spoiling the peaceful atmosphere.

However, I congratulate the security forces in successfully foiling the recent attack at the Pathankot air base by terrorists. Pakistan authorities had registered a First Information Report in the Pathankot attack. The FIR, however, did not name the terror group or even Azhar, who allegedly masterminded the attack.

I also congratulate the security forces in successfully flushing out terrorists from the campus of a Government training institute in Jammu and Kashmir's Pampore. These incidents, once again, establish the fact that Pakistan has ulterior designs to destabilize India in one way or other despite our hon. Prime Minister's honest attempts to improve the bilateral relations with our neighbour.

I welcome the Government's initiative "Development for all" which means that the backward sections of society are equally valued and genuine stakeholders in the country's progress. Development for all also means that we should tackle the pollution, traffic and garbage problems that are seen in our cities. "*Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*," an ambitious programme of our hon. Prime Minister, is at the centre-stage of Development agenda of the NDA Government.

"Development for all" also means development of the entire world because India is a responsible member of the global comity of nations helping humanity solves major challenges like terrorism, climate change and financial instability. This idea of the NDA Government also shows that they think globally and wants to discharge its responsibility towards humanity across the globe. The development philosophy of our Government is "*Sabka saath, Sabka vikas*" with the common man being at the focal point.

The President has also said that the Government is focussed on poverty eradication, revival of the farm sector, creation of infrastructure in the rural areas. Three new pension schemes have been introduced hitherto uncovered sections of the society and in the Budget which was announced by the hon. Finance Minister, all these sections have been given substantial assistance so that the progress of the country will take place smoothly. Another highlight of the President's Address is 'Housing for all' by 2022. Our Government is also taking an initiative to market farm products by setting up of an e-market platform; and massive employment generation. I welcome these much needed measures.

The President's Address also highlights Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. He was proud to say that it was the world's most successful financial inclusion programme. Under the programme, out of over 21 crore accounts have been opened, 15 crore accounts are operational with an aggregate deposit of more than Rs. 32,000/-crores. It is a platform for poverty eradication by offering basic financial services and security to the poor.

[Shri Anil Desai]

The hon. President has also described Indian economy as a haven of stability. The Government has simplified procedures for approvals, repealed obsolete laws and put in place a non-adversarial tax regime to attract investments. The hon. President has said that India has jumped 12 places high on the Ease of Doing Business Ranking of the World Bank, while the foreign investment inflow has risen by 39 per cent. I also congratulate the Government for taking steps to eliminate scope for corruption and it is taking steps to punish those who are found guilty of corruption. There are many positive points in the President's Address which would be implemented in due course to make India a superpower. Thank you once again. I support the Motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Anil Desai. Now, Dr. K.P. Ramalingam.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I thank you for this opportunity and I welcome the President's Address. As of previous years, we have found a large number of announcements regarding implementation of various schemes for the benefit of the common citizens of the country. But many things, which were announced last year, have been left halfway. One really appreciable scheme is for Parliamentarians to select a village under the *Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana*. But, for that, there has been no Budget provision so far. There has been no development in that regard. Likewise, so many schemes have been left out. So, Sir, these have to be considered. I view the point mentioned by the hon. President, in his Address, that we need to draw a map for passing the present economic situation towards the next level of development. To that extent, I would appreciate the Government. But, in this connection, I hope that every common citizen of the country would realise the material effect of the speech made by the President and that even the Government would act accordingly.

Sir, on many occasions, I have registered in this august House that I, basically, hail from the agriculture background. So, I would like to draw the attention of the House regarding the issue relating to farmers. Farmers are struggling right from the time of cultivation till the time of harvest. And, even after that, they have to fight for a justifiable remuneration for their products. As such, I really welcome the move that the Government has renamed the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation as a Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers welfare. This is the very first time that the Ministry has been renamed as Farmers Welfare. I will have to appreciate that as a farmer. The recently launched *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana* gives a ray of hope in the life of farmers

and they hope that the Government will contribute more to crop insurance with a lower premium rates for the farmers. But, here, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government about the data, relating to the number of farmers using crop insurance, pertaining to the last year. According to a study, about 20 per cent farmers have insured their crops in India. At the All-India level, only 19 per cent of farmers reported even having insured their crops. A very large proportion, say, 81 per cent were found to be unaware of the practice of crop insurance. Apart from the uninsured, 46 per cent were found to be aware but not interested, while 24 per cent said that the facility was not available to them and that the facility was not available to them. Only 11 per cent felt that they could not afford to pay the insurance premium. Therefore, the Government should show more priority towards the successful implementation of the insurance scheme. Accordingly, I urge upon the Government to initiate awareness programmes and also conduct crop insurance mela through Regional Agriculture Office with the coordination of respective State Governments. In times of natural calamity, not only will the crop insurance benefit the farmers but we have to also insure the land. The land also gets damaged. With continuous drought for three to four years or with other natural calamities like continuous rainfall, cyclones, etc., even the land gets damaged. So, we have to insure the land as well. The other schemes like provision of Soil Health Card, encouragement of organic cultivation, etc. are some of the visionary measures mentioned. But it will be practically very difficult. We have to see what is going on in rural areas. For that, you have to constitute technical committees to assess all those things and only then we can have good schemes.

Now, I come to the proposal to bring land under micro irrigation. Hon. Finance Minister mentioned about it in the Budget. Sir, the President's Address is preamble of your Budget. In the Budget you have said that 28.5 lakh hectares is going to bring under irrigation. But, now, you are mainly concentrating on micro and sprinkler irrigation. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and some other States are successfully running micro irrigation. But, here, we find some difficulties. For micro irrigation schemes, we do not have liquid fertilizers. Sir, water soluble liquid fertilizers are not available in the nation; we are importing them. Without fertilizers, how will micro irrigation be successful for farming activities? So, you have to rethink on this. Even if you have water soluble liquid fertilizers, you have to give subsidy to them. They should be indigenously produced and only then micro irrigation will be 100 per cent successful. But, the hon. President's Address has not mentioned about all these things. As the House is aware, in the last many decades our lands have been reduced to barren ones. So, the Government should give preference

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

in use of organic fertilizers across the country. And, accordingly, a plan of action should be made by the Government like in the case of Himachal Pradesh and some other States. And, Sir, Sikkim is a State which has completely banned chemical fertilizers; only organic fertilizers have to be used there. So, if you want to save land and if you want to make agriculture as an income generator, you have to ban plastic first. Usage of tiny bags and small plastic cups should be banned. In urban areas, used or unused plastic things are thrown in drainage and water from such drainages only pass through suburban areas. All agriculture lands in villages are dumped with plastic bags and plastic cups. So, without banning small plastic bags and cups, your *Swachh Bharat* never be successful. Mere building toilets, etc., would not help. You have to ban plastic, only then your *Swachh Bharat* will be successful. And, the National Commission for Integrated Water Resource Development mentioned something. You have made an announcement that 28.5 lakh hectares of land will be brought under irrigation cannot be achieved without interlinking rivers. You have to go in for interlinking of rivers at the national level or, at least, southern rivers or regional rivers only then irrigation schemes will be successful.

Not only that, you have to bring down the sugarcane arrears. Last year, the dues were to the tune of ₹21,000 crores. Now, you have brought them to ₹ 1,800 crores. But, out of these ₹ 1,800 crores, arrears in Tamil Nadu alone is ₹ 482 crores. The Government of India has to give money. You have to send money from the Central Government to clear arrears. What are the arrears? The sugarcane grower produced product, gave his sugarcane to mills, but he is not getting money! Dues are pending for the last two years and, in some States, the dues are pending for the last three years. All private mills are not giving money. But, he is made to pay interest on his loan. To cultivate sugarcane, farmer had taken loan from bank in 2013. Then, he gave sugarcane to mills in 2013-end itself, but he is not getting money and, at the same time, he has to pay interest to banks! His problems are not at all considered by the Governments. So, I request the Government of India to consider all these things.

While speaking on the last year's Budget, I had requested to go in for a separate Budget for agriculture. Only when you have a separate Budget for agriculture, the country feel that you are really thinking about farmers, you are thinking about agriculture. The last Budget was corporate-oriented. This Budget is agriculture-oriented. It is very good. Finance Ministers and Prime Ministers have been saying that agriculture is only for food production and food security. But, this time only you said, 'agriculture for income'. For that, Sir, I welcome it. You are very well-versed in putting up slogans, but you need to follow the slogans. You have to work for it. That is my request. Thank you, Sir.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, हमने Business Advisory Committee की मीटिंग में भी डिसाइड किया था और आज morning में भी यह डिसाइड किया था कि मोशन पर जो डिस्कशन है, वह पूरा हो। उसके साथ ही साथ हम बिल भी लेंगे। एक बहुत important बिल है, the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2015 और दूसरा बिल है, the Carriage by Air (Amendment) Bill, 2015 सर, चूंकि The High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2015 पर सबकी सहमति है, इसलिए इसको without discussion पास किया जाए। If possible, these may please be passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, in the meeting of the leaders, there was an understanding to take up Bills also. Are you agreeing for the passage of the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2015?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to make one request. Let the Bill be passed without discussion. But let the Minister explain what the Bill is. How would I know what the Bill is? ...*(Interruptions)*... Without his explaining, you started ringing the bell!

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Definitely, he will explain.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Rangarajan.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, one hour is allotted for the Carriage by Air (Amendment) Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; firstly, we are taking up the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2015.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: For the Carriage by Air (Amendment) Bill, we seek discussion and let it not be taken up today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me first take up the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2015. Mr. Sadananda Gowda, please explain the Bill. Even though there is no discussion, please explain on it.

The High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2015

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, it is a very small Bill. Practically, this Government has taken several initiatives to repeal obsolete laws, identify patent errors and redundant provisions, etc., in the legislation to rectify the errors and redundant provisions. At the same time, as far as this Bill is concerned, there are certain pensionary problems for the judges who have been elevated from the Bar. The judges who will be elevated from the Judiciary will get all the pensionary benefits. But, the advocates who will be elevated at the age of 48, 50, or 55 would not get those. To get the pensionary benefits, 14 years' service is compulsory under the Act. Under such circumstances, 10 years' service is needed to be given. During the UPA Government regime, an Amendment was brought for the Supreme Court judges as far as pensionary matters are concerned. But, unfortunately, for the High Court judges, it could not be done. So, I am bringing this Bill to see that they too get the pensionary benefits because for all the Constitutional office bearers, when they retire, there should not be any discrimination in fixing their pensionary benefits.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Would this have retrospective or prospective effect?

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: This has retrospective effect from 1954 because the Supreme Court judges are already getting these benefits. Only the High Court judges who were elevated from the Bar were not getting these benefits.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Whatever is done to the Supreme Court judges is done to the High Court judges.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Yes, only that.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; I have no names with me.

Therefore, I am proceeding with the passage of the Bill.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 28 were added to the Bill.

In clause 1, there is one Amendment (No.2) by Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda.

CLAUSE 1- SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 1, line 5, *for* the figure "2015", the figure "2016" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, in the Enacting Formula, there is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, I move:

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

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): The High Court judges retirement age may also be equal to the Supreme Court judges. Already the Bill was there, kindly move the Bill on behalf of the Government.

The Carriage by Air (Amendment) Bill, 2015

अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, इसी तरह एक बहुत छोटा बिल है, the Carriage by Air (Amendment) Bill, 2015. The Minister will explain. If any hon. Member wants to speak, because from our party nobody is going to speak, then he can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): No, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): Sir, I have a submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow me to submit, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, not today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Definitely, not today, Sir.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the Minister wants to make a submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only submission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say, Mr. Rangarajan? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rangarajan, tell me, what is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, that Bill can wait. We have to prepare and we have to speak on that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want to speak. So, you don't want it to be taken it up today.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Yes, Sir.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, can I make a submission?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I do not understand why you are passing this Bill without discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say your view.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, we will have 15-20 minutes, half-an-hour discussion. Why is this hurry to do this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, there is no hurry. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you saying? ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, why are you not understanding what is happening properly? Or, maybe, I am not able to explain to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem in accepting that because there is no hurry. It is up to you to decide. As Mr. Rangarajan said, it should be taken up later. What is your view? Don't ask ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it has already been decided ...*(Interruptions)*... So, how can we decide?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't want any lecture. You say, you want it today or not. Say that. What is your opinion?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you started by saying, it has already been decided inside. ...*(Interruptions)*... So how can I say ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I didn't say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I didn't say that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Whatever they are deciding ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only said ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, I only said, it was decided that one Bill will be passed every day. That is all the decision. I didn't say that this Bill should be passed.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, one Bill should be passed with discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not just one Bill should be passed ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. What are you talking? It is only you decided and now you are blaming. It is very bad. You decided that there will be no discussion. And where is the name? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I didn't decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know that nobody ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I didn't decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, let me see. Including you ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody gave the name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir. I did not decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, why did not you give name and ask for it?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I want to listen to others. I am here to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please understand. Nobody had given the names for the previous Bill, because everybody knew that it was without discussion. You should have given the names. So don't try to pass the buck, I tell you. You are party to the decision, as I am a party. Don't try to pass the buck. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen ...*(Interruptions)*... If the House does not want to take it up today, I have no problem. What is the impression?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I just want to make a submission. Sir, this is a very small piece of legislation because it has come out of the convention ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But one hour is allotted for it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Which was agreed by India in 2009, Sir. We are in 2016 today. Now, if this Bill gets passed, it gives a legislative backing to a decision taken in 2009. Besides that, Sir, what I have requested in this piece of legislation, which has already been passed by the Lok Sabha, is that the ICAO, International Civil Aviation Organisation, every five years revises the SDRs (Special Drawing Rights), basically.

They revised it. So, this revision, every five years, has to come to Parliament. So, we are requesting the House to give the Government the power to give the notification as and when ICAO...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood. I have no problem, if the House agrees.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: If anybody wants to speak, obviously, it is Government's duty to reply to that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have only received one name. ...*(Interruptions)*... First of all, if we take it up, those who want to speak can give their names. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, it is a matter of a few minutes. It is a very small thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... because it is on Special Drawing Rights...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I got your view. Now, let me listen to Mr. Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, permit me to say something because I was then the Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee that examined this Bill. It is not just the question of ICAO. On ICAO, I agree with you entirely, what

you are saying. We signed it in 2009, and it is 2016. Therefore, it has to be in conformity with that.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: We are giving the power.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, essentially, there are two basic Clauses in this Bill. There are other small ones, etc. Now, this is the last Clause, that is, 8A. The reason why we agreed in the BAC for a one-hour discussion was that there was a Standing Committee's Report, and that Standing Committee's Report made certain observations on this, which have not been incorporated in this Bill. So, there was a need for certain clarifications and discussion. That is why one hour has been allotted. If you want, I will explain it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I know that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Again, that will mean a repetition of that discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why one hour has been allotted for it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, that means, if it is 'one hour', we will have to sit up to eight. It is for the House to decide, either today or ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is up to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House decides to sit up to eight, we can take it up; otherwise, tomorrow.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, in our wisdom, therefore, we have said that the other Bill appears smaller...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That we took up. One Bill, we passed.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We passed one Bill! So, one Bill a day during the discussion is a very good record. The Government has to accept it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; we will take it up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, आज ही ले लीजिए। जिसका नाम है, वह बोल देगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the point. The BAC has allotted one hour for the Bill.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: We have no problem, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I do not want to curtail that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is all right, Sir.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, whether you pass it today or tomorrow, this Bill will be passed 100 per cent in the first half of this Session only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हम इससे सहमत हैं। हमारी आपसे यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि जो ऑनरेबल मेंबर्स इस डिस्कशन में पार्टिसिपेट करना चाहते हैं, वे पार्टिसिपेट करें। हम आठ बजे तक बैठकर इसको पास कर देंगे। आप sense of the House ले लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Are all of you agreeing to it?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if you want to discuss, we will discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, it was decided before the Chairman. यह कल हो सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want one hour discussion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; we will discuss it for one hour. The majority view is for having it today, and one hour discussion.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think that is the majority view. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right, today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Minister, you move the Bill.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Carriage by Air Act, 1972, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want, you explain it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You explain it now or at the end. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: As you like, Sir. Whichever way you like, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you will explain it in the end. Now, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have only five minutes.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Yes, Sir. I won't be long. Sir, I stand here to support the Carriage by Air (Amendment) Bill, 2015. Let me start by saying that not only the Members of Parliament, but everybody, today, in the world, is flying. And, when you are flying from one country to another, hundreds and thousands of planes are flying. These are the carriages that are flying. It is very important that if there is an accident, who and how the compensation is paid. This is exactly what the ICAO is all about.

There is business aviation flying all over the world, at every minute, day and night. Millions of people are flying. So, what I want to say is that one cannot deny that there is always a factor of fear and risk. Of course, flying today has become much safer than it used to be. But still the risk factor is always there. It was only in 1929 that in Warsaw, a Warsaw Convention came about, which is called the Warsaw Regime, which was for international carriage for persons, luggage and goods. It covered all these factors. This was again confirmed in the Hague Protocol of 1955,- and, then, in the Montreal Protocol and Convention on 28th May, 1999. This is famously called as M-99. They decided the SDRs. What are the SDRs? Some people want payment in rupees, some in dollars, some in pounds, and so on and so forth. So, it was recognized by the IMF that these SDRs will be equivalent to all the factors and the exchange rates that came about. The Montreal Convention revise this every five years because, you know, after five years, it may not be the same compensation. So, it is done every five years. It is very important because people were very unhappy with M-99. People have been asking whether they could go to the courts or not. You cannot say that they are not going to the courts. They are going to the courts even after accidents. People, whose relatives die in the accidents, go to the courts that the compensation amount is not enough, which are the SDRs of the M-99. But it is very important today that we are talking of the SDRs of M-99, which have to be approved here. Today, there is IATA also. They are more liberal than the M-99. They have been accepted by most of the carriages. We are not talking about them. They have not been accepted. People have not been happy with the M-99. The IATA is the new thing. And, most of the countries and the carriages have accepted. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why the IATA is not being considered in this House. Why have we not approved the IATA? Why are we accepting the SDRs of the M-994 alone? It is

[Shri V.P. Singh Badnore]

7.00 P.M.

also true that if you are not happy with them, you can go to the courts. The courts have been giving relief. In a very unlikely event of an accident, the last accident was that of 855, Dubai-Mangalore. One hundred and fifty-five people died in this accident. And the compensation was given according to the SDR. But more than that, the State's Chief Minister gave a lot of money to those people. The Prime Minister's Fund also gave a lot of money, and this is all extra. So, what I want to say is that we approve these SDRs. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... But if there is a capping of the SDRs here, are we going to go up and accept the IATA or not? Thank you very much.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I support this Bill but, at the same time, we find that on the basis of the International Conventions, nothing is brought to the notice of the Parliament. Every time, the Executive takes the power. At present, the Constitution allows the Executive to go for any negotiation with the international bodies. But what we are afraid of is, making the presentation before the House is like making the presentation before the people. Therefore, people should know that this will be the compensation, this will be the Agreement, this will be the Montreal Convention, this is the thing that is happening there. But this is not at all brought to the notice of both the Houses of Parliament. Therefore, gradually, the Executive powers are getting dominant over the legislative powers of both the Houses. Therefore, what we are requesting is, whenever you are making any conventional agreements or any negotiations, kindly make a statement, at least, before the Parliament that 'under the Convention, we are changing so and so matters or we are fixing the compensation like this or we are fixing the tariff like that. This is the way we are working on that because it is an international convention which is binding upon us as we are having a globalized economy'. Therefore, this matter should be brought to the notice of the House, at least, because both the amendments are taking away all the powers from the Legislature and giving to the Executive. Executive is keeping it quiet. It can be a Notification. According to the law, Notification means it is a Declaration throughout the country. But the stakeholders alone will know it. But the common man will not know about it. But they are bound by it. If a passenger has lost his life, his family is to be bound by this Convention, whatever damages you are fixing for that. Loss of a luggage or any such thing is also bound by this Convention. Therefore, everything is bound by the Convention. We are making an international law which is not at all accepted by a domestic legislation, follow-up action, because we can't take it like that. Important international laws are made. That is why

we are requesting that when there is any commitment to the international convention, that should be brought to the notice of the House by way of a statement made by the concerned Minister, Nodal Ministry, that this is the Convention on which we are doing all that. At least, that notice should come. That should be a notice to a common man who is bound by that. Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): I thank the hon. Deputy Chairman for giving me this opportunity. First and foremost, I extend my sincere feelings of gratitude to our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. We have been standing here only because of her. It is an opportunity for us to reveal what is actually happening in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and we have brought out a Bill. The Montreal Convention was brought mainly to amend liabilities to be paid to families for death or injury whilst on board on an aircraft. As on July, 2015, there were 113 parties to the Convention. India has also ratified the Convention. But the Convention refuses to pay any compensation for psychiatric injury. But as you all know, it removes references to personal injury which is replaced with bodily injury under the CACL Act. It is learnt that a Private Member's Bill, which was once passed in the Australian Parliament in the year 2015, sought the protection of rights of plane crash survivors to be compensated for psychological trauma. What about India? We want the Civil Aviation Ministry to focus upon this aspect too as to how we are going to rethink on the psychological trauma that many people undergo in various events such as delays in the flight, reaching the airport but missing flights and suffering injuries while they travel. Even last week, the hon. Leader of the AIADMK Party in this august House, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan, fell down in the bathroom at the Chennai Airport. He sustained injury and suffered trauma after he fell down, just outside, where there was a lot of water.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, we were all worried when we came to know of that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: His is one such example. He was taken by the Police and not by the Airport authorities. It is only the Police which helped him. He was taken to an emergency clinic nearby where he was treated. He was there for five hours. Many times we see that people fall or the steel grids fall from the top. What about the security of the passengers? Are you going to bring airport security under the ambit of this Act, so that they are given compensation, proper medical care and proper assistance? We are aware of the problems faced by physically challenged passengers who are travelling. I came to know of the problems of mobility they face, the equipment they need ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I would conclude. The number of disabled persons travelling substantially

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

increased, but they have a disadvantage in comparison to the other passengers when they suffer problems like a damaged baggage. We speak about so many things, but the Vision-2023 document released by our tall hon. Leader, Dr. Puratchi Thailavi Amma, calls for improving the standards and facilities at the airports in Tamil Nadu, with a total capacity of just eight crore passengers per annum that they are transporting. At Chennai, they are creating a world-class infrastructure. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Vijilaji.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: It is claimed that new terminals at the Chennai Airport would soon reach saturation point and it cannot take the passenger load beyond 2021. As the Project report on viability has already been submitted, a Greenfield airport in Sriperambudur near Chennai with an annual capacity of handling, at least, five crore passengers is the need of the hour. I wish to place this request here and I would also request the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation to allocate adequate funds for the creation of a Greenfield airport at Sriperambudur near Chennai.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sitaram Yechuryji, are you speaking?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Thank you, Sir. I have come very unprepared.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your speech would be the best today; just see!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I would be speaking on this Bill to which one hour has been allotted. There was a reason as to why it was allotted one hour. The reason was that this Bill was approved and passed when my distinguished colleague was the Minister. It had been sent to me at the Standing Committee. We made some suggestions and while making clarifications, he had explained them. Now, this naturally has to come because we are part of the Montreal Convention and after every five years, when the rates are revised, we need to make a legislation of this sort and that again is something that the Government must think; otherwise every time when this happens, you will have to come with a fresh legislation. Now, that, I think, is totally infructuous. Once you have made the Bill, why should you keep making a legislation every five years whenever SDRs keep changing? It ought to have been automatically incorporated in that. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a lacunae in your Bill which I want this Government to consider. The Bill, as it stands today, tells you that five years later, when these SDR limits are changed, then again you have to bring a legislation. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Memorandum regarding the delegated

legislation at the end of this Bill says that the delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character for this particular Bill. Again you will bring a legislation after five years when a change is bound to happen. So, what I suggest, and that is what we want, is that you bring it back in an amended form where there is no need for any Government, yours and anybody else's, to keep coming back to the Parliament every five years. There is no need for that to come back as the Convention keeps changing. As a Member of that Convention and as a Member of ICAO, it becomes a part of a normal procedure. Why should Parliament keep meeting like this because it is increased from 1,00,000 SDR to 1,13,000 SDR? For that, Sir, is it necessary for this Parliament to keep on enacting because there is a change in the amount?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the next Government also get an opportunity.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Is it 'cow'?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is 'ICAO'.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Not 'cow'!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my friend, Jairam, responded on a very important point. So, I think, the present Government should be told that it is 'ICAO', not 'cow'. So, don't be under the impression, you can amend it, and, therefore, all that I am saying is, come back with a proper legislation where this necessity to keep coming back to the Parliament every five years when the SDRs are changed doesn't happen. Secondly, there is a fundamental problem in this Bill which I want the Government, not in terms of criticism, or an attack or anything, to consider it seriously. Now, here, we are limiting the liability in accordance with an international norm. Now, the question of what my learned friend spoke earlier comes up. It says, 'death or bodily injury'. Now, the definition of that, normally here in India, is justiciable of what is the definition or the intensity of the body injury, and accordingly the compensation would be fixed. Now, here, you have a general category of 'death or bodily injury' under one category and that is the limit to which the compensation can be given. Is that fair? Because this supersedes all other possibilities of compensation that normally occur in India and which are justiciable. I would like to draw a parallel. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act has proposed a ceiling of ₹ 10 lakhs on the compensation that you are planning to give. One of the hon. Courts in our country in Kerala, the State you come from, had given a compensation of ₹ 30 lakhs odd. Now that is possible today. You are eliminating such possibilities by fixing up an upper ceiling. Therefore, the maximum ceiling is being fixed up. That is an issue that merits a certain

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

consideration. Therefore, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that these are points which, I think, the Government should consider on the basis of merit. Don't tie your hands up considering the nature of India, its society, accidents, or terrorist attack. In this Bill, you cannot exceed the compensation beyond a certain limit. For the victims of terrorist attack, don't we have the liberty to decide what should be the compensation? Today, the State Governments announce; the Central Governments announce, but here, you cannot announce more than the ceiling. Therefore, I am saying that please reconsider these aspects of the Bill. The Minister should come up with a more comprehensive Bill, or here, give the assurance. But I am afraid, his assurances won't work because it is an international convention, for which there is no leeway or a loophole. Once you sign it, you are committed to it.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: You were the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I know that. That is why I am requesting you to consider these three points. Please consider as to why it is necessary to keep coming back. If you keep coming back, you will hear people like me making some points like this, for which you will have to answer or you will find it difficult to answer.

Number two point here is that you are removing this decision of how much compensation you will pay on the nature of the accident that occurs from any discussion, and that is something that we have to see whether we can, in India, really afford given the nature of such attacks that happen, unfortunate things that happen in our country. We have gone through Pathankot. We have seen this where various Governments announce the compensation. That will be precluded.

Thirdly, there is no gradation of the nature of the injury that is caused to you. All of them are treated lump sum in one category. So, consider all these matters. That is why, my urge to the Government is that these are the matters that require certain consideration and I will urge, through you, Sir, this Government to come up with a more comprehensive bill whereby there is no need for future generations in this House to keep coming back every five years to pass a legislation only because the SDR limits have changed.

So, there are serious lacunae in this and I want the Government to, at least, consider these. But now that they have brought this Bill, they have no option because, after 2009, in 2016, you will have to do that. But, at least, give an assurance on this. I wish that

assurance had come along with this, but, at least, assure that you will stop this burden on the future generations to do this. And, don't take away that discretionary right. It is perfectly possible to argue at the ICAO that given the nature of the attacks that we are subjected to, it is perfectly possible for us to retain a discretionary power. That retaining of discretionary power is a right we must retain, which is not there in this Bill.

These are, therefore, the four points that I have made and these must be considered. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Praful Patel. One speaker is the former Chairman of the Standing Committee and the other is the former Minister. The experts are speaking. So, Mr. Minister, you have to react. You have to give your response.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, I am here to first support the Bill and then just give my own observations on what I feel is important and which will go a long way in improving conditions for passengers, especially as provided in this Bill. I would like to tell Mr. Yechury the very fact that every five years the Government has to come back, there is nothing in the hands of the Minister. I have also been doing this in the past and every five years, as per the Convention, we have to come back because the SDRs are revised every five years under the Montreal Convention.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This is no solace that what you are doing is repeated by them.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: That is fine. I wish it was so simple. I don't want to answer on behalf of the Minister, but I just feel that making an observation of this sort is not out of order, at least, in this position. Sir, the Montreal Convention is very important and India, as it stands today, is the ninth largest civil aviation market in the world. When we talk about being a signatory to such an important Convention, we have to also precisely take into consideration so many things which are happening in the world of modern civil aviation. From the initial days, when the civil aviation took off in India, to where it has progressed today, we have come a long way. Mr. Yechury, the Chairman of the Standing Committee for many years — most studied, highly critical, but, at the same time, very understanding — knows that certain things have to happen in accordance with certain international protocol. Sir, civil aviation is one such subject amongst very few, I would say, where the ramifications of anything are felt across the world. You are talking of damages to an Indian but what happens to a foreigner who would be incurring the same problem, maybe, an injury or loss of life in India, or, an Indian when he is out of India and goes

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through a similar kind of tragedy outside India. Obviously, keeping this in mind, there is an international protocol, which has to be adhered to by all the countries, and, I am very happy that India is respected very highly in the International Civil Aviation Organization not only because of its size as the ninth largest market but also because India adheres to the best of all operating procedures and protocol as stipulated by the International Civil Aviation Organization. Having said so, let-me come to this current situation, which you mentioned, about giving compensation, and, I was hearing our friend, Mr. V.P. Singh. Nobody is stopping the Government of India, the State Governments or any other medium to provide further compensation over and above what has been prescribed here. You mentioned specifically about the Mangalore tragedy. It is very unfortunate that that tragedy happened during the time when I was there. It was probably one of the few tragedies which happened in a very long time in India and it also gave us many insights into what could be the possible solutions in such kinds of situations. While this is the standard SDR, which is provided under the ICAO template, the Government of India, the State Governments and other various organizations have come forward and given their best to support the victims in such kinds of tragedies. So, I do not think that we should be overly concerned in terms of what is written in this document. It is, of course, important but there are ways and means, and, I am sure that the Government of India does not have that kind of very hard approach towards such things. I am sure, in terms of any crisis or tragedies of such importance, the Government would certainly come forward to give a helping hand. I do not think that we should be looking at it only in terms of the standard thing, which is written in this document. Mr. Natchiappan was trying to raise certain issues. I think, he was saying that every time, we should be told and informed in the Parliament as to what is the change in the SDR. In fact, the Bill, precisely, is answering your concerns. Mr. Yechury is trying to, in fact, not address your concerns; he is trying to bypass your concerns. But the Bill, by definition, is addressing the concerns which Mr. Natchiappan has raised. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a friendly way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is friendly but all I am saying is, please inform all of us as to what is the change in the SDR. Don't go through the legislative process. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is all that you have to do. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, it is friendly way, not otherwise. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a requirement of ICAO where you have to go through a legislation. There is no other way. Anyway, you can find a solution in the future, and, I am sure that the Government would certainly like to address it.

There is one more thing, which I would like to say. If you go by the ICAO template, if you want to be a part of ICAO, you have to follow it in letter and spirit. A new Civil Aviation Policy is in the process, the draft of which has been circulated and is in the public domain. The Minister is aware of it. There is one point in the Draft Policy which says that the Government will progressively allow 50 per cent ownership of Indian carriers by either foreign carriers or nationals, whatever. Sir, as per the ICAO template, ownership of a country's carrier has to be 50 per cent and above. It cannot be less than 50 per cent. How can an airline of India, whether it is Air India or any other carrier of India, which carries the Indian flag, have less than 50 per cent ownership? That is not allowed as per the ICAO template. You have to have ownership which is effectively held by the country's flag with which it is flying. And, unfortunately, the Draft Civil Aviation Policy, I am not saying you passed it, mentions that the current 49 per cent will progressively go up to 50 per cent. Now, what happens in a situation when there is 50 per cent ownership by a foreigner? Whose airlines is it then? Is it an Indian carrier? Mr. Gowda, the Law Minister, will also tell us, is it a British carrier, if somebody is from Britain; is it an American carrier, if somebody is from America? In fact, no country in the world will allow a carrier of that country to have less than 50 per cent because it cannot happen. That is the ICAO template. And it is in the Draft Civil Aviation Policy, which is in the public domain. I am not talking of something which is hypothetical. This is the Draft Civil Aviation Policy which has already been placed in the public domain. It is on the website of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. I am sure the Minister would like to respond to this because when we talk of ICAO, if you are supposed to pass all this by the Montreal Convention, then even as per the Convention, no airline which is carrying the flag of, say, India, can have less than 50 per cent ownership. The former Civil Aviation Minister, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, is also sitting here. He will also agree with me. And this is being sought to be subverted by a policy. I am requesting you to look at it. The day you do that, you will be subverting India's position *vis-a-vis* the protocol and the Convention to which we are a signatory. It may have been done inadvertently. It may have not been observed closely as to what is the Convention and whether we are a signatory to it or not. Even in the eagerness, nowadays, we hear the Minister and the Government saying that we want to abolish this, we want to abolish that; that is fine. It is your authority to frame policy according to the needs of the hour. I do not wish to come into your policy domain. But I can, at least, advise you on the points which I feel are important. Today, you are looking at abolishing a rule which has been there in place, which is known as the 5/20 Rule. What is the 5/20 Rule? The 5/20 Rule is that any carrier which has been in operation for five years in India and which has minimum 20 aircraft shall be allowed to fly overseas. And a rule was framed

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during the time of Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, which I think still holds good today and will hold good for the next 50 years, which is known as the Route Dispersal Guidelines. Route Dispersal Guidelines means what? It means, if an airline, Indian Airlines, Air India, Jet Airways, Indigo, Spice, any airline, wants to fly between Bombay and Delhi or Kolkata and Chennai, that means, metros, they will have to fly 'x' percentage, two percentage, of their flown kilometres within category-II. What is category-II? Category-II means going to Andamans, going to Lakshadweep, Leh, Ladakh, North-East, any such part of country which is remote, as prescribed under the Route Dispersal Guidelines. Then they will have to do category-II A. Category-II A means flying, say, between Jammu and Ladakh, Leh or flying between Dibrugarh and Guwahati or between Imphal and Guwahati. So, that is something which is known as category-II A. This is something which is a time-tested rule which was prescribed during Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad's time. Now, this 5/20, if at all, you wish to change it, I have no problem. I am not trying to give you any advice. But I would only like to give you a word of caution if you abolish 5/20 without making the Route Dispersal Guidelines mandatory. Now, when you say 20 aircraft, if an airlines wants to have the air operating permit of India and yet only wants to fly outside India and does not want to fly within India, then, where will the Route Dispersal Guidelines apply? The Route Dispersal Guidelines will only apply to aircraft flying within India. So, if an airlines wants to have an Indian licence but does not want to serve India and only wants to serve outside India, I think, it would be unfair. It is only a word of caution. Ultimately, policy is your domain. You are free to do what you want. But if you do something which is not a level-playing field *vis-a-vis* the old and the new, you give. What is 20 aircraft and what do people give you examples of? In Dubai, in Singapore, there is no such rule that you have to wait for five years to fly abroad. I just want to ask you, if you take off from Singapore, you can either land back in Singapore or you can land in another country or you can land in the sea. There is no other place you can take off from Singapore and land. Where will you land? Singapore is a city state. You take off from Dubai, you have to land in a foreign country. You cannot land anywhere except going outside that country. So those countries have those rules. How are you applying that yardstick to India? India is unique. India still needs connectivity. I can name city after city in India, which still has an airport and no connectivity. My esteemed colleague, sitting right next to me, I remember, all the time, when I was there as a Minister, would come to me and say that she wanted a flight service to Tuticorin. You have hardly one flight a day. I can name ten airports of this country — Dharamshala, Pathankot and Selam — any number of airports of this country, where there is hardly one flight a day even today. Some do not have a flight at all. Don't

you want those to be connected? So, if an airlines wants to start from India and does not want to go to these places, what is the justification of giving a licence of India? Even in your State, Mr. V.P. Singh Badnore, Jaisalmer has no flight; Bikaner has no flight. I can name so many airports; Hubli has one flight. Belgaum has one flight.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Mysore has no flight. So, before you go to Mysore, even your State, Sir, my own request to you. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, let me make my point; it is important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is very important point, I know.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: It is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know; that is why I allowed you so much time.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I am emphasizing more because Mr. Jaitley has arrived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I am finishing. I am not in disagreement. I am only using this as an opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... That thing must be looked at. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are raising a very valid point.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: One more thing, Sir, I will tell you. If you look at the Route Dispersal Guidelines, you are talking of regional connectivity. Right? You have emphasized it in your policy. It is a very good thing. But how will you achieve it without Route Dispersal Guidelines? Either you will have to levy a cess. I do not think the Finance Minister would like to further burden people with more cesses. He has spelt out his vision and, therefore, I would request the Government to look at it objectively and holistically and come to a certain definition as to which direction you want to go.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude now.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: And you please cannot have more than 49 per cent ownership because that makes the situation of substantial ownership and effective control a very important point. Therefore, I would urge the Minister to look at these points very objectively. With these words, I certainly would support this Bill in its entirety because this Bill is nothing but the repetition of a Bill which I had brought in earlier. Every five years, it has to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you raised a very valid point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I personally feel that it is important that the Minister looks at this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Minister to reply.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I would like to say something. Sir, I did not know that we are going that far. I was thinking because hon. Minister said we are not going to discuss the entire policy; it is a very limited question. As a matter of fact, I wanted to discuss the policy which has been circulated by the Ministry. Of course, the Minister and the Government are fully authorised and they are fully empowered to make new policies and to change the existing policies. But there should be some rationale behind each policy. A policy cannot be irrational. A policy cannot be illogical. There has to be some logic, behind a policy. It was during my period that the Open Sky Policy came. It was a huge initiative to throw the skies open for private airlines. As a matter of fact, mostly rules are made by bureaucrats. But the Route Dispersal Guidelines were made by me. I spent a few hours on it. The reason being when private airlines were allowed to fly, everybody applied from Delhi to Mumbai, Delhi to Calcutta, Delhi to Hyderabad, Bangalore and Chennai. And it was left for the Indian Airlines to operate on the loss-making routes or having the less load factor. Nobody would come forward. Each airline had come with an idea to make profit. I spent a few hours every day to find which are the areas which have less load factor, which are the areas which are less profit making, and which are the areas which are huge loss making. That is how the Route Dispersal Guidelines were made. And this was made mandatory for everybody, be it a private airline or the Government airline. Otherwise, the condition of the Indian Airlines which we are watching these days would have happened just within a few months of the beginning of policy in the early 90s. This is how everybody had to share the profit and each airline had to share the losses equally. And the Rule 5/20 is very important. First you have to see what type of company you are having. Are you going to allow a company having just two aircraft? A small company will have small support behind it. You will not have the full support for that. You need to have a good base across the country and here also. That is why it was fixed to have a minimum number of 20 aircraft and five years of experience in flying in domestic routes. And in five years, you must also have Route Dispersal Guidelines. Now, all of a sudden, we find that a new policy is coming up. I don't know about it. But I am sorry to say this whether this has been designed for a particular airline or this policy is tailor-made to suit a particular airline and make all the airlines

sick. Definitely, other airlines will become sick. Why did the other airlines, which have been operating for the last 20-25 years in loss-making routes, have to wait for five years? And, all of a sudden, an airline comes which will fly on international routes. This is my strong objection to this. As I said in the beginning, you are well within your jurisdiction to make the policy. But I think you will have to repent after some time. You will make all other private airlines, including the Air India sick. So, we should adhere to a guideline which is time-tested, as my colleague has said, and we should not change the guideline.

Another important thing is, yes, open sky policy is there. Yes, the airlines can fix their domestic fares. But, then, there is a Government also. The Government should appear to be there. Now, what has happened? I am just citing a normal example of every year. In summer, there is traffic and the load is 100 per cent. For Kashmir, the ticket is for ₹ 40,000 or ₹ 50,000. In winter the load is less, the fare is ₹ 5,000. Now, what has happened because of this Haryana episode? The Railways could not go to Jammu; no rail passenger could go to Punjab; no rail passenger could go to Himachal Pradesh via Pathankot; and, not a single passenger could go there either by car or by bus or by train. We have almost 100 trains for Jammu for thousands and millions of yatris. They could not go because of the happenings in Haryana.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE, *in the Chair*)

So, people, whether from Punjab or Jammu or Kashmir or Himachal Pradesh close to Pathankot, had to fly from here to Jammu for Punjab, for Kashmir, and for some parts of Himachal Pradesh. And what was the ticket cost? It was ₹ 90,000. Normal ticket is for ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 7,000. My friend from BJP said, it was ₹ 1,00,000. Sir, in which world are we living? Then, why should we have the Civil Aviation Ministry? So, they can take advantage and they can take the entire country for a ride. How can a normal ticket of ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 7,000 or a maximum of ₹ 10,000 from this place to Jammu be priced so high? Because nobody can board the train, nobody can go by car, nobody can take any other mode of transport and the only mode of transport left is airline, and they will charge ₹ 1,00,000 instead of ₹ 6,000 or ₹ 7,000. So, you have to fix a slab that this is the maximum. Whether it is summer or winter or *hartal* or no *hartal*, nobody can go beyond that. And this is the lowest fare and nobody can come below that. Otherwise, it is free for all. I don't think this free for all can be an open sky policy. This is no policy as a matter of fact. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI VP. SINGH BAD.NORE): Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your name is not here. Sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just listen to me please. I will give you a chance to seek a clarification from him. Okay. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your name is not here. It never came. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. You can seek a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, seek your clarification.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, part of what I have to say has already been said. Since the policy matter has been talked about, I am here and my Party is here to support this Bill. I would like to say that the eastern zone of Odisha, Bhubaneswar, has been declared as an international airport. For the last two years, no international flight has been resumed there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, now, the last point. The Air India was flying from Bhubaneswar to Kolkata, to Bengaluru, to Hyderabad and to Chennai. Now, at the cost of Indigo, all Air India flights have been stopped.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will you, at least, for the sake of the agreement that the Bhubaneswar Airport in Odisha falls in the eastern zone, resume that? Former Ministers are here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Mr. Minister now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my comment was only directed towards the Deputy Chairman. He was irritated with Mr. Rangarajan and me that we insisted on this discussion.

Sir, we have had a very rich discussion on a very minor Bill. I hope that Bills are passed after some discussion because there are some Members who come here not to speak but to listen. And we have had a very good discussion here. So, I hope all such Bills will have such discussions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Mr. Minister now.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Bill

is very small as everyone has agreed upon. I am fortunate that nobody has opposed the Bill. The Bill is very simple. It seeks to give legislative character to the suggestion that ICAO has given to us. This has been done periodically. This is regarding international travel. With regard to domestic travel, anyway the Central Government has the power in the legislation and they issue the notification and revert to the House. This is done from time to time. So, the same thing in the international travel ought to be done and that is what the Bill is all about.

Of course, the discussion is on a different footing. It was going on the basis of a lot of presumptions that the Government was here to destroy the country's civil aviation...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Nobody said that.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: No; by implication. It was by implication that somebody had presumed that the Route Dispersal Guidelines were. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Mr. Minister, please. I only said that there was a Draft Civil Aviation Policy which has been put by the Civil Aviation Ministry on its website. ...*(Interruptions)*... And I only meant to say that this is my word of caution to you. I also said it is your policy domain, you are free to take any decision. I never said anything beyond that.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Okay, my understanding is incorrect. I am new to the Parliament. I have spent long years in the Assembly. But that is a different matter.

Anyway, what I can inform hon. Members, through you, Sir, is that the BJP manifesto has committed itself to regional connectivity in aviation. My own Party, the Telugu Desam Party, has spoken nothing about civil aviation. I have been searching everywhere, through all manifestos of all political parties and I don't find any mention of civil aviation. So, regional connectivity has been mentioned by the major Party of the NDA Government. So, we take it as sacrosanct and we are spinning a policy around it. This is all I am trying to tell the hon. Members, through you. We have put that in the public domain. We have got criticisms and suggestions from everyone and, right now, it is under the active consideration of the Government. A group of people, who are hon. Ministers, are applying their minds to it and then, we would arrive at a final decision. But the whole idea is to keep aviation as a vibrant economic activity in our country. We are fully aware that this contributes to the economics, but it also gains from the economics. So, this is what it is.

[Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju Pusapati]

But the Bill is regarding compensations. Of course, life is invaluable. Whatever price you put on life, it would always be invaluable, whether it is international or domestic travel. So, the question is economic activity needs some firm push. So, ICAO comes out with it, after discussions worldwide. SDRs are fixed and now international compensation for life is around close to one crore rupees, or may be a little more than that. Whatever it is, these will be revised from time to time. Now, the last recommendation was made in 2009. We are now in 2016. We don't want to cut a sorry figure internationally. Let us pass it. Whenever these revisions are done, let the Government do the revisions and place it on the Table of the House. That is exactly what this Bill is all about.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

So, I am thankful to all the Members who have supported this Bill. And, with regard to policy, your suggestions are always welcomed and I have no objections if the House decides to discuss the draft policy at any future date and we will address ourselves that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I tell you, reply to the very valid point raised by Shri Praful Patel.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Now, individually, a lot of issues have been raised. Now, I think if I start answering them, I would have Members cursing me in the long run. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, यहां पर different issues आए हैं। ऑनरेबल गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब और ऑनरेबल प्रफुल्ल पटेल साहब ने कहा है, अगर सब लोग उचित समझें, तो हम एयरलाइंस के इश्यू पर Short Duration Discussion कर लेंगे।

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: There are a lot of issues, which are not related to the Bill, which are important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even I am concerned with the points he said. So, my point is, keep this in mind and come with a policy or we will have a discussion.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, we have already drafted the policy. We are taking suggestions and fine tuning all those suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, we will have a discussion.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, as the Minister rightly stated and as Shri Jairam Ramesh said, we will get enlightened by this debate. Let us have the delight.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I tell you, I should thank all the hon. Members who insisted that there should be a discussion for one hour.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Yes, we are ready.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have been enlightened. A lot of information has come ...*(Interruptions)*... Now the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Carriage By Air (Amendment) Bill, 2015 be taken into consideration."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 & 3 were added to the Bill

CLAUSE 1 - SHORT TITLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one Amendment in Clause 1 (No. 2) by Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju Pusapati.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I move:

(2) That at *page* 1, line 1, *for* the word "2015", the figure "2016" be *substituted*.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, there is one clarification ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. Have you moved a motion? ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you got an amendment? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... I shall now put the amendment to vote.

The question was put and motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now, take up the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju Pusapati.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I move:

(1) That at *page* 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixth-sixth", the word "Sixty-seventh" be *substituted*.

The question was put and motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) in the Chair.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya.

Demand to make rules to ban appointment of judges in Government services after retirement

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): महोदय, हमारे देश की न्यायिक प्रक्रिया को पारदर्शी और जवाबदेह बनाने की अति आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए सरकार को चाहिए कि वह कानून में आवश्यक परिवर्तन लाए, जिससे न्यायाधीशों की सेवा-निवृत्ति के पश्चात् कम से कम दो वर्ष तक उन्हें किसी सार्वजनिक पद अथवा राजनीतिक पार्टी में कोई भी पद लेने के अयोग्य माना जाए। ऐसा करने से यदि कोई भी जज अपनी सेवा-निवृत्ति के पश्चात् संभावित लाभ को ध्यान में रख कर न्यायिक प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करना चाहे, तो उसे प्रलोभन न मिल सके और वह निष्पक्ष रूप से अपना निर्णय दे सके। इस प्रकार हमारे देश की न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में सुधार होगा और लोगों का कानून में और अधिक विश्वास पैदा हो सकेगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri K.T.S. Tulsi. Not present. Shri Tarun Vijay. Not present. Shri Ram Nath Thakur. Not present. Shri P.L. Punia. Not present. Shri Vivek Gupta. Not present. Shrimati Kahkashan Perween. Not present. Dr. Sanjay Singh. Not present. Shrimati Wansuk Syiem. Not present. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. Not present. Shri K.C. Tyagi. Not present. Shri Bhupinder Singh.

Demand to bring a Universal Education Policy in the country to cover all illiterate people

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): The steady progress towards a universal elementary education has found impetus with the enactment of the Right of Children to

Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009? However, teacher shortage, quality of teaching-learning processes and learning outcomes are the new challenges. The relatively lower level of Net Enrolment Ratios (NERs) in upper primary and secondary education continue to be a cause for concern. Similarly, despite interventions by respective Governments, wide regional differentials in adult literacy levels persist. Studies have suggested that neo-literates in the 6-14 age group have steep dropout rates when their parents are not educated. It is, therefore, important that the scope and coverage of universal access to education should include adult (over 14 years of age) beneficiaries also to literally define the universality of education in order to thoroughly eradicate illiteracy from India.

It becomes imperative that the following steps to universalize education be taken at the earliest, keeping in mind the target group under the overarching objective of providing quality and social justice. We should provide for Right to Free and Compulsory Education to every Indian who is above six years of age along with ensuring provisions for an illiterate person to be admitted to an age-appropriate class.

There have to be norms for schooling keeping in view the access, equality and social justice, relevance, development and structural and curricular considerations.

A de-centralised micro-level planning should be the main approach to planning and implementation of universal education. Financial requirements for covering the cost of universal elementary, secondary and adult education should be made, at least, 8 per cent of the GDP.

I urge the Government to bring forward the universal education policy without any delay.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Motilal Vora. Not present. Shri S. Thangavelu.

Demand to take necessary steps to interlink rivers in the country

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, interlinking of rivers will give benefit of additional irrigation facilities to approximately 35 million hectares, enhance food production as well as reduce food import, and 34,000 megawatts hydro-power generation, apart from the incidental benefits of flood moderation, navigation, drinking and industrial water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control, etc.

In spite of this immense potential, proper attention and care is not being given to inter-linking of rivers. Even Special Committee on Inter-linking of Rivers was constituted

[Shri S. Thangavelu]

only last year that too after orders passed by the Supreme Court on a PIL filed by our DMK Party. Not only this, our respected leader, Dr. Kalaignar, way back in the year 2010 itself, while presenting the Budget for 2010-11, made an allocation of ₹ 369 crores for the works of inter-linking Tamirabarani-Karumeniyar-Nambiar rivers. In spite of persuasion by States and other stakeholders, inter-linking of rivers is still in the stage of formulating Detailed Project Report (DPR) for which only ₹ 100 crore has been allocated during current financial year.

Once the linking of rivers, Ganga and Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar-Tamirabarani is completed, it will ensure channelizing water from the Himalayas to Kanyakumari without any hitch and hindrance. Failing which the entire country will suffer due to water crisis as Delhi is suffering nowadays.

Therefore, I urge the Government to take necessary steps expeditiously so that rivers flowing in the country are linked and surplus water wastefully draining into the seas is utilized in a meaningful way.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

**Demand to take effective steps to check accidents at fire cracker
manufacturing units in Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to your kind attention the fire accident at Naranapuram in Virudhunagar District, Tamil Nadu on 25th February, 2016, where fortunately there was no life lost. All the 60 workers ran to safety. Sivakasi, in Virudhunagar District, is the hub for manufacturing firecrackers. Neither the Tamil Nadu Government nor the Central Government took note of the appalling conditions of the workers in Sivakasi who are engaged in manufacturing fireworks, which is highly risky.

In the last 10 years, including the recent one, there have been about 40 firecracker accidents, in which more than 150 people have lost their lives and more than 180 people have been injured. All the 40 accidents, except a few, have taken place in and around the Virudhunagar District.

I sadly point out that neither the provisions in the Indian Explosive Act nor the Rules framed thereunder are being implemented. Particularly while the manufacturing season starts for Deepawali, manufacturers in their anxiety to catch the markets, violate

all the rules and norms specified in the said Act. It is also reported that in addition to licensing units, a number of unlicensed units also engage in manufacturing the crackers. There are licensed units and unlicensed units manufacturing the crackers.

I request the Government to take immediate efforts to check all the malpractices that are happening in Sivakasi and to strictly enforce the precautionary methods envisaged in the Indian Explosive Act to avoid such frequent fire accidents.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Shantaram Naik.

Demand to withhold the legislation being initiated to remove protection given to coconut trees in coastal areas in Goa

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, the Environment Protection Act, 1986 was enacted by the Central Government in order to protect and preserve the environment. In fact, it was one of the important legislations brought into force during the regime of former Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. As a supplementary legislation to the Act, Goa Legislature passed the Goa Preservation of Trees Act, 1984. This Act sought to protect trees which included coconut trees, as the trees have sentimental as well as economic value in the coastal areas where they are planted.

It is reported in local newspaper that some industrialists would like to set up industries in the midst of coconut groves and hence in view of that, a legislation to remove protection given to coconut trees is being initiated. In fact, the environmentalists as also those who are interested in protecting the traditional plantations of the State are vehemently opposed to such a move. The issue has been highlighted both at national and international levels.

It is said that five coconut trees can maintain a family. Palm leaves of coconuts, coconut shells and other products which a coconut tree yields have immense value and significance.

"Narali Purnima" marks the end of monsoon and the beginning of the new fishing season and a large number of coconuts are offered by a traditional puja to appease the sea. Blessings of 'Samudra Devata' are invoked in order to protect the sea going fishermen. I urge upon the Central Government to intervene in the matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

**Demand to take steps to lay the proposed gas pipeline by GAIL along the
National Highways to protect agricultural land in Tamil Nadu**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I bring to your immediate attention a matter of grave importance and great urgency to the people of Tamil Nadu in seven Districts of Thirupur, Erode, Coimbatore, Salem, Namakkal, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri of the State through which the proposed Kochi-Koottanad-Mangaluru-Bengaluru gas pipeline project of GAIL (India) Limited is passing. The present proposed alignment of the pipeline would cause irreparable damage to the agricultural property of thousands of farmers in these seven Districts. It has led to considerable apprehension and agitation amongst the people who are also concerned about the risks the project poses.

The pipeline would cover 130 kilometres with an affected area of 20 metres' width. It is estimated that more than 1,20,000 mango, jackfruit and coconut trees would have to be uprooted for laying the pipes. At least, ten trees have to be planted in the place of each tree cut to protect the environment. It would be impossible for GAIL to plant 12 lakh trees in the area.

I urge upon the Centre to kindly intervene urgently and take the following actions:-
(a) The Central Government is empowered to withdraw the Notification under section 93 to direct GAIL (India) Limited not to act upon the said Notification pending a final view in the matter. (b) Amend the relevant provisions of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisitions of Right to User in Land) Act, 1962. (c) GAIL may be directed to be part of the expert committee constituted by the State Government for the purpose of exploring the possibility of laying the pipelines alongside the national highways.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao.

**Demand for Central assistance to desilt the Srisailem and Nagarjunasagar Water
Reservoirs in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh**

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the House and also of the Government to an emerging crisis in the Krishna delta. Summer has not yet set in but water level has fallen drastically in Srisailem and

Nagarjunasagar Reservoirs and at the Krishna barrage. The crisis is partly man-made. These Reservoirs are not desilted for years and, therefore, today we see huge sand mounds that have reduced the storage capacity. The Centre must step in to help Telangana and Andhra Pradesh Governments to desilt the Reservoirs. The work must be taken up on a war footing. It must be completed before the onset of monsoon in June-July. This brooks no delay. If the reservoir storage is restored even partially, it will go a long way in providing water to parched throats and lands alike.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Husain Dalwai.

**Demand to notify the Village Forest Rules in Maharashtra after
consultation with various stakeholders**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the Maharashtra Government had notified Village Forest Rules under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 in 2014 but was met with stiff opposition from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The main reason for opposition was that the Rules were in direct conflict with two important Central laws — the Forest Rights Act and PESA. Both these beneficial pieces of legislations recognize the rights of Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers over the forest and minor forest produce.

However, it has come to my notice that through an Office Memorandum, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has endorsed the Rules. This could mean that if a Gram Sabha passes a resolution saying that the Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers under that Gram Sabha either have no right over the forest or will not make a claim in the future, then the management of the forest and the forest produce will vest in a Joint Forest Management Committee. This goes against the spirit of the FRA which was meant to address the 'historic injustice' and exploitation of the Scheduled Tribes at the hand of Forest Department officials. It is also well known that due to lack of awareness, the process of recognition of forest rights has picked pace only in the last few years and the Gram Sabhas can be easily manipulated or forced to pass such a resolution.

It is, therefore, imperative that these Rules are not allowed to be notified unless a wide-ranging consultation among various stakeholders is held.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Smt. Kanak Lata Singh. Not present. Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy. Not present. Dr. K.P. Ramalingam.

8.00 P.M.

Demand for removing the mandatory condition of preparing non-vegetarian food from the Curriculum of Hotel Management Courses

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, various Indian Universities and institutes undertake Government approved degree and diploma courses in Hotel Management and Catering. A look at their curriculum reveals that there is a mandatory coverage of preparing non-vegetarian food.

A substantial number of vegetarians from the Indian population cannot opt for this course in view of the aforesaid mandate of learning to prepare non-vegetarian food. Significant numbers of aspiring vegetarian students have to miss out on the opportunity of pursuing the career in Hotel Management and Catering.

It is imperative that such courses, whether leading to degree or diploma, should have an option of learning preparation of vegetarian food only. Maybe, India and the world could then have the finest chefs in the realm of vegetarian cuisines, who are presently shying away from the course.

I, therefore, very strongly appeal to consider this option of "Degree for Vegetarians in Hotel Management courses" in curriculum.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

Demand to hold parade ceremony at Suchetgarh International Border everyday on the pattern of Wagah Border in Amritsar

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, the Beating Retreat border parade and Flag Ceremony at the international border symbolizes brotherhood and cooperation between the two countries. They also help in instilling the feeling of patriotism among the citizens. At the Wagah Border near Amritsar in Punjab, many Indians and international tourists come every evening to witness the parade ceremony.

The same model could be replicated at various borders that India shares with its neighbours. Here, I want to highlight the need for such a parade ceremony at the Suchetgarh international border in Jammu and Kashmir. The border needs to be developed as a tourist destination on the pattern of the popular Wagah border. The Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation has the complete infrastructure to handle tourists coming to Suchetgarh and has spent a lot of money on facilities for tourists, but no initiative has been taken to promote it. Holding this ceremony would lead to an increase in the number of tourists visiting the area and result in the generation of more

revenue and employment opportunities for the local communities and would increase patriotism among the visitors.

I would, therefore, request the Government to make arrangements, in consultation with the Border Security Force and the Government of Pakistan, to hold the parade ceremony at the Suchetgarh International Border every day on the pattern of the Wagah border in Amritsar, so that it may become a centre of attraction for the tourists visiting the State. It is also requested that necessary funds may be sanctioned for the development of the area as a tourist destination and for holding the parade ceremony.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. Not present. Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem.

**Demand to take action against people spreading hatred,
separatism and intolerance in the country**

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारतवर्ष का इतिहास आपसी भाईचारे की सुनहरी दास्तानों की खूबसूरत किताब है, जो दुनिया में यह ऐलान करती नज़र आती है कि मैदान-ए-जंग में अगर महाराणा प्रताप का सिपहसालार हाकिम खां था, तो सम्राट अकबर का सिपहसालार मान सिंह था। इसी तरह जंग-ए-आज़ादी में भी सभी धर्मों और जातों ने इस बात को इतिहास में अंकित कर दिया कि देश की आज़ादी के लिए हम एक हैं। इसी भावना ने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के सूर्य को अस्त कर दिया था। लेकिन माननीय महोदय, आज जब लंदन से मानवाधिकार संगठन एमनेस्टी भारत की असहिष्णुता पर सवाल उठाए या चिन्ता व्यक्त करे, तब हम देशवासियों को यह जरूर सोचना चाहिए कि हमने 65 साल से अधिक की आज़ादी में क्या खोया और क्या पाया है।

मान्यवर, असहिष्णुता की समाप्ति के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम सामाजिक चेतना के द्वारा अशफ़ाक उल्ला खां और राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल की कुरबानी, बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र और झांसी की रानी का खून-ए-नाहक़, सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए ब्रिगेडियर उस्मान और हवलदार अब्दुल हमीद की शहादत, मुंशी प्रेमचंद, अल्फ़ चौधरी और जुम्मन शेख की दास्तान, जायसी, कबीर, रसखान और रहीम का साहित्य तथा महात्मा गांधी की शहादत के तज़क़रे के साथ कानून का राज़ स्थापित करने के अपने वचन को निभाने के लिए सख्ती का उपयोग करके लोगों तक कानून की बालादस्ती की ख़बर पहुंचाए।

मान्यवर, मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने देश तथा बिलखुसूस मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र और दिल्ली में अलगाववादी नारों से नफ़रत फैलाने वालों पर कहां और क्या कार्रवाई की है? मैं हमेशा कहता रहा हूँ कि देश की सुरक्षा और स्वावलम्बन के लिए असहिष्णुता की समाप्ति नितांत आवश्यक है।

[چوہدری منور سلیم]

چوہدری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : مہودے، ہندوستان کی تاریخ آپسی بھائی چارے کی سنہری داستانوں کی خوبصورت کتاب ہے، جو دنیا میں یہ اعلان کرتی ہوئی نظر آتی ہے کہ میدان جنگ میں مہارانا پرتاپ کا سپہ سالار حاکم خان تھا تو سمرات اکبر کا سپہ سالار مان-سنگھ تھا۔ اسی طرح جنگ آزادی میں بھی سبھی مذاہب اور ذاتوں نے اس بات کو تاریخ میں درج کر دیا ہے کہ دیش کی آزادی کے لئے ہم ایک ہیں۔ اسی جذبہ نے برٹش سامراجیہ کے سورج کو غروب کر دیا تھا۔ لیکن مائٹے مہودے، آج جب لندن سے تنظیم حقوق انسانی، ایمنیسٹی ہندوستان کی عدم رواداری پر سوال اٹھانے یا فکر کا اظہار کیا، تب ہم دیش واسیوں کو یہ ضرور سوچنا چاہئے کہ ہم نے 65 سال سے زیادہ کی آزادی میں کیا کھویا اور کیا پایا ہے؟

مانیور عدم رواداری کو ختم کرنے کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ ہم سماجک جیتنا کے ذریعے اشفاق اللہ خان اور رام پرساد بسمل کی قربانی، بہادر شاہ ظفر اور جہانسی کی رانی کا خون ناحق، سرحدوں کی حفاظت کے لئے بریگیڈئیر عثمان اور حوالدار عبدالحمید کی شہادت، منشی پریم چند، الگو چوہدری اور جمن شیخ کی داستان، جائسی، کبیر، رس-خان اور رحیم کا ادب اور مہاتما گاندھی کی شہادت کے تذکرے کے ساتھ قانون کی حکمرانی قائم کرنے کے اپنے وعدے کو نبھانے کے لئے سختی کا استعمال کر کے لوگوں تک قانون کی بالادستی کی خبر پہنچائے۔ مانیور، میں یہ بھی پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار نے دیش اور بالخصوص مدھیہ پردیش، راجستھان، مہاراشٹر اور دہلی میں الگاؤادی نعروں سے نفرت پھیلانے والوں پر کہاں اور کیا کارروائی کی ہے؟ میں ہمیشہ کہتا رہا ہوں کہ ملک کی حفاظت اور سواولمبن کے لئے عدم رواداری کا خاتمہ بیحد ضروری ہے۔

(ختم شد)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Shri Paul Manoj Pandian. Not present. Shri C.P. Narayanan.

Demand to increase the current ceiling of monthly wages to qualify for getting medical facility from E.S.I. hospitals in the country

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, at present, ceiling for qualifying for medical facility of ESI is limited to ₹ 15,000/- per month for employees. Over the years, wages of employees have increased. This has led to many employees being denied ESI's medical facility since their monthly wages exceed ₹ 15,000/-.

Over the years, treatment for various diseases has become very expensive with many new life saving drugs entering market with high prices. Government also has caused price rise of medicines by withdrawing import duty concessions. Because of this, many families of employees find ₹ 15,000/- ceiling a hindrance.

Government has been reviewing and raising income limit for various amenities. It is highly important that they do so in the case of income limit for qualifying to receive ESI's medical benefits. Government is requested to immediately review the present ceiling as requested by most of Central T.U. organisations. This decision may be taken by Government at an early date so that many ailing employees or their family members are benefited.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Shri Nadimul Haque. Not present. Shri Anubhav Mohanty. Not present. Smt. Kanimozhi.

Demand to bring a legislation to give reservation in the private sector to people belonging to backward classes

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it has been a longstanding demand to bring about reservations in the private sector for the benefit of the Backward Classes. The Mandal Commission had recommended providing 27 per cent reservation in public sector employment as well as educational institutions. By a Constitutional amendment, the Government extended the reservation to private educational institutions. Therefore, the need of the hour is to expand the ambit of affirmative action into the private sector employment.

The liberalization of Indian economy in 1991 has created innumerable opportunities for employment in the private sector. Correspondingly, successive Governments have reduced the size of public sector. Hence, the number of job opportunities in the public

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

sector has shrunk over the years. Hence, the private sector needs to accommodate depressed classes in providing employment.

As social justice is one of our core constitutional principles, the private sector must play a proactive role in ensuring that the country is rid of its inequalities. The National Commission for Backward Classes has recommended that a legislation, providing 27 per cent reservation, should be extended to cover the private sector, the joint sector, cooperative enterprises and other non-Government organizations. Specifically, big corporations, hospitals, educational institutions and charitable organizations, functioning in the private sector, must be brought under this legislation.

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam supports the recommendations made by National Commission for Backward Classes for providing reservation in private sector employment and educational institutions. I urge the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment to take measures to bring an appropriate legislation in consultation with all the stakeholders.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): The House is adjourned till 11.00 A.M. on Thursday, the 3rd March, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past eight of the
clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday,
the 3rd March, 2016.*